

Pre-2020 action and ambition

Facilitative dialogue on enhancing ambition and support:

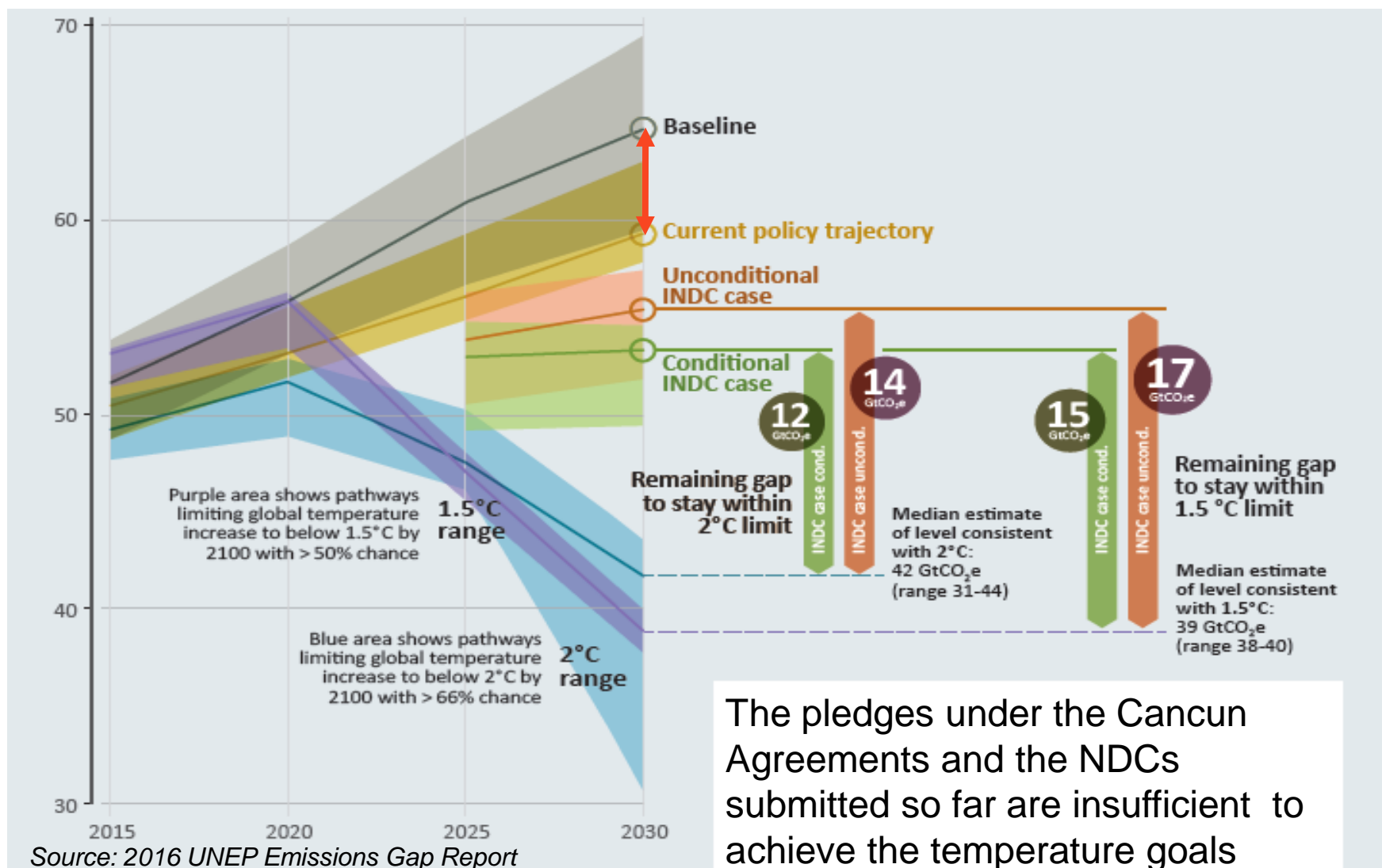
Assessing the progress in implementing paragraphs 3 and 4 of decision 1/CP.19



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Framing the challenge: framing pre-2020 effort in the Paris Agreement context

