
European Commission
DEVCO
Environment and Climate Week 2020
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DEVCO
Environment
and Climate
Week 2020

How can the EU support the implementation of the Paris Agreement in partner countries?

An NDC-based approach

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DEVCO's response

- February 2019: Senior Management's decision to **explore options** to support the implementation of the Paris Agreement in partner countries by focusing on NDCs
- Outcome: **dedicated methodological note**
- Two pillars:
  - Enhance climate and environmental mainstreaming across the EU's policies, strategies, investments and projects
  - Where possible, establish climate change as a bilateral/regional area of cooperation by focusing on the sectors covered by countries' NDCs and beyond.

Clarifying concepts

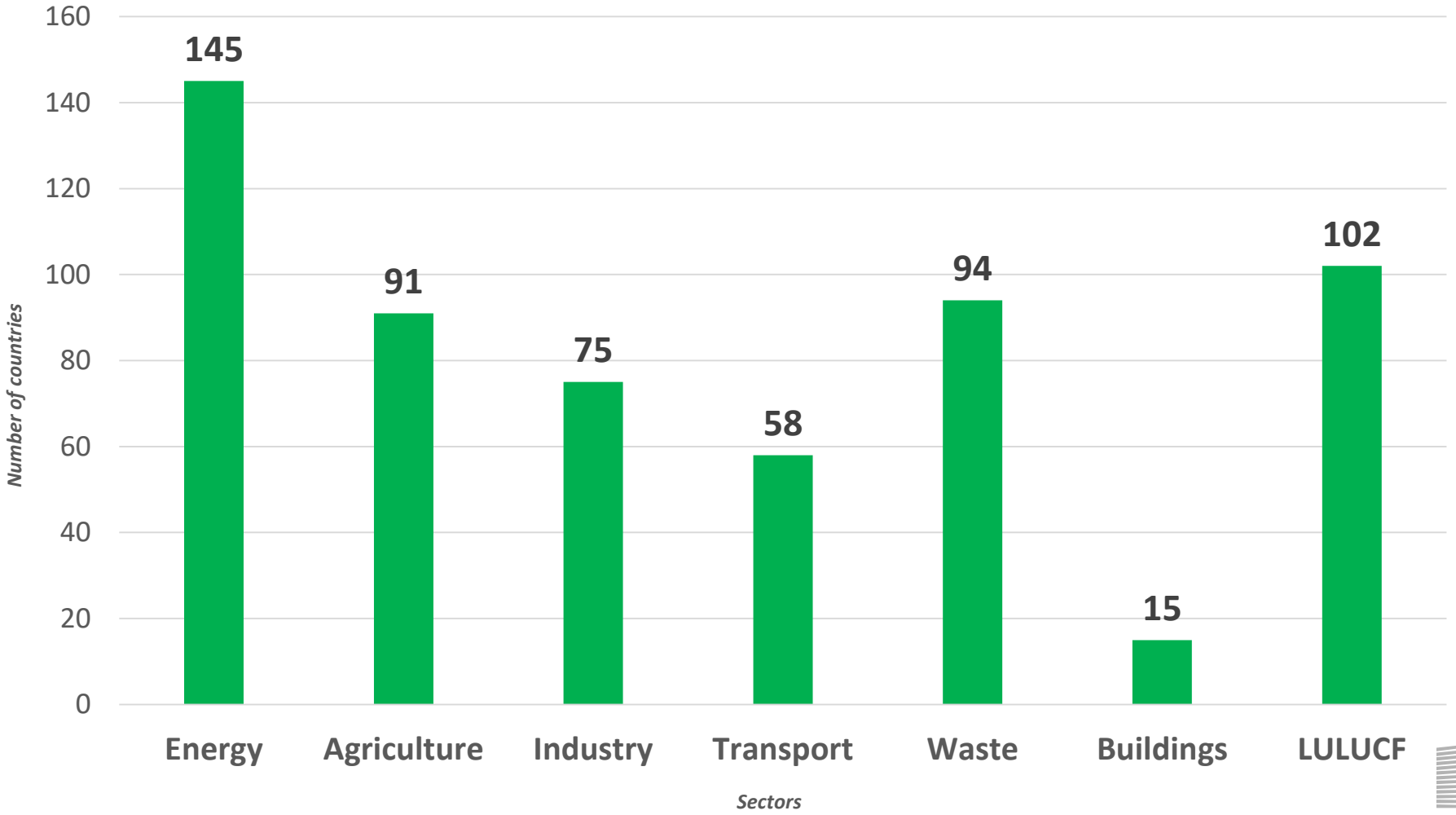
- Climate change is not a stand-alone policy area that is separate from the ones we traditionally work on. **Focusing on climate change will not divert resources from our usual operations in agriculture, transport, energy, forestry, industry, water management, waste etc.**

