

# Supporting Climate Action Ahead of COP26

**THURSDAY, 8 JULY 2021**  
**13:30-14:00 CEST**

# SPEAKERS



**Simon Benmarraze**

Renewable Energy Markets  
and Technology

IRENA



**Paula Nardone**

Renewable Energy Markets  
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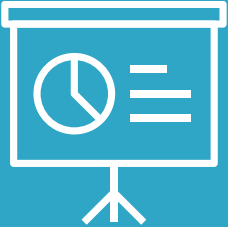
**Josefine Axelsson**

Renewable Energy Markets  
and Technology

IRENA

# IRENA insights

WEBINAR SERIES



# The climate change imperative in low income and island nations



While LDC and SIDS account for only a small portion of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, they may be the world's most vulnerable nations to climate change's effects.

They often are facing devastating impacts of climate change such as sea level rise, more intense and frequent cyclones, droughts, and flooding, resulting in losses of infrastructure and land, water scarcity, and adverse effects on food production.

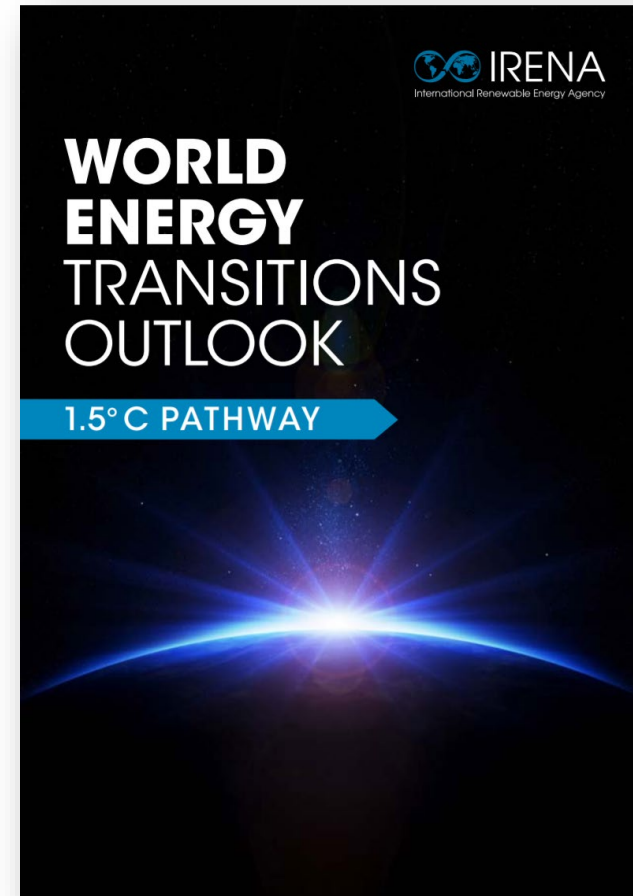
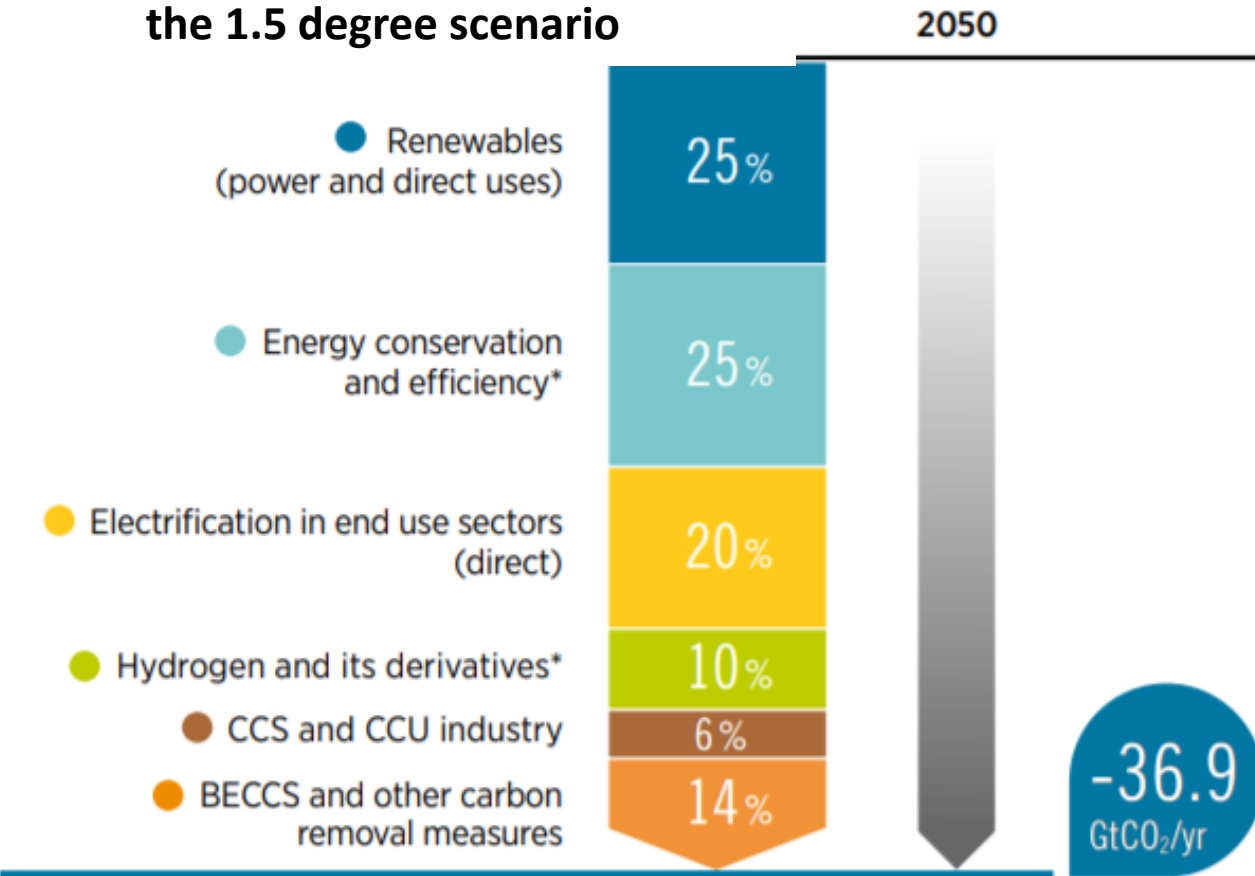
#ClimateAction



