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Resilient nations.*

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PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

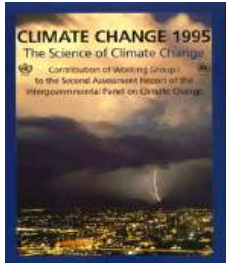


ROAD TO PARIS 2015
TOWARDS COP21, PARIS CLIMAT 2015

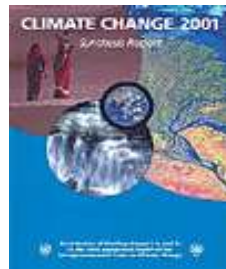


*Daniela Carrington
Climate change policy advisor, IRH UNDP*

Science (IPCC)



1992: FAR
0.3° C ↑



1995: SAR

2001: TAR
1.4-5.8° C ↑



2007: AR4
1.1-6.4° C ↑



2014: FAR
3° C ↑

Politics (UNFCCC)

1992: Convention adopted

1994: Convention enters into force

1997: Kyoto Protocol adopted

2001: Marrakesh Accords

2005: Kyoto Protocol enters into force

2007: Bali Road Map (COP13)

2009: Copenhagen Accords (COP15)

2010: Cancun Agreements (COP16)

2011: Durban Platform (COP17)

2012: Doha Climate Gateway (COP18)

2013: Warsaw (COP 19)

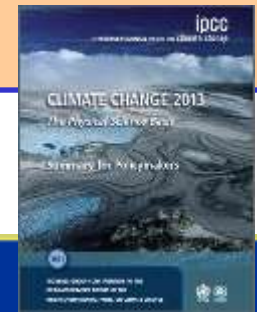
2014 Lima (COP20)

2015 Paris (COP 21)

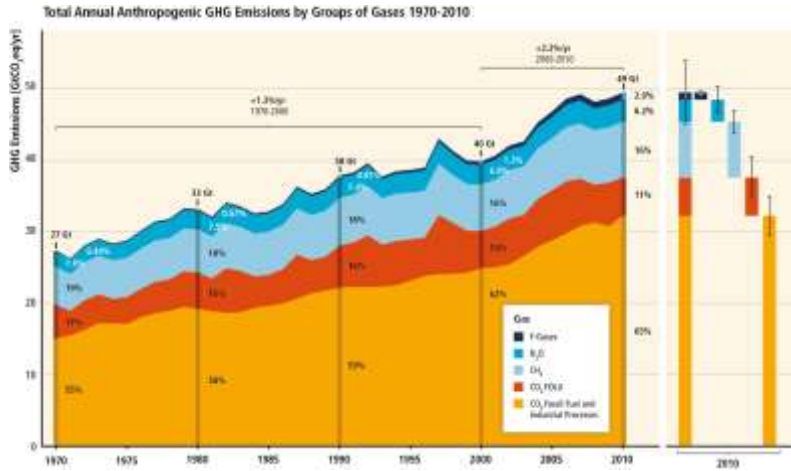


The Fifth Assessment report of IPCC:

- *urges quicker switch to low-carbon global economy;*
- *says delaying action on global warming will only increase the costs and reduce the options for dealing with its worst effects;*
- *global warming will continue to increase unless countries shift quickly to clean energy and cut emissions;*
- *computer models predict a 3°C rise over a 100 years, and they're more sure than ever "that many changes, that are observed consistently across components of the climate system, are significant, unusual or unprecedented on time scales of decades to many hundreds of thousands of years".*

