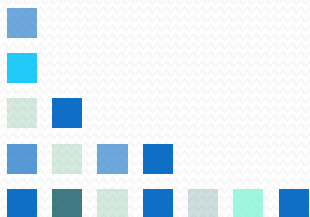




Greenhouse Gas Modelling Seminar

Partner countries views on the 2015 Agreement, including training needs to formulate relevant strategies

**Issa Aliyev
UNFCCC National Focal Point in Azerbaijan
Bari, Italy, 10 November 2014**



2015 Agreement: why is it needed?

Convention itself does not provide any quantitative obligations for partner countries. So, such obligations are regulated by additional agreements or protocols in the framework of Convention.

First period for commitments (2008-2012) regulated by Kyoto protocol has ended at 31 December 2012.

Second period of Kyoto protocol (Doha amendment) will set-up framework for obligations covering period of 2013-2020.

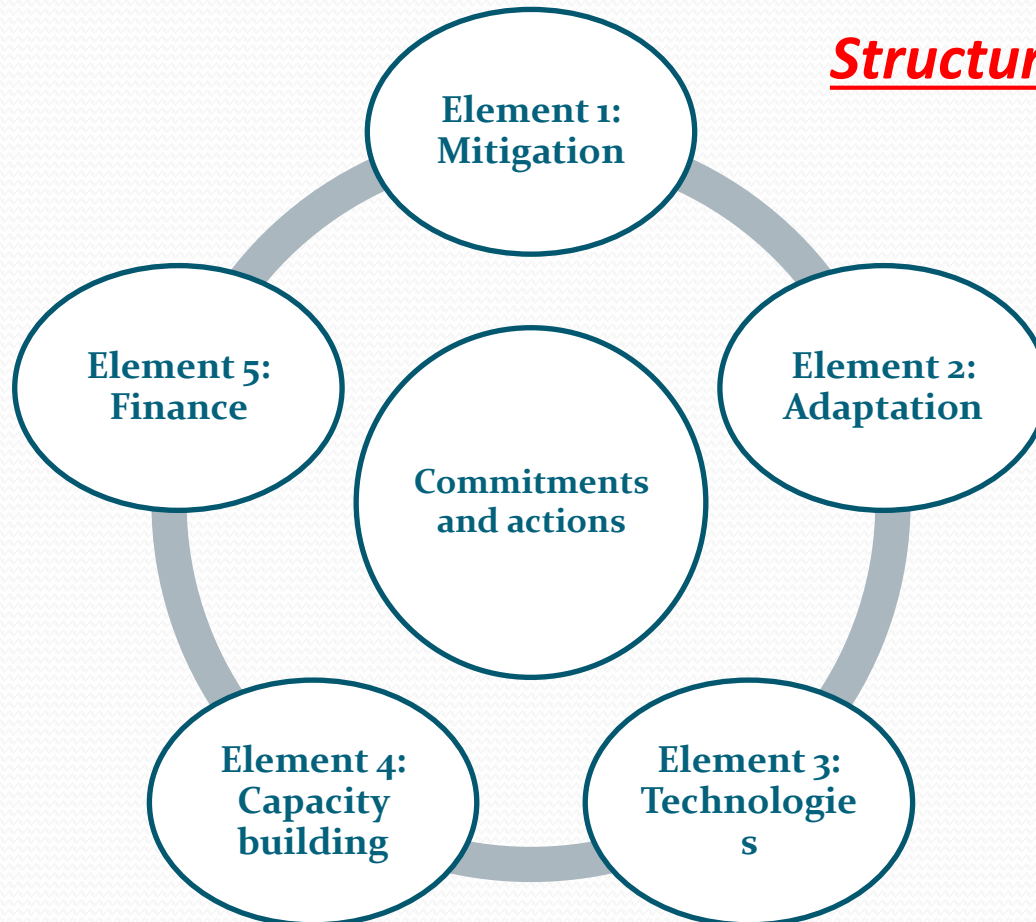
New 2015 agreement is intended to formulate obligations for partner countries for post-2020 period.

