SCAN-tool

Linking climate action and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Sofia Gonzales-Zuñiga
19 January 2021

Objective and approach

- Objective: To provide policy makers and all users with high-level but comprehensive initial guidance on the links between climate mitigation actions and the SDGs

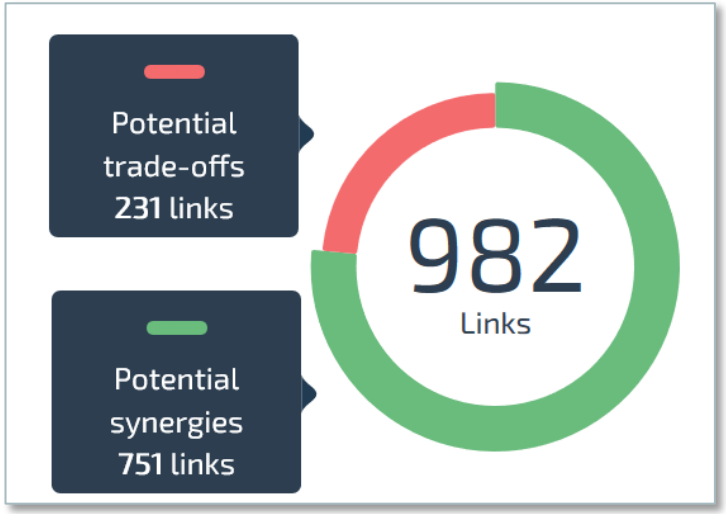
- Sector coverage:

- The mitigation actions are grouped into three broad categories:

Changing activity	Reduce emissions intensity	Increase energy efficiency
reduces demand of emissions-intensive activities	reduces the emissions per unit of activity	reduces energy demand per unit of activity

Objective and approach

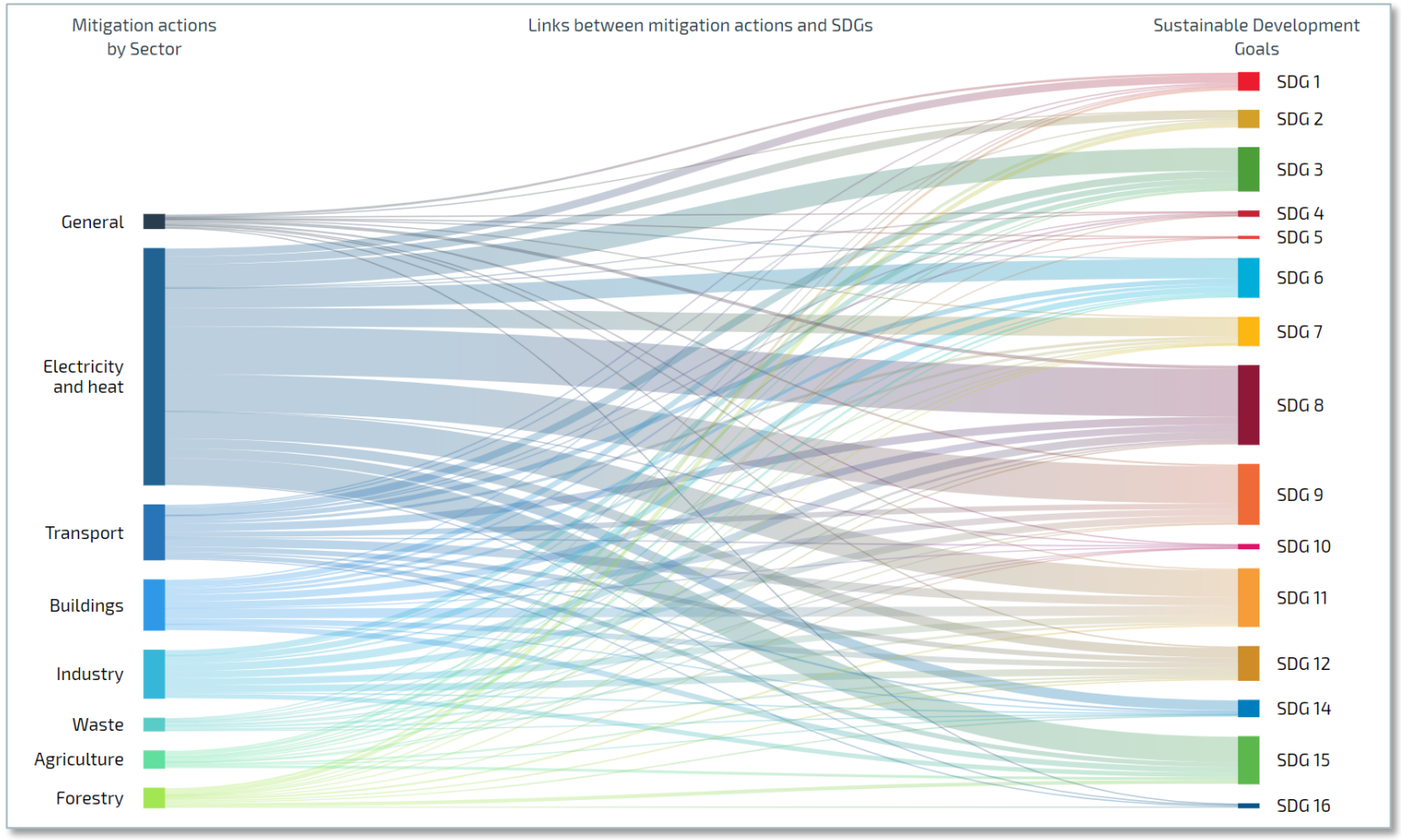
- Each link is defined as either a potential synergy or trade-off
- The tool was populated based on existing literature IPCC 1.5°C SR report)



