



ClimaEast

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

Clima East Introduction

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GHG Modelling Seminar



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Content of presentation

- 1. Project background**
- 2. Approach**
- 3. 2014 activities – Workplan & Expert Facility (activity matrix)**
- 4. Lessons learnt – challenges ahead**
- 5. 2015 Context - developments**



1) BACKGROUND INFORMATION (1)

The **overall objective** of Clima East is to support Partner Country governments so that they are better equipped for *greenhouse-gas emission reductions* and better prepared to *deal with climate change impacts*

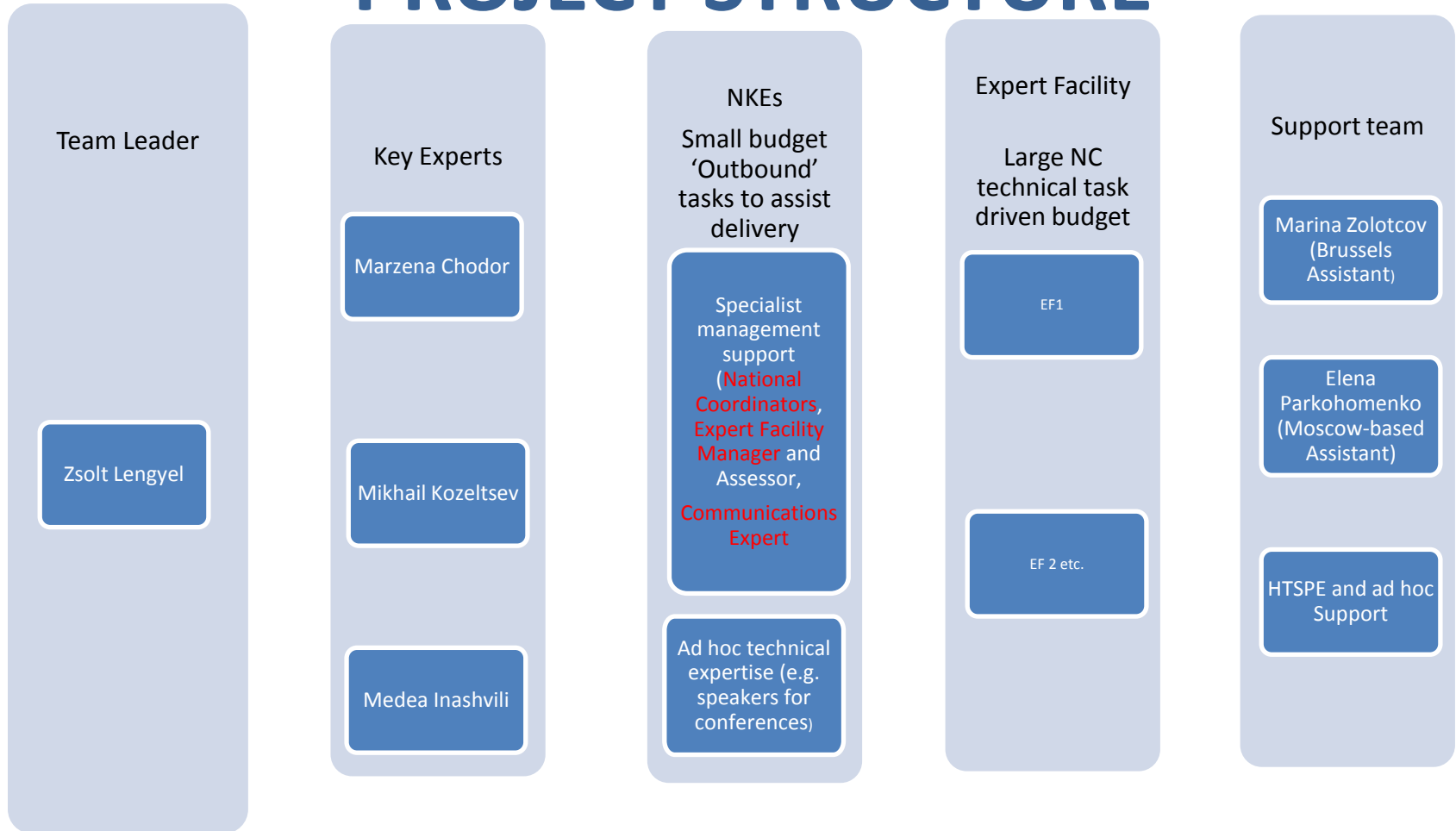
*Countries covered: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine, Russian Federation**

1) BACKGROUND INFORMATION (2)– ACTIVITY STRUCTURING - RESULT AREAS

1. Increased understanding of the EU climate and energy acquis and the 20/20/20 agenda
2. Responsible public institutions will competently address the Kyoto and post-Kyoto regime under the UNFCCC, and (for Annex I) be strengthened to comply with regulations
3. State-of-the-art national climate change mitigation and adaptation policies developed, fine-tuned and implemented
4. Increased capacity for climate change vulnerability and impact assessments and increased capacity for adaptation planning
5. National and/or regional Emissions Trading Schemes prepared and started
6. Progress made in elaboration of low carbon development strategies (expected primarily in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Moldova)

