

## **Initiative for Climate Action Transparency - ICAT -**

### **Debates and Results of the Kick-off Workshop for ICAT Brazil Phase 2 Project**

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#### **Deliverable #3**

#### **AUTHORS**

Guilherme Rodrigues Lima  
Beatriz Araújo  
Centro Brasil no Clima

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## 1. Introduction

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of March 2020 Centro Brasil no Clima (CBC) and Centro Clima/COPPE hosted the ICAT kick-off workshop under the title “NDC e MRV no âmbito estadual” (NDC and MRV at state level). The event was organized with the goals of presenting the achievements of ICAT Brazil Phase 1 Project, which ended in 2019, and introducing the work plan for the second phase, which started in February 2020. The ICAT Brazil Phase 2 project is focused on the subnational level, and aims to promote the engagement of states and to identify opportunities for the development of actions that contribute for the implementation of the Brazilian NDC.

Initially, the workshop was planned to take place in Brasília (the national capital), but because of the situation of public calamity caused by the COVID-19 pandemic it was necessary to change the plan and realize the workshop online. Exactly one week before the date of the event, i.e. on the 11<sup>th</sup> of March, the governor of the Federal District commanded the suspension of some activities, such as education. This was an indication that in the following days many changes would occur, and the team of CBC started to organize the event in a virtual manner. After an intense mobilization, it was possible to keep the workshop in the same day and hour initially proposed.

The workshop was divided into two parts. In the first part there were presentations from CBC and Centro Clima/COPPE about the general context of the project, the results of the first phase and the work plan for the second phase. The second part provided ample opportunity for the attendees to comment, present the work developed at their states, and to make questions about the project. This was intended to be an input for the selection of the three pilot states of the project. The video of the workshop is available [here](#).

The event was attended by more than 80 researchers, government officials, civil society and representatives from the business community. A photo archive from the event is provided [here](#). There were representants of institutions and Secretariats of the Environment of 20 states, namely: Alagoas, Amazonas, Amapá, Bahia, Ceará, Espírito Santo, Goiás, Maranhão, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso do Sul, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Paraná, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Norte, Rondônia, Roraima, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina e São Paulo, and from the Federal District. They had the opportunity to present ongoing projects, programs and regulations from their states, as well as opportunities for mitigation actions. There were speeches from representatives of the following six states: Alagoas, Amazonas, Maranhão, Minas Gerais, Pernambuco e São Paulo, and from the Federal District, a speech from the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC, the acronym in Portuguese), and from NGOs such as CLUA and SOS Mata Atlântica.

An online form based on the UNEP DTU Evaluation Form was prepared and sent to the participants so that they could provide feedback about the event. The responses were analyzed, and the results are presented in the final part in this report. An excel sheet with the responses of the participants is available [here](#).

## 2. Panellists

The workshop started at 14h with a brief introduction by Sérgio Xavier, former Secretary of Environment and Sustainability of Pernambuco and currently consultant at CBC. Following his introduction there were three presentations by Alfredo Sirkis (executive director of CBC), Emilio La Rovere (coordinator of Centro Clima) and Guilherme Lima (project coordinator at CBC). A summary of each presentation is provided below.

### **Sérgio Xavier (CBC Consultant)**

Sergio Xavier moderated the event and made the opening speech, presenting the theme of the workshop, the agenda and the main speakers.

- He welcomed the participants and recalled that the meeting would take place in Brasilia, but that in view of the happenings related to the pandemic of Covid-19, the change was made to an interaction in a virtual way.
- He stated that this is a difficult time for our country and for the whole planet, and exactly for this reason the climate issue becomes even more important, because climate problems, just like this current pandemic, generate multi-connected crises at the same time: economic, social, public health. It is important to discuss this issue in the face of this new scenario.
- He continued saying that it is important to follow what governments are doing to deal with the problems of global warming, and ICAT has this focus: to develop methodologies, instruments, and support so that this becomes very transparent to the populations. According to him, the objective of the meeting was to discuss all this, addressing not only the instruments developed in the project, but also the results obtained in the first phase.
- Sérgio spoke about the importance of having knowledge about the behavior of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions so that one can assess compliance with the Brazilian NDC, and that states can show their contributions, and also to start the development of a low carbon economy, taking advantage of the great opportunities that arise in this process.



Figure 1: Sérgio Xavier, CBC consultant, giving the opening speech of the kick-off workshop

**Alfredo Sirkis (CBC Executive Director)**

Alfredo Sirkis started his speech presenting ICAT and bringing a contextualization about the project and the partnerships. He cited the work and contributions of the Brazilian Forum of Climate Change (FBMC, the acronym in Portuguese) and emphasized the changes in the political context that brought the work at the subnational into focus.

- He said the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency was created to encourage countries to monitor, verify and report how they have been complying with their NDCs announced in 2015 after the Paris Agreement. According to him, the set of NDCs is insufficient on a global level and even if they are strictly adhered to, the world will still be on a trajectory of 3°C increase of the average temperature.
- Sirkis considered the NDCs and the Paris agreement were a very important first step because for the first time the group of countries (Parties to the UNFCCC) made some kind of commitment involving targets to limit global warming. Last year (during the implementation of ICAT Brazil phase 1 project) the work on the NDC was carried out based on the previous process developed by the FBMC, which was participated by close to 600 people and 300 organizations from government, business, civil society and academia. This process resulted in the Initial Proposal for the Implementation of the Brazilian NDC, with a list of mitigation actions.
- He recalled that 2018 was the first year of the ICAT project, which was developed through the analysis of 3 scenarios: the first was the trend scenario, of “negligence”, in which Brazil would not make a particular effort to comply with its NDC; the second scenario included actions proposed by FBMC with emphasis on the AFOLU sector, taking as an example the process that took place between 2004 and 2012, when Brazil managed to reduce its deforestation by 80% and its global GHG emissions by 40%; and the third was the balanced scenario, with less emphasis on AFOLU and more emphasis on the issue of reducing fossil fuel burning, especially in the area of transportation.
- He mentioned that in the former ICAT phase 1 project, the work was done at the national level. In the current project, the focus changes to the subnational level, which means discussing with the states what could be a kind of substitute for the NDC, a state-level determined contribution (SDC), and what would be the goals that the states could assume, including sectoral goals.
- According to him, “we have prepared a technical evaluation of what can be done in each sector and have the political response of the sector itself, and then a political process of discussion and negotiation is established, as happened at the federal level with the FBMC, to define sectoral goals”.
- He concluded saying that this whole process, once settled, will have to be monitored, reported and verified in order to be effectively accepted internationally. Thus, the ICAT Brazil phase 2 project focuses on the state governments and their teams to help them with the necessary knowledge and work on sectoral goals and how to monitor, report and verify all this.