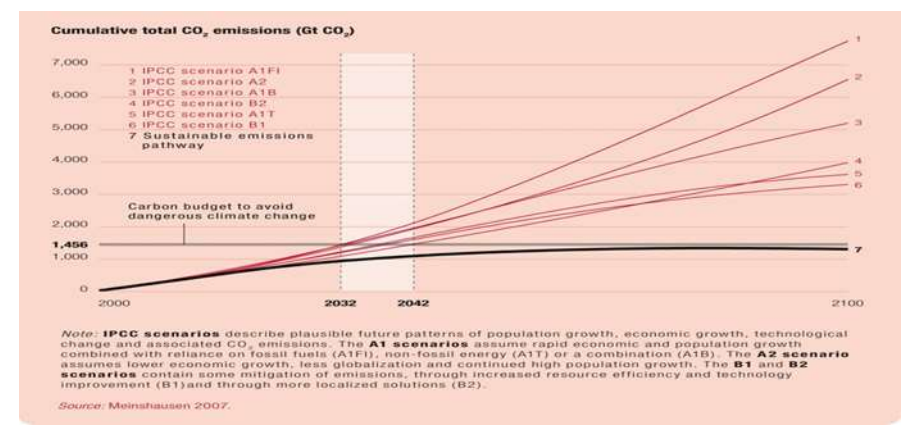


Without more mitigation, global mean surface temperature might increase by 3.7° to 4.8°C over the 21st century



To keep within 2 degree C threshold CO2 concentration should stabilize at 450 ppm
 A sustainable emissions pathway will require the world to cut of 50 percent by 2050

GHG emissions accelerate despite reduction efforts. Most emission growth is CO2 from fossil fuel combustion and industrial processes.



Post 2012 international CC regime:

Entering into new era of **green global economic growth**, through significant mitigation of GHG emissions and generating funding for mitigation and adaptation actions and thus creating new investment opportunities

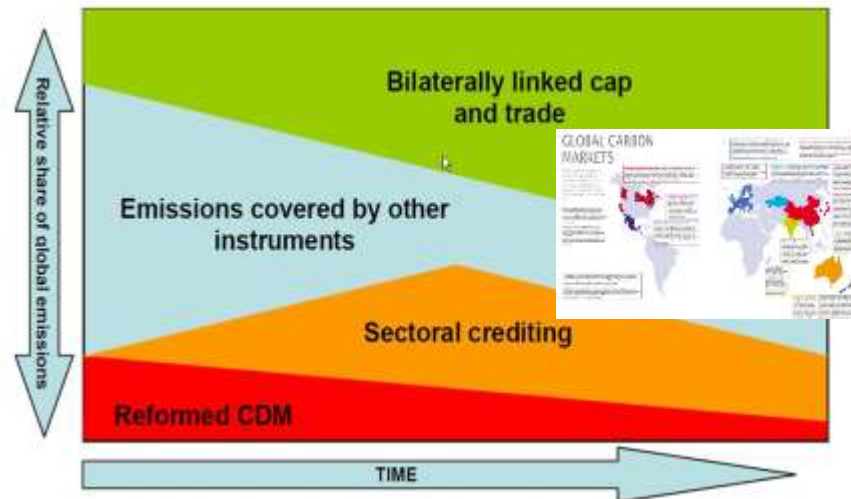
*We have witnessed three economic transformations in the past century. First came the industrial revolution, then the technology revolution, then our modern era of globalization. We stand at the threshold of another great change: **the age of green economics.**” UN Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon*



Transition to low emission development

Significant and cost-effective emission reductions will require **a mix of policy instruments:**

- A carbon price should be applied as widely as possible, starting with removal of fossil fuel subsidies
- Speeding up the emergence and deployment of low-carbon technologies (energy-related R&D);
- Avoiding deforestation and manage land use changes
- Reducing demand for emissions-intensive goods and services (behavior change); 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle)
- Increases in and reallocation of the financial resources
- International cooperation