- These sectors (included in a country's NDC or not) have greenhouse gas emission reduction potential that have to be exploited so that they can contribute to a country's effort on climate change (tracking/accounting methodology needed!). **Climate change could be the umbrella under which existing operations would be grouped.**

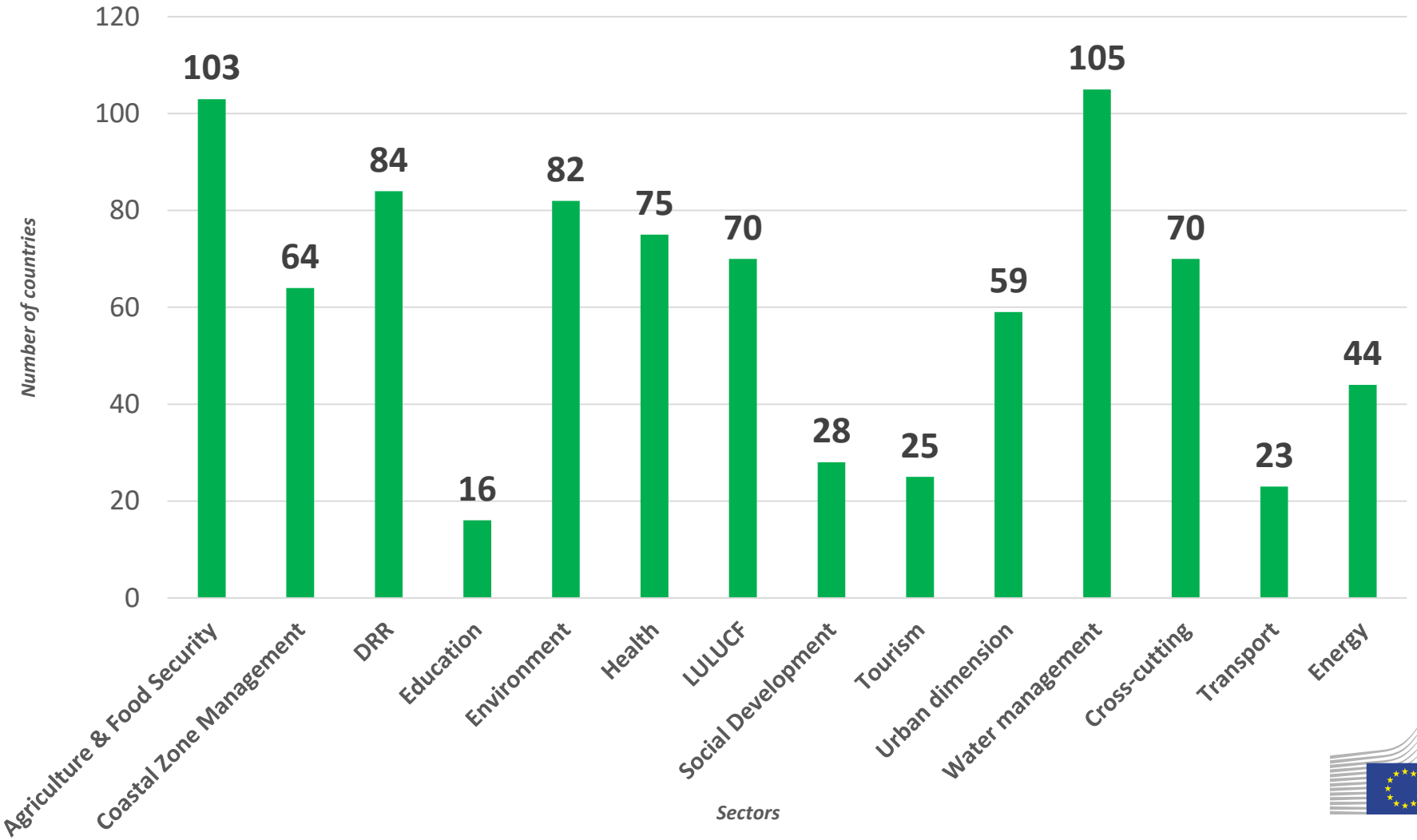
How to support NDCs in practice?