In 2020 and 2021, LDCs and SIDS are enhancing their climate targets often with plans to commit to **net-zero emissions** in order to meet the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5 degree Celsius.

# IRENA identified technological avenues to achieve climate targets

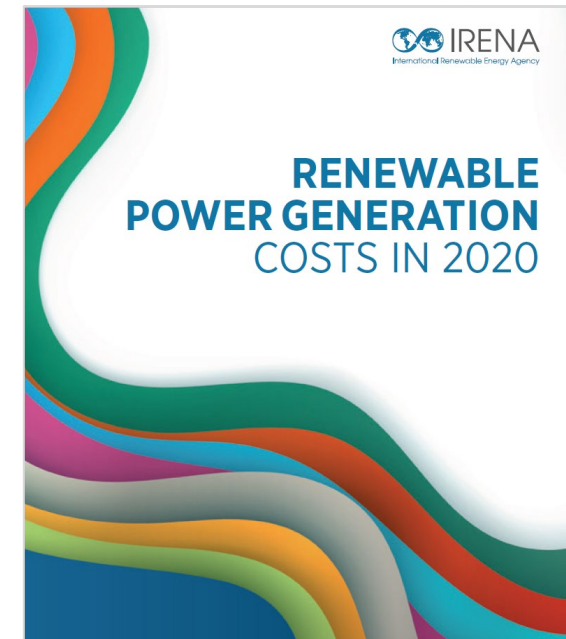
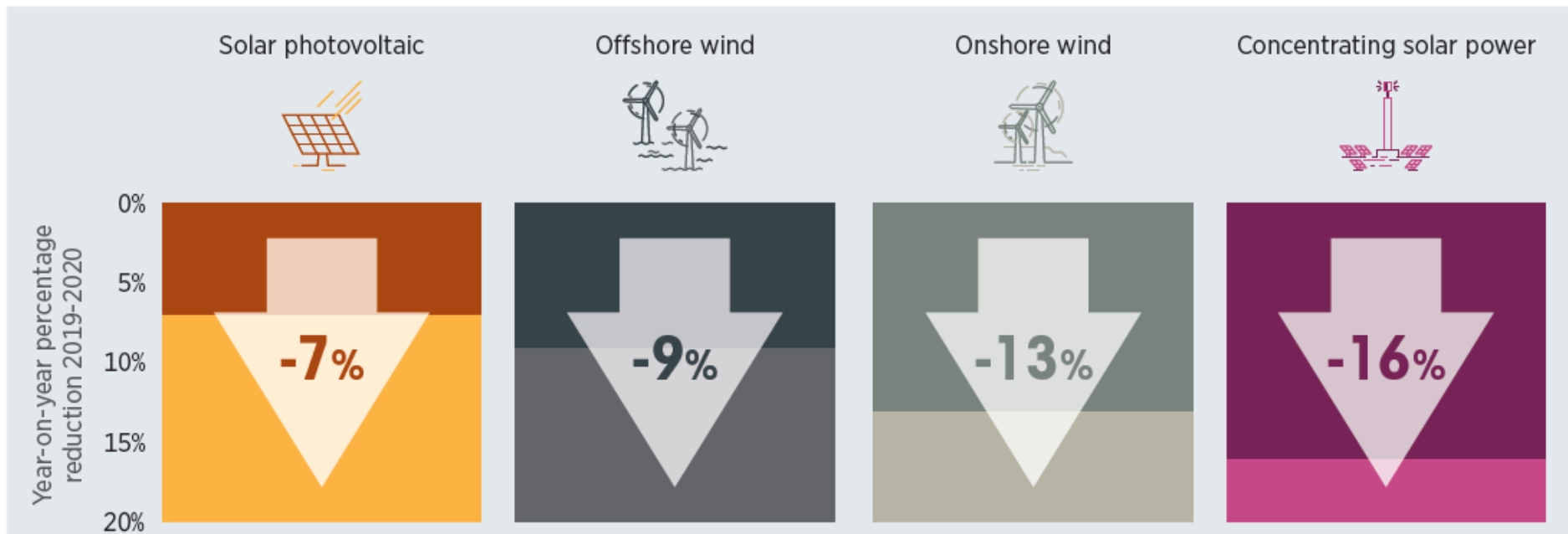
## Carbon emissions abatements under the 1.5 degree scenario



- 90% of all decarbonisation in 2050 will involve renewable energy through direct supply of low-cost power, efficiency, electrification, bioenergy with CCS and green hydrogen

