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3 WAYS BRAZIL CAN BE A GLOBAL LEADER IN TURNING SUSTAINABILITY COMMITMENTS INTO ACTION

3 種方式讓巴西可成為將持續發展承諾化為行動的全球領導者

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

Over the last couple of years, Brazil has played a leading role in negotiating global sustainability commitments such as the Paris Agreement, Aichi Biodiversity Targets, Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda. In 2017, it will be necessary to turn promises into concrete actions.

As one of the world's largest emitters and a growing economy, Brazil has the potential to act as a global leader for nations transitioning to low-carbon economies. Such leadership must be viewed beyond geopolitical status; it is a strategy that will reward countries with social, economic and environmental gains.

本期摘要(KEY INFORMATION)

◎在過去幾年，巴西在巴黎協議、愛知生物多樣性目標等全球可持續發展承諾的談判中發揮了主導作用。作為世界最大的排放國和經濟增長型國家之一，巴西有必要將承諾變為具體行動。巴西有潛力成為轉型為低碳經濟國家的全球領導者，巴西的城市需進一步推動銀行可承兌、可持續發展的計畫，以轉換為低碳發展模式，而轉向低碳發展模式有賴城市移動政策鼓勵汽車減量和公共交通、步行及自行車的提升。為加強巴西在國際氣候談判中的領導地位，政府必須制定切實可行的氣候治理監測措施，以展示其承諾如何兌現。

◎中國最近發布了第一份氣候變遷兩年期更新報告(Biennial Update Report ，簡稱 BUR)，其顯示中國在 2010 年設定的 2020 年氣候目標取得進展。中國 2020 年氣候目標包括：將單位 GDP（碳強度）的二氧化碳排放量降至低於 2005 年 40%至 45%；將非化石燃料在一次能源消費中的額度從 2010 年的 9.4%提升至 15%；增加森林蓄積量 13 億立方公尺；較 2005 年增加 4000 萬公頃的森林面積。報告並顯示過去 10 年中國森林庫存量增加了 26.8 億立方公尺，超越了目標，同時碳強度減量目標達成 97%，其餘的兩個目標達成 60%以上，中國透過減少對煤炭的依賴，增加對清潔能源的投資，以及將經濟從重工業轉向服務等行動取得這些進展，甚至有研究預測，中國將在 2025 年達到碳排放的巔峰，領先其國際承諾的 5 年，在落實氣候目標方面已展示了全球領導力。

Here are a few goals Brazil can and should pursue in 2017 to make progress:

Design Sustainable Cities for People

Newly elected mayors took office in January in more than 5,500 Brazilian cities, home to more than 200 million people. These new city administrations can provide a fresh start at the local level for a four-year cycle of city transformation.

The Brazilian federal government recently reshaped its financing strategy to focus on public-private partnerships (PPPs). Brazil's new mayors will face the challenge of advancing PPPs instead of counting on the federal budget for implementing new infrastructure. Brazilian cities need to improve their capacity to develop bankable, sustainable projects in order to start shifting to low-carbon development models.

A key focus should be on transportation. In 2016, the way residents commute started an unprecedented change with the rise of on-demand transportation services, like Uber and Cabify, while major carmakers merged with innovative technology companies worldwide. But shifting to a low-carbon development model will require fewer cars and more public transport, walking and cycling—shifts encouraged by Brazil's National Urban Mobility Policy. Cities have an opportunity to move these forms of transit forward by prioritizing them in their metropolitan development plans and mobility plans, which are due to the national government by 2018 and 2019, respectively. WRI Brasil Sustainable Cities offers the methodology Seven Steps - How to build an Urban Mobility Plan in order to assist cities in this process.

Put Paris Commitments into Practice

Keeping global temperature rise to below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees F) should be seen as a high-priority challenge, requiring continuous and ambitious action. Brazil's strategy for how it will achieve its target to reduce emissions 37 percent by 2025 and 45 percent by 2030 is open for public consultation until March. This is an important step to empower civil society engagement with the Brazilian government and to promote greater transparency and monitoring.

In order to strengthen Brazil's leadership position in international climate negotiations, the government must develop practical measures to demonstrate how its commitments will become reality. Improving climate governance by instituting a method for monitoring the implementation of the national climate policy as a whole is a key step.

WRI Brasil intends to create a platform for monitoring and transparency, which will help citizens, research groups and other entities hold the government accountable.

Restore Degraded Forest Landscapes

In 2015, 46 percent of Brazil's emissions came from deforestation and land use change. So restoring degraded landscapes is a key piece of solving some of the country's sustainability challenges.

Last year, Brazil joined the global Bonn Challenge to restore degraded landscapes and the regional Initiative 20x20, a movement to restore 20 million hectares of degraded landscapes in Latin America and the Caribbean by 2020. The announcement underpins the Brazilian pledges to both the Paris Agreement and Aichi Biodiversity Targets, with the country committing to restore native vegetation, promote large-scale reforestation, recover degraded areas, and adopt low-carbon agricultural practices on 22 million hectares by 2030.