2015 Agreement: guiding principles

- ***The 2015 agreement is to be under the Convention and guided by its principles, including common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, while taking into account national circumstances;***
- ***The 2015 agreement is to be applicable to all***
- ***The 2015 agreement is to be guided by science and equity***
- ***The 2015 agreement is to embrace leadership***
- ***The 2015 agreement needs to build on pre-2020 efforts***

Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) as main part of 2015 agreement

Structure of INDC



Mitigation as main element of INDC

- To be an integral part of the agreement;
- Mitigation commitments/contributions to be guided by the principles of the Convention, in particular CBDR-RC;
- All Parties to take consecutive mitigation commitments and contributions through time;
- Commitments/contributions to contain both short-term and long-term components;
- All Parties to ensure the maximum level of mitigation ambition with no backsliding/backtracking in the form or effort of contributions/commitments;
- Mitigation commitments/contributions to be nationally determined
- Differentiations between developed and developing countries with developed countries taking the lead

Adaptation as an important part of INDC

- All Parties to be encouraged to address adaptation in national planning, integrating adaptation into existing national plans and programmes;
- A framework or provisions to be defined to accelerate the implementation of adaptation and common metrics to assess progress;
- Cooperation on adaptation is a legal requirement;
- Developing country Parties' adaptation actions and their enhancement, including economic diversification, to be supported by financing from developed country Parties and Parties included in Annex II to the Convention (Annex II Parties);
- Formulation of national adaptation plans (NAPs) not to be a pre-condition for finance

Means of implementation – finance, technology and capacity- building

- Be quantifiable, comparable and transparent and ensure best efforts of Parties based on their capacity and include relevant road maps and targets;
- Be effective and predictable for developing countries in the medium and long term to enable a transformation at scale in the way public and private investments are made;
- Allow country ownership and attribute a greater role to national and sub-national entities;
- Give priority to developing countries that need support and that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change
- Support from developed countries to developing countries

2015 Agreement and Azerbaijan:

Azerbaijan, as a country with developing economy, recognizes that, climate change represents potential threat to humanity.

The country considers important to adopt an agreement under the Convention applicable to all Parties at its twenty-first session in Paris which is internationally legally binding leading to climate resilient sustainable development.

As developing country, Azerbaijan is very interested new global agreement will consider account adaptation, technology, finance and capacity building issues along with mitigation.

