

*This project is funded by
the European Union*



ClimaEast

Support to Climate Change Mitigation and
Adaptation in Russia and ENP East countries

**Implementing the Paris Agreement: Belarus NDC
challenges from MRV to sectoral actions. The case of
large emitters and land use/forestry and bioenergy**
**Introduction & Paris Agreement: progress and perspectives from
the EU, G20 and EaP *Clima East project***

Zsolt Lengyel, Team Leader & Key Expert

6-7 April 2017, Minsk

What countries need to do to implement Paris Agreement



“THE GREATEST
THREAT TO OUR
PLANET IS THE
BELIEF THAT
SOMEONE ELSE
WILL SAVE IT”

Robert Swan

Content of presentation

1. Paris Agreement context: opportunities and challenges
2. Brief introduction of Clima East MRV and (I)NDC support
3. Paris Agreement: the context
4. Different perspectives: concerns and hopes
5. Some conclusions for MRV and NDC



Global economic, energy and climate perspective

Three simultaneous challenges as the world gets warmer:

Reignite global growth-
G20

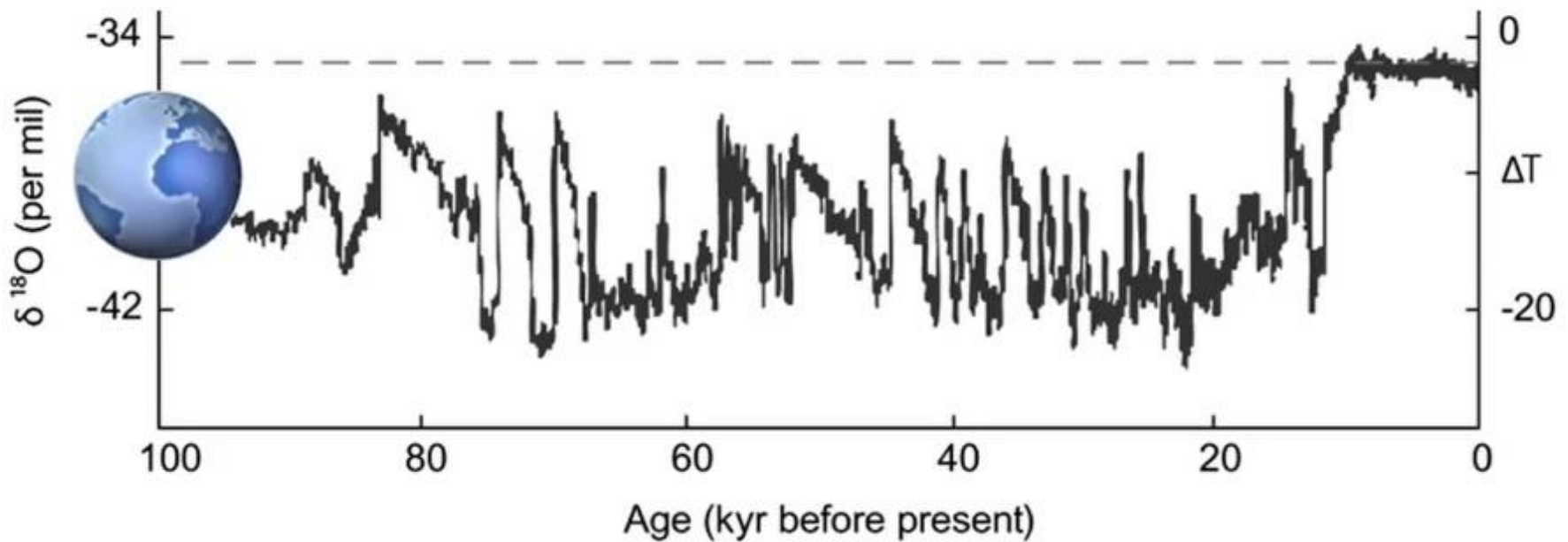


Deliver on the SDGs-
UN, Sep 2015



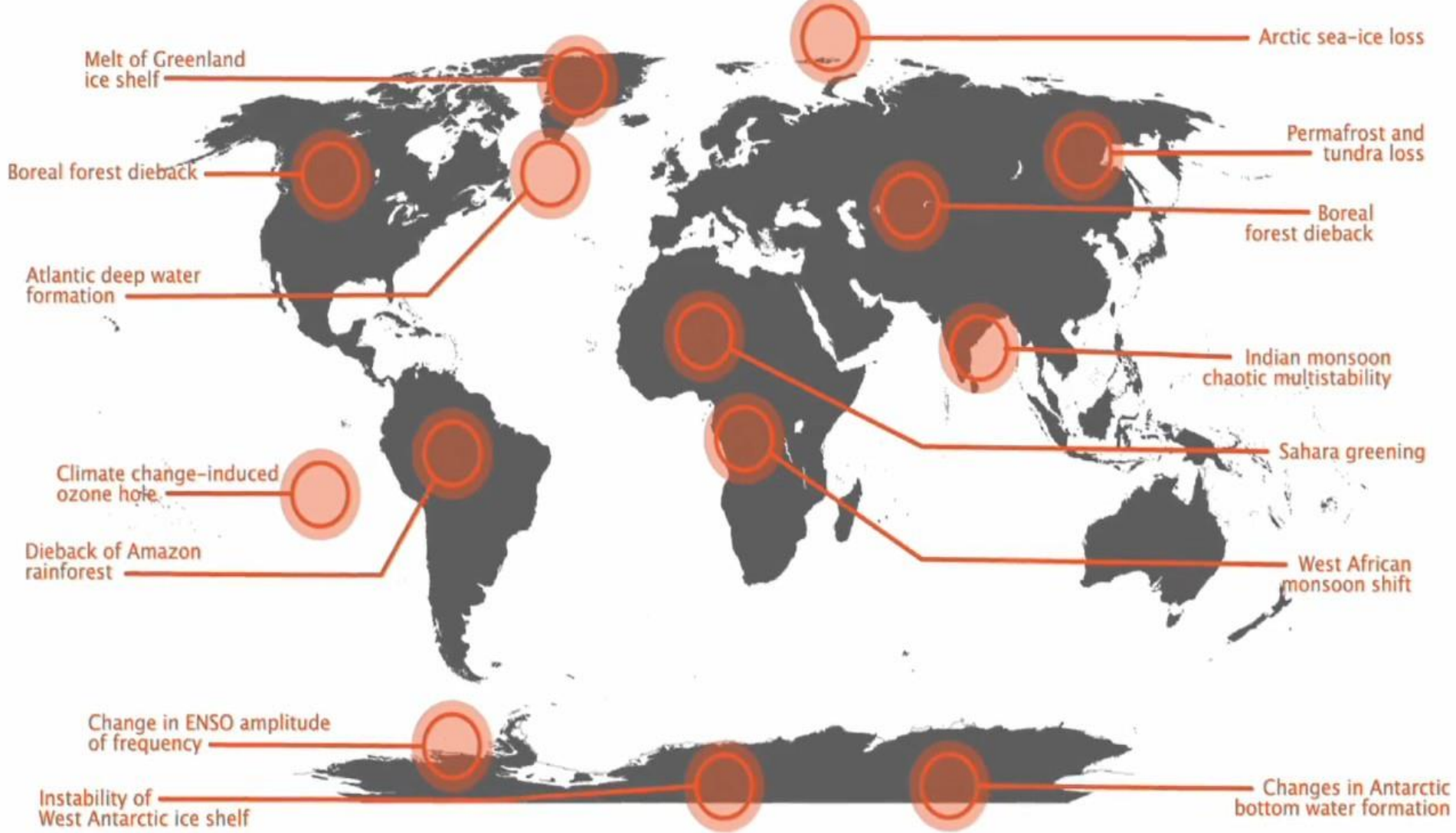
Drive strong climate
action- *COP21*





Humanity's 10 000 years of grace

Source: www.globalcommons.earth as developed by the Stockholm Resilience Centre, Stockholm University, IIASA, The Beijer Institute, Kungl Vetenskaps Akademien funded by Mistra (The Swedish Foundation for Strategic Environmental Research)