1) BACKGROUND INFORMATION (3)–

PROJECT STRUCTURE



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2) APPROACH (1)

1. **Practical outputs** and **observable benefits** for the **national** partners and stakeholders
2. **Added value** from the **regional scope** of Clima East
3. **Learning from** Partner Countries and the European Union, contributing to coordinated efforts to tackle climate change challenges, where possible
4. **Evidence based policy making** – key role for science both in mitigation and adaptation

2) APPROACH (2)

Demand driven structure – built-in flexibility

- Responsive to beneficiary countries' requirements
- Focus on gaps and additionality of activities, synergy with other donors
- Following the emerging needs from the international negotiations towards 2015 agreement (e.g. INDC support)
- Expert Facility (<http://www.climaeast.eu/expert-facility>)

2) APPROACH (3)

National focus – seeking regional synergies and mutual benefits

- Pooling experience and sharing ideas and approaches
- Transfer of best practice from EU but also within region

Accessibility – both to documentation and to expertise

- Brussels base as bridge to EU expertise
- Website, visibility and events to maintain momentum
- Help desk

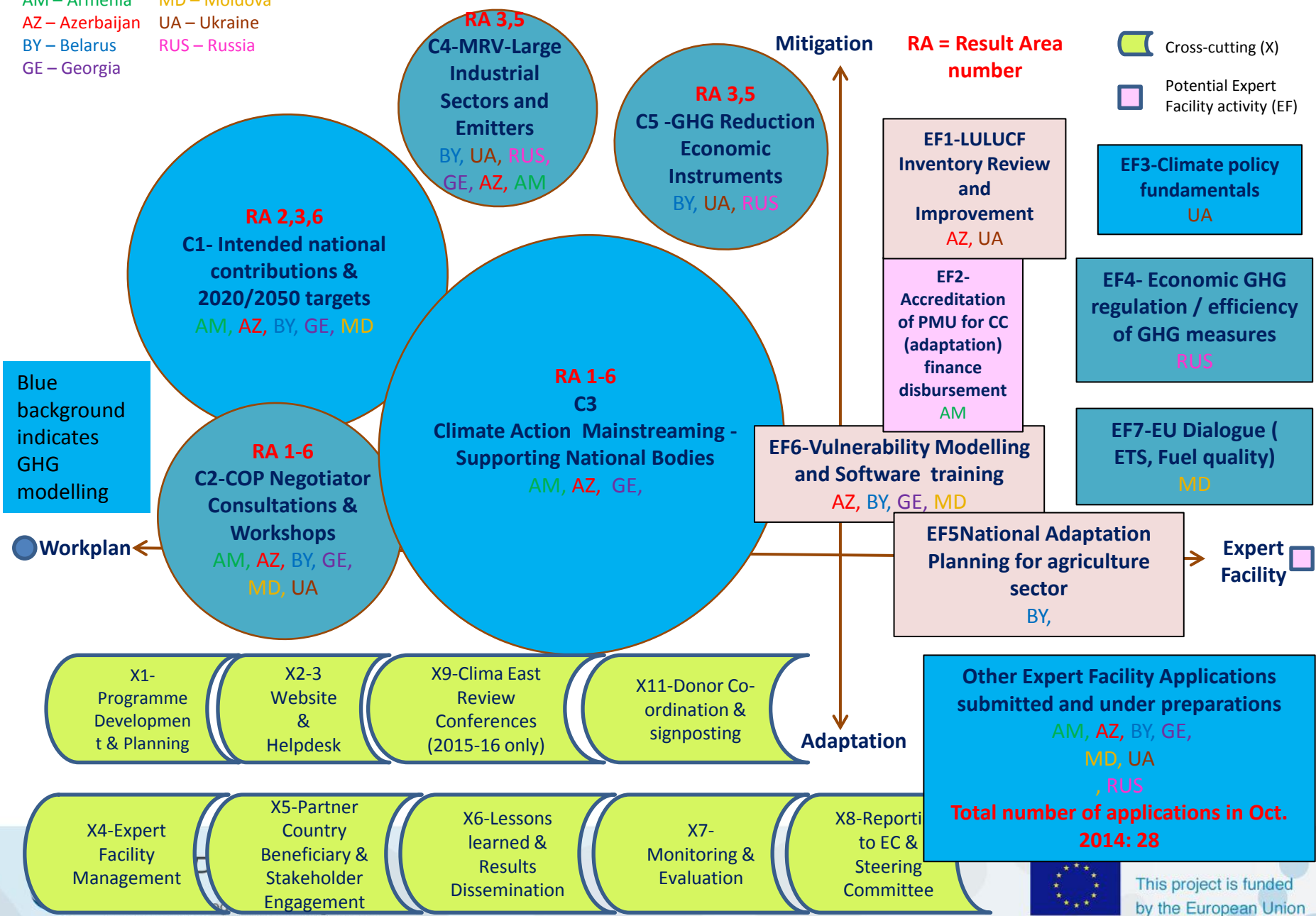
3. Clima East Activity Matrix – 2014 Regional

