



European
Commission

ENERGY FOR CLIMATE

GCCA+ The Alliance for a changing world

#GCCAPlus #EUClimateAction #EUGreenDeal

2020

KEY ISSUES

Energy production and use is the largest source of global greenhouse-gas (GHG) emissions. **Cities contribute 70% of carbon emissions** from energy consumed, meaning that improved **energy efficiency**, especially in cities, **is crucial** to achieve Paris Agreement goals. Between 2010 and 2015, **global energy productivity** has improved around 2.3% per year, still below the 2.8% foreseen in the SDG 7.3. However, the positive impact of efficiency policies has been overwhelmed by **fast-growing demand for energy in emerging countries**.

It is estimated **36% of the current energy emissions can be saved** by improving energy efficiency which is increasingly recognized as **'the hidden fuel'** that will complete the transition towards a **low-carbon energy system**. Energy efficiency is central to achieving the energy and climate goals of countries around the world. It remains the **lowest-cost option to meet national climate change commitments**.

GCCA+ ACTIONS

Energy related actions play an important role for the **Global Climate Change Alliance Plus** (GCCA+) which supports 30 projects covering 32 countries. They include **renewable energy** and/or energy **efficiency projects**.

Most projects boost institutional capacity by supporting feasibility studies or **renewable energy strategies**. These are followed by pilot applications like solar **powered water pumps** for fields or livestock (in Chad or Uganda), a solar power park to reduce **aviation emissions** on the ground (Trinidad), **bio-gas** plants (Cambodia), and solar bottles (Tanzania). Energy efficiency is addressed through the promotion of **efficient cooking stoves**, improved production of charcoal, and **energy efficient buildings** (Djibouti).

GCCA+ programmes support **climate change mitigation** by reducing emissions and increasing energy efficiency.



Cambodia: biogas makes it neat and cheaper

Mr. Chhang Touch checks the light and the temperature inside the pigs pen at his pig farm in Kompong Speu province, Cambodia. His is one of the pilot farms that were able to reduce their electricity bill by 40 to 50%. Biodigesters not only allow saving money, they reduce CO2 emissions, generate a cleaner environment for the animals and the possibility to use the bio-slurry produced as a natural fertilizer.

The EU funded Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCCA), has supported the Cambodian National Biodigester Programme (NBP) to reduce emissions and increase people's adaptation capacities.

See the full story on gccca.eu/stories

Checking the light inside a pig's pen using biogas power generator.
© EU GCCA+ Photo: Kimlong Meng

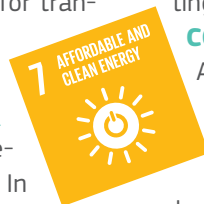
THE GLOBAL CONTEXT

EU commitment for energy

Energy has been a **priority** in the portfolio of the EU's poverty alleviation and eradication strategies for many years. **EU actions and tools to boost clean energy cooperation** include catalysing reforms in the energy sector, promoting renewable energy, and addressing emissions from the fossil fuel sector. Under the current Multiannual Financial Framework (2014-2020) **EU development cooperation support for energy efficiency** projects is saving 889 kt CO₂eq per year.

The **EU Green Deal external** dimension will support areas of action such as **sustainable energy** in cities, for transport and green infrastructure.

In September 2020, the Commission adopted the EU-wide assessment of **National Energy and Climate Plans (NECP)** to drive forward the green transition and **promote economic recovery**. In the words of the EU Commissioner for Energy **"The energy system will be at the heart of the green transition in Europe."** The EU's 2030 emissions reduction targets increase to 55% compared to 1990 levels, from 40%. The new **EU Renewable Energy** financing mechanism will become operational from January 2021.