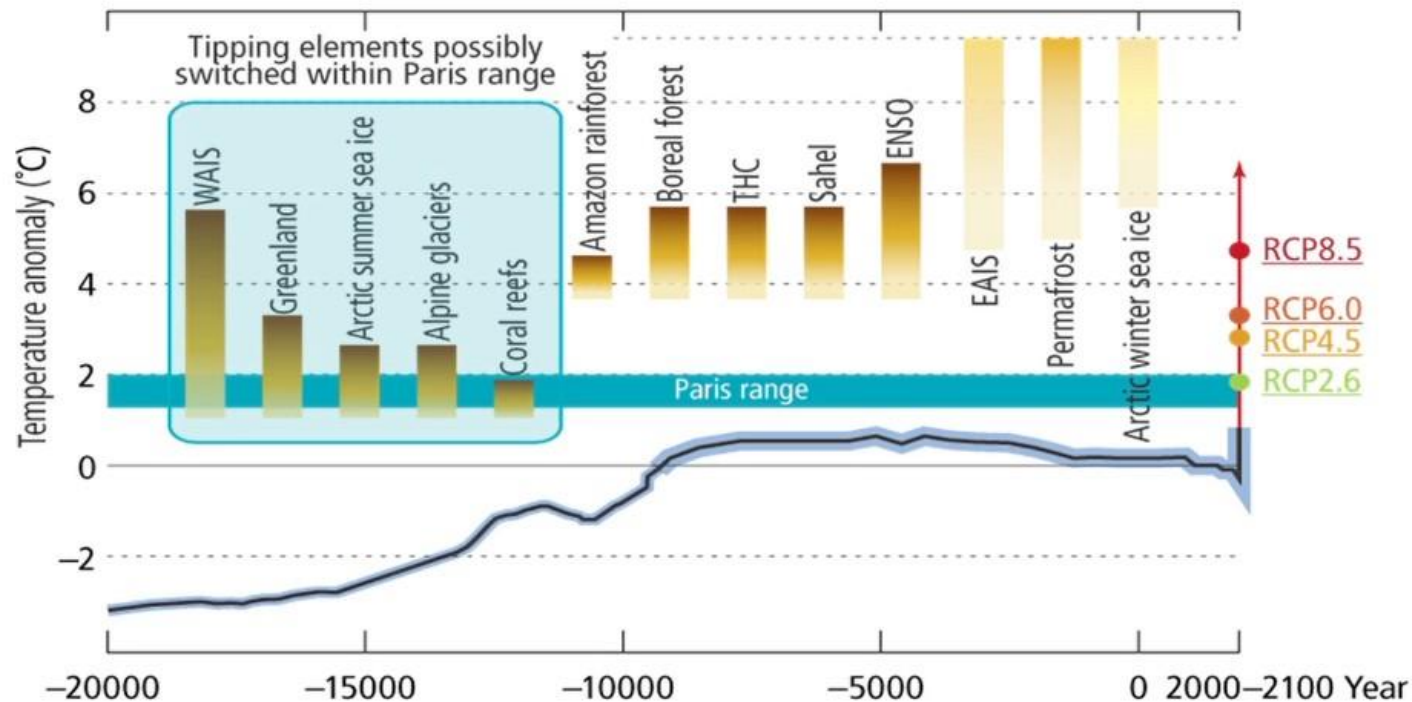


Global tipping points / Earth systems

Global tipping points and the Paris Agreement

Tipping Points & the Paris Agreement

Sources: Adapted from Schellnhuber et al. (2016). Nature Climate Change