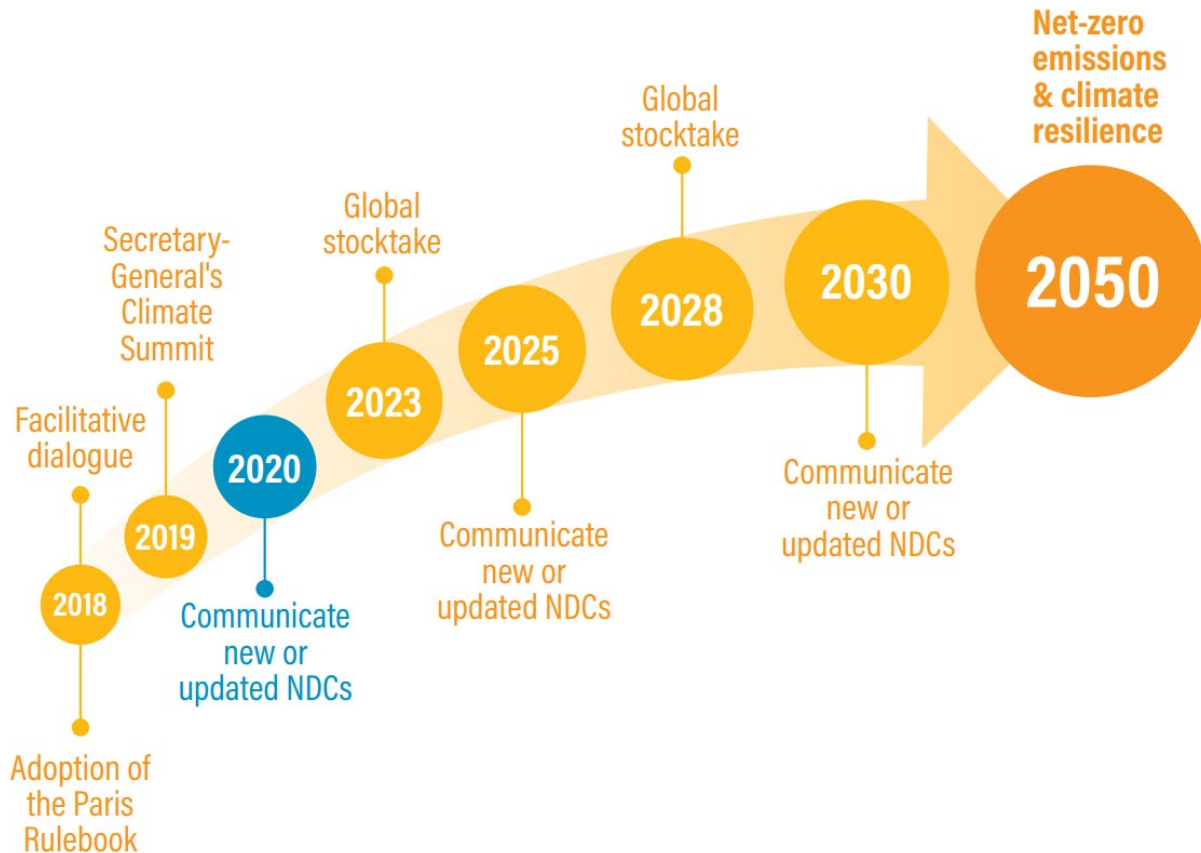
# Renewables are increasingly the lowest-cost sources of electricity

- Low-cost renewable energy is especially critical for decarbonising small island developing states (SIDS) in the Pacific, since it will increasingly undercut the running costs of existing coal and fossil power plants.