Figure 2: Alfredo Sirkis, CBC executive director, presenting at the kick-off workshop

### **Emilio La Rovere (Coordinator of Centro Clima – Coppe)**

Emilio made a presentation about the methodology and the results of the first phase of the ICAT Brazil Phase 1 Project, highlighting that the work was conducted at national level and that the idea is that it gives insights for the current phase at subnational level. His presentation (in Portuguese) is available [here](#).

- He stated that the goal of the study in the first phase was to elaborate and implement a methodology to assess the effects of mitigation policies and actions adopted to achieve the Brazilian NDC, in terms of reduction and removal of GHG emissions, and propose indicators to monitor the progress of its execution.
- He presented the methodology, which consisted of the elaboration of three scenarios based on hypotheses (e.g. population growth, economic growth) and on sectoral drivers that determine the GHG emissions (e.g. deforestation, agricultural production, energy demand). Those scenarios enable the analysis of how some kind of measure will impact the GHG emissions.
- The Scenario A (business-as-usual) was based on the 2014 GHG emission trends, including policies and measures adopted to achieve the NDC targets; the Scenario B (AFOLU) included several actions proposed by the FBMC, with emphasis on the AFOLU sector; and the Scenario C (balanced) included another set of measures proposed by the FBMC with less emphasis on AFOLU and more emphasis on emissions by fossil fuels.
- He presented the three kinds of indicators used in the study: i) absolute emissions indicators – are related to the absolute amount of GHG emission by sector year by year; ii) emission drivers indicators – are related to variables that explain the emission (e.g. deforestation area, installed capacity of solar power plants); and iii) intensity indicators – are related to emissions per capita, by activity level of each sector etc.
- He used the example of the waste sector to show how each sector can be disaggregated (e.g. between solid waste and liquid effluents) and calculate the indicators (of absolute emissions and of emission drivers) for these subsectors in each scenario. He highlighted that the waste sector is a great opportunity for mitigation actions by states and municipalities.



- Emilio concluded saying that Centro Clima/COPPE has a team of experts that can give support to the technical staff of the states and that their engagement is important so that this methodology can be shared with them and that it is possible to internalize the climate dimension in the environmental management at the states.



Figure 3: Emilio La Rovere, coordinator of Centro Clima/COPPE, presenting at the kick-off workshop

### Guilherme Lima (Coordinator of ICAT Brazil Phase 2 Project at CBC)

Guilherme made a presentation whose objective was to present the work plan of the ICAT Brazil Phase 2 Project. According to him, the goal during this phase is to expand the technical work and the stakeholder engagement developed in the phase 1 project to the subnational level, which is the focus this year. His presentation (in Portuguese) is available [here](#).

- He started presenting the background of the project, i.e. the Paris Agreement and the National Determined Contribution presented by the country. Once the NDC was established, the development of a proposal for its implementation commenced, and this was elaborated by FBMC. Finally, based on this proposal for the implementation of the NDC, it is possible to design an MRV system to monitor its implementation.
- He highlighted that even before the political context changed in Brazil, a more comprehensive scope including the subnational level was already seen as crucial for the implementation of the NDC. He mentioned that the initiative ICAT developed last year the Non-state and Subnational Action Guide, aimed at integrating the impacts of non-state and subnational actions.
- Regarding the methodology for the ICAT Brazil Phase 2 project, he presented three axes in which the project is organized: i) estimate of states contribution; ii) build climate change awareness in states; and iii) consolidate a network of partnership with stakeholders. He highlighted that three pilot states will be selected for the work to be developed this year.
- Within those axes ten deliverables were proposed, such as reports with the assessment of current GHG emission trends and possible trends with implementation of mitigation actions, a system of MRV indicators to monitor emissions at state level, workshops to promote climate change awareness, and a final seminar to present the achievements.
- He mentioned that the work in this phase will involve the research about the opportunities for mitigation in the states and that it would be important to combine those with adaptation measures



that can help states to deal with problems they face. Those opportunities will be related to the sectors used in the first phase, i.e. AFOLU, industry, energy, transport, and waste.

- He concluded remembering the importance of the involvement of several actors so that it is possible to have a participative process, including stakeholders from academia, government, private sector and civil society.

