

# Challenges in the Climate Change Agenda

Green Quality Dialogue  
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# Paris Agreement

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## Enter into force TODAY!



# Outline

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- Paris Agreement Overview
- Challenges on the table
- UNFCCC Secretariat activities



## Content

Preamble, Article 1 – definitions, Art.2 – the Agreement’s purpose and Art.3 – NDCs

Art.4 – **mitigation**

Art.5 – greenhouse gas sinks and reservoirs and REDD+

Art.6 – **cooperative approaches**

Art.7 – **adaptation**

Art.8 – loss and damage

Art.9 – **finance**

Art.10 – **technology development and transfer**

Art.11 – capacity –building

Art.12 – climate change awareness and education

Art.13 – **transparency**, Art.14 – global stocktake and Art.15 – facilitating implementation and compliance

Art.16 – CMA, Art.17 – secretariat, Art.18 – SBI and SBSTA, Art.19 – other bodies and institutional arrangements to serve the Agreement

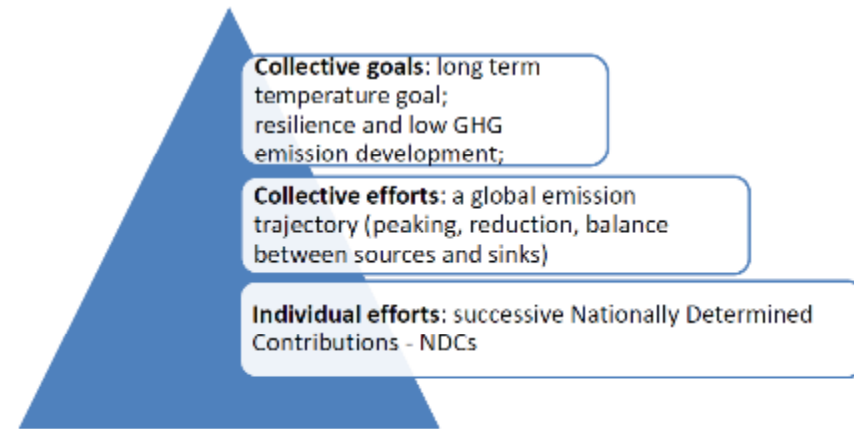
Art.20 – signature and ratification, Art.21 – entry into force, Art.22 – amendments, Art.23 – annexes, Art.24 – dispute settlement, Art.25 – voting, Art.26 – depository, Art.27 – reservations, Art.28 – withdrawal and Art.29 – languages