International Developments

According to the **International Energy Agency (IEA)**, without any changes to current policies, global energy demand will rise by 28% between now and 2040. To help identify an alternative route, the IEA **'Sustainable Development' scenario (SDS)** maps a pathway aligned with the Paris Agreement, stabilizing the world primary energy consumption at today's levels. The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7.3 aims **to double the global rate of improvement of energy efficiency by 2030**. In 2020, the **COVID-19 pandemic** changed the priorities of governments. It disrupted production and supply chains cutting energy demand and use, resulting in a **steep fall of CO₂ emissions**. IEA analysis of daily data through mid-April shows that countries in full lockdown registered an **average 25% decline in energy demand** per week, partial lockdown brought an average 18% decline. According to IEA, global CO₂ emissions are expected to decline by 8%, or almost 2.6 gigatonnes (Gt), **to levels of 10 years ago** by the end 2020. However, to **avoid the rebound effects**, the new worldwide investments shall be oriented towards more resilient energy infrastructure and **foster "cleaner energy"** while boosting jobs and environmental friendly economic growth.

GCCA/GCCA+ AND ENERGY

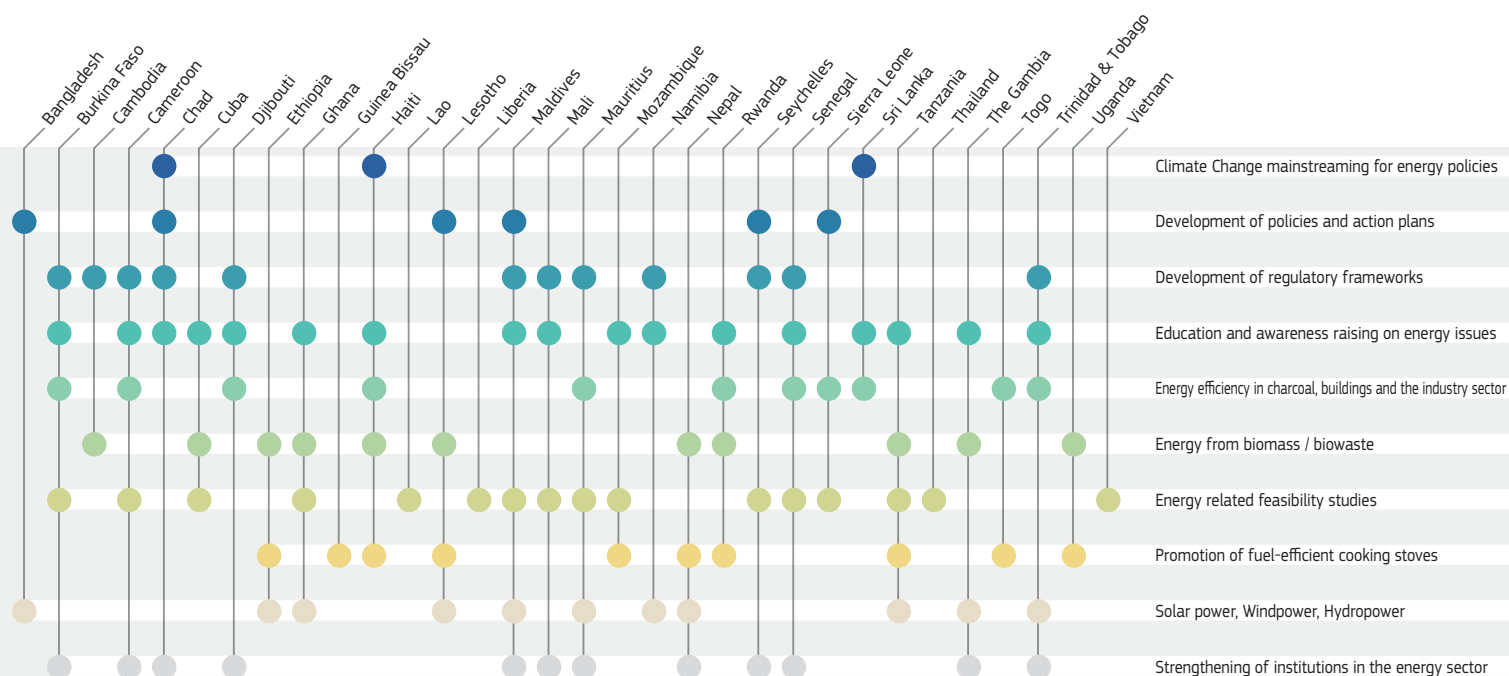
30 projects **32** countries **172** million euros

Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)



Global Energy Transformation Programme

The Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP)



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GCCA+
THE GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE ALLIANCE PLUS INITIATIVE



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EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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