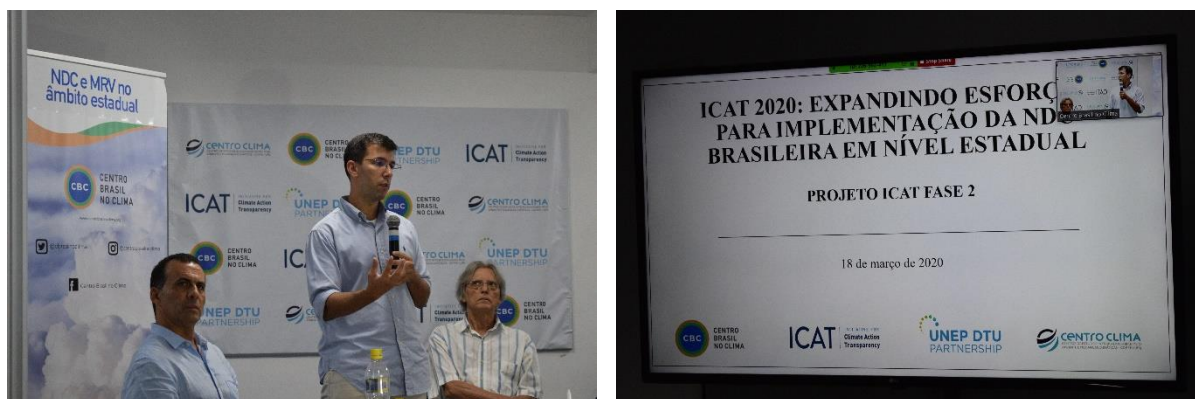


Figure 4: Guilherme Lima, project coordinator at CBC, presenting at the kick-off workshop

### 3. Interventions of the participants

#### **José Bertotti (Secretary of Environment and Sustainability of Pernambuco)**

Bertotti thanked CBC for inviting him to share what the state has been doing to face the climate change.

- According to the IPCC, Pernambuco is one of the Brazilian states most vulnerable to the effects of climate change, either on the coast, which presents a high degree of vulnerability and coastal erosion, or in the interior, with risks related to desertification. According to the criteria of aridity index, Pernambuco has 135 municipalities in areas susceptible to desertification, corresponding to 90% of the state's surface.
- He stressed that the socio-environmental vulnerability scenario of Pernambuco, combined with the consequences resulting from global climate changes, required commitments from the state government and the challenge of developing public policies that favor the resilience of natural systems and also of cities.
- Still in the first decade of the 2000's, the instruments of climate policy were established: the State Committee to Combat Climate Change was created by decree, followed by the State Forum of Climate Change Forum. Based on meetings of the Committee and the Forum, with the participation of researchers, authorities, public and private institutions and NGOs, the State Policy to Combat Climate Change was elaborated in 2010 (law 14.090/2010), and in the following year the State Plan of Climate Change was published.
- He outlined numerous actions that were developed, such as the elaboration of the Atlas of Vulnerability to Coastal Erosion and Climate Change in 2015; the Atlas of Vulnerability to Desertification in the Semi-arid Region of Pernambuco, which will be launched this year, on the day of the Caatinga; the creation of conservation units, local productive arrangements and

modules of agrobiodiversity; in addition to large investments in renewable energy, aiming to implement sustainable economic alternatives and increase the resilience of the territory and the population. Among the climate actions of the state, he highlighted those of greatest relevance developed over the past year:

- The Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development of Pernambuco coordinated the work of the Technical Chamber for Climate of the Brazilian Association of State Entities of the Environment (ABEMA, the acronym in Portuguese), being responsible for preparing the letter of commitments of the state environmental agencies for the climate (signed by the 26 states and the Federal District). The Commission prepared a diagnosis of the climate policy in the states and follows its work, now with the mission of supporting the Brazilian states in the implementation of the agreed commitments.
- Pernambuco hosted the Brazilian Conference on Climate Change in 2019, which promoted a meeting of non-governmental organizations, social movements, governments, the scientific community, private and public sectors for dialogue and formulation of proposals aimed at implementing the Brazilian climate commitments. He highlighted the presence of almost all the governors of the northeast at the event, who accepted the invitation of the State Governor Paulo Câmara. During the conference, the first Inventory of GHG Emissions of Pernambuco, referring to the years 2015 to 2018, was launched, allowing the main emitting sectors to become known, and therefore now there is a basis to work on the state goals for mitigation of emissions.
- He also stated that the State Forum of Climate Change, reactivated in 2019, which was a key support in the implementation of the state policy to combat climate change, was guaranteed to increase the participation of civil society and academia. This forum followed the development of the inventory mentioned above and now, in 2020, it will proceed with the elaboration of sectoral mitigation plans, believing that only with the collaboration of all sectors of society, a prosperous state will be achieved, with a low-carbon economy, expansion of social progress and resilience to the effects of the climate.
- Finally, he positioned the Secretariat as a partner of all institutions concerned with maintaining the Brazilian commitment to the goals established in the Paris Agreement, understanding that the climate emergency requires effective measures from society, business, and governments.

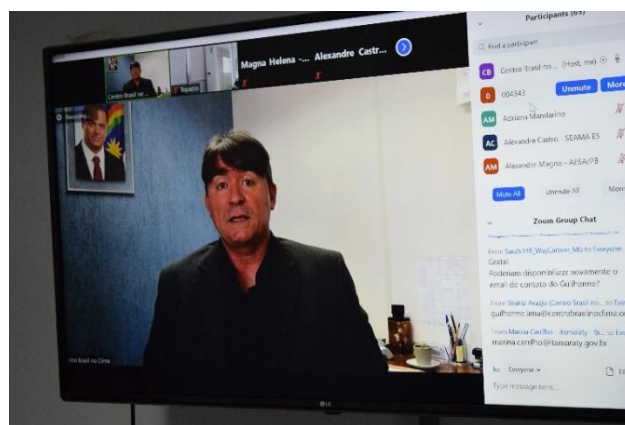


Figure 5: José Bertotti (Secretary of Environment and Sustainability of Pernambuco), giving a speech at the kick-off workshop

**Fernando Pereira (Secretary of Environment and Water Resources of Alagoas)**

Fernando thanked the opportunity and said it was a pleasure to be able to participate in the event. He presented some actions that the Secretariat has taken to reduce the effects of climate change.