- **Step 1: Analysing a country's NDC**
  - Use the official version (UNFCCC registry) – revised versions upcoming!
  - Does the NDCs reflect the real issues?
  - What are the baselines and targets?
  - Consider relevant climate change adaptation planning documents as a source of complementary information (may be part of the NDC)
  - Does my Delegation need help?

Mitigation sectors covered by the 153 NDCs of the Parties to the Paris Agreement



Adaptation sectors covered by the 153 NDCs of the Parties to the Paris Agreement



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How to support NDCs in practice?

- **Step 2: Defining the type of country**
  - ➢ Compiling information from NDCs, adaptation documents, Country Assessments to help define a country's profile
- 3 broad *groups of countries* in the context of NDICI (not prescriptive):
  - ✓ **Group 1**: major economies and countries accounting for increasingly large shares of global emissions (e.g.: China, India, Brazil, South Africa, Mexico, USA, etc.).
  - ✓ **Group 2**: emerging economies whose ascending emissions patterns can turn them into future large emitters behind the countries of the first group (e.g.: Indonesia, Iran, Thailand, Nigeria, etc.);
  - ✓ **Group 3**: countries with low global shares of greenhouse gas emissions that are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, whose capacities to cope with these risks are limited, and where the impacts already are or may become conflict or migration root causes (e.g.: LDCs, SIDS, etc.).

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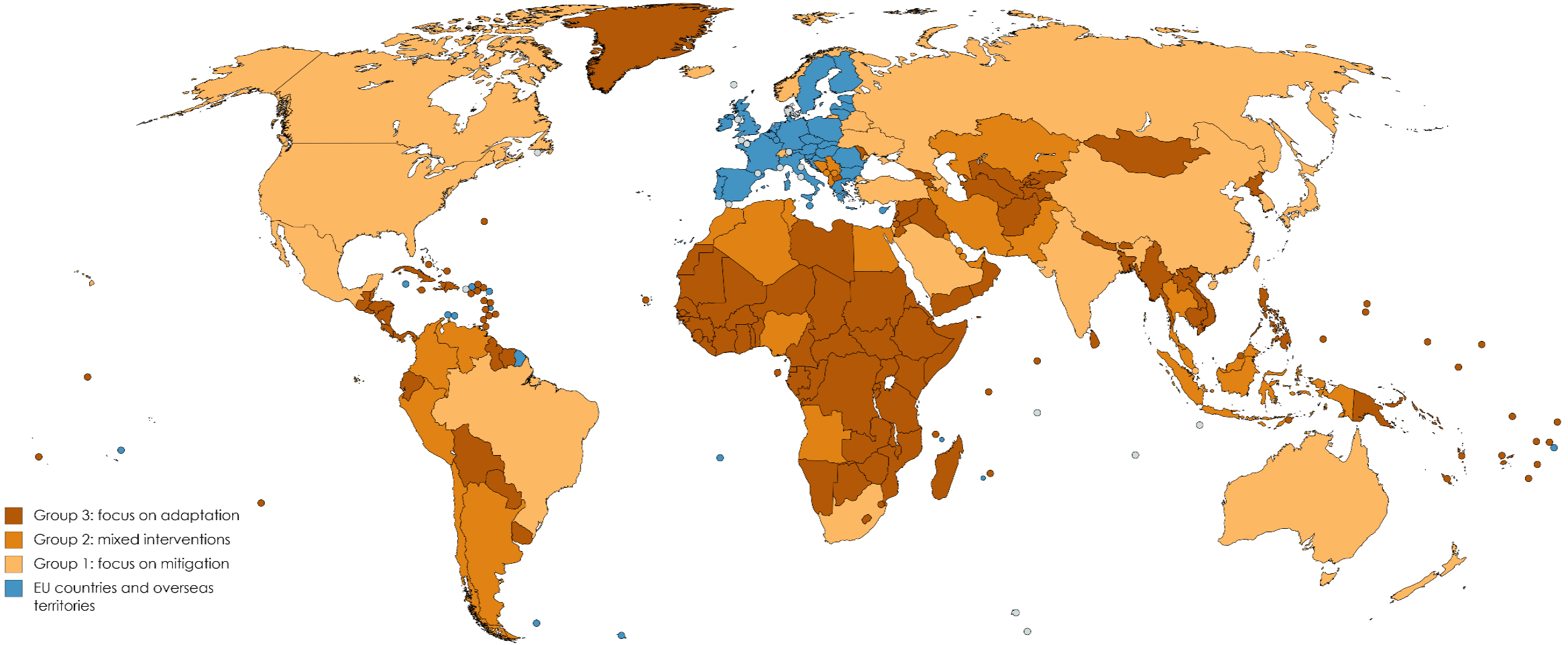