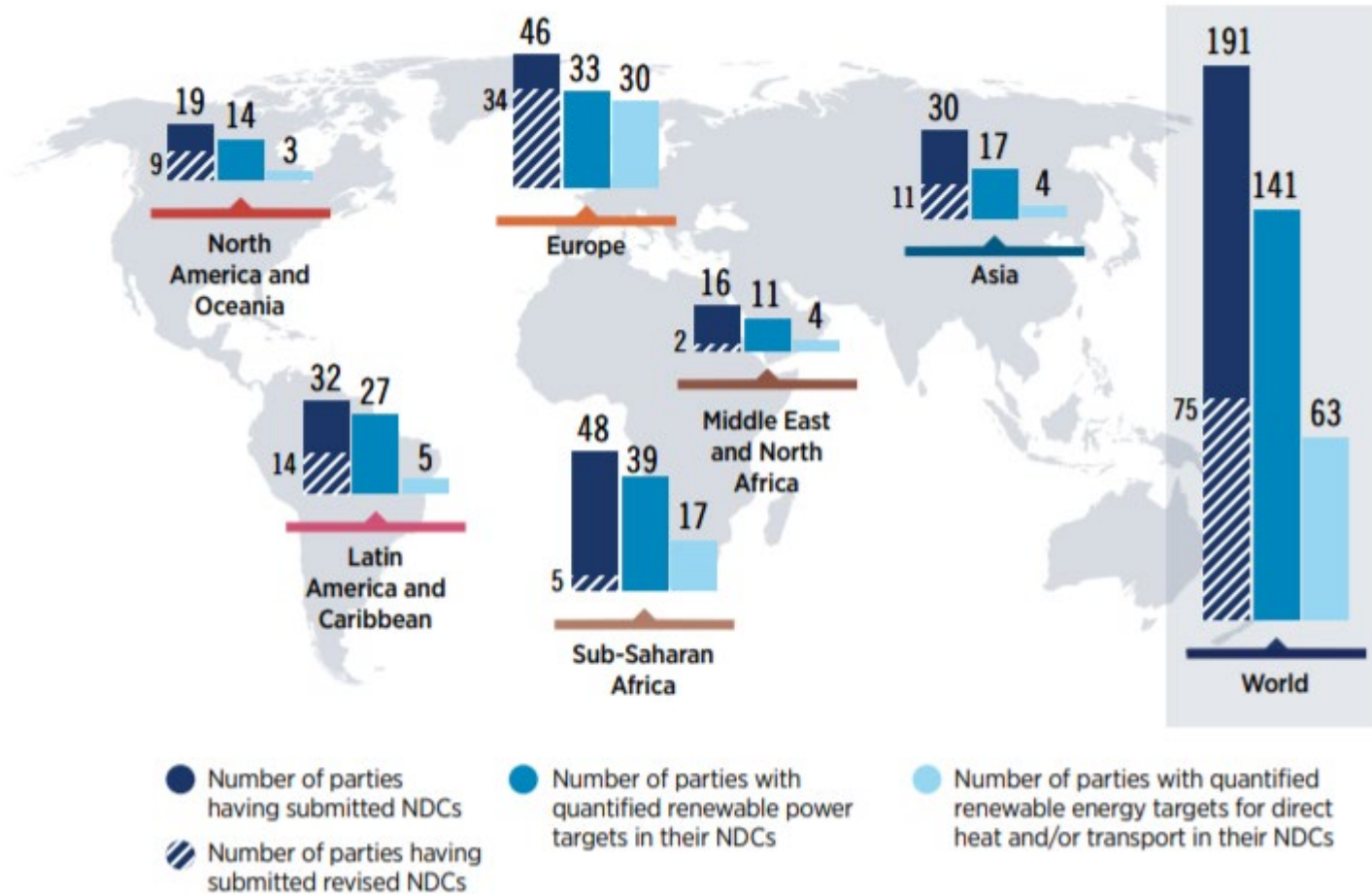


# Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)



- “Each Party shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive NDCs that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.”
- Guiding principles are **progression** and **highest possible ambition**
- As of the first quarter of 2021, 75 parties (39% of total) to the Paris Agreement had already submitted their revised NDCs
- New/updated NDCs with significant enhancement

# Renewable energy in NDCs







- Renewables are essential to achieve the Paris Agreement goals
- 141 parties (74% of total) have set out quantified renewable power targets in their NDCs
- 63 parties (33% of total) have set out quantified renewable energy targets for direct heat and/or transport in their NDCs



# Enhancement and implementation of climate action plans

IRENA provides high level technical assistance at country level to support the design, update and implementation of climate action plans. Innovation and Technology activities include:

-  Sectoral analysis – going beyond the power sector
-  Mitigation and adaptation co-benefits assessments
-  Technology-driven innovation plans
-  Capacity building in technology



# Renewable technology innovation plans

Technology-driven innovation plans for the adoption and spread of prioritized technologies that will support country's energy transition to a greener, zero-carbon energy system, with the overall goal of reducing carbon emissions and mitigating the effects of climate change.



Transport sector decarbonization via electromobility



Heat from renewable sources for productive agro-industrial applications



Innovative hybrid renewable energy solution (battery storage & hydrogen)