- He pointed out that last year the State Climate Change Forum was created, in which several experts were invited to deliberate on the subject.
- He mentioned the pride of Alagoas being one of the few states in Brazil to close all existing dumps in the municipalities and stressed that the new landfills that replaced them already brought several benefits to the economy, public health and environmental preservation. The novelty with the arrival of landfills has created the need for training of waste pickers and encouraging municipal recycling cooperatives. In addition, this year the commitment of reverse logistics of lead-acid batteries was assumed, being the first state in the northeast and the fifth in Brazil to adopt this action. All these actions, aligned with the work of water supply, have put the Secretariat at the forefront of care for the environment and the population.

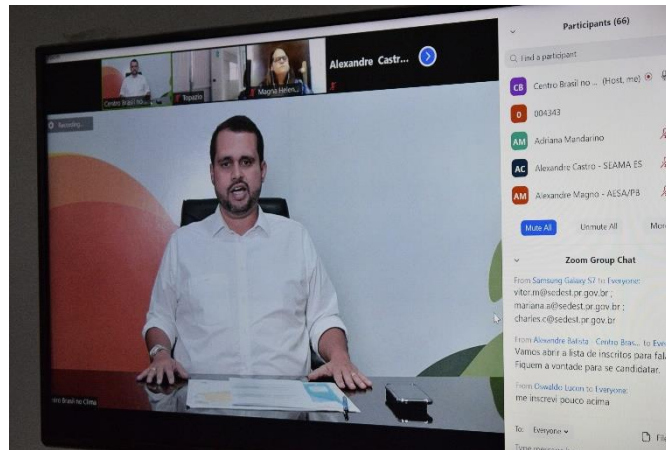


Figure 6: Fernando Pereira (Secretary of Environment and Water Resources of Alagoas), giving a speech at the kick-off workshop

**Oswaldo Lucon (Secretariat of Infrastructure and Environment of the state of Sao Paulo)**

Oswaldo congratulated the CBC and the Centro Clima/COPPE for the important initiative and made his speech as a member of the government of São Paulo.

- He transmitted a message from the undersecretary of environment of São Paulo, Eduardo Trani: "We have several actions underway, both in mitigation and adaptation. We have a law since 2009, and now we are going in line with the so-called São Paulo Agreement, a voluntary agreement that aims to focus on some sectors".
- According to him, the state has studies for diesel transport, some commitments with trucks and bus fleets, and they are studying a local carbon market and also studying a proposal for a net-zero carbon for 2050, which already has some trajectories up to 2050 built on the tool that EPE provided.
- Finally, he conveyed the greetings of the government, from Secretary Marcos Penido and Undersecretary Eduardo Trani.

### **Vinnicyus Ribeiro (Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources of Maranhão)**

Vinnicyus, supervisor of climate change in the green economy sector, attended the meeting representing the Secretary of Environment, Rafael Ribeiro.

- Among the actions of the state, he highlighted the reactivation of the State Forum for Climate Change this year, which had been inactive since 2015.
- He said that the state has actions aimed at mitigating the effects of climate change, and mentioned the existence of projects in the green economy sector and actions for payment for environmental services (PES) with the Program “Maranhão Verde”, which works on the issue of reforestation. He also reinforced the state's commitment to make the Inventory of GHG Emissions.
- Finally, he expressed the interest of the state in being part of the 3 pilot states of the project and pointed out that the state climate change plan is in the drafting stage and the state climate change policy is being finalized.

### **Raíssa Ferreira (Climate and Land Use Alliance – CLUA)**

Raíssa made a brief speech explaining the role of CLUA, an alliance of foundations that operates in Brazil in the land use, forests and climate change sector, with a special geographical focus on the Amazon and the Cerrado.

- She asked if the states of the pilot project had already been selected and if there are already dialogues and articulations at the political level. She also asked Professor Emilio to clarify if all the proposed scenarios meet the NDC targets and if the third scenario is more efficient in reaching them. Finally, she questioned which sectors in the third scenario stand out in abatement or removal of GHG emissions.

### **Sirkis response to Raíssa**

Sirkis explained that it is important to understand that this project with ICAT is one of the projects that CBC develops with the states. For instance, CBC supports and contributes to the structuring of state climate change forums, through other projects.

He stated that in relation to the choice of states, the intention is to define the state NDC in all 27 Brazilian states (the ambition is that the project subsists in time to be able to contemplate all the states). Nevertheless, the problem is that there are limitations of several kinds, including budgetary. Thus, the work will be a pilot started with 3 states, to enable learning during the process, because it is something that has not been done until now.

He explained that there are two main criteria to be considered when selecting states: the GHG emission level of states, which is an important factor to be considered from the point of view of mitigation effectiveness on a national scale; and the facility of interlocution with the states in order to develop this work.

He stressed that even in other circumstances, it would be fundamental to carry out this work with states, because in fact GHG emissions happen in the territory of states, in the same way as adaptation.

Then, from this initial dialogue with the states, an analysis will be made of how to cross these two criteria/factors: the importance of the state in terms of GHG emission and the level of concrete feasibility of working, considering political aspects.

#### **Emilio response to Raíssa**

Emilio explained that the scenarios were elaborated based on the discussions occurred at the FBMC during the elaboration of the proposal for the NDC implementation. Scenario A was based on 2014 emission trends for GHG including some measures that were already in course for NDC implementation. This scenario would achieve the NDC target for 2025 but not for 2030. Scenarios B and C (AFOLU and Balanced, respectively) would achieve the NDC targets with some margin, which is important given the intention of revising the NDC to make it more ambitious. Scenario B has more emphasis on actions in agriculture, forests and land use, either through command-and-control and economic instruments. Scenario C was designed considering that if the results from the AFOLU sector are not very positive, there would be the need for a bigger effort from other sectors like energy, transport, industry and waste.

#### **Francisco Itamar (Secretariat of Environment of Amazonas)**

Francisco made a speech in which he mentioned some projects at the state that he believes there are synergies with the ICAT Brazil project.