AM – Armenia MD – Moldova
 AZ – Azerbaijan UA – Ukraine
 BY – Belarus RUS – Russia
 GE – Georgia

Shared interest core (C)

Cross-cutting (X)
 Potential Expert Facility activity (EF)

RA = Result Area number



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4) Lessons learnt – challenges ahead



- Challenging dynamics of *policy environment* (e.g. 2015 Paris preparations) combined with *personnel* (GE,AR,UA,BE) and *structural* (UA) changes
- *Lacking donor coordination* by partner countries – only partial success by replacing it with direct donor coordination
- *Donor cooperation* – GIZ as outstanding example for INDC efforts in Southern Caucasus
- *Limited sectoral outreach* by project FPs (INDC process provides good ground for cross-sectoral cooperation)
- *Expert Facility* is vulnerable to FP (MoE) *monopolization*



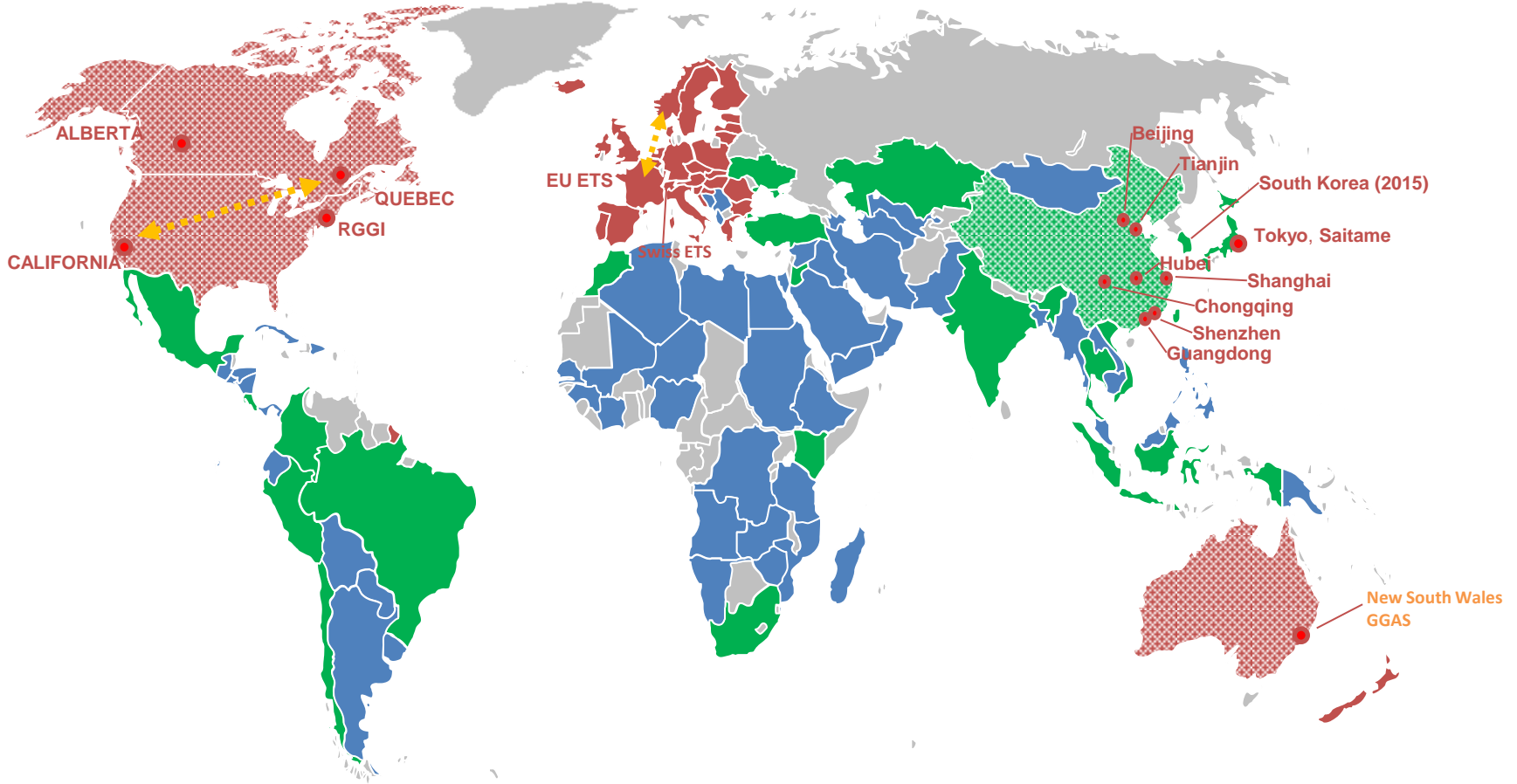
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5. Context