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



ECONOMY



SOCIETY

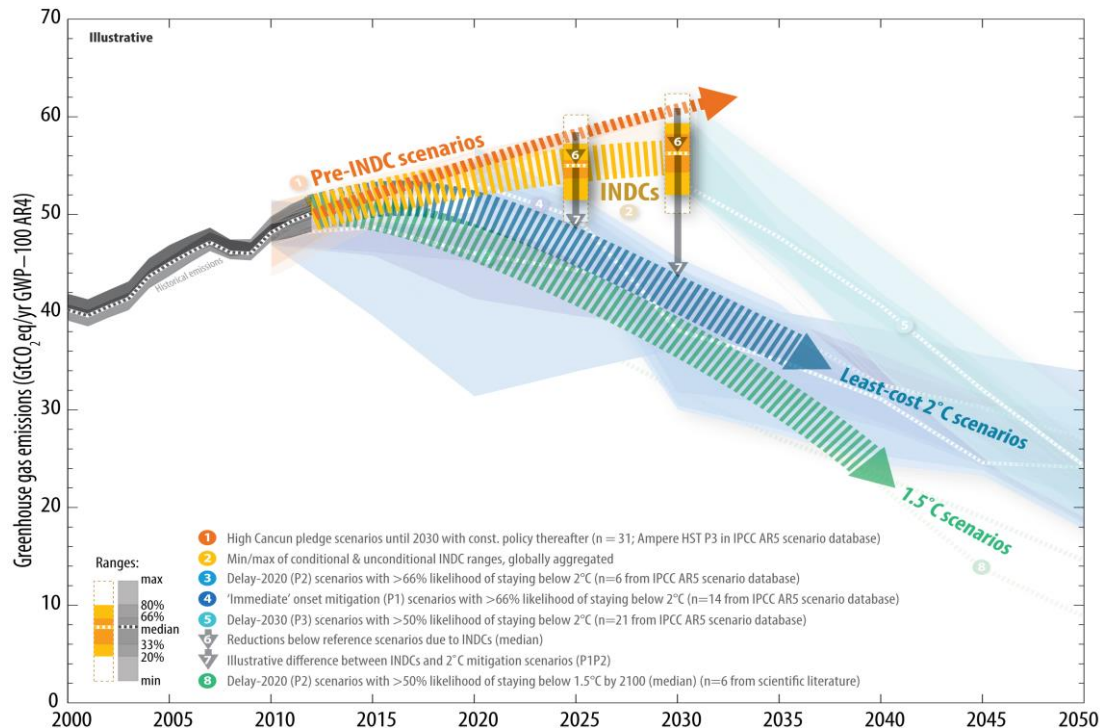


BIOSPHERE



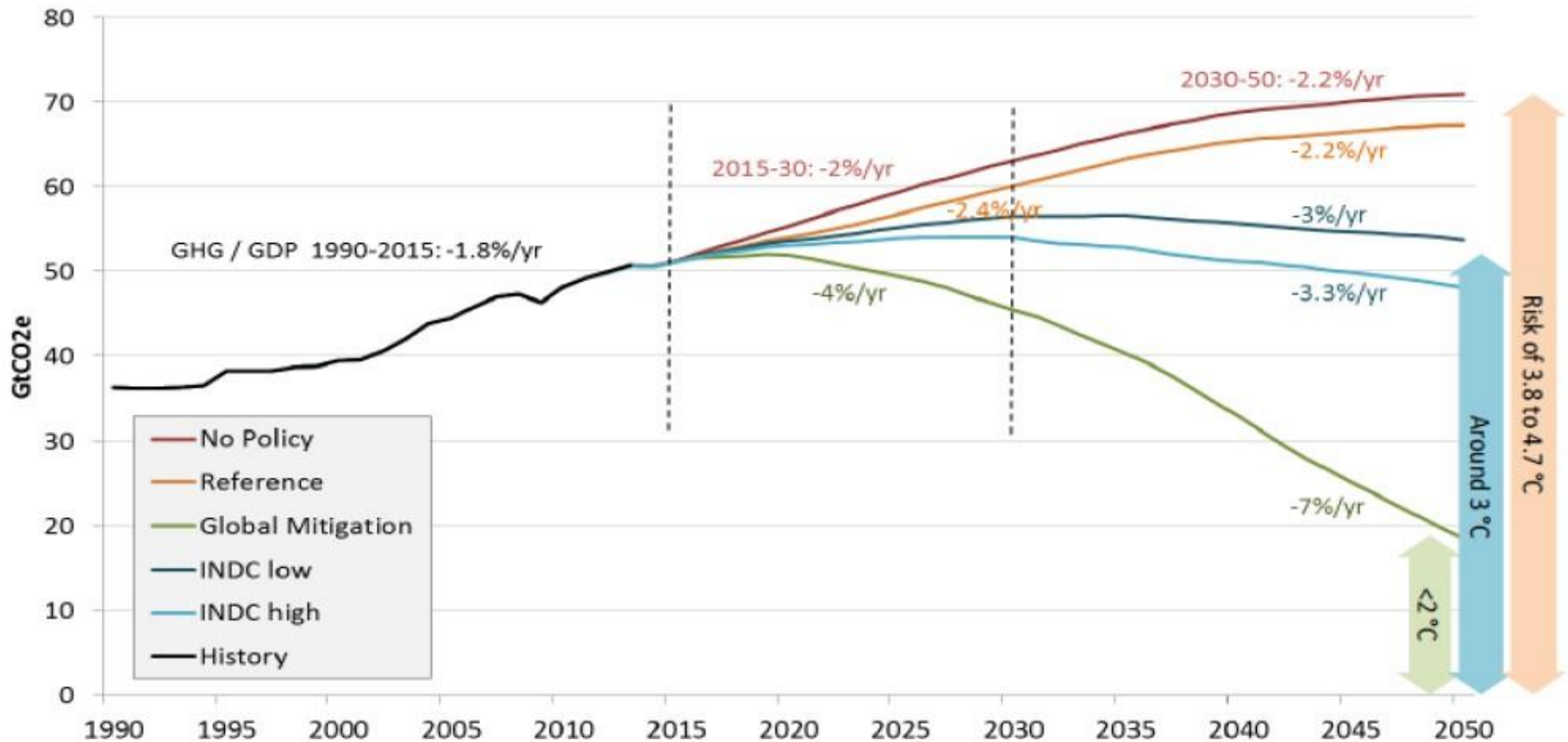
How far does Paris take us in resolving the challenge?