- He mentioned a project in Amazonas similar to this ICAT Brazil Project, promoted by Under 2 Coalition, Winrock, The Climate Group, in which they work the decarbonization and economic development in the state. Within this project they are working with many sectors and they selected AFOLU and energy to design the pathway for decarbonization. He mentioned that they would include also transport sector, but there were no data available. He said that there is a possible mutual contribution between the ICAT Project and their project in Amazonas.
- He also informed that they are getting resources for a REDD project and they are in the phase of eligibility of the state. He mentions that they have some legislations, the Plan for Prevention and Control of Deforestation (PPCD), targets for deforestation etc.

#### **Marilia Marreco (Executive Secretary of Environment of the Federal District)**

Marilia made a speech presenting the experience of the Federal District regarding climate change.

- She mentioned an international project with resources from GEF, implemented by UNEP and with coordination of MCTIC.
- She also mentioned that they recently concluded a revision of the Inventory of GHG Emissions of the Federal District, in which the IPCC methodology was strictly followed. She revealed that with this revision they found that the AFOLU sector is the second biggest source of emission, being the energy sector the most important. Based on the results of the inventory they are now working on the adaptation and mitigation plan.
- She mentioned that they are proposing some initiatives for GHG emission control. They created a technical chamber focused on climate change issues within the Council of Environment and they will take the results of the inventory to this TC in order to discuss the adaptation and mitigation options, and they expect to have this work done by the end of 2020.



- Finally, she mentioned that they are also working to establish their “District Determined Contribution – DDC”.

#### **Samanta Bella (Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development of Pernambuco)**

Samanta started talking about the importance of aligning the initiatives existent in the different states in order to leverage the agenda of climate change.

- She mentioned that within the Technical Chamber for Climate of ABEMA a work plan was approved, which has a first phase with a diagnosis to elaborate a “compilation of measures” for the states, and a second phase to support states in constructing their plans to achieve the compromises of the ABEMA Letter for the Climate. She remembered that, according to this letter, one of the compromises is that the states establish their NDC targets.

#### **Mario Mantovani (Director of SOS Mata Atlântica)**

Mario remembered the importance of the work at subnational level to have the involvement of municipalities, because of local elections this year. He said it is important to have a platform for the candidates so that it is possible to take to local governments the mitigation actions.

- He mentioned some initiatives, such as the National Association of Municipalities and Environment (ANAMMA, the acronym in Portuguese), the articulation with states in the work of Environmental Parliamentary Front (FPA) of the National Congress, and emphasized the importance of the work at the Environmental Parliamentary Fronts of the states. He mentioned a program conducted by ANAMMA with Euroclima related to adaptation based on ecosystems and the partnership of ANAMMA with the System of Estimates of Emissions and Removals of Greenhouse Gases (SEEG, the acronym in Portuguese) and Mapbiomas to take land use issues to municipal level.
- He raised attention for the issue related to land use, saying that forest restoration in Brazil is still very slow, and that the Ministry of Agriculture is removing the obligation of the Rural Environmental Cadaster. He concluded highlighting the importance of promoting with the states the expansion of forest restoration. According to him, there are advances, but there are pressures against the Forest Code.

#### **Márcio Rojas (Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication – MCTIC)**

Marcio started his speech saying that he understands that the involvement of subnational actors (states and municipalities) is becoming ever more important, not only in Brazil, but also in other countries.

- He said that, exactly because of this, the team of the MCTIC received, by an orientation from the Secretariat of Policies for Training and Strategic Actions, the attribution to work with the agenda of sustainable cities. According to him, this is an agenda that brings many challenges, that is extraordinarily complex, but also bring many opportunities. He mentioned some initiatives conducted at the Federal District, such as protection of spring areas with forest restoration.
- He highlighted that they are making efforts to elaborate the National Inventory of GHG Emission disaggregated by states. There was already an important step at the 3<sup>rd</sup> National Inventory, when the sector of AFOLU was disaggregated, and now in the 4<sup>th</sup> they are making the second and final step, disaggregating the sectors of energy and industry. And their idea is to provide the states these



numbers so that it enables them to monitor their emissions and, based on that, orient the mitigation efforts.

**Alfredo Sirkis (CBC Executive Director)**

Sirkis thanked the presence of Márcio, who has been a partner for a long time and that together with the technical team of MCTIC has elaborated the Brazilian Inventory of GHG Emissions and also the estimates year by year, being a work of great precision and detail. He stressed that this is what counts in terms of the international communication that Brazil does to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

He said that the objective with the states is to work, on the one hand, in operational terms with the most recent data, which is the SEEG data from 2018, and on the other hand to check this with the inventory that refers to the year 2015, being in permanent exchange with the MCTIC team.

**Ana Cardoso (ICAT / UNEP DTU Partnership)**

Ana explained that the UNEP-DTU Partnership is a partner in the implementation of the ICAT projects, and that the ICAT is an initiative that works with many countries to promote climate transparency.

- She highlighted that there are currently 34 countries involved in such projects, among which some with dimensions similar to Brazil (e.g. China, India, Indonesia). She congratulated the Brazilian team involved in the project and all the participants of the workshop for the interest in sharing experiences and seeking synergies among the different ongoing projects in different states.
- She concluded emphasizing that this work at subnational level in Brazil is pioneer, given that the majority of the other projects involve central governments, and therefore they have many expectations with the Brazilian project because they believe it will provide important lessons for the following phases of the initiative. She hopes the development of these activities at state level will become more important.

**Oswaldo Lucon (Executive Coordinator of the Brazilian Forum for Climate Change – FBMC)**

Oswaldo spoke now as coordinator of FBMC, saying that this project is a great initiative and that indeed the states can and must contribute to achieve the Brazilian NDC. On the other hand, he said that it is important not to lose the national perspective, and that we can complement at state level with those actions that the federal government is not implementing.