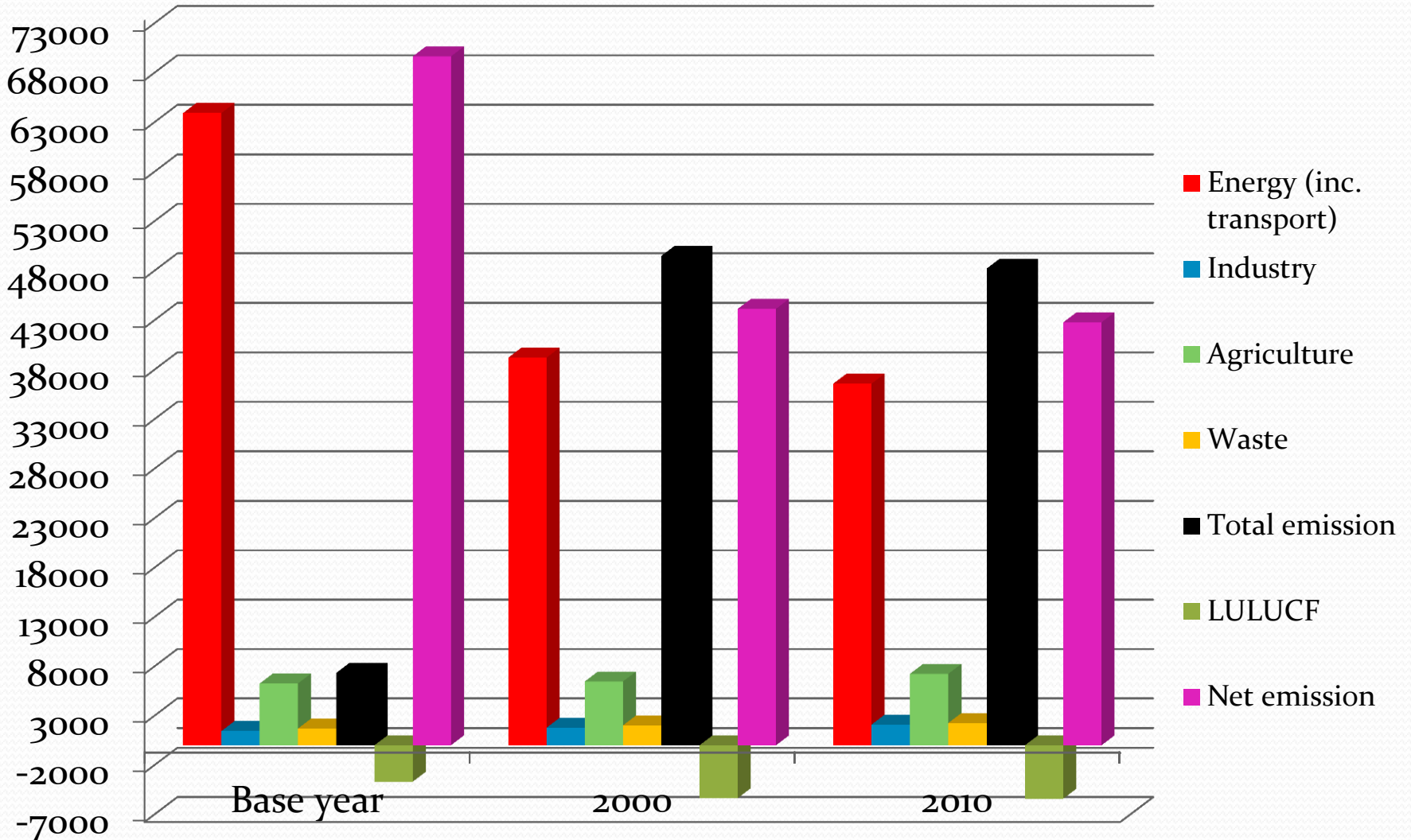
Along with this, Azerbaijan recognizes importance of pre-2020 and post-2020 ambitions and is already making and continues to make its contribution for maintaining global temperature increase below 2 °C.

Regarding this, Azerbaijan has already started its INDC preparation process in close national stakeholder consultation.

GHG emission in Azerbaijan (1990 –2000- 2010)

GHG Source and Sink Categories	Emission base year – 1990, (Gg CO ₂ eq.)	Emission by 2000 ((Gg CO ₂ eq.)	Emission by 2010 ((Gg CO ₂ eq.)	Change from base to latest reported year
Energy	63.928	33.006	36.596	-43%
Industry	1.447	554	2.108	+46%
Agriculture	6.261	5.368	7.244	+16%
Waste	1.694	1.837	2.260	+33%
Total Emission	73.331	40.774	48.209	-34%
LULUCF	-3690	-4.870	-5410	+47%
Net emission	69.641	35.904	42.779	-39%

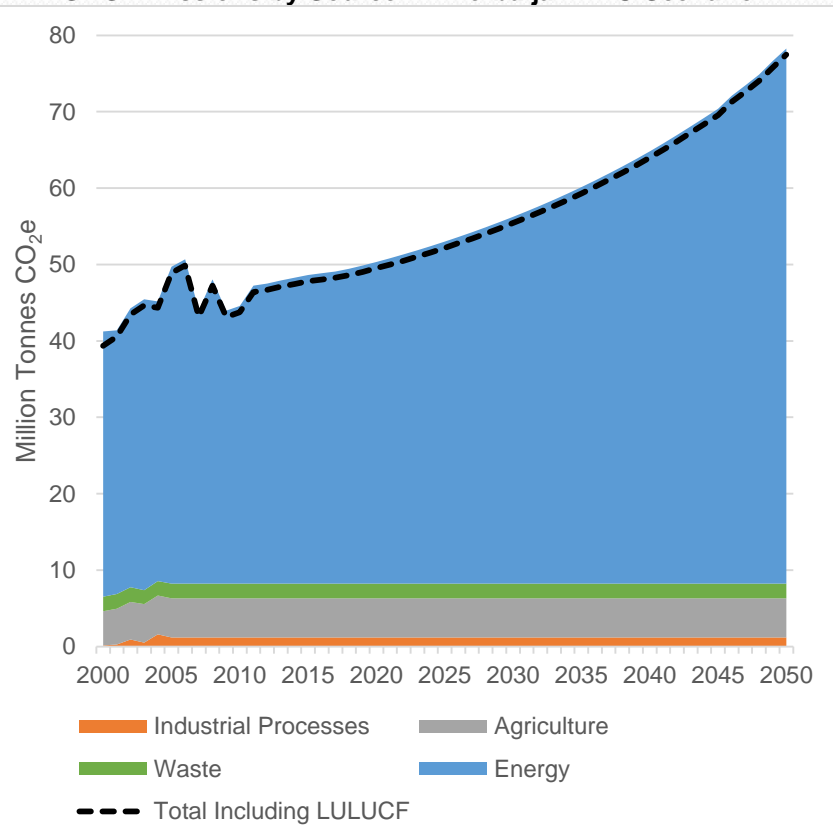
GHG emission (base year, 2005 and 2010)



