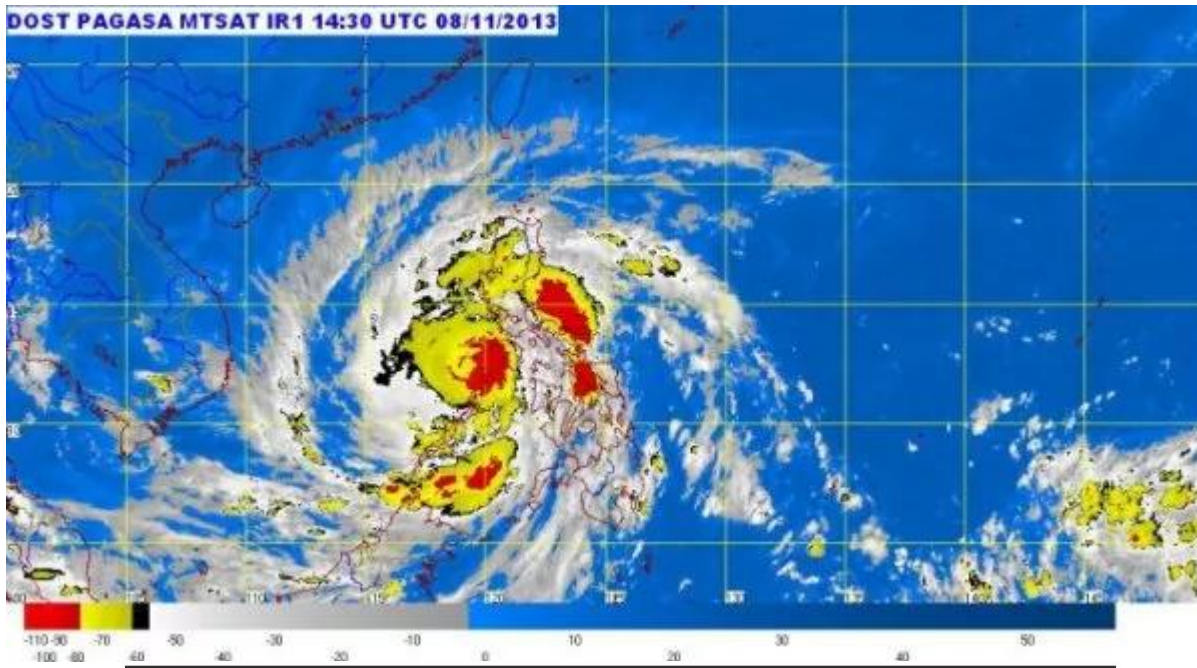




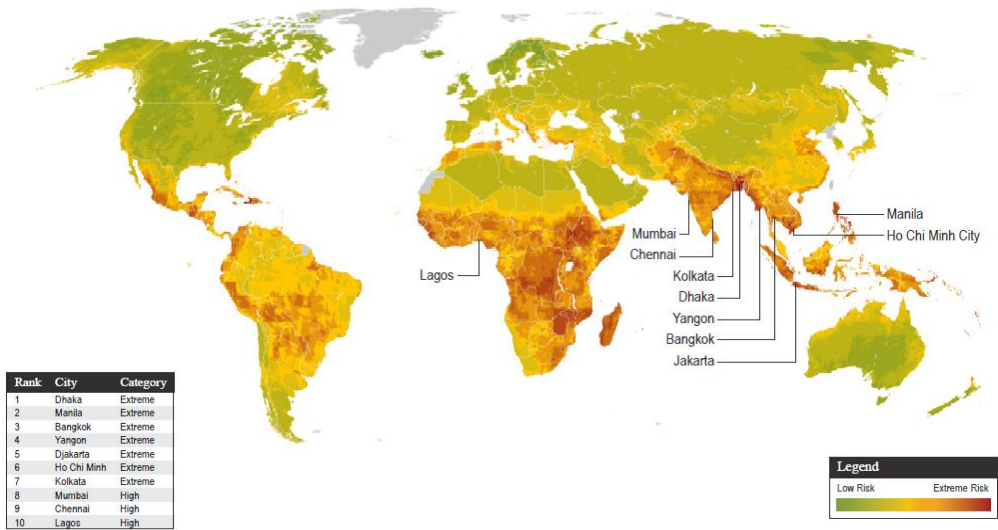
Progress in Achieving the Long-Term Goal: The Role of the Implementation of UNFCCC Commitments

SBI/SBSTA Structured Expert Dialogue Workshop 2 on 2013-2015 Review
13 November 2013
Warsaw