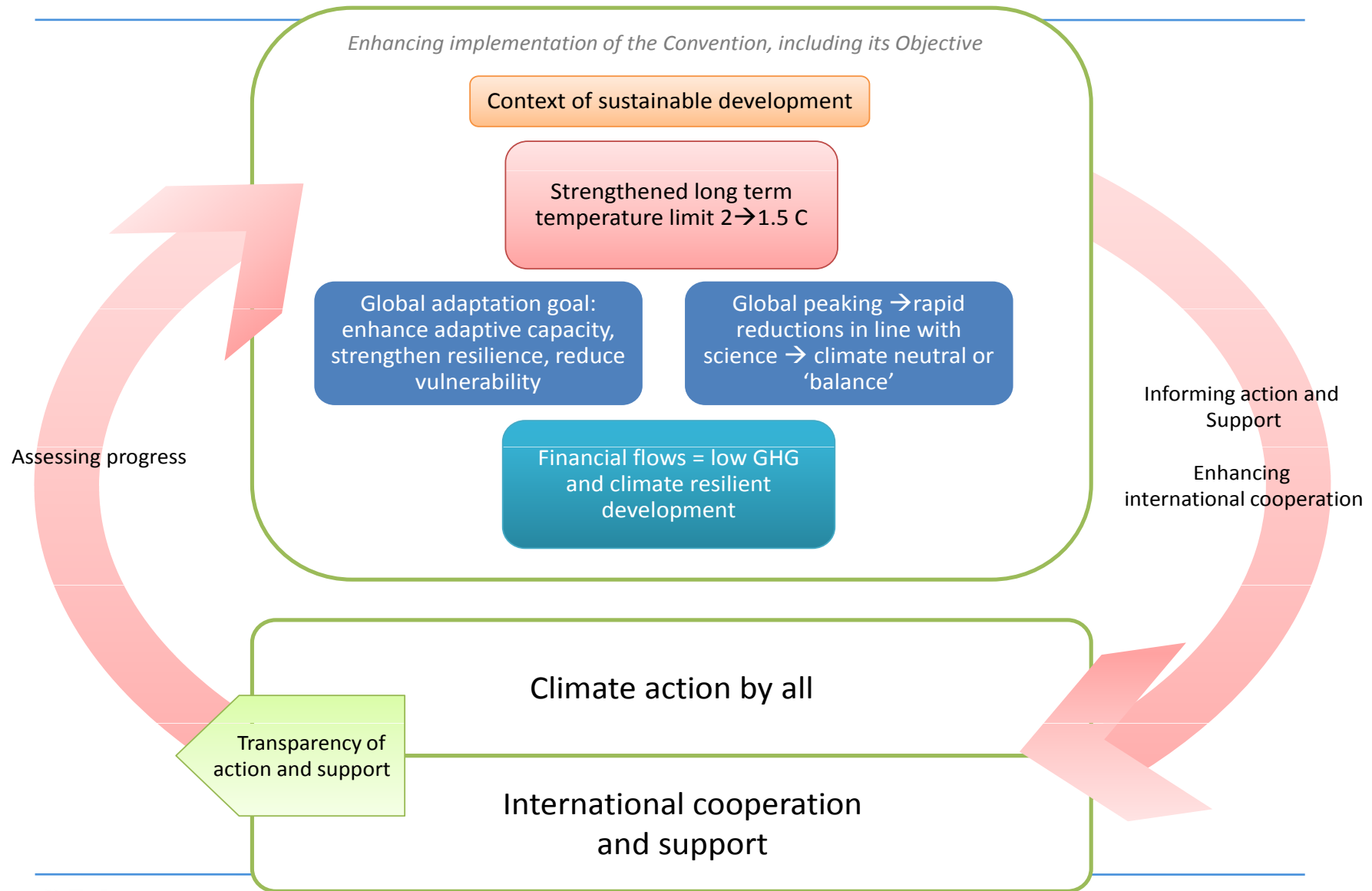
# Objectives of the Paris Agreement

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- Adopted in Paris 2015 (195 parties)
- It reflects global political acceptance of the scientific realities
- Long-term goals:
  - Limiting T increase to well below 2oC, pursuing 1.5oC
  - Reducing aggregate emissions in 2030 to 40Gt CO<sub>2</sub>
  - Aiming to achieve a balance between emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHG in the second half of the century



# How will it work?



## Article 4

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- Differentiation:
  - Leading role of developed countries;
- Communication
  - Submit a new or update Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) Every 5yrs
    - The cycle starting year 2020
    - Successive NDCs
  - Long term low GHG development strategies
- *Accounting of NDCs*
  - provides the general principles of promoting environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency, and ensuring the avoidance of double counting (Art 4.13)



## Article 6 cooperative approach

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- Recognises that Parties may cooperate in the implementation of their NDCs to allow for higher ambition
- Provides a basis for the voluntary use of:
  - Internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) between authorizing Parties (6.2)
  - A mechanism to contribute to mitigation and sustainable development (6.4)
  - A framework to allow for holistic integration of differing aspects of action and support (6.8)
- Provides Parties with tools for the achievement of the long-term goals of the Agreement