Paris commitments are significant – but need to be **implemented** and **improved** to give the best chance of success



[Figure 2](#) "Comparison of global emission levels in 2025 and 2030 resulting from the implementation of the INDCs and under other scenarios"; Updated synthesis report on the aggregate effect of INDCs - published 2 May 2016

How far we have to go in the context development/growth and GHGs ?



Source: POLES – JRC Model

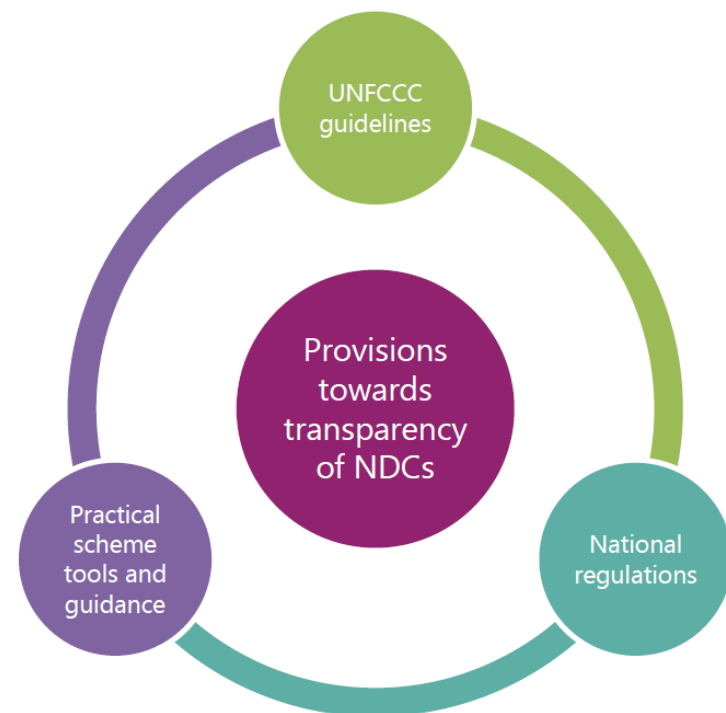
Global challenges and opportunities

- **2°C target will be out of reach quickly**, with severe consequences
- Infrastructure and other **investments lock in** capital, technology and emission **patterns for decades**
- **Time is right for action: rapid technological change**, (energy production/use, digital, materials, biotech, construction) triggering corresponding **cost reductions and opportunities to shape new infrastructure**
- Policy/Action formulation and subsequent tracking, including the necessary **regulatory certainty requires a solid MRV system**



Paris Agreement transparency landscape

- Provision of **international guidelines**, by 2018, on transparency including guidance to accommodate different types of NDCs
- Within national boundaries **differentiation between individual versus integrated schemes** and national inventory, MRV system, NDCs etc.
- **Transition towards post-2020:** accounting system during development of national inventory, recognition of pre-2020 actions, NDC dynamics
- **Strengthen capacities** for inventory, MRV, verification



Belarus: challenges and opportunities

CO2 Emissions / GDP (kg CO2/2005 USD) (2014)



- Significance of the region to global emissions reductions is clear (see map)
- Maintaining support and actually delivering on commitments is a challenge for all signatories
- Paris Agreement has galvanised additional interest and political support for climate action in all Climate East Partner Countries (PCs)
- **Continued support needed** to build understanding and capacity **to link and deliver climate and economic benefits** in the PCs: **EU experience and cooperation invaluable**
- **MRV: what is not measured, cannot be managed!**

Source: IEA Energy Atlas;
<http://energyatlas.iea.org>



Clima East Policy Project overview

- Objective: To **support PCs so that they are better equipped for greenhouse-gas emission reductions and better prepared to deal with climate change impacts** through
 - improved climate change policies, strategies and market mechanisms,
 - regional cooperation
 - improve access to information on EU climate change policies/acquis.
- Supports **dialogue** between the EU and PCs in line with **EaP Platform 2 objectives**
(Economic Integration and Convergence with EU Policies/Panel on Environment and Climate Change - revised Work Programme 2014 – 17)
 - Gradual approximation with the EU acquis in environment and climate change
 - Enhancing cooperation and capacity for sustainable development, environmental governance and climate action
 - "Close coordination will be sought with the activities of the Energy Security Platform ... due to the cross-cutting nature of environmental issues and climate change."
 - EaP countries are increasingly aware that ENI and NIF incorporates climate focus and are under the “at least 20% climate relevance” spending target