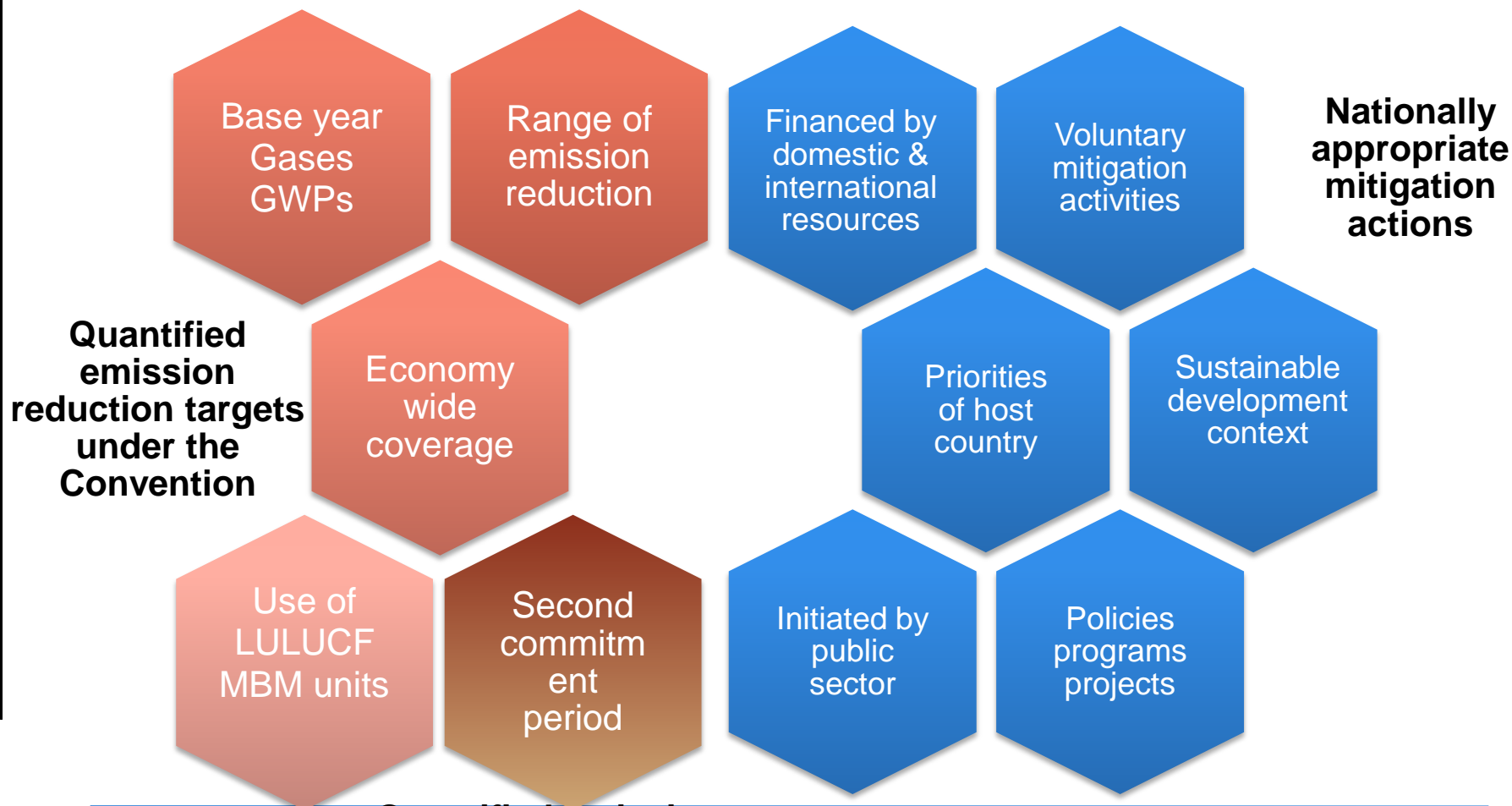


The pledges under the Cancun Agreements and the NDCs submitted so far are insufficient to achieve the temperature goals enshrined in the Paris Agreement.



Diversity of emission reduction pledges by 2020

All developed countries and many developing countries have submitted and are now implementing their pre-2020 emission reduction pledges