Coconut oil-based fuel for electricity generation



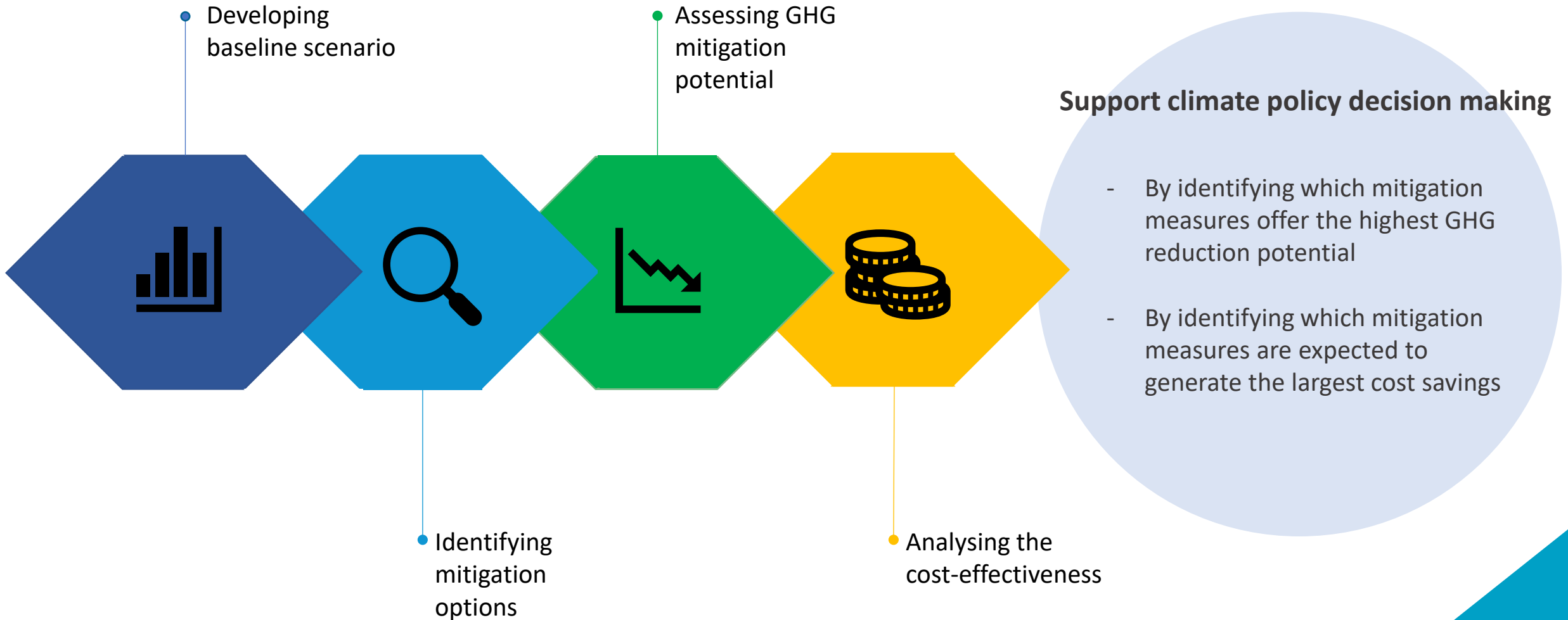




## Objectives and scope of studies

- The team is providing technical assistance to The Gambia and Saint Kitts and Nevis in the form of cost-effectiveness analyses of mitigation options in the power and transport sectors
- The aim is to contribute to the identification and prioritization of suitable mitigation measures to achieve national climate goals
- The analyses can serve as inputs to the NDCs and development of long-term sectoral plans

# Cost-effectiveness analysis of mitigation options





## Key findings and lessons learnt

- ▶ The studies find that there is significant enhancement potential in the sectors evaluated both in Saint Kitts and Nevis and The Gambia
- ▶ All renewable energy mitigation measures evaluated in the two studies would result in cost savings if implemented
- ▶ Collaboration across sectors and stakeholders is key
  - To ensure alignment between national plans and policies
  - To create buy-in, build capacity and raise awareness at all levels, incl. policymakers, technical experts from ministries, agencies, and other organisations, the private sector, and civil society to ensure that the implementation stakeholders supports the extent of mitigation measures





✓ **NDC to be submitted with IRENA inputs**

Technical assistance to support NDC enhancement process:

- Strengthened or added sectoral target: Identification and prioritization of suitable mitigation measures to achieve national climate goals
- GHG emissions abatement



💡 **IRENA ready to support implementation**

Each country will prepare for and implement its NDC in a unique manner, depending on its domestic circumstances. Nevertheless, there are some common processes:

- NDC implementation plan
- Costing of implementation options
- Formulating strategies to finance NDCs
- Monitoring and reporting of NDC progress
- Capacity building in RE technology



**Q & A**  
**10 min**

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