Clima East Policy Project

Duration: 10/2012 – 04/2017

Budget: EUR 8.2 million

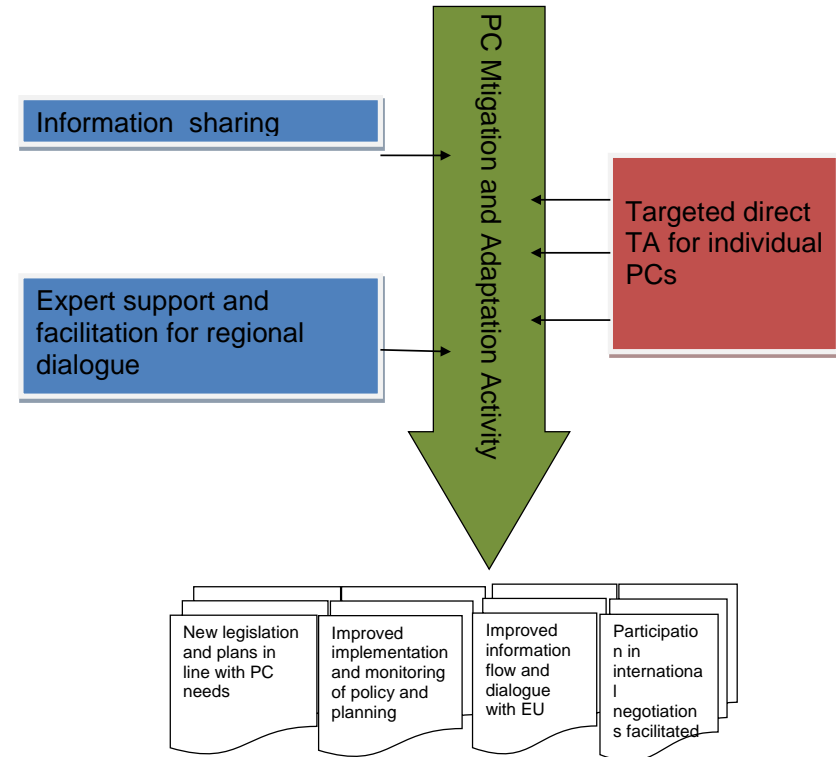
PCs: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Russian Federation*

*As from 01/2015 Russia only participates in applicable regional activities

Clima East package also includes a **Pilots Project** (EUR 11 million), supporting ecosystems-based approaches to climate change.

Approach and Results

- Demand driven approach focussing on PC defined priorities
- Targeted inputs into wider national processes
- Wide remit challenging, but enables engagements across a broad range of issues and partners, and to capitalise on emerging drivers of changes (e.g. Paris Agreement)
- This is important, as political support and will is crucial to results
- General need to ensure Paris (or more ambitious) commitments become reality through continuing support to build cross-government buy-in and effective, implementation strategies



Approach and Results

Clima East Results Framework <i>- mutually reinforcing areas of engagement</i>	
Result 1 <i>Enhanced Dialogue and Association Agreement implementation</i>	Result 2 <i>Improved national climate change policies and strategies (including engagement and compliance with international commitments)</i>
Result 3 <i>Improved use of climate modelling and increased national capacity for modelling and assessment</i>	Result 4 <i>Improved Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems</i>

Selected key results to date

- Paris engagement and supporting cross-government coordination and mainstreaming Assisted all PCs to understand requirements, understand EU approaches, and prepare timely and compliant economy-wide INDCS.
 - E.g.: Workshops to engage and build capacity of sectoral ministries to understand, define and deliver PA commitments. Data analysis of mitigation potential in selected energy subsector, industrial processes, LULUCF (Forestry) and waste water management. (Azerbaijan)
- Mainstreaming climate action Support to more than 20 new/improved national and sector specific climate policies, strategies and legislation, in line with priorities of each PC. Working with over 20 stakeholder organisations directly, and many more through workshops and outreach.
 - Sectoral: e.g forestry (Georgia and Ukraine), agriculture (Belarus), transport (Ukraine), industry (Georgia) etc.
 - National planning: e.g. Contribution to Low Emission Development Strategy (Georgia), Roadmap for a National Adaptation Strategy (Armenia)



Selected key results to date

- Association Agreement implementation supporting Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia on implementing climate chapter obligations under their Agreements. E.g.:
 - Climate related Directives transposition analysis and roadmap (Moldova)
 - Support to Parliamentarians on understanding Emission Trading Schemes (ETS) requirements (Ukraine)
 - Technical assistance on implementation of provisions on ODS and F-gases Directives (Georgia)
- Improved data modelling and MRV capacity to measure, plan and manage climate action. E.g:
 - Specialists from all EaP PCs trained on LEAP emissions modelling system – already used in practice
 - Advice on MRV compliance integrated across all Technical Assistance (especially INDCs)
 - New climate change vulnerability system adopted for policy-making support (Azerbaijan, Georgia)
- Joint action between PCs
 - Joint training and adoption of same vulnerability assessment tool (Azerbaijan, Georgia)
 - Cooperation between Armenia and Georgian authorities and NGOs on climate smart agriculture techniques



What countries need to do to implement Paris Agreement

- Ambitious long-term goals :
 - well-below 2°C
 - pursue 1.5°C
 - global peaking asap
 - climate neutrality in the second half of the century
- Universal agreement
- 189 nationally determined contributions (NDCs)
- Greater emphasis on adaptation
- Support for poor and vulnerable countries



What countries need to do to implement Paris Agreement

- implementation of NDCs
 - improved governance, institutional framework in place
 - mitigation long term (medium term, short term) strategy
 - improved holistic adaptation policy
 - MRV
 - finance, technology, capacity building
- new INDCs in 5 years, or revision of existing 10-year long NDCs
- long term low GHG emission development strategy (LEDS) in each country