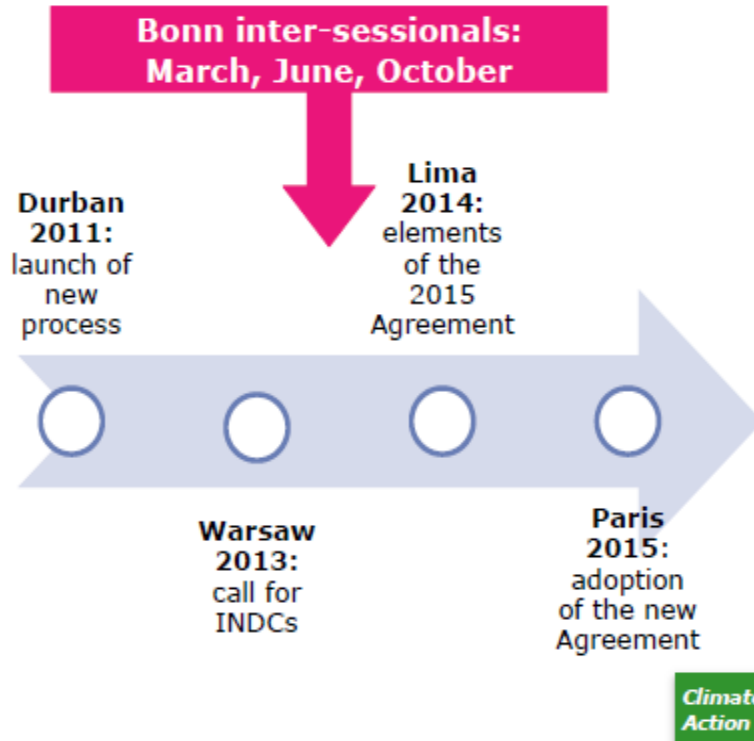
- CDM Host Countries as of July 1, 2013 (UNEP Riso Centre, data from the CDM Pipeline)
- Existing Emission Trading Schemes
- Emission Trading Scheme in Progress
- Countries with provincial-only Emission Trading Schemes
- ↔ Linkages

Source: IETA / CEPS

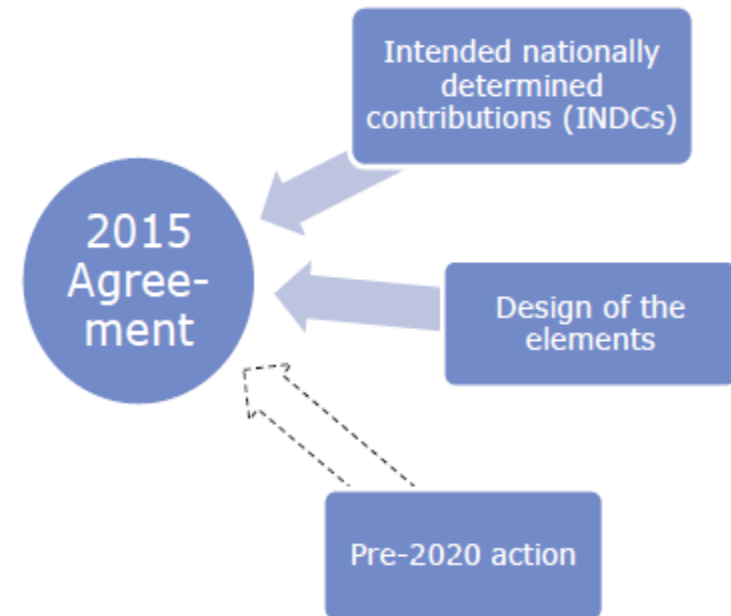
Context: towards the 2015 Agreement

A new international climate agreement applicable to all to keep global average temperature increase below 2°C