- He exemplified with the National Council for the Environment, which is responsible, for example, for determining the future GHG emissions of vehicles. There are proposals for limiting emissions of new vehicles that apply for the whole country, and it complements and even skips many bottom-up steps.
- He concluded saying that it is important to take advantage of the opportunities that still exist to articulate with the federal government, for instance through the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication (MCTIC) understanding what are the opportunities and possibilities for negotiation, and which points can be explored to obtain more success.

**Larissa Assunção (State Environmental Foundation of Minas Gerais)**

Larissa started saying that she was representing both the State Environmental Foundation of Minas Gerais the State Secretariat of Environment and Sustainable Development of Minas Gerais. She said that long before they see the need to elaborate the NDC at state level, and that this is a demand from sectors such as the industry.

- Regarding the initiatives in the state of Minas Gerais, she stated that they deal with climate change issues actively since 2015, when they started the Energy and Climate Change Plan, which is a mid-term policy for 2015/2030. They intend to update this plan once it was prepared before the Paris Agreement.
- She mentioned other initiatives from the state, such as the GHG emissions inventory with data from 2014, the state index of climate vulnerability at municipal level, a mapping with priority areas for conservation and restoration, and a tool to help public managers at municipal level to include climate change issues in the policies.

## 4. Final remarks

**Emílio La Rovere (Coordinator of Centro Clima/COPPE)**

Emilio stressed that the meeting demonstrated the richness of the approaches and works already underway in several states and that the development of the project will be based on these successful experiences and, from the reality of each state, the most appropriate approach will be considered. First, an assessment and diagnosis will be made about the GHG emissions in each of the 3 selected states and the causes and determinants of these emissions, and relevant projections will be established to be analyzed. Based on these projections, work will be conducted to identify what can be done in terms of mitigation actions and the scope/effect of these mitigation measures in each scenario.

Next, the idea is to have indicators to monitor whether the measures that are already being implemented from programs already approved, or the future measures that may be approved seeking the mitigation of GHG emissions, are being carried out successfully; and to feed concrete actions aimed at correcting directions into the operational practice of the sector planners, in order to improve practices, and contribute to the achievement of the current objectives of the Brazilian NDC, and also with the objective of going beyond.

**Alfredo Sirkis (CBC Executive Director)**

In his closing speech, Sirkis thanked everyone for their participation and pointed out that ideally for the choice of the three pilot states would be a state with most emissions from deforestation, another state with more industrial characteristics, and make an analysis among the states with large forest emissions. He reiterated that for the non-selected states there may be collaboration in several other ways, including also preparing this possibility of developing this work for the coming years.

## 5. Results and next steps

One of the aims of the workshop was to provide inputs for the selection of the pilot states for ICAT phase 2 project. Throughout the speeches of the participants it was possible to have a better view of the engagement of different states in the climate agenda and to learn about the projects developed at state level.

The selection of the pilot states considered both technical and political criteria. The technical criterion refers to characteristics of the states, and the idea is that the selected states form a representative group. On the other hand, the political criterion refers to the possibility of the states to collaborate with the project. The existence of previous documents, databases and ongoing projects was also taken into account for both technical and political criteria, given that it shows the engagement of the state in climate actions. Therefore, three criteria were used for the choice of the states:

- i) Profile and volume of GHG emission in the states
- ii) Existence of policies, instruments and actions relate to mitigation
- iii) Viability of engagement of state representatives in the project

Based on the above, the teams of CBC and Centro Clima/COPPE analyzed the options and came out with the three pilot states: Amazonas, Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro (figure 7). This group of states covers three different biomes in Brazil – Amazon, Cerrado and Atlantic Forest – all of them important for climate issues. The Atlantic Forest is where most of Brazilian population is concentrated and is the most devastated biome, whereas the Amazon and the Cerrado are the most threatened biomes and the main sources of GHG emission.



Figure 7 – Pilot states selected for ICAT Brazil Phase 2 project

- Amazonas is the 7<sup>th</sup> state in amount of GHG emissions, and it derives mostly from Land Use Change. A representative of the Secretariat of the Environment of the state participated in the workshop and presented some ongoing projects, including one that is aimed at evaluating mitigation options. He stated the interest of Amazonas to be a pilot state.
- Minas Gerais is the 4<sup>th</sup> state in amount of GHG emissions, which comes mostly from agriculture, but also from energy and industry. The state published its inventory of GHG emission and the energy balance. A representative of the State Environmental Foundation participated in the workshop and showed the interest of the state to be part of the project.
- Rio de Janeiro is the 12<sup>th</sup> state in volume of GHG emissions, mostly derived from the energy sector, but also with a significant share from waste. The state has also published its inventory of GHG emission and the energy balance, and has ongoing projects related to mitigation actions, which can contribute to the analyses.

After the selection of the states, the team of CBC started to articulate with the state agencies and organize meetings to present the project more in depth and to obtain the necessary inputs for the development of the technical work. Initial meetings were already conducted with teams of the three states, a presentation of the project was made for the Technical Chamber of Energy and Climate Change of Minas Gerais, and a presentation is scheduled for the State Forum of Climate Change of Amazonas late May.

Meanwhile, the team of Centro Clima/COPPE started the elaboration of the report on historical emissions and possible trends of the three states. Once this report is finished, results will be presented for the states in order to discuss it and receive feedbacks. The following step will be the report with the assessment of the current emission trends up to 2030 (reference case scenario) and evaluation of states' contribution to the NDC targets.

Finally, the team of CBC is articulating with the states to organize the workshop to deepen strategies. This workshop will be directed to representatives of the three pilot states and possibly other states not selected at this time but interested in developing similar analyses. The aim of the workshop is to promote the engagement of the states in climate actions and to capacitate them with the methodology of the project.