- What the tool does not cover:
  - Magnitude of the links
  - Indirect impacts
  - Potential links to SDG13 (climate action - implicit) and SDG17 (Partnerships for the SDGs – not development related)

Let's take a tour through the SCAN-tool

Getting familiar with the tool: https://ambitiontoaction.net/scan_tool/



How to use the SCAN-tool

Step 1: Identify a list of mitigation actions

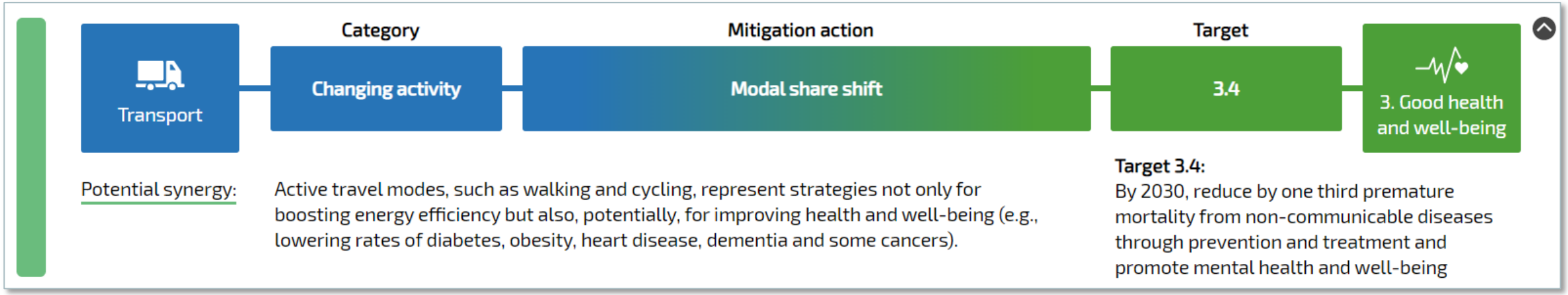
Step 2: Attribute each measure to a category (categories and actions table online)