How to support NDCs in practice?

- **Step 3: Identifying potential areas of intervention**

✓ Maximise emissions reduction and opportunities to shift to low-carbon, environmentally sustainable development.

- **Step 4: Defining which component of the NDC intend to support**

✓ Most developing countries do not contribute significantly to GHG emissions, but targeting mitigation makes sense as low-carbon development offers multiple opportunities for economic growth, job creation, reducing energy dependence and tackling pollution

- **Step 5: Defining the potential role of sectors not listed in the NDCs in supporting NDC-related climate and environmental objectives**

✓ E.g.: Green economy and private sector development, urban agenda, governance, health, education, social protection, PFM, etc.

How to support NDCs in practice?

- **Step 6: Defining the interventions to support NDC implementation**
  - ✓ ***Group 1***: political dialogues (green/climate diplomacy); policy dialogue and technical cooperation to define, for instance: policies, legislation, trade agreements, production and environmental standards that help meet the climate challenge.
  - ✓ ***Group 2***: sectorial policy dialogues; technical assistance on mitigation and adaptation; mitigation-based project-type interventions to make countries' development path less carbon intensive at an early stage (economic diversification) while also supporting adaptation.
  - ✓ ***Group 3***: focus on adaptation and risk reduction initiatives without neglecting mitigation as a key step on the way to economic development.

Example: BANGLADESH

Unconditional contribution	Contribution assuming no additional international support	Bangladesh will reduce its GHG emissions in the power, transport, and industry sectors by 12 $MtCO_2e$ by 2030 or 5% below BAU emissions for those sectors.
Conditional contribution	Contribution assuming additional international support	Bangladesh will reduce its GHG emissions in the power, transport, and industry sectors by 36 $MtCO_2e$ by 2030 or 15% below BAU emissions for those sectors.

Appropriate international support in the form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity building.

Adaptation contribution

An outline of what Bangladesh has already done on adaptation and what the next steps are, including the long-term vision for adaptation in Bangladesh and synergies with mitigation measures

Table 4: Possible mitigation actions to deliver the conditional contribution

Sector	Description	Objectives of the activity by 2030
Power	▪ Ensure all new coal generation uses super-critical technology ▪ Increased penetration of wind power ▪ Implement grid-connected solar plant to diversify the existing electricity generation mix	▪ 100% of new coal based power plants use super-critical technology by 2030 ▪ 400 MW of wind generating capacity by 2030 ▪ 1000 MW of utility-scale solar power plant
Transport	▪ Modal shift from road to rail, delivered through a range of measures, including underground metro systems and bus rapid transit systems in urban areas. Co-benefits will include reduced congestion, improved air quality and improved traffic safety. ▪ Reduced congestion and improved running of traffic. This will be achieved by a number of measures, including building of expressways to relieve congestion and public transport measures.	▪ To achieve a shift in passenger traffic from road to rail of up to around 20% by 2030 compared to the business as usual. ▪ 15% improvement in the efficiency of vehicles due to more efficient running.
Industry (energy-related)	▪ Carry out energy audits to incentivise the uptake of energy efficiency and conservation measures in the main industrial sectors based on the Bangladesh Energy Efficiency and Conservation Masterplan	▪ 10% energy consumption reduction in the industry sector compared to the business as usual