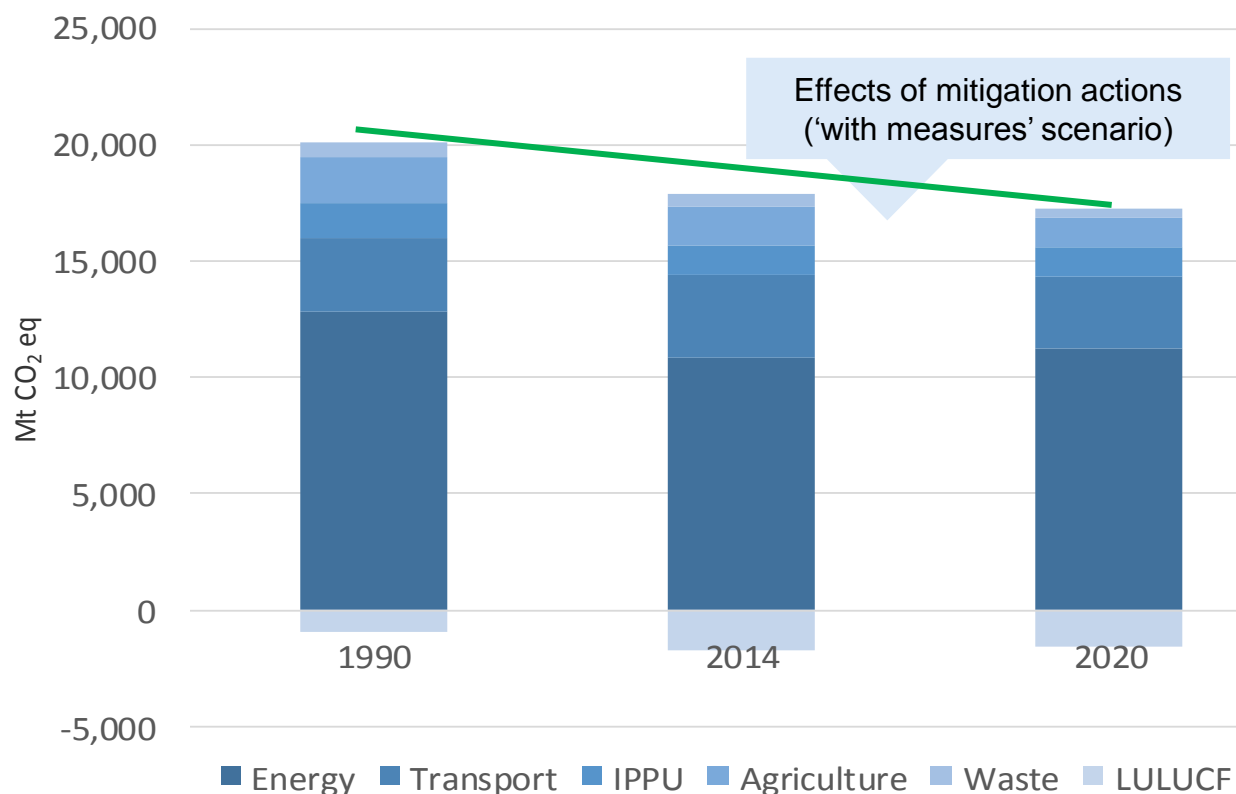


Quantified emission reduction commitments under the Kyoto Protocol



Aggregate GHG emission trends of developed countries during 1990-2020 (BRs)

- GHG emissions of Annex I Parties are clearly on a downward trend by 2020
- Annex I Parties are implementing policies and making progress towards their 2020 targets and the Kyoto Protocol Parties reached their CP1 targets
- Ratification of the Doha Amendment is deemed as an essential part of the momentum for global climate action (71 ratifications as of end of October 2016)



Emission reductions w/o LULUCF in 1990-2014

All AI Parties **11.3%** ↓ -2.27Gt

Economies in 37.2% ↓ -2.44Gt transition

Non-EITs 1.2% ↑ 0.17Gt

Emission reductions w/o LULUCF in 1990-2020

All AI Parties **13.7%** ↓ -2.76Gt

Economies in 41.4% ↓ -2.71Gt transition

Non-EITs 0.4% ↑ -0.05Gt

Diversity of NAMAs submitted by developing country Parties

Type of NAMAs	Submitted	NAMA Registry	Individual NAMAs
National policies	20	Seeking support for preparation	63
Sectoral policies	9	Seeking support for implementation	64
Individual projects	24	Seeking recognition	9
Other	5	Matches in the registry*	16
Total	58		

- All regions are active in preparation and implementation of NAMAs
- A number of registered NAMAs has increased by 35% since 2015. The largest increase in NAMAs coming from African countries and LDCs.
- At least 14 NAMAs are already under implementation and many are seeking support. 18 sources of support are included in the registry.
- **Financial, technology development and capacity-building** support at scale is urgently needed



Pre-2020 emission reduction efforts by developing countries (BURs)

Through the ICA process, developing countries outlined their **efforts to attain their mitigation pledges enshrined in their NAMAs and implement action**

Brazil: 36.1% to 38.9% below the projected emission level



National Policy and National Plan on Climate Change

Emission reduction of 80% from gross deforestation in Amazonia by 2020 below the average emissions in 1996-2005