## Article 13 transparency

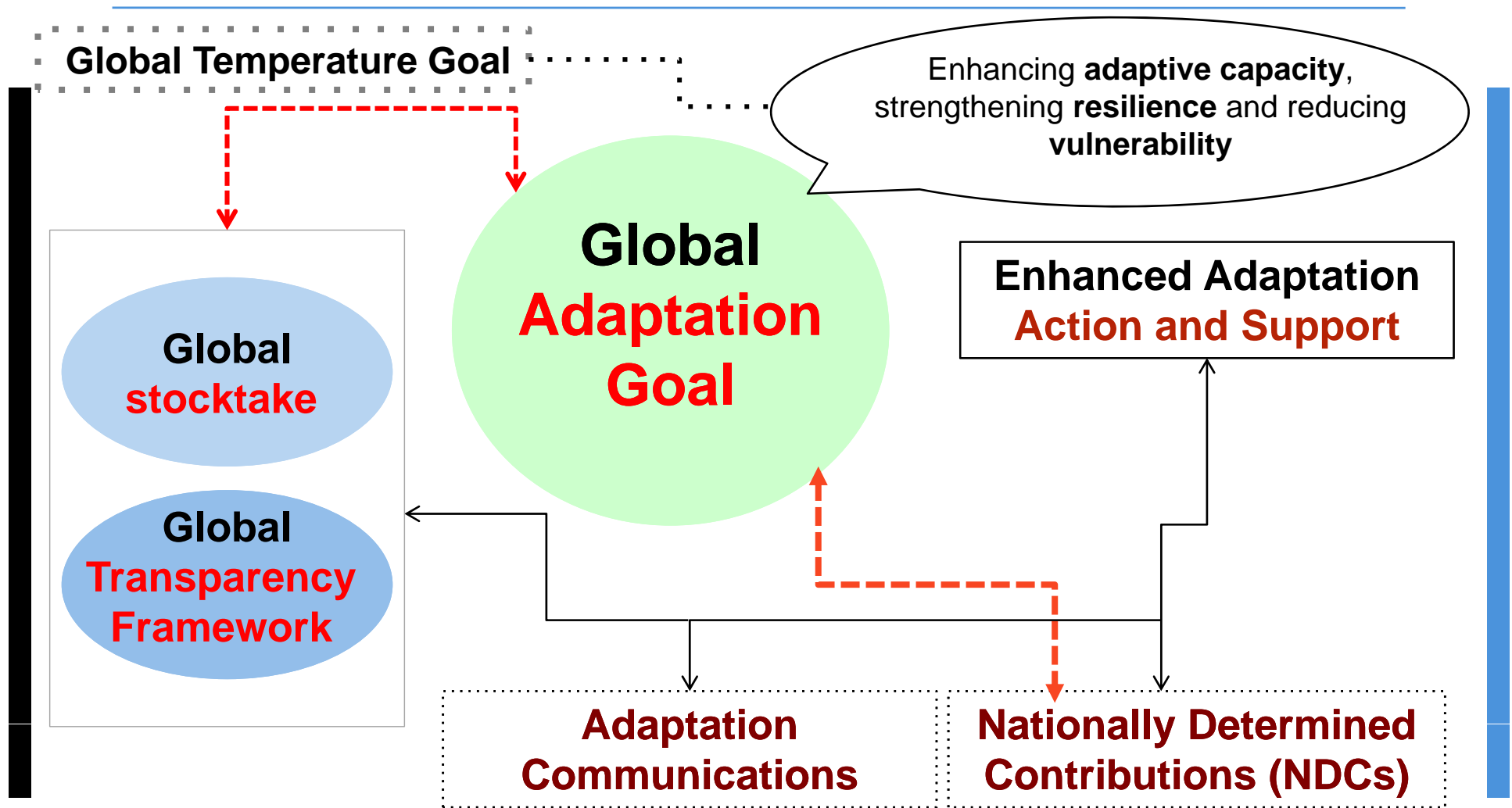
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Transparency framework to be established, inter alia

- Mitigation effort (13.7)
- Climate impacts and adaptation (13.8)
- Financial, tech transfer and capacity building support (developed countries, 13.9)
- Needs and support received (developing countries, 13.10)
- Multilateral consideration of progress on finance (13. 11)



# Key adaptation provisions



# The Climate Finance Architecture post Paris

## Provision of financial resources

Continuation of existing obligations of developed countries;  
Other Parties are encouraged to provide support voluntarily