## 6. Results of the evaluation form

After the workshop, an online evaluation form was sent to the participants in order to receive feedback about the event. This form was based on the Standard Evaluation Form provided by the UNEP DTU Partnership, available [here](#). A total of 24 participants, responded to this form, which means a response rate of 30%.

Regarding gender of the respondents, men (13) and women (11) were almost equally represented (figure 8).

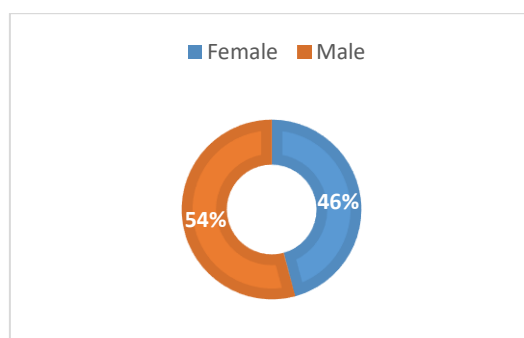


Figure 8: Gender distribution of the respondents

When responding about their institutions (figure 9), most of the participants said that were from government bodies (12), whereas the second most represented type of institution was NGOs (6). Another two participants were from consulting institutions, and Education/Research and Finance/Donor institutions were represented by one participant each. Two participants did not recognize their institutions among the options available.

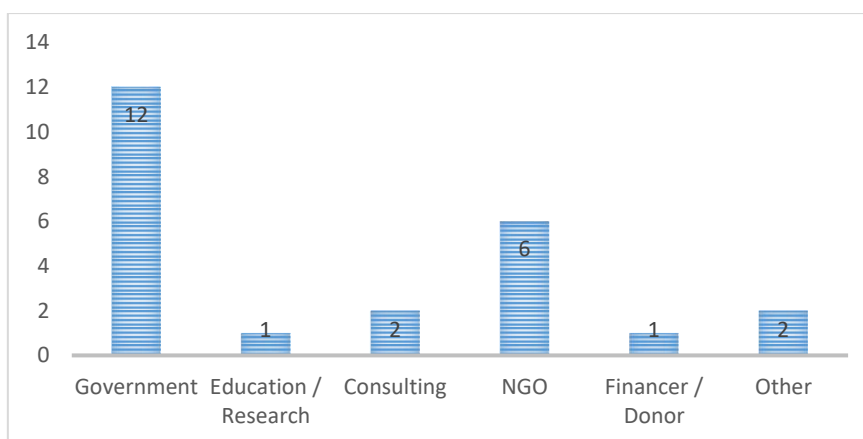


Figure 9: Affiliation of the respondents

Next, the participants were asked to classify their previous knowledge about the subjects addressed in the event, with five closed answers ranging from “very weak” to “very good” (figure 10). Most of them classified their knowledge as “good” (8), with almost the same amount of responses for “good” (7). Another 6 participants said they had “medium” knowledge and 3 classified their previous knowledge as “weak”. If the options were attributed values from 1 to 5, being 1 for “very weak” and 5 to “very good”, the average knowledge would be 3,8.

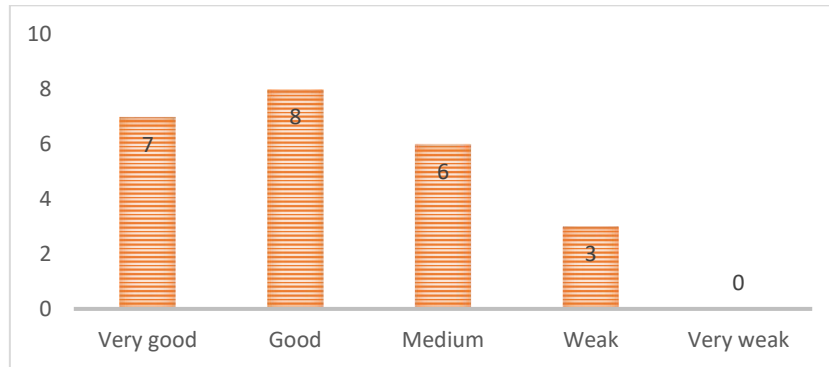


Figure 10: Respondents' level of knowledge about the subjects addressed in the workshop

After this question, the participants were asked to classify the event in eight aspects, for which they had five closed answers available ranging from “very weak” to “very good”. The most common response was “very good”, followed by “good”. The average for these aspects (attributing values from 1 to 5), are between 4,0 (“time available for networking”) and 4,4 (“event agenda”). The aspects and the responses of the participants are presented in figure 11. In terms of general appreciation of the event, 22 out of 24 respondents rated the event very good or good.