Transport	Changing activity	Reducing transport demand	Sustainable urban planning to reduce need to travel; behaviour change
		Modal share shift	Improved public transport (metro, bus rapid transit etc); cycling infrastructure
	Reduce emissions intensity	Fuel switch to low carbon vehicles	Electric vehicles; fuel cell vehicles; hydrogen; biofuels
	Increase energy efficiency	Increase energy efficiency	Reducing fuel consumption of existing vehicles (more efficient internal combustion engines)
Buildings	Changing activity	Urban planning for EE	Urban planning to enable efficiency; community and district scale heating / cooling
	Reduce emissions intensity	Fuel switch away from FF	Moving from gas / oil boiler to biomass boiler; solar thermal
	Increase energy efficiency	Increase energy efficiency	Improved building fabric; more efficient systems and appliances
		Improved cookstoves	More efficient cookstoves that consume less fuel

Step 3: In the diagram of links, select the sector and category of your mitigation action

How to use the SCAN-tool

Step 4: Review the list of potential links to see which links apply to your country's context and which don't



Step 5: Where needed, adapt the description of the link to better reflect the national circumstances

Key findings

Key findings

- The number of links identified in each sector reflect, to a certain extent, the amount of literature available on this topic for the sector.
- The way a mitigation action is implemented has a strong influence on whether this will create synergies or undermine the achievement of the SDGs.
- All linkages are ultimately very context specific.

Thank you

Sofia Gonzales-Zuñiga

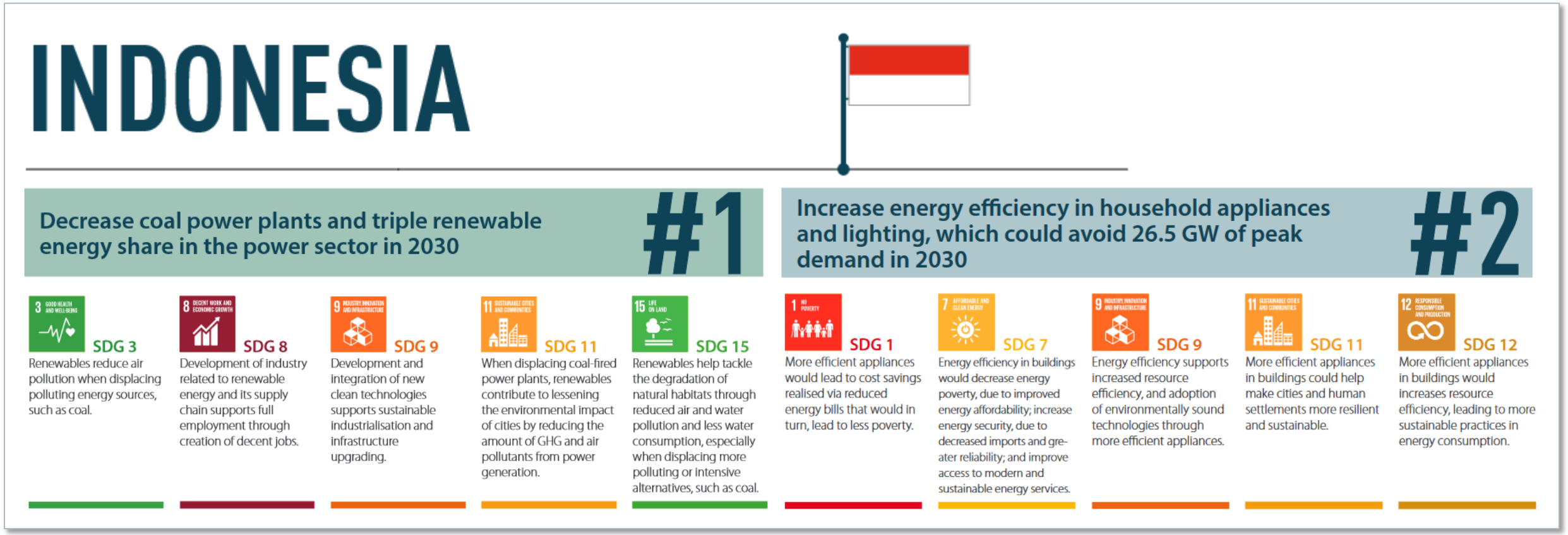
s.gonzales@newclimate.org

NEW CLIMATE INSTITUTE

www.newclimate.org

Ambition Call – Climate Transparency

- In 2019, the Climate Transparency project provided concrete country recommendations to stimulate national debate for more ambitious climate action in G20 countries.