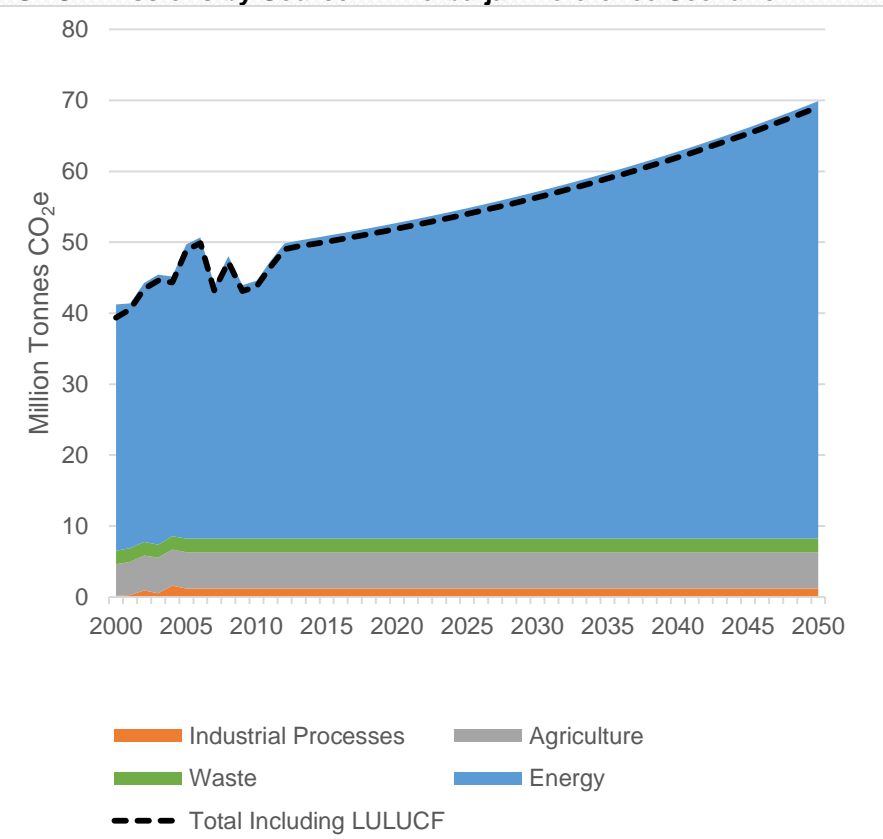
GHG emission prognosis

Prognosis for GHG emission in energy sector (including transport) in Azerbaijan was prepared within Asian Development Bank (ADB) funded project using LEAP (Long-range Energy Alternatives Planning) program.

GHG Emissions by Source in Azerbaijan BAU Scenario



GHG Emissions by Source in Azerbaijan Reference Scenario



Relevant climate change mitigation policy and strategy

Government of Azerbaijan follows policy for supporting climate change mitigation efforts. Such policy vision was stated in one of the speeches of the President of Azerbaijan Republic, his Excellency Mr. Ilham Aliyev:

“... I consider that development of new and application of renewable technologies, creation of “green energy” will be our contribution to the solving global ecological problems in the world”.