Singapore: 16% below the BAU emission level



Energy efficiency in buildings, transport and industry

National Innovation Challenge – funding for R&D to increase energy efficiency, reduce carbon emissions and increase energy options

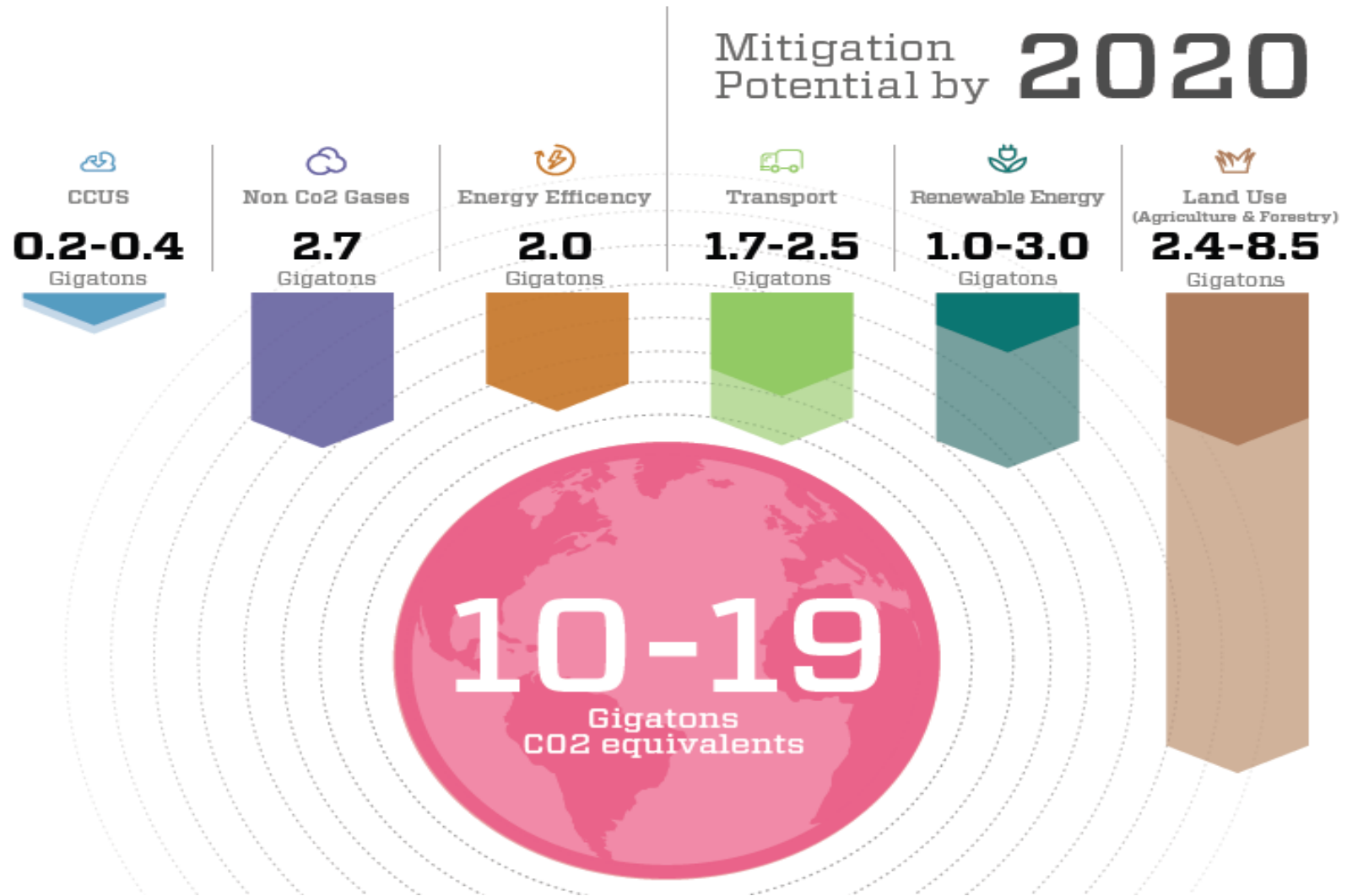
South Africa: 34% below the BAU emission level



Key initiatives: Mitigation Potential Analysis, eight Flagship programmes, Desired Emission Reduction Outcomes, and Carbon Tax.



