



EPRs recommendations as an opportunity to advance in climate action and Agenda 2030

"Green Recovery: new opportunities for cooperation"















What is an EPR?



ENVIRONMENT

- Review of progress made by the country in improving its environmental policy
 - Voluntary exercise
 - Comprehensive approach
 - By experts from UNECE member States & international organizations
 - Strong involvement of the country under review
 - Since 2017, integration of SDGs
- Recommendations
 - Addressed to the country under review
 - Agreed by UNECE member States (Committee on Environmental Policy)
 - The reviewed country commits to implementation



Cycles



ENVIRONMEN1

- 1st cycle (1994 2004 (2011); 20 countries)
- 2nd cycle (2000 2013; 18 countries)
- 3rd cycle (2012 ongoing; 13 countries)
- 4th cycle (2022 ...

Morocco, 2021, 2012 (ECA); Mongolia, 2017 (ESCAP)





Implementation of the recommendations

ENVIRONMENT

- Reporting on the implementation of the recommendations of the previous EPR
- United Nations Development Account (UNDA) project: AL, BA, ME, MK, SR and MD
- Roadmaps for North Macedonia, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan
- Thematic workshops: Energy, Transport, SDGs integration



Climate Change in EPRs in CA countries



ENVIRONMENT

- A separate chapter on climate change of the 3rd EPR for two CA countries (KZ in 2019 and UZ in 2020) provided an analysis of:
 - policy and legal framework in relation to the climate change issues;
 - economic and environmental impacts of climate change;
 - cooperation and coordination between various government bodies;
 - GHG emissions, mitigation and adaptation measures.

Progress so far in KZ:

- The emissions trading system, KazETS regulating domestic CO2 emissions introduced in 2013. It covers all major companies in the energy, oil and gas sectors, and mining, metallurgical, chemical and processing industries;
- An online platform for monitoring, reporting and verifying emission sources and GHG emissions was launched in 2018. It enables major emitters to transmit and record data on GHGs emissions, as well as trade online;
- Energy audits were introduced among measures for mitigation and adaptation in the energy sector.

Progress so far in UZ:

- Decision on approval of the Strategy on Climate Change until 2030 drafted;
- National Sector Adaptation Plan Prepared;
- The funding needs for effective mitigation of and adaptation to climate change identified and support from international organizations is actively sought out. In the first quarter of 2021 the total amount of projects funded for the period 2021-2024 was estimated at US\$198 million.



Recommendations on Climate Change in CA countries

ENVIRONMENT

Recommended actions in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan included:

- Develop a comprehensive law or strategy regulating climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts (both countries);
- develop a disaster risk reduction strategy in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (both countries);
- address the need for better coordination between various authorities and a clear mandate to steer and coordinate climate change action at the national level (both countries);
- Strengthen human capacities of the institutions most relevant for climate change mitigation and adaptation (UZ);
- Ensure a sustainable system for the preparation of the GHG inventory, including through the provision of budgetary resources (UZ);
- Regular and systematic implementation of measures aimed at raising awareness on climate change related issues (UZ);
- Update the mitigation scenarios with more realistic GDP projection growth of 1 per cent and to develop tailored and realistic policies and plans to strengthen the Kazakhstan's Emission Trading System (KZ).







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