Long-term

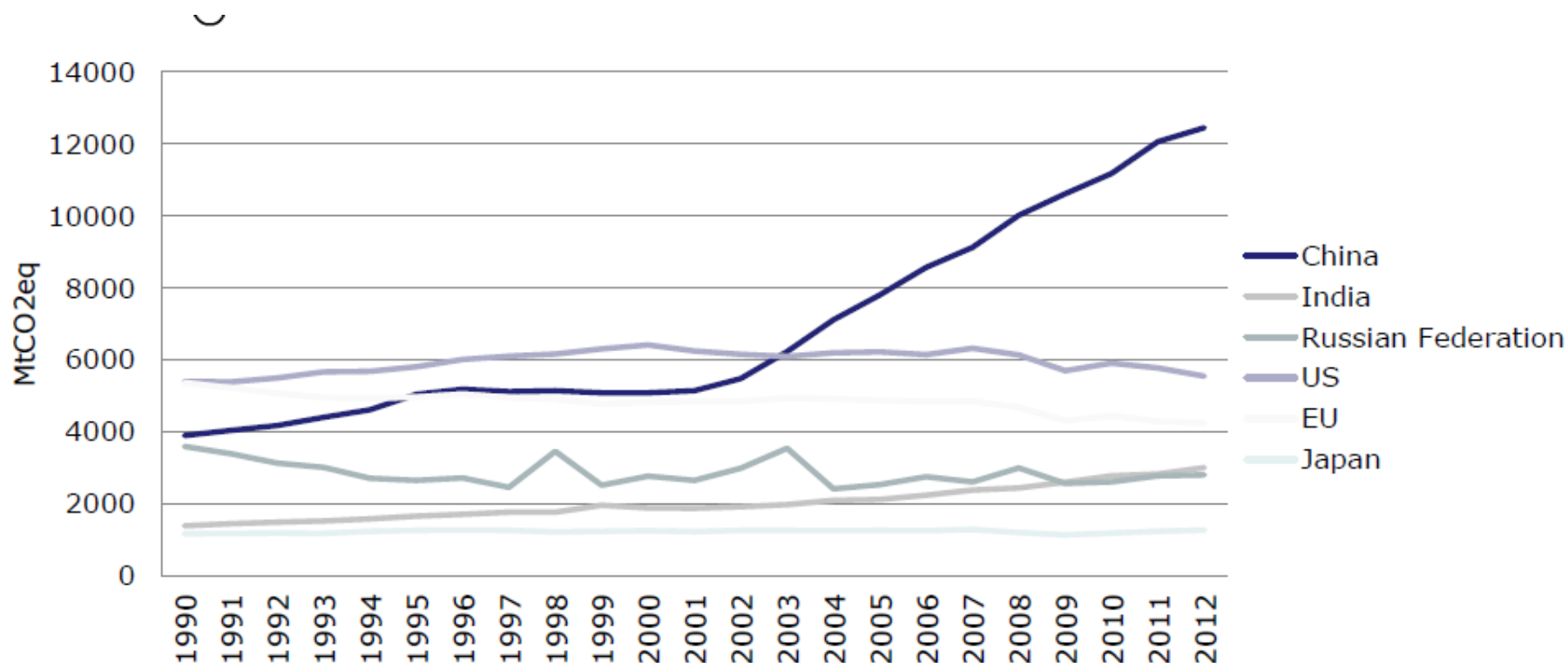
Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development strategies

„All Parties should strive to **formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies**, mindful of Article 2 taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.” (Art. 4.19 of PA)

*„Invites Parties to communicate, by 2020, to the secretariat **mid-century, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies** in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 19, of the Agreement, and requests the secretariat to publish on the UNFCCC website Parties’ low greenhouse gas emission development strategies as communicated” (Decision -/CP.21, pt 36)*

