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Resilient nations.*



ROAD TO PARIS 2015

TOWARDS COP21, PARIS CLIMAT 2015

## ECRAN high level workshop on INDCs

Round Table II on next steps and co-operation

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# What to do before December 2015?

## Next steps towards timely submission of INDCs in 2015:

- close cooperation and coordination with the ECRAN and other donors on INDCs
- support in developing a range of documents that serve as a basis for the INDC development, incl. NC, BURs, LEDS, NAMAs
- supporting national dialogue between governmental institutions
- together with WRI and UNFCCC produced **Guidance on INDC Preparation**

# Guidance on INDC Preparation

Knowledge Product

**Process guidance  
for Intended Nationally Determined  
Contributions (INDCs)**



# What to do after 2015?

- continue supporting the development and implementation of LEDS (BiH) and NAMAs (Albania, BiH, FYROM)
- in cooperation with GEF and bilateral donors continue supporting implementation of mitigation programmes and projects
- Green Climate Fund
  - accreditation
  - support development of MRV systems (Macedonia)
  - building the capacity of the countries to access climate finance, e.g. establishment of NDAs (BiH, Albania)

# Synergies between energy and climate policy

- sustainable and low-carbon development to synergise climate change and energy together with social goals
- WB's countries and Turkey having a big potential for emission reductions in the building sector
- UNDP has extensive experience with EE projects across the region where the largest potential exists for cost-effective GHG emission reduction and energy savings
- It is important that measures in the building sector are part of the INDC

According to the First BUR of FYROM the highest cumulative emission reductions are projected to be achieved by:

- 34% - introduction of a CO2 tax
- **27% - rulebook on energy performance of buildings**
- 10% - higher RES
- 6% - decreasing losses in distribution

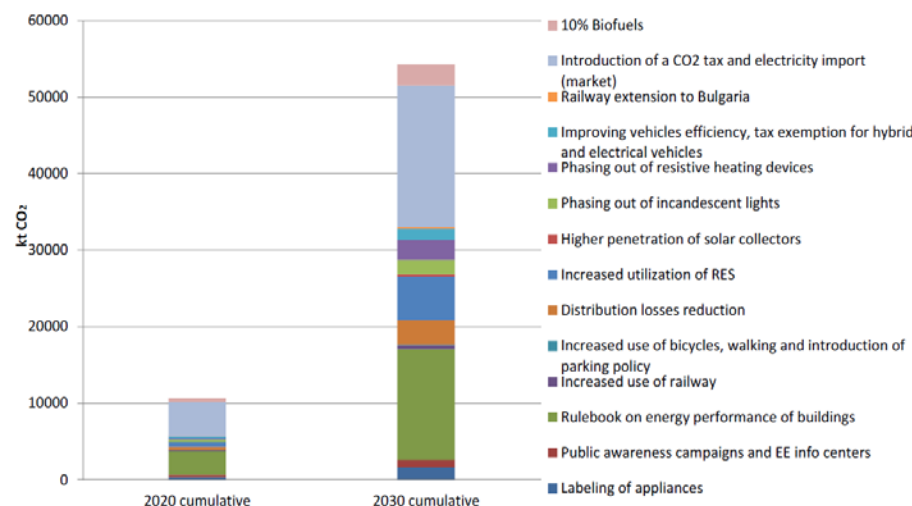


Figure 4-11: Cumulative savings by 2020 and 2030 in the WAM scenario

# Synergies between energy and climate policy

## SOME FACTS

- At present, electricity production in the Western Balkans is predominantly based on 67% coal-fired thermal power plants and 33% conventional hydro power plants.
- Over 50 % of rural populations in the Western Balkans and Turkey still use solid fuel for cooking, heating, and other energy purposes.
- In 2012, the cost of imported energy resources in the Western Balkans, mainly fossil fuels, exceeded \$4.1bn, which represented almost 3% of the region's GDP.
- Energy demand across the region is expected to rise by as much as 70 per cent in the next 20 years.

- The region of WBs has great natural potential for developing small hydro power plans
- There is potential for programmes covering other RE technologies in the region from wind, solar, geothermal to hydro power and biomass
- UNDP's support focuses on creating a favorable environment to reduce risks and foster private and public investment in sustainable energy

## In conclusion...

UNDP is facilitating the process of preparation of INDCs together with the EC and we believe that all the countries will prepare their INDCs on time for Paris

UNDP will continue providing support to the countries' transition to low-emission development and sustainable energy, which will facilitate implementation of their commitments under the new global climate change agreement