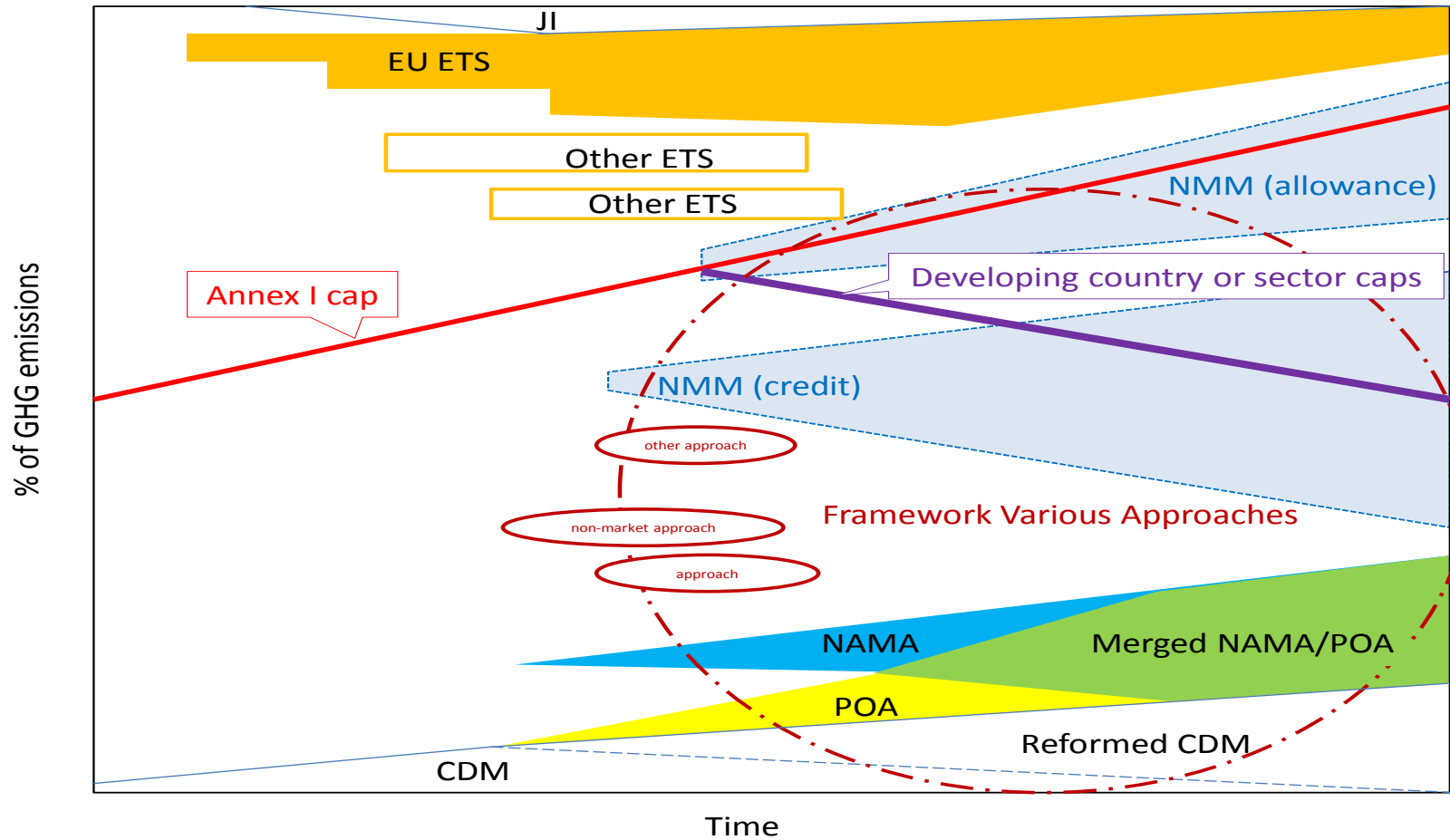
Process



Content

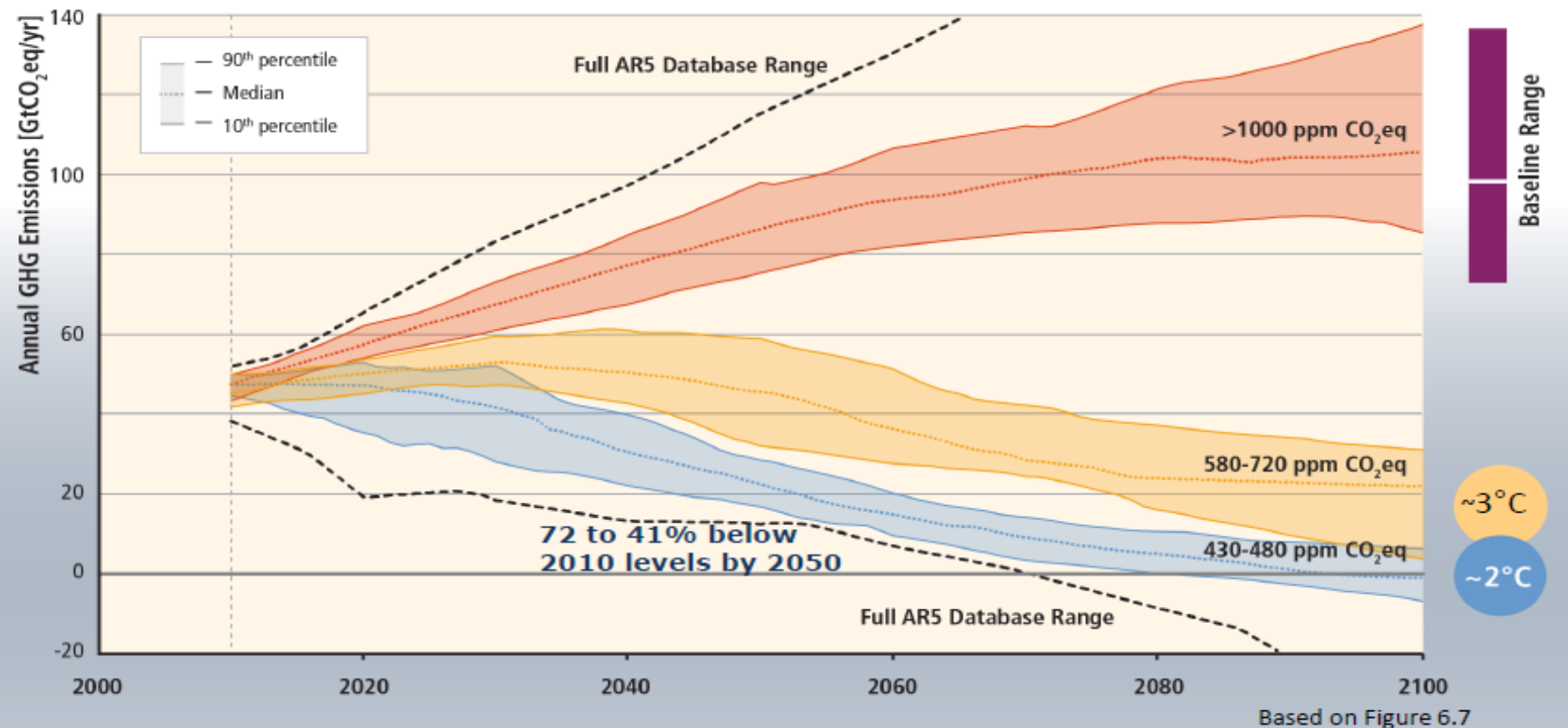


6) THE CONTEXT – MITIGATION & ADAPTATION



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Stabilization of atmospheric concentrations requires moving away from the baseline – regardless of the mitigation goal.