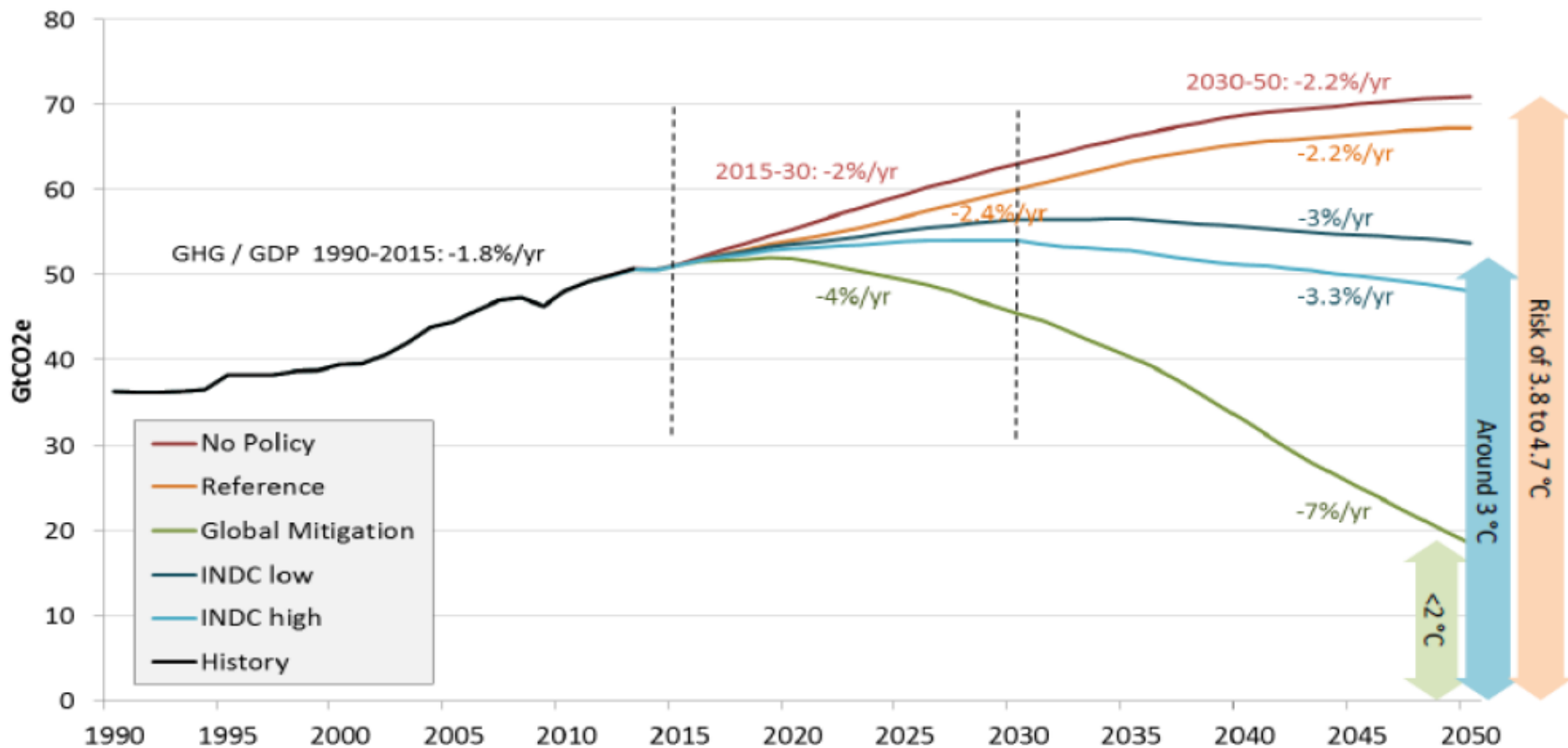


Emissions of major economies (1990-2012)



(Source: historical emissions data: inventories data to the UNFCCC (http://unfccc.int/national_reports/))

World emissions (Gt CO₂e, total excluding sinks) and percent change in emission intensity per unit of GDP



Source: POLES – JRC Model

G20

PRIORITIES OF THE G20 SUMMIT IN 2017 – SHAPING AN INTERCONNECTED WORLD

Building resilience	Improving sustainability	Assuming responsibility
World economy	Climate and energy	Tackling the causes of displacement
Trade and investment	2030 Agenda	Partnership with Africa
Employment	Digitalisation	Fighting terrorism
Financial markets / Int. fin. architecture	Global health	Anti-corruption
International tax cooperation	Empowering women	Agriculture / food security

G20 Ministerial Meetings: Foreign Affairs, Finance, Economic Affairs
(digitalisation), Health, Labour, Agriculture
Dialogue with civil society: B20, L20, Y20, C20, W20, Science (S/T20)

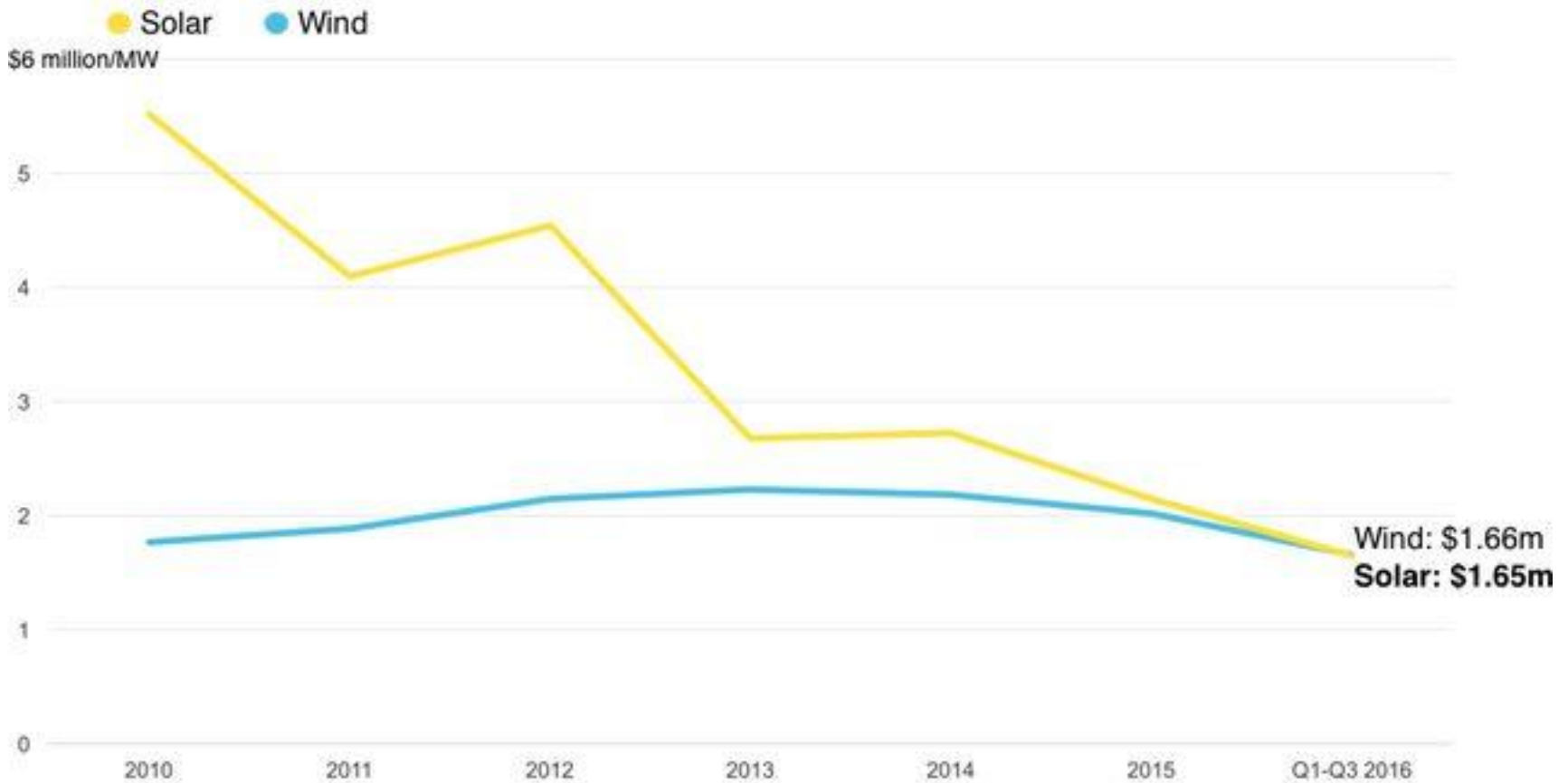
- The March 2017 G20 closing communique
- The IEA-IRENA report
- German presidency plans