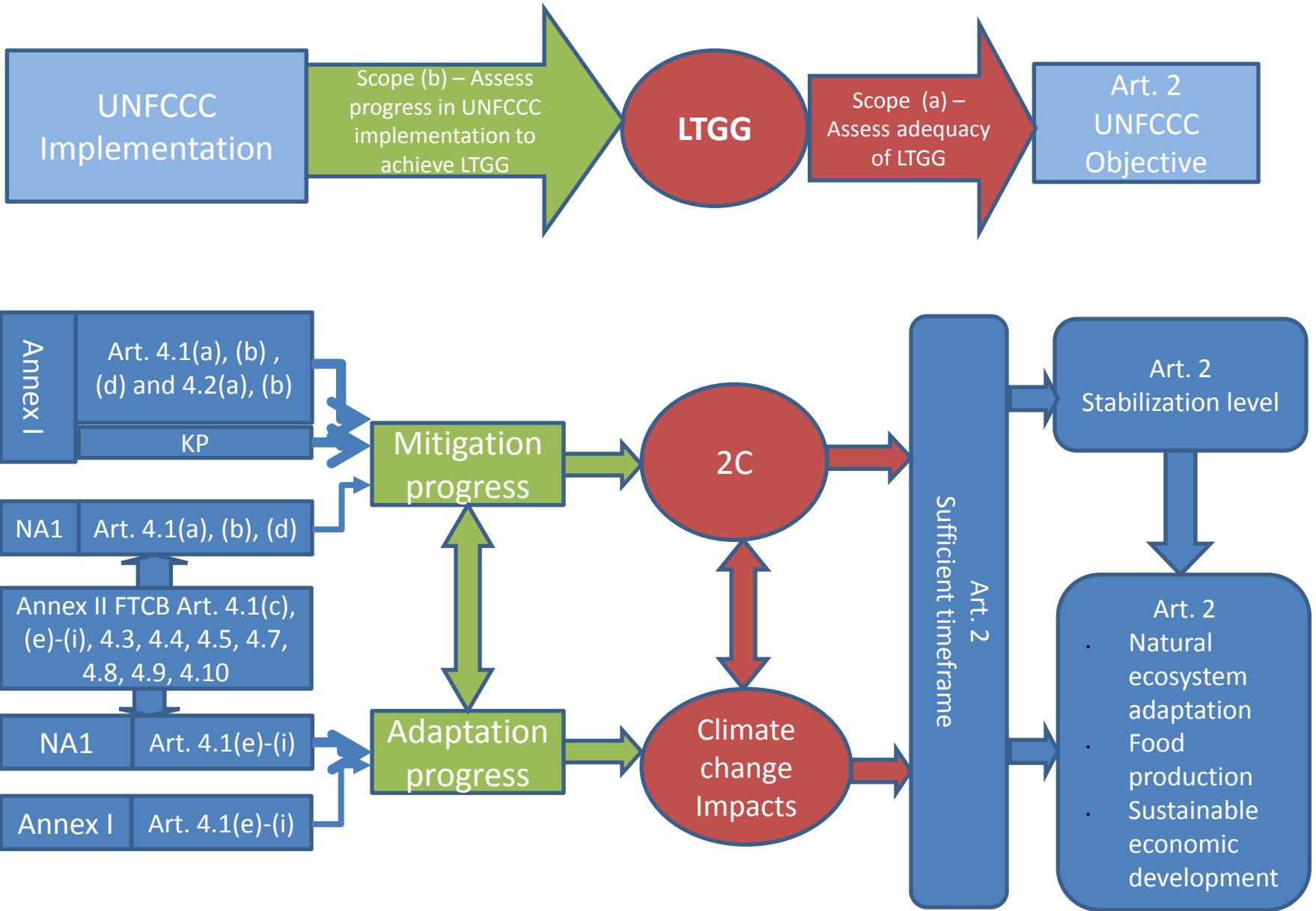
Vicente Paolo Yu III



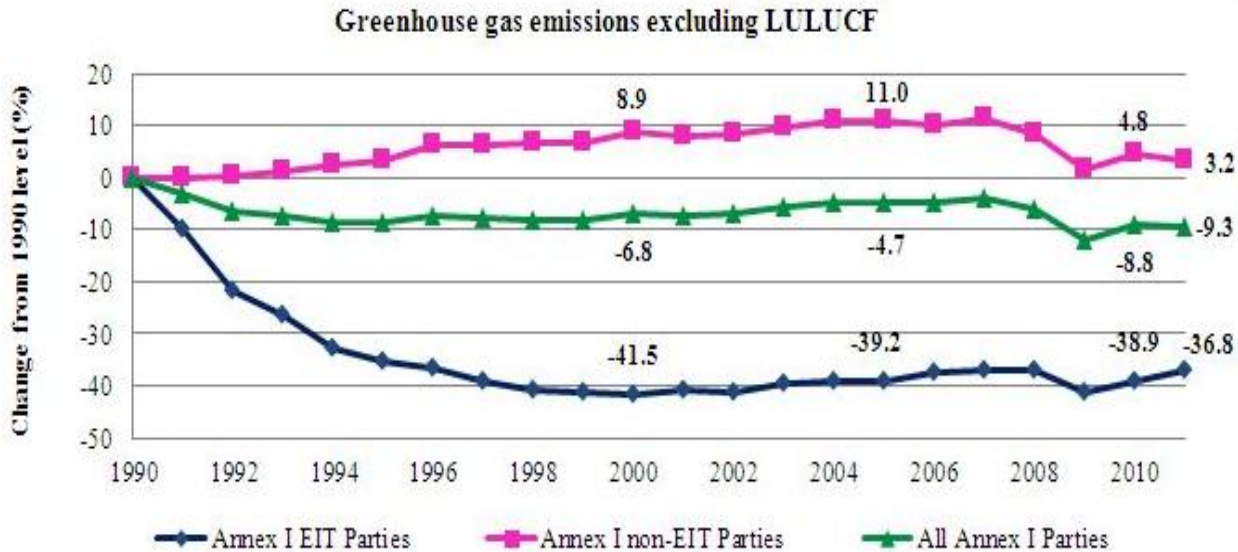
Climate Change Vulnerability Index 2013 – Most at risk cities