Global climate action

EU objective: 80 to 95% reductions largely through domestic measures:

↪ around -80% internal reductions in 2050 compared to 1990

Developed Countries:

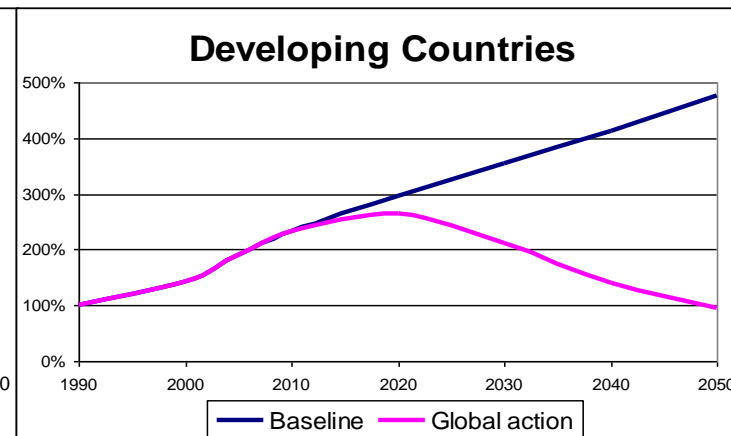
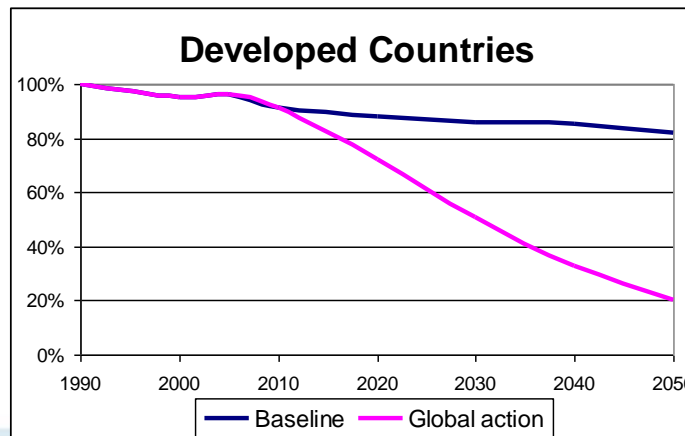
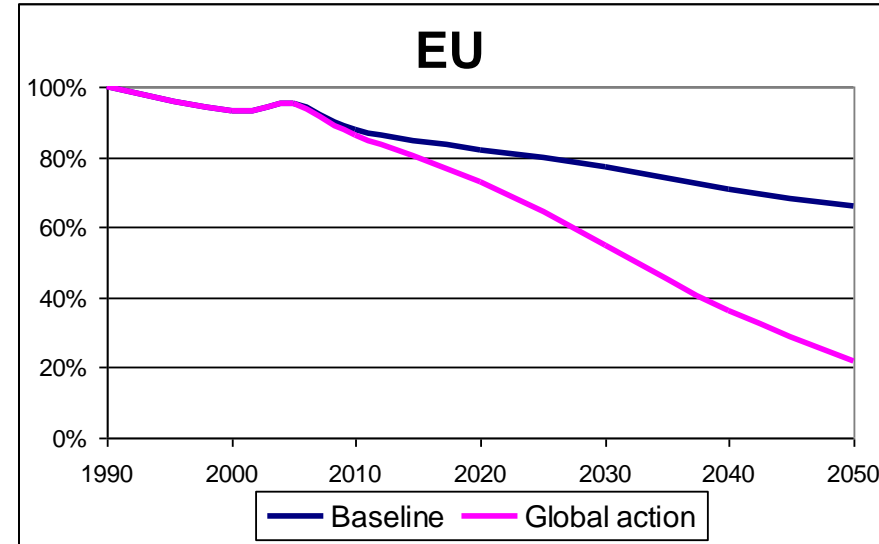
↪ similar effort