Brazil can start following through on these commitments by developing a system to monitor restoration actions across the country. Government agencies, agribusiness entrepreneurs and other decision-makers can use WRI's Restoration Opportunity Assessment Methodology (ROAM), developed in partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature, to identify areas ripe for low-cost, high-impact restoration activities.

A Time for Change

Brazil has always been a land of economic opportunities and abundant natural resources. Now, it must convert itself into an equitable and prosperous country while preserving its rich biodiversity. Last year was a year of big commitments; we look forward to 2017 becoming a year of big action.

原始連結：
http://www.wri.org/blog/2017/02/3-ways-brazil-can-be-global-leader-turning-sustainability-commitments-action

CHINA MAKING PROGRESS ON CLIMATE GOALS FASTER THAN EXPECTED

中國落實氣候目標的進展超乎預期

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

China recently released its first climate change update report, indicating progress made toward its 2020 climate goals, which the country originally set in 2010. The Biennial Update Report (BUR) indicates that of its four goals, China has already exceeded one, is close to meeting another, and is more than halfway toward achieving the remaining two. This is encouraging progress from the world's largest emitter.

The BUR also sets new goals to tackle non-CO2 emissions, building on better, more transparent greenhouse gas data.

Progress Toward Climate Goals

China's 2020 climate goals include: reducing carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions per unit of GDP

(known as carbon intensity) by 40 to 45 percent below 2005 levels; increasing the share of non-fossil fuels in primary energy consumption to around 15 percent (from 9.4 percent in 2010); increasing forest stock volume by 1.3 billion cubic meters; and increasing forest coverage by 40 million hectares relative to 2005 levels, an area twice the size of Uganda.

The report shows that China increased its forest stock volume by 2.68 billion cubic meters in the last 10 years, exceeding its goal. The country has also achieved up to 97 percent its carbon intensity reduction goal, and the remaining two goals are more than 60 percent achieved. This is encouraging given that the country is only halfway through its goal implementation period.

The country is also advancing on its 2030 goals, showing more than 40 percent progress toward its emissions intensity, forest stock volume, and clean energy goals, despite being only a quarter of the way through the implementation period.

China has made this progress by decreasing its reliance on coal, increasing investments in clean energy, and shifting its economy away from heavy industry and toward services, among other actions. Moreover, some studies predict that China will exceed both its energy intensity and clean energy goals by 2020 and peak its carbon emissions by 2025, five years ahead of its international commitment.

Better, More Transparent Data

China's BUR presents a more recent and complete greenhouse gas inventory than ever before, using robust methodologies and calculating emissions for 2012. The country's previous inventory only reported emissions for 2005.

The country also reported 18 sources of emissions that were not previously quantified, 13 of which relate to non-CO2 emissions. China has also committed to recalculating and updating its previous inventories to ensure better consistency and comparability.

New Goals Beyond CO2

The country's BUR also set new goals to reduce non-CO2 emissions. In 2012, these gases comprised 18 percent of China's total inventory, exceeding the annual emissions of Japan. Reducing non-CO2 emissions is important, as these gases generally trap more heat in the atmosphere and have greater short-term impacts than CO2.

China aims to peak methane emissions from energy activities and peak nitrous oxide emissions from industrial and cropland activities by 2020. The majority of the country's energy-related methane comes from coal mining, while nitrous oxide emissions from industrial and cropland activities are mainly due to chemical production and use of synthetic fertilizers, respectively.

China's three new goals align closely with recommendations from a recent WRI analysis. This study found that these are some of the key emissions sources that need to be tackled. Moreover, by scaling up available technologies, China could reduce non-CO2 emissions from these three sources by more than 1.1 billion

metric tonnes of CO2 equivalent by 2030—more than Canada's total annual GHG emissions.

More broadly, the study recommended that China take a four-step approach to curb its non-CO2 emissions: first, develop a comprehensive understanding of these emissions and then set source-specific reduction targets, based on more complete and accurate data. Over time, these targets can be scaled up to sector-level emissions-reduction goals, and ultimately, economy-wide GHG targets. China is already taking action on the first two steps and is well-positioned to continue on this path, making non-CO2 emissions an integral part of long-term planning.

Looking Ahead

Like all countries, China's BUR will be subject to review as part of a UN process as known as International Consultation and Analysis. The process aims to enhance the transparency of countries' reported mitigation actions and build capacity to produce better-quality reports.

With its first BUR, China is already demonstrating global leadership by releasing better data, highlighting progress toward targets, and setting new goals—all of which provide the foundation to take more action. All countries—China included—need to continually ramp up ambition if we are to tackle the global climate change challenge and prevent escalating impacts.

原始連結：

http://www.wri.org/blog/2017/03/china-making-progress-climate-goals-faster-expected