



Template for non-Party stakeholders' inputs for the Talanoa Dialogue

Question 3 - How do we get there?

This template is meant to guide non-Party stakeholders (organization(s), coalition(s), initiative(s) and/or sector(s) etc.) in providing inputs that are relevant and impactful to the Talanoa Dialogue process. Using such the template is not mandatory, however, the High-level Champions encourage non-Party stakeholders to use such a structure to facilitate capturing and highlighting the key messages across the three questions.

How do we get there?

Ways in which the UN Climate Change process can help you achieve your vision and goals, and how your actions can help in expediting sustainable transitions to climate neutral societies [Maximum 300 words]

In addition to the drive towards cleaner energy future, the energy transition can fuel economic growth and create new employment opportunities. Thanks to the growing business case for renewable energy, climate change mitigation and economic growth are no longer an “either-or” choice. Job creation in renewables and energy efficiency, for instance, would more than offset job losses in fossil fuel sectors. Millions of new jobs will be created in activities related to deployment and maintenance of renewables and energy efficiency measures.

Macroeconomic benefits will only be realised if countries implement a coherent mix of economic policies to complement the energy policies underpinning decarbonisation. Therefore, policy makers should place renewable energy policy in the broader context of the energy sector while also considering a range of cross-cutting policies beyond energy, such as industrial, fiscal, trade and labour policies. NDCs are poised to play a central role in achieving the climate objectives set out in the Paris Agreement. As the first priority, implementation of the existing NDC needs to be advanced. This will require sound policy frameworks and mobilising the investment needed to meet targets, which could unleash a positive dynamic in many countries. The UN Climate Change process, including through the NDC process, is best positioned to facilitate such multi-sectoral, multi-policy deliberations.

IRENA has been prominent in promoting the role of renewables as a key contributor to climate efforts, showing how an accelerated transition to a renewables-based energy system represents a unique opportunity to meet climate goals while also fuelling economic growth, creating new employment opportunities and enhancing human welfare. In close cooperation with the UN, IRENA continues to commit to facilitating the drive towards sustainable, low-carbon energy future.

Concrete solutions that have been realized while implementing your commitments, including lessons learnt from success stories and challenges, and case studies that are in line with the 1.5/2 degrees' goal and can support the Parties in achieving their NDC goals, enable higher ambition and inspire engagement of other non-state actors [Maximum 300 words]



In addition to the efforts which have been already implemented, additional concrete solutions need to be continuously explored and implemented. In order for Parties to advance the implementation of renewable energy targets outlined in NDCs worldwide and progressively strengthen such targets in future NDCs, IRENA suggests several steps:

(1) Ensure the quick implementation of renewable energy targets in current NDCs

As early action is critical, there is a need to advance the implementation of renewable energy components in NDCs without delay, focusing on attracting the necessary investment. This could entail, among others, the following actions:

- *Set up the enabling framework and policies to scale up renewables*
- *Develop appropriate investment plan*
- *Use public finance to effectively mobilise private investment*

(2) Consider options for strengthening renewable energy targets in NDCs

The analysis has shown that there is significant potential for increased ambition of renewable energy targets in NDCs. To this end, countries would need to:

- *Reflect current level of renewable energy deployment in NDCs*
- *Consider alignment with, and inclusion of, other, more ambitious, national targets*
- *Take into account the cost-effective potential for renewables.*

(3) Broaden the scope of renewable energy components in NDCs

Parties have the opportunity to explore the potential role of renewables more systematically and to incorporate renewables in end-use sectors as well as for adaptation and a diversification of energy supply.

(4) Ensure the quality of and a sound basis for implementation for the renewable energy components in the NDCs

Setting consistent renewable energy targets based on accurate national and regional data and assumptions can help to ensure the quality of NDCs and is crucial to provide the right signal to investors. To this end, countries would need to take into account all relevant national targets, strategies and plans, as well as base targets on sound data and projections.

Collaboration models with other stakeholders and, in particular, between non-Party stakeholders, national governments and the UN Climate Change process that have been successful in helping you, or can help you, achieve your commitments [Maximum 300 words]

Since its inception, IRENA has worked with governments around the world to promote the adoption of renewable energy and the transition to a sustainable energy future, serving as the main platform for international cooperation and a repository of policy, technology, resource and financial knowledge on renewable energy. Through a variety of initiatives and meetings, it has also been engaging with non-Party stakeholders, including other international organisations and the private sector. In order to deeply engage with the UN Climate Change process, IRENA has been prominent in COPs including through organising side events relating to renewables and hosting Renewable Energy Day events. Such initiatives have been helpful in enhancing its collaboration with Parties and non-Party stakeholders even further.

Opportunities to further scale up action and means to address barriers that can enable even further action by non-Party stakeholders based on the actions you have taken to implement your commitments. ("We've made progress



and have made new commitments as described above. This is what I need from national governments, other non-Party stakeholders and the UN Climate Change process to take even further action..." [Maximum 200 words for each item below]:

- *Policy levers*

Addressed in the sections above in Question 3.

To realise the positive impacts of renewables on decarbonisation, policy makers should place renewables policy in the broader context of energy and other cross-cutting policies, such as industry, finance, trade and labour.

- *Collaboration/cooperation opportunities*

Broad stakeholder engagement, including energy, finance and climate sectors and public and private actors, is crucial throughout the implementation and planned revision of NDCs. Policy coherence across sectors will strengthen credibility of targets and effectiveness of action. Using a multi-stakeholder approach can help to ensure the quality of both processes and increase ownership and acceptance. To this end, countries would need to:

- *Enhance the integration of climate change and energy policies*
- *Involve stakeholders in the Implementation of NDCs*
- *Involve stakeholders in the revision of NDCs.*

- *Lessons learned based on the experience and progress so far*

Additional renewable power capacity globally on average on an annual basis (2015 to 2030) which will be achieved by NDC implementation is far less than the capacity that was installed globally on average every year between 2010 and 2016. This is also true for growth rates in renewable energy deployment when targets in NDCs and recent uptake of renewable power are compared. This may be a case of traditional "under promising and over delivering", suggesting that there is substantial scope for the next round of NDCs to be more ambitious if they are to serve as tools for driving accelerated action. And given the dramatic reduction in technology costs over the last few years, this should be increasingly easy in the coming years.

- *Public and private financing models*

IRENA estimates show that to implement the renewable energy targets of the NDCs, more than USD 1.7 trillion would be needed between 2015 and 2030. More than 70% of this total investment needed (or USD 1.2 trillion) would have to be mobilised to implement the unconditional targets. A further USD 500 billion would be required in developing countries in the form of international finance to support the conditional targets.

As public resources are generally limited, the bulk of investment needed for the implementation of NDC-based renewable energy targets will have to come from the private sector. In mobilising private investment, significant attention should be paid to creating a stable, consistent and transparent enabling framework for renewables to provide a sound basis for investors. It is also required that appropriate investment plan be developed. Renewable energy targets in NDCs should be translated into effective investment plans, in close coordination with overall energy planning. NDCs can be an enabler of dialogue across sectors, including the financial sector, on how to scale up renewable energy investments to levels required to meet climate goals.



IRENA can support countries by offering methodologies to evaluate the cost-effective potential of renewables and assess the readiness for implementing the targets, including the policy framework and the steps needed to mobilize investment at the scale required.

- *Impact on non-Party stakeholders if these actions by national level governments and the UN Climate Change process and other opportunities are implemented and how much further they could go*

Positive impacts which renewable energy can bring when it is employed in consistency with the long-term climate goals of decarbonisation are addressed in the last section of Question 2.