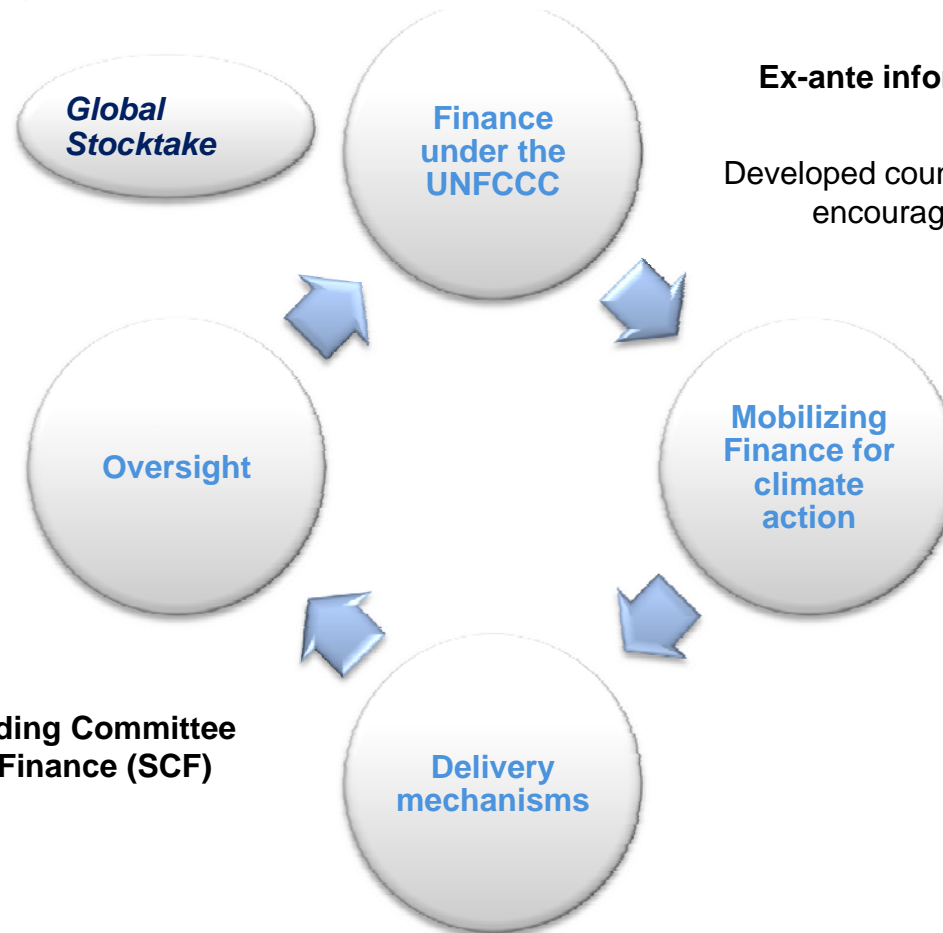
## Mobilization of climate finance

As part of global effort, developed country Parties to take the lead;  
Should present a progression beyond previous efforts

## Transparency of support:

- Developed countries biennially information on support provided and mobilized;
- Other Parties encouraged to do so;
- Developing countries information on support needed and received;

## Standing Committee on Finance (SCF)



## Ex-ante information on provision and mobilization

Developed countries biennially; Other Parties encouraged on a voluntary basis

- Long-term finance (LTF) commitment: Scaling up to **USD 100 billion per year by 2020** from a wide variety of sources.
- Continuation of existing collective mobilization goal through 2025;
- New collective quantified goal form floor of USD 100 billion per year prior to 2025

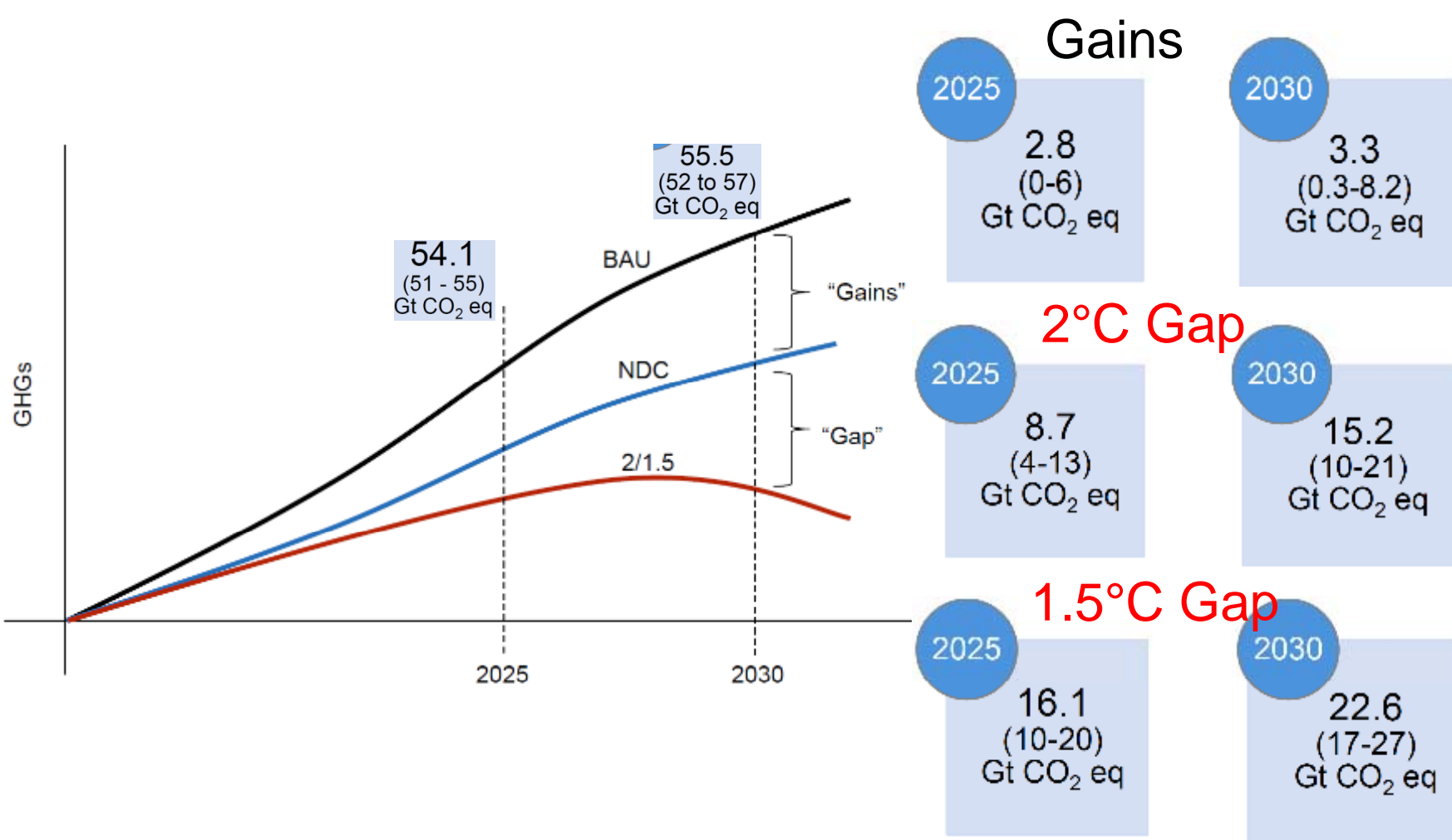
LTF in-session workshops and high-level ministerial dialogue from 2014 to 2020.