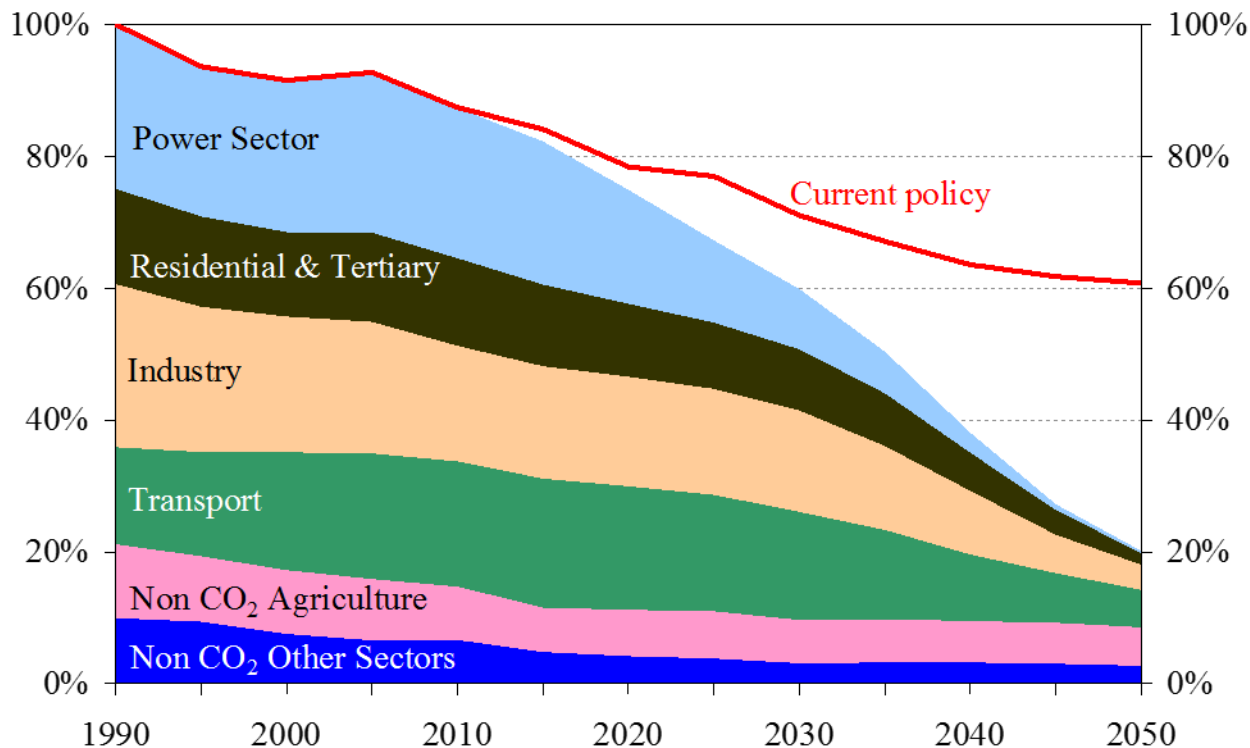


Change of behavior

A cost-effective pathway towards 2050

Analysis at EU level reveals 80% domestic reduction in 2050:

- Is feasible with available technologies, do not depend on specific technology
- Requires **all** sectors contribute, to a varying degree & pace



Cost-effective pathway:

- **-25% in 2020, -40% in 2030, -60% in 2040**

Towards a new international climate agreement applicable to all to keep global temperature increase below 2 C

Intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs):

What will contributions look like? How to ensure they are ambitious and fair?

Scope of INDCs: mitigation INDCs expected to be more ambitious than "current undertakings"; adaptation voluntary; finance not included

Submission: well in advance of the COP21 (by the 1Q 2015 by those Parties ready to do so) in a manner that facilitates the clarity, transparency and understanding of the INDCs;

No mandated international assessment before Paris, but INDCs will be published, synthesized and aggregated by 1 Nov 2015

Elements of the 2015 Agreement:

How will the agreement balance mitigation, adaptation, and finance; address differentiation; and ensure transparency, accountability and dynamism

Balance of elements: with INDCs focused on mitigation, pressure will be to strengthen adaptation and finance provisions, including possible long term goals

Differentiation: 2015 Agreement must reflect CBDR-RC "in light of different national circumstances"

Legal form and Force: legal form (protocol, another legal instrument or agreed outcome with legal force); MRV, compliance, cycle for strengthening commitments over time

Pre-2020 climate action:

Can we close the "ambition gap"?