I would like to bring to your attention one statement related to mitigation from one of the above mentioned programs “Azerbaijan-2020: vision to future” Development Conception:

“..During the period covered by the concept, it is planned to bring the amount of energy used for the production of one unit of GDP and the amount of carbon dioxide in line with the appropriate indicator of member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and this is important in terms of implementing the development goals of the millennium.”

Relevant state programmes

Mitigation strategies of the country are reflected in several long-term State Programmes such as:

- Azerbaijan 2020: look to the future development conception;
- “State Programme on Utilization of Renewable and Alternative Sources of Energy (2008–2015)”;
- “State Programme for the Development of Fuel Energy Complex (2005–2015);
- State Programme on poverty reduction and sustainable development (2008-2015);
- State Programme on Socio-economic Development of Regions (2014-2018)
- etc

Pre-2020 activities: what has been done

Azerbaijan already contributes and is continuing to contribute to a global mitigation efforts in accordance with the principles and provisions of the UNFCCC Convention. In this regards, it has been implemented a number of mitigation actions. Main of them are listed below:

- State Agency for Alternative and Renewable Energy Sources established and State Program on Renewable Energy Sources approved
- National Strategy on the use of Renewable Energy Source is prepared and submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers for approval
- Application of smart cards in electricity and gas measuring devices
- It is used gas instead of black oil in at Thermal Power stations
- Solar Panel Producing Plant started production
- The share of Renewable Energy Sources in total energy consumption has increased to 11%
- During last 10 years it was provided reforestation and rehabilitation of approximately 103 thousand ha
- It was constructed of Waste Incineration and Management plant in Baku city
- and so on

Pre-2020 ambitions: what can be done

Despite of fact that Azerbaijan has not taken any quantitative obligations under the Kyoto protocol as non-Annex I country, the country, taking into account the 2015 agreement needs to build on pre-2020 efforts, already contributes and will continue to contribute to a global emission reduction efforts through implementation of a wide range of activities for closing *emission gap by 2020*.

It should be mentioned that, all these mitigation actions have been implemented outside of convention using countries own resources. However, Azerbaijan as developing country is very interested in using different support mechanisms under the convention to increase the scope of the national mitigation activities.

However, during next 7 years there is a potential for additional contribution for closing emission gap by implementing various actions related to application of renewable energy sources, energy efficiency, waste utilization, afforestation etc.

Climate change adaptation in Azerbaijan

Azerbaijan considers adaptation as crucial element of INDC.

Results of various assessments show that agricultural sector, water sector, coastal zones, energy sector, forest sector, tourism sector and health sector are vulnerable to climate change in Azerbaijan.

Based on vulnerability assessments conducted in the framework of different projects, most vulnerable sectors to climate change are agricultural sector, water sector and forest sector.

At present, it is implemented activities towards designing various adaptation options for mentioned sectors.

Challenges

Despite that different type of mitigation actions there are several challenges listed below:

- As new independent state being historically under pressure of imperial states leading a huge historical ecological problems behind;
- Growing number of population leading to increase for energy demand;
- Poverty reduction and need for creation of new jobs;
- Still remaining fact of occupation of some territories leading to obstacles for fulfillment of commitments;
- Low capacity at local level;
- Low capacity of private stakeholders;
- Low awareness level of local authorities and population;
- Weak collaboration between relevant institutions/organizations

Current training building needs

- Assistance with development of climate change legislation/policies based on effective international experience;
- Support in development/preparation of low carbon sustainable development strategies;
- Capacity building on development national mitigation strategy and mitigation action plans in relevant sectors;
- Capacity building in formation of national capacity on MRV (monitoring, reporting, verification);
- In order to provide vulnerability assessment, to prepare adequate adaptation measures and avoid uncertainties develop and improve national early warning system for long-term forecast;
- Strengthening collaboration between relevant institutions involved in climate change mitigation;
- Awareness raising on climate change and climate change mitigation for local communities, including private sector, community based organizations, local authorities etc.



**THANK YOU FOR
ATTENTION!**