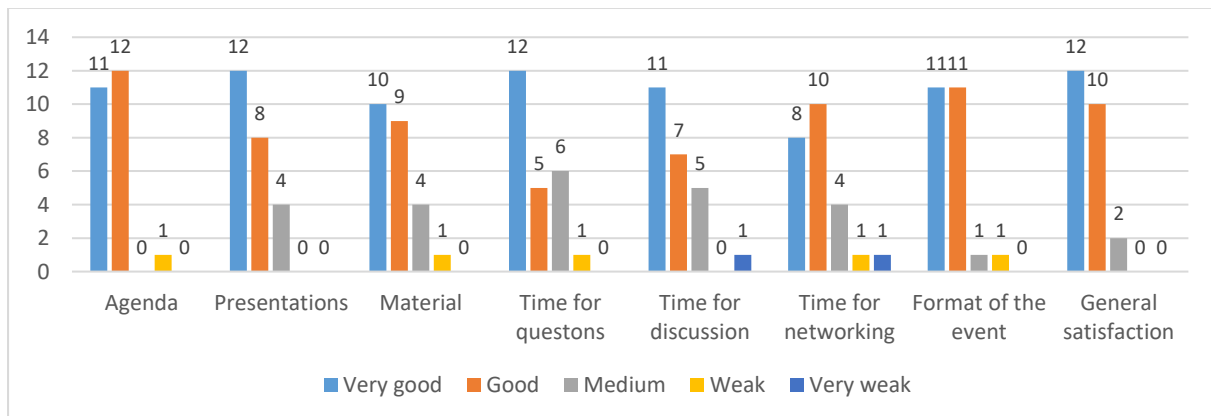


Figure 11: Respondents' opinion about different aspects of the workshop

There was also an open-answer question that asked the participants to give their general opinion about the event. Most of the participants gave positive feedbacks and congratulated the organizers for the event. Some of the comments were about the importance of this time for states and municipalities to share experiences, about the quality of the speakers and presentations, and about the significance of the event to understand the context of climate change at subnational level. On the other hand, some respondents criticized some points, for instance about the lack of objectivity in the speeches and dynamism, about the short time for discussions, and about the need to contextualize and improve the format with information and videos.

Next, the participants were asked to classify the utility of the results of the event regarding four aspects. Again, most of the responses were “very good” and “good”, and not a single “weak” or “very weak”. The results are illustrated in figure 12. The average for each of these topics is between 4,3 (for implementation of the UNFCCC) and 4,6 (for the organization that the participant represented, and for the country agenda on climate change). The results show that most of the participants considered the event very useful for those aspects.



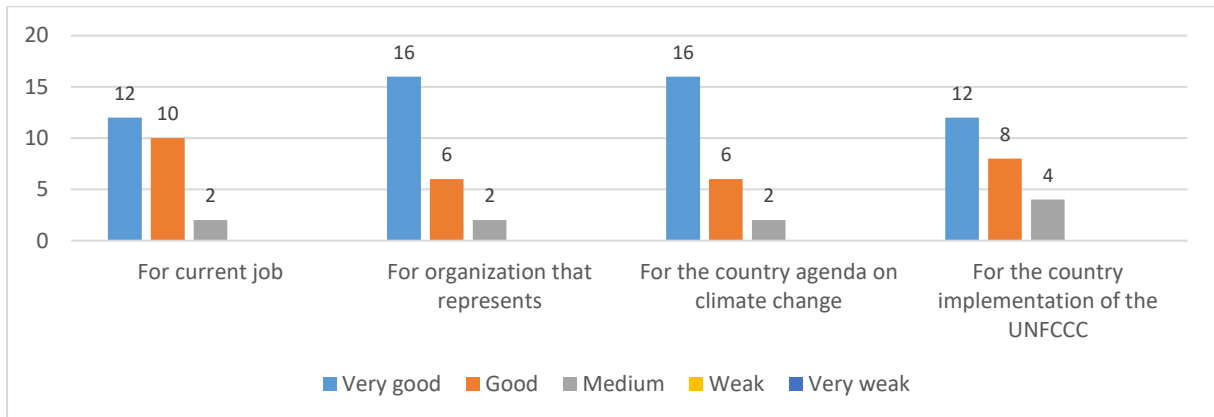


Figure 72: Respondents' opinion about the results of the workshop regarding different aspects

Another question with open answer was about the utility of the event for their job, institution and country. The responses were very heterogeneous, but could be grouped into three main topics:

- Understanding the work developed in the states with practical examples and their contribution for the Brazilian NDC, and understanding the challenges at regional and local level and how the subject can generate opportunities for different stakeholders.
- Updated information about climate change in Brazil, share experiences from the state and understand how the state can move forward synchronized with the rest of the country.
- Update on the actions proposed for mitigation and adaptation; mobilize the society; contribute for debates during local elections; and improve professional networking.

## Appendix 1 – Evaluation Form

Caro Participante,

A sua opinião sobre este evento é muito importante para a melhoria de futuras edições. Por favor, responda às questões colocadas de seguida. As suas respostas serão processadas de forma anónima.

**1. Por favor, seleccione as opções que melhor a/o descrevem.**

<b>Género</b>	Feminino <input type="checkbox"/>	Masculino <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Participou, em representação do sector público</b>	Orgão ou agência do governo <input type="checkbox"/>	Educação ou investigação <input type="checkbox"/>
	Outro <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Participou, em representação do sector privado</b>	Consultor <input type="checkbox"/>	Empresa privada ..... <input type="checkbox"/>
	Outro <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Participou, em representação da sociedade civil</b>	Organização não governamental <input type="checkbox"/>	Educação ou investigação <input type="checkbox"/>
	Outro <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Participou, em representação de uma organização internacional</b>	Financiador / doador <input type="checkbox"/>	Agência das Nações Unidas <input type="checkbox"/>
	Outro <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Participou, em representação de outra entidade</b>	Qual? _____	

**2. Como classifica o seu conhecimento prévio acerca dos assuntos tratados neste evento?**

<b>Muito fraco</b>	<b>Fraco</b>	<b>Médio</b>	<b>Bom</b>	<b>Muito bom</b>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**3. Como classifica o evento em relação aos seguintes itens?**

	Muito fraco	Fraco	Médio	Bom	Muito bom
Agenda do evento	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Qualidade das apresentações	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Qualidade dos materiais informativos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tempo disponível para questões e dúvidas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tempo disponível para discussão	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tempo disponível para networking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Formato do evento	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Satisfação geral com o evento	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**4. Qual a sua opinião franca sobre o evento? Agradecemos as suas sugestões de como poderemos melhorar.**


**5. Como classifica os resultados do evento?**

	Muito mau	Mau	Médio	Bom	Muito bom
Utilidade para o meu trabalho actual	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Utilidade para a organização que represento	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Utilidade para a agenda do país em relação às alterações climáticas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contribuição para o país implementar da Convenção Quadro das Alterações Climáticas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**6. Por favor dê exemplos de como o evento possa ter sido útil para si, e de possíveis impactos que possa causar no seu trabalho, instituição, e país.**