Pre-2020 process will remain solutions-oriented and focused on efforts of all Parties

Policy options identified by technical analysis will be promoted through UNFCCC institutions and international cooperation, including TEC, CDM, GEF and GCF

Political will promoted through annual **high-level** events

Other important issues with pre-2020 and post-2020 relevance

Second Kyoto commitment period rulebook could not be completed, and Doha amendment of the KP not ratified

Gender, cities and local communities, private sector engagement, awareness rising

First ever **Multilateral Assessment of Annex I mitigation** took place an COP 20

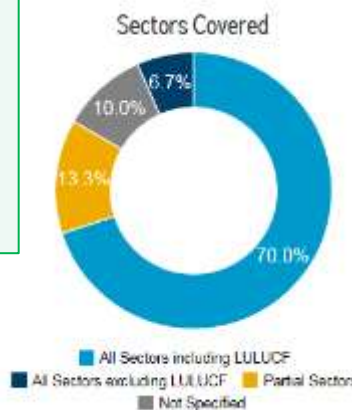
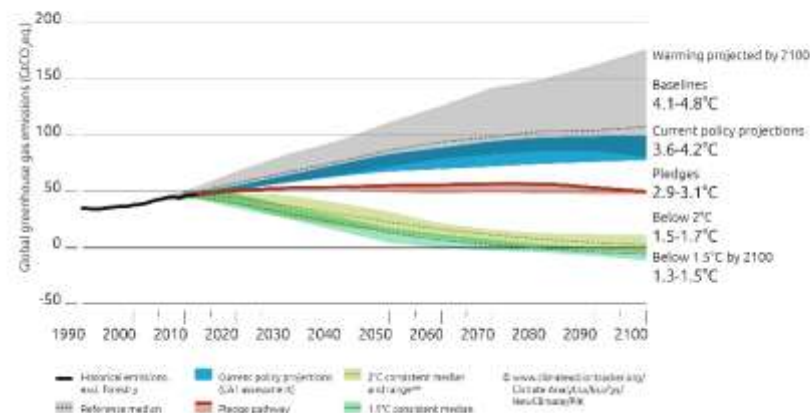
INDCs – countries' pledges for Paris

119 submissions of 147 countries (incl. EU), covering 65% of the population and above 80% of the emissions

- INDCs make a difference as they bring us significantly below BAU, yet not on a least cost pathway towards limiting temperature rise to below 2C
- Positive changes in relation to the submissions for the pre-2020 period
- High participation well ahead of the dead-line
- Wider coverage of sectors and emissions
- Better accompanying information (ex-ante information on INDCs)
- Better and more robust national institutional arrangements for INDC preparation and climate policy

When and how INDC=> NDC Review process

Effect of current pledges and policies on global temperature



From our region

1. Serbia
 2. FYR of Macedonia
 3. Albania
 4. Montenegro
 5. BiH - shortly
- & Turkey, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Ukraine

Lessons learned from the process in the region

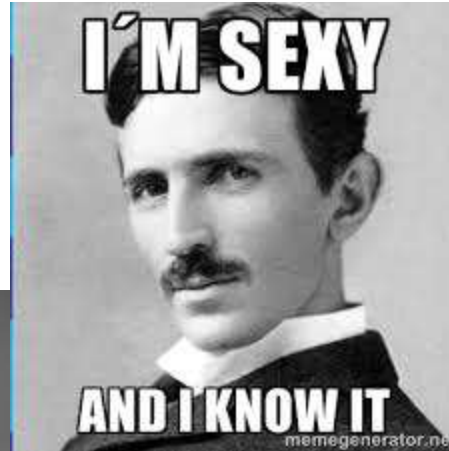
- Short time and lack of information
- Using available documents (NC, BURs, LEDS, other sectoral strategies), thus often missing co-benefit analysis and estimation of the support needed
- Increased confidence of the governments if better cost benefit analysis is done, and LEDS, NAMAs developed, international support provided
- Political uncertainties in some countries
- Climate change extreme weather events
- Late start in some countries
- Approval by Council of ministers



Paris is not the end of the road but beginning

- Rise of ambition, possibly another round of NDC – better prepared, not only to look at the reductions but rather at the transformational change
- Strengthen capacities for access to climate finance
 - UNDP via GEF, GCF and bilateral donors will continue supporting implementation of climate change programmes and projects
- Building strong MRV systems in the countries
- Implement the INDC and beyond





Thank you!

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