Facilitative dialogue to assess progress in implementing decision 1/CP.19, paras 3 & 4.

- **Global Environment Facility** (Least Developed Countries Fund; Special Climate Change Fund)
- **Green Climate Fund**
- **Adaptation Fund**



# Challenges: higher ambitions



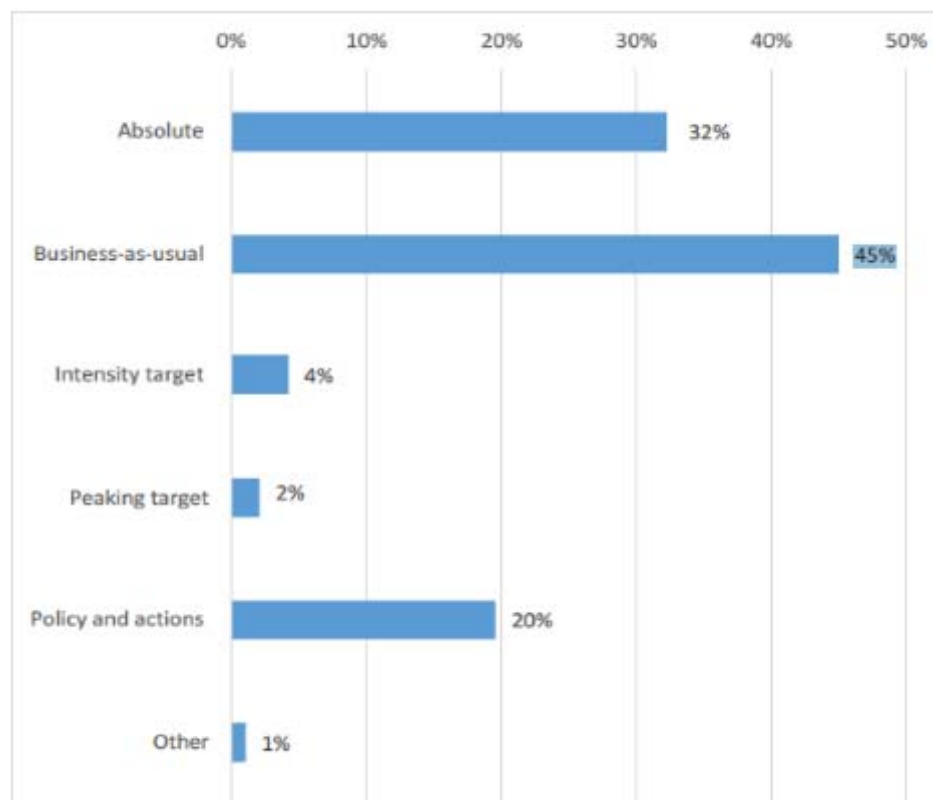
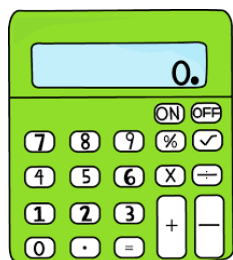
## Challenges: Accounting