Developing Countries:

↪ -5% compared to 1990

↪ Equivalent to -80% compared to business as usual

↪ no cheap offsets by 2050



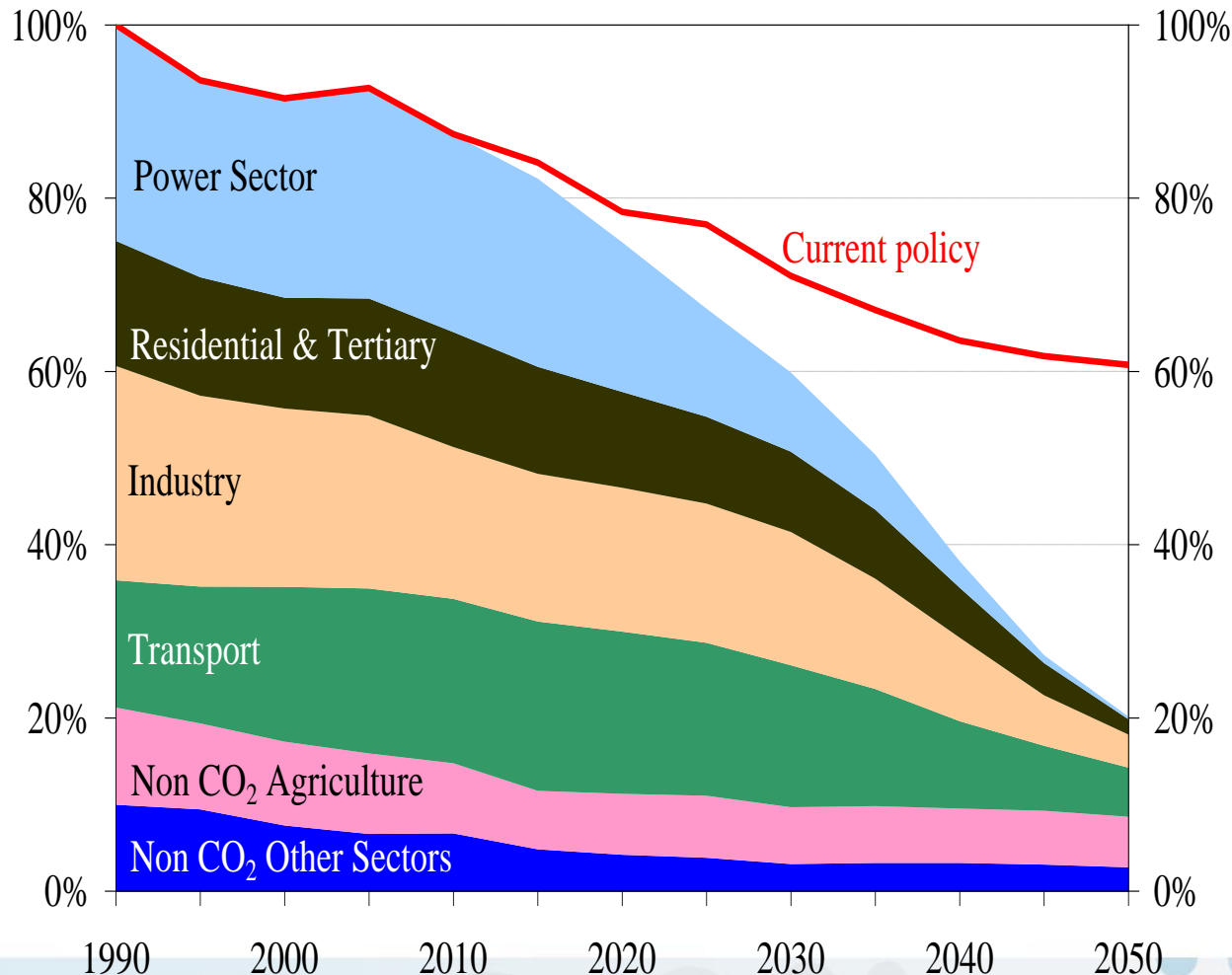
Cost-efficient EU pathway towards 2050

80% domestic GHG reduction in 2050 is feasible

- with currently available technologies,
- with behavioural change only induced through prices
- If all economic sectors contribute (energy: 85%)