Sizable technical potential is available to close the ambition gap by 2020



Examples of best practice initiatives and policies at all levels

Advancements in fossil fuel subsidy reform

The Group of 20 (G20) has led the way in reforming fossil fuel subsidies. The G20 has adopted a common framework for a comprehensive reform of fossil fuel subsidies, including some of the most significant ones.

Action by ICAO and IMO on international transport and climate change

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) have both taken action to address climate change in the aviation and shipping sectors.

Since 2010, ICAO has reduced its carbon footprint by 2 per cent. The reform of fossil fuel subsidies has been a key element of the G20's action plan on climate change. The G20 has also adopted a common framework for a comprehensive reform of fossil fuel subsidies, including some of the most significant ones.

Both, ICAO and IMO understand the need to support technology and innovation in the aviation and shipping sectors.

International cooperation on short-lived climate pollutants



Governments have also been collaborating on intergovernmental processes such as through the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and its Dubai Pathway on hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phase-down.

The negotiations on the Paris Agreement and the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) report on the impact of short-lived climate pollutants (SLCPs) on the climate system.

The amendments to the Montreal Protocol in Kigali, Rwanda, have accelerated climate action.

Under the Climate Change Agreement, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) has committed to reduce its carbon footprint and to support technology and innovation in the aviation and shipping sectors.

International cooperation on REDD-plus



Under the UNFCCC, countries have agreed on a framework for REDD-plus and on a voluntary basis a number of countries have implemented REDD-plus projects.

enhance the effectiveness of REDD-plus by utilizing REDD-plus expert verification services.

At COP21, 100 countries have committed to reduce their carbon footprint by 2 per cent. The G20 has also adopted a common framework for a comprehensive reform of fossil fuel subsidies, including some of the most significant ones.

Source: <http://www.g20.org>

The promise of energy efficiency in industry



Cambodia

Cambodia has actively pursued the development of green growth and policies on climate change and energy efficiency.

Energy Efficiency sets out targets for the industrial sector by 28 per cent among factory owners.



Denmark

Denmark's Energy Efficiency Centre has achieved cost-neutrality for 100 per cent of the credits received.⁵⁸

Recent advancements in renewable energy supply

As of early 2015, 164 countries had renewable energy targets, up from 144 countries in 2014. In addition, 73 countries and 35 states/provinces (in Australia, Canada, China, India and the United States of America) had adopted feed-in policies. Furthermore, 26 countries and 72 states/provinces had established renewable portfolio standards or quota policies and 126 countries had adopted a financial support policy, such as tax reductions, grants, or low-interest loans to level the playing field for renewables (REN21, 2015).

China's new wind power capacity hit a record high in 2015 amid increasing efforts from the Chinese Government to boost clean energy. In 2015, Morocco officially turned on a massive solar power plant in the Sahara Desert, kicking off the first phase of a planned project to provide renewable energy to more than a million Moroccans. At the subnational level, the State of New York announced in June 2016 its plan to generate half of its power from renewable sources by 2030 and dramatically reduce its reliance on fossil fuels.



Key messages

- **The 2015 Paris Agreement** provides not only a long term direction and destination, but also adds momentum to the ongoing climate change action by all Parties contributing to achievement of their 2020 pledges
- **All Parties are advancing their efforts in implementing their 2020 pledges** and for developed countries this is reflected in the downward emission trend as demonstrated through the MRV system
- Many Parties demonstrated through the MRV system and other means that they are increasingly introducing a plethora of national policies and related instruments for **low-emission and climate-resilient development** building on the 2020 Cancun pledges, but greater mitigation potential is yet to be utilized
- **Financial support, technology development and capacity-building** at scale are deemed essential for developing countries to attain the climate objectives for 2020 and beyond



Additional information on pre-2020 action

- Biennial reports by developed countries - http://unfccc.int/national_reports/biennial_reports_and_iar/submitted_biennial_reports
- Biennial update reports by developing countries - http://unfccc.int/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/reporting_on_climate_change/items/8722.php
- NAMA registry – <http://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nama/SitePages/Home.aspx>
- Compilation and synthesis of second biennial reports- <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/sbi/eng/inf10.pdf>
- Summary for policy makers 2015 - <http://climateaction2020.unfccc.int/media/1173/21789-spm-unfccc-lowres.pdf>
- Summary for policy makers 2016 - http://climateaction2020.unfccc.int/media/1281/unfccc_spm_2016.pdf
- Technical examination processes - <http://climateaction2020.unfccc.int/tep/> and http://unfccc.int/adaptation/workstreams/technical_examination_process_on_adaptation/items/9542.php

Thank you!