### INDC/NDCs Goals:

- Most: until 2030
- Some: until 2025
- A few: 2030, 2025
- A few: 2035, 2040, 2050

### Reference year:

1990, 2000 and 2010



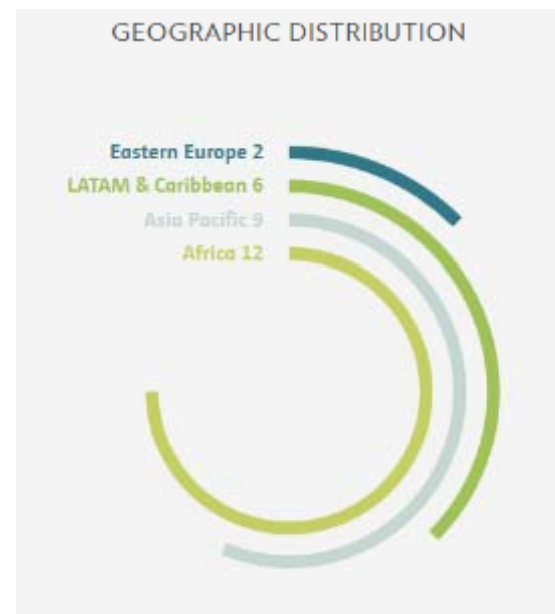
Types of mitigation target in the INDCs/NDCs



# Challenges: Climate finance

- ✓ Recently developed countries published “Climate finance roadmap to US\$100 billion”.
- ✓ An environment with clarities on financial flows
  - Def. of Climate Finance
- ✓ Redirection of financial resources with urgency
  - Divest from dirty technologies

## *GCF operation*



# Challenges: The role of carbon Market

- Providing investors with clarity regarding the future of carbon market



## Key facts

*CDM under the KP*  
*7,939 projects*  
*299 programmes*

- **US\$ 9.5–13.5 billion** direct benefits to host countries from sale of CERs (as of 2012)
- **More than 1.5 billion tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> avoided**
- **US\$ 3.5 billion saved** by developed countries in compliance costs (as of 2012)



## Challenges: Development of the “Rule books”

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A number of documents to be developed and agreed by Parties for the implementation of PA, e.g.,

- Further guidance on the Transparency Framework
- Further guidance on features of the NDCs, the information to be provided by Parties
- Further guidance on the accounting, including consideration of double counting
- Modality and procedures for the market and non-market instruments



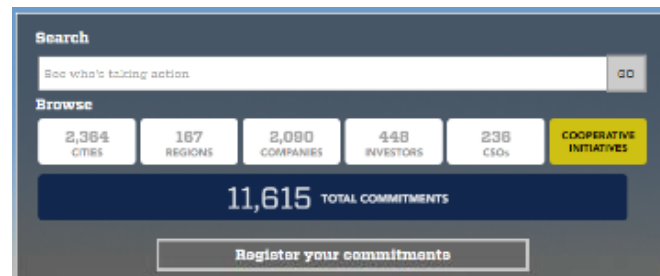


# UNFCCC Secretariat Activities

- Support to the on-going negotiation
- Readiness initiatives
  - Act as a catalyst, to facilitate linkages between countries and partners to help them come together and work on their priorities
- Enhanced Pre-2020 actions and forward
  - Engagement with Non state actors (NSA)
  - Voluntary cancellation
- Regional Collaborating centres (RCCs)



NAZCA = Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action



UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centres  
Promoting Action Against Climate Change



## RCC Bogota's Main Focus Areas

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- Established in 2013 as a collaboration between UNFCCC and CAF Bank (Development Bank of Latin America):
  - (a) Direct support to CDM e.g., capacity building, access to climate finance, MRV for result based finance;
  - (b) Support to development of NAMAs;
  - (c) Support DNAs to identify financing opportunities to implement carbon markets mechanisms.
  - (d) Support to governments in the implementation of their NDCs;
  - (g) Increase awareness about PA and support the effective implementation of Article 6 in the PA.



Thank you!