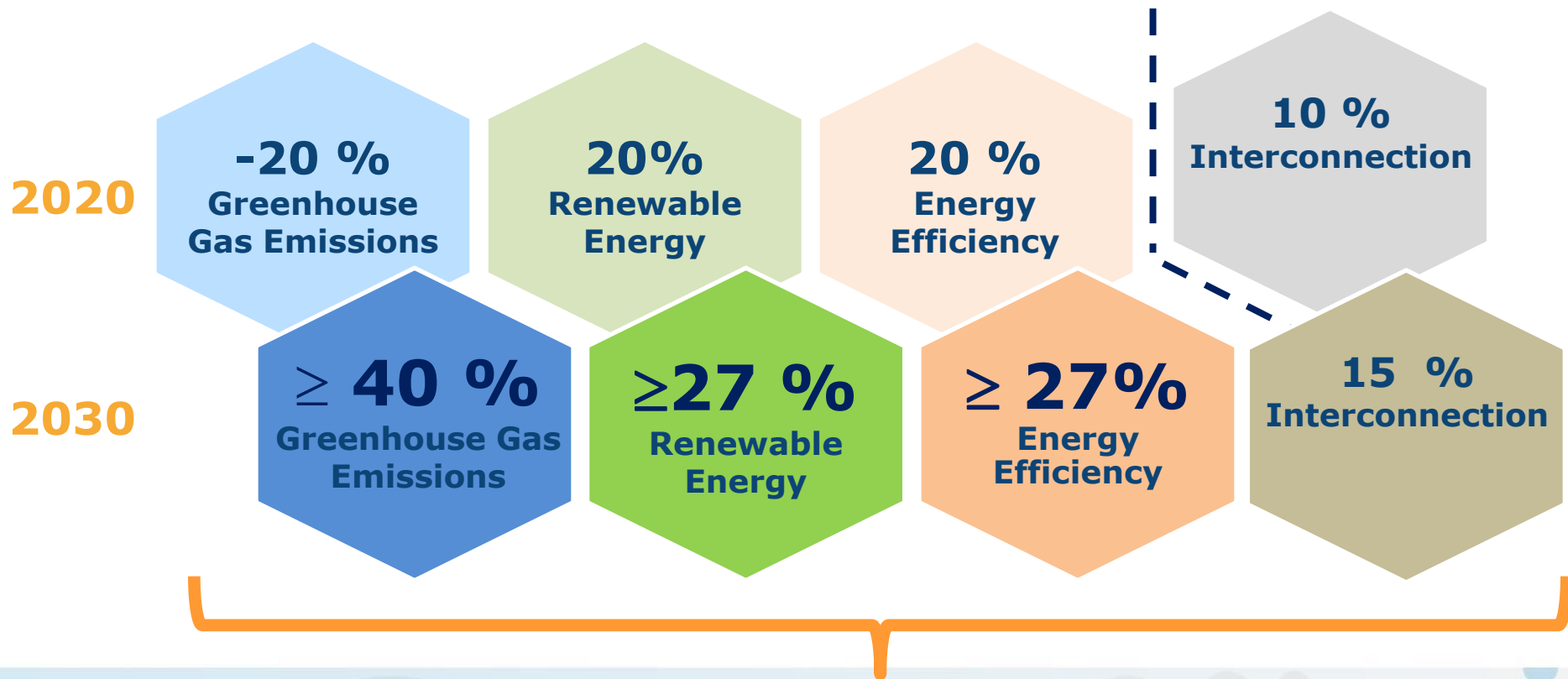
Efficient pathway:

- 25% in 2020
- 40% in 2030
- 60% in 2040



Agreed headline targets by the European Council

2030 Climate and Energy Framework



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New governance system + indicators



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Elements that require international agreement

(based on the ACT 2015 project)

Structures to increase ambition and accountability

- A decision to create a consistent schedule/rounds for future negotiation and will result in greater ambition
- Synchronized inputs on the science, status of country implementation, status of financial support, equity are provided before the round begins – every 5 years
- A long-term target more specific than 2 degrees C e.g. net zero by mid-century, climate neutral
- Development of an equity framework to inform 2020 cycle

Structures to increase transparency

- All countries have same end date and review date e.g. 2025
- Common metrics and domestic consultation process for mitigation
- Staggered ex-post assessment – major economies go first
- Develop a pathway for a convergence on MRV in future
- Agreement to converge LULUCF and REDD+ in near future



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Elements that require international agreement

(based on the ACT 2015 project)

Structures to manage the risks and impacts of climate change

- Consistency in how climate is addressed across the UN regime
- Strong link between mitigation trajectories and adaptation requirements
- All countries embed climate adaptation plans and benchmark against a range of temperature scenarios

Means to implement ambition

- Quantifiable long-term target, as well as shorter more predictable finance, supported by indicative national pathways
- Public finance component for adaptation to deliver the politics of the agreement
- Replenishment process for GCF
- Contributors agree to align their MRV requirements from recipients and GCF facilitates alignment of MRV for finance
- Alignment of cross country flows, international, bilateral and national development banks against the long-term goal
- Establishment of a Capacity Building Facility



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