- SCAN-tool: Linking climate action and SDGs

Georgia's Climate Action Plan

Expected outcome	Responsible institutions & Partner organisations	Implementation period	Mitigation impact in 2030 (annual)
Objective 1: Implement policies and measures that would lead to a GHG emission reduction impact			
MT-1: Design and implement regulations for vehicle roadworthiness			
Removal of least efficient vehicles from the vehicle stock and upgrade of fleet, improving average fleet efficiency and air quality.	Implementation: Ministry of Internal Affairs Other partner organisations: Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	2018-2021	160 $GgCO_2e$
MT-2: Tax incentives for electric and hybrid vehicles			
Increasing market penetration of hybrid and electric vehicles (and improving EV infrastructure), and gradual replacing of existing fleet.	Implementation: Ministry of Finance	Prior to 2021	405 $GgCO_2e$
MT-3: Increase in taxes for fuels			
Decreasing activity of gasoline and diesel-driven cars, with a proportion of drivers making the shift to using public transport systems as a primary mode.	Implementation: Ministry of Finance Other partner organisations: Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development	Prior to 2021	380 $GgCO_2e$
MT-4: Increase in import taxes for old vehicles			
Decreasing imports of old, inefficient vehicles, with greater market penetration for new models as well as hybrids and electric vehicles.	Implementation: Ministry of Internal Affairs Other partner organisations: Ministry of Finance	Prior to 2021	150 $GgCO_2e$

- Georgia's Climate Action Plan (CAP) sets out the short-term agenda for the implementation of Georgia's national climate change mitigation objectives.
- As part of the policy structure, the CAP highlights co-benefits for national priorities and development objectives.
- Georgia has set SDG implementation targets, which should be in line with the CAP measures.

Georgia's Climate Action Plan

Expected outcome	Responsible institutions & Partner organisations	Implementation period	Mitigation impact in 2030
Objective 1: Implement policies and measures that would lead to a GHG emission reduction impact			
MT-1: Design and implement regulations for vehicle roadworthiness			
Removal of least efficient vehicles from the vehicle stock and upgrade of fleet, improving average fleet efficiency and air quality.	Implementation: Ministry of Internal Affa Other partner organisations: Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development		
MT-2: Tax incentives for electric and hybrid vehicles			
Increasing market penetration of hybrid and electric vehicles (and improving EV infrastructure), and gradual replacing of existing fleet.	Implementation: Ministry of Finance		
MT-3: Increase in taxes for fuels			
Decreasing activity of gasoline and diesel-driven cars, with a proportion of drivers making the shift to using public transport systems as a primary mode.	Implementation: Ministry of Finance Other partner organisations: Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development		
MT-4: Increase in import taxes for old vehicles			
Decreasing imports of old, inefficient vehicles, with greater market penetration for new models as well as hybrids and electric vehicles.	Implementation: Ministry of Internal Affa Other partner organisations: Ministry of Finance		

SDG 3: Health and well-being

Impacts on indicator 3.4.1: Decrease mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease by one third by 2030. The measures reduce outdoor air pollution, an important cause of respiratory diseases, due to reduced fuel use.

Impacts on indicator 3.6.1: Decrease mortality rate from road traffic fatalities by 25% by 2030, compared to the baseline. Reduction of private transport activity will reduce the number of vehicles and thus the amount of road accidents, deaths and injuries on the roads.

SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities

Impacts on indicator 11.2.1: Increase the proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport. The measures include extension of public transport services leading to major increases in the use of public transport services.

Impacts on indicator 11.6.2: Levels of $PM_{2.5}$ in cities should be decreased to an annual mean of 20 µg/m^3. The measures reduce outdoor air pollution coming from the use of fossil fuelled vehicles by reducing its use and switching to cleaner technologies.