Rapid developments and economies of scale

Solar Surprise: Prices Fall Below Wind

A turning point for renewables in lower-income countries

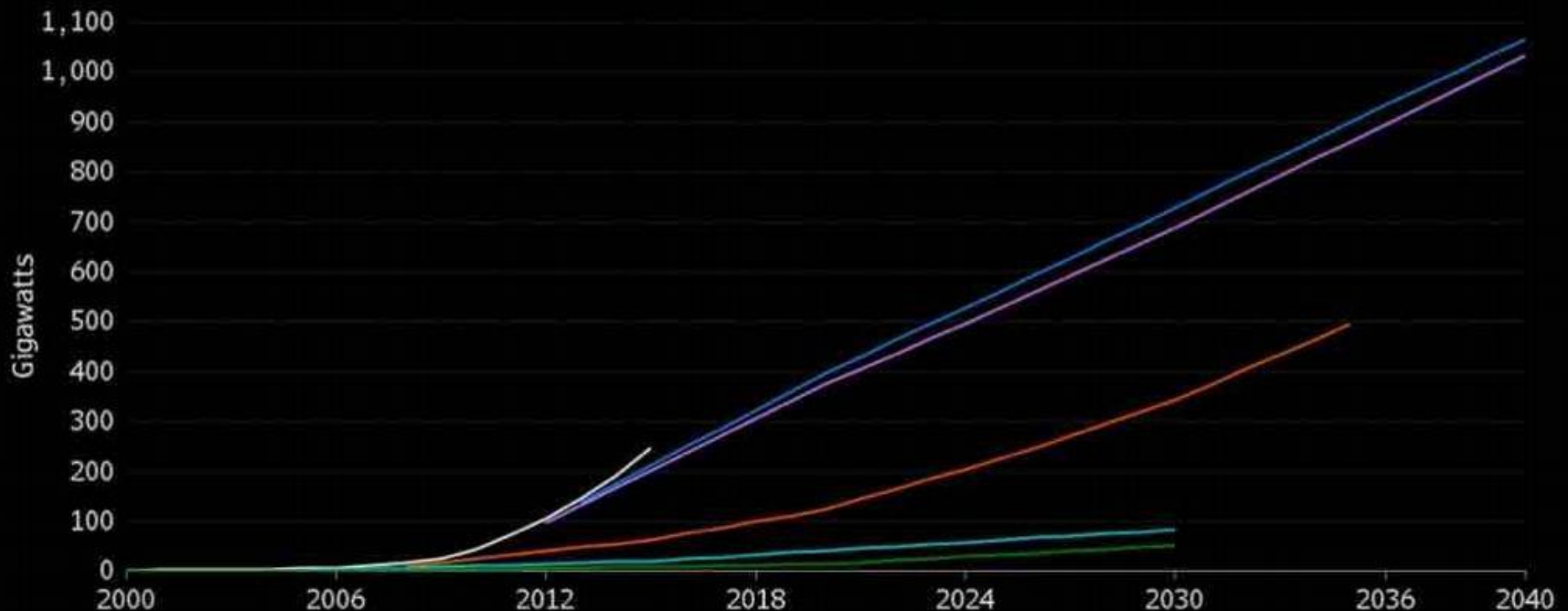


Rapid developments and economies of scale

Solar Forecasts

IEA installed solar power forecasts have been frequently revised up

■ Actual ■ WEO 2015 ■ WEO 2014 ■ WEO 2010 ■ WEO 2006 ■ WEO 2002



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

Note: WEO 2002-2009 is Reference Scenario and WEO 2010-2015 is New Policies Scenario

Bloomberg 

Conclusions – from Belarus NDC perspective

- **Paris Agreement** is a vehicle for transformative change > rapid decarbonization, resilient, low-carbon growth as defined by the country – driven NDCs
- Domestic **political will is critical** to making the radical changes necessary requiring substantial legislative changes and hence the **active engagement** of the **legislators** is envisaged.
- Urgent efforts for **economy-wide implementation of NDCs are needed** with putting the **necessary legislative framework as an urgent task**; this is likely to require **changes in governance including the improvement of GHG MRV aspects**.
- The “**Declaration on cooperation on environment and climate change in the Eastern Partnership**” on 18 October 2016 acts as driving force and vehicle for cooperative climate action as
- **EU support** remains very important in introducing and implementing AA compliant new legislation and building institutional capacity in both mitigation and adaptation fields.
- Success will depend on supporting government-wide **buy-in and understanding of great attractions and opportunities** offered by the alternative paths as well as of the great risks from climate change





How to contact ClimaEast

The project team can be contacted at personal e-mail addresses [zsolt.lengyel@climaeast.eu] and:

info@climaeast.eu

Clima East Office, c/o Milieu Ltd
Chaussée de Charleroi No. 112, First Floor
1060 Brussels (Belgium)
Tel: +32 2506 1000

Website:

English: www.climaeast.eu - Russian: <http://russian.climaeast.eu/>



[Follow us on Facebook: look for CLIMA EAST PROJECT](#)