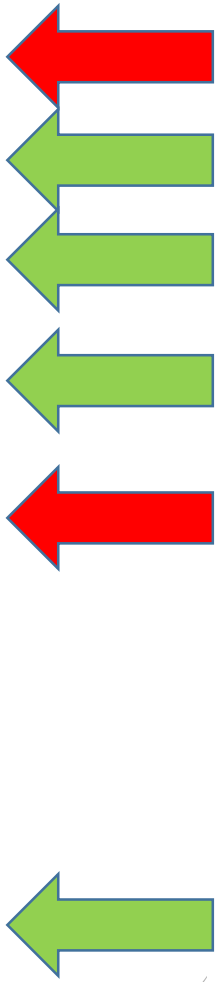
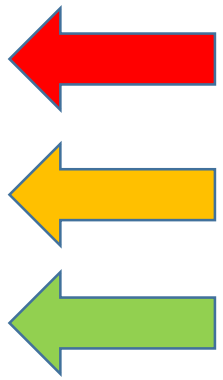


Table 5: Possible conditional action-based contributions

Sector	Description	Objectives of the activity by 2030
Households	• Put in place policy mechanisms to incentivise the uptake of improved (more efficient) gas cookstoves • Support the replacement of biomass with LPG for cooking purposes • Promoting policies to induce greater level of energy efficiency and conservation in the household sector based on the Bangladesh Energy Efficiency and Conservation Masterplan	• 70% market share of improved biomass cookstoves, reaching 20 million households in 2030 • 40% market share of improved gas cookstoves • 10% market switch from biomass to LPG for cooking compared to the business as usual
Commercial buildings	• Promote policies to induce greater level of energy efficiency and conservation in the commercial sector based on the Bangladesh Energy Efficiency and Conservation Master plan • Incentivise rainwater harvesting in commercial buildings as a form of water and energy conservation	• 25% reduction of overall energy consumption of the commercial sector compared to the business as usual



Agriculture (non-energy related)	• Increase mechanisation in agriculture leading to a reduction in numbers of draft cattle (and therefore lower methane emissions) • Increase the share of organic manure in the used fertilizer mix • Scale up rice cultivation using alternate wetting and drying irrigation	• 50% reduction in draft animals compared to the business as usual • 35% increase in organic fertiliser share compared to the business as usual • 20% of all rice cultivation uses alternate wetting and drying irrigation
Waste	• Increase composting of organic waste • Promote landfill gas capture and power generation	• 50% of the managed waste fraction is diverted from landfill to composting • 70% of landfill gas captured and used for electricity generation
Land use, land use change and forestry	• Continuation of coastal mangrove plantation • Reforestation and afforestation in the reserved forests • Plantation in the island areas of Bangladesh • Continuation of Social and Homestead forestry	• Not quantified.

Adaptation Priorities for Bangladesh	
i.	Improved Early warning system for tropical cyclone, flood, flash flood and drought
ii.	Disaster preparedness and construction of flood and cyclone shelters
iii.	Tropical cyclones and storm surge protection
iv.	Inland monsoon flood-proofing and protection
v.	Climate resilient infrastructure and communication
vi.	Climate resilient housing
vii.	Improvement of Urban resilience through improvement of drainage system to address urban flooding
viii.	River training and dredging (including excavation of water bodies, canals and drains)
ix.	Stress tolerant (salinity, drought and flood) variety improvement and cultivation (including livestock and fisheries)
x.	Research and knowledge management
xi.	Adaptation on local-level perspectives etc.
xii.	Adaptation to climate change impacts on health
xiii.	Biodiversity and ecosystem conservation
xiv.	Capacity Building at Individual and institutional level to plan and implement adaptation programmes and projects in the country

Thank you!

Paris Agreement: trade implications

- No direct reference to trade or investment policies but indirect **policy implications linked to (green) economic transition**
- Trade-related elements included in 45% of NDCs, but only 11% refer to possible climate-based regulation (untapped potential)
- Key trade elements: reducing trade barriers, regulating trade on climate grounds, regulating timber trade, standards and labelling, border carbon adjustments, **renewable energy**, fossil fuel subsidy reform, **international market mechanisms**, **technology transfer**, response measures, and co-benefits.

Trade examples: Cambodia

Mitigation contribution: timber trade

LULUCF contribution: increasing the forest cover to 60% of national land area by 2030 and maintaining it afterwards by:

- Reclassifying forest areas to avoid deforestation
- Implementing FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade)

➔ reduce illegal logging by strengthening sustainable and legal forest management, improving governance and promoting trade in legally produced timber