Integrated Contextual Framework for the 2013-2015 Review



Mitigation – UNFCCC Art 4.1(b), 4.2(a) and (b); Kyoto Protocol Art. 3 and 10



National greenhouse gas inventory data (Annex I Parties) for the period 1990-2011, FCCC/SBI/2013/19, p. 8

The Cancun pledges of Annex 1 parties = around 12-18% below 1990 levels by 2020. Will become even less ambitious with recent announcements

From a survey of various analyses of the mitigation efforts of Cancun pledges from both Annex I and non-Annex I Parties (from Climate Action Tracker, UNEP, McKinsey, and Jotzo), **the level of mitigation ambition of Annex I parties (and the actual reductions that may accrue) is below that of the mitigation ambition shown by non-Annex I parties under their Cancun NAMA pledges, even though non-Annex I parties have not, by and large, received the needed finance, technology, and capacity building support from Annex II parties** (S. Kartha and P. Erickson, Comparison of Annex 1 and non-Annex 1 pledges under the Cancun Agreements (Stockholm Environment Institute Working Paper No. 2011-06, November 2011))

Some climate financing requirement estimates:

UNFCCC 2008 (for mitigation, adaptation, and technology transfer) - **US\$262.15 billion – US\$615.65 billion annually by 2030** (from data in UNFCCC, Investment and financial flows to address climate change: an update, FCCC/TP/2008/7, 26 November 2008, at <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2008/tp/07.pdf>)

UNFCCC 2009 (technology transfer only) – **US\$182-505 billion annually until 2030** (UNFCCC, Recommendations on future financing options for enhancing the development, deployment, diffusion and transfer of technologies under the Convention. Report by the Chair of the Expert Group on Technology Transfer, FCCC/SB/2009/2. 26 May 2009)

World Bank 2010 (mitigation only) - **US\$265-565 billion a year to 2030** (World Bank, World Development Report 2010)

UNDESA 2011 (mitigation only) – **at least US\$1,100 billion per year** (UNDESA, World Economic and Social Survey 2011)

What has been done:

During the **period 2005-2010**, as reported in their 5th national communications, Annex II Parties provided the following financing: to the GEF-managed funds – US\$3.297 billion; to multilateral institutions – US\$44.034 billion; to the World Bank’s CIF – US\$0.298 billion; and bilaterally – US\$14.395 billion – for a **total financing flow of US\$64.024 billion** (see UNFCCC Secretariat, Tables 4, 5, 6, 7, FCCC/SBI/2011/INF.1/Add.2, <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/sbi/eng/inf01a02.pdf>)

Resources available for the **Adaptation Fund** set up under the KP as of August 2012 amount to **US\$3.63 million for multilateral implementing entities (MIEs) and US\$112.79 million for national implementing entities (NIEs)** (see <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/page/funding-status>)

Annex II Parties showed a marked preference for channelling more financial resources through funds that are not necessarily under the Convention during the reporting period (UNFCCC Secretariat, para. 55, FCCC/SBI/2011/INF.1/Add.2, <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/sbi/eng/inf01a02.pdf>)

What has been done:

Developed countries self-report that they have exceeded the goal of provided **US\$30 billion in fast start finance between 2010-2012**: US\$10 billion as ODA; US\$6 billion for mitigation project investment and export promotion through CIFs; US\$6 billion as financing channeled through multilateral climate funds (such as the GEF), and the rest delivered through other means. (see <http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/global-trends/fast-start-finance>).

WRI reports that **US\$33.921 billion was pledged as fast start finance, with US\$28.063 billion committed as of the end of 2012** (see http://pdf.wri.org/climate_finance_pledges_2012-11-26.pdf). However, there is no standard definition of what is fast start finance being reported (countries are counting very different things); most funding is going to mitigation (no balance with adaptation); and it is not clear whether what proportion of the funding is new and additional since there is no standard definition of this (including whether ODA is being double-counted). See <http://insights.wri.org/open-climate-network/2012/12/fast-start-finance-where-do-we-stand-end-2012>

No money yet through the GCF.

No definite pathway established for Annex II parties on how they are to achieve the goal of jointly mobilizing US\$100 billion as climate finance by 2020

Technology Development and Transfer (Art. 4.1(c) and 4.5)

What has been done:

UNFCCC Expert Group on Technology Transfer (EGTT) concluded that discussions relating to **technology transfer in the UNFCCC “should evolve to a more practical, results-oriented level by promoting actions in specific sectors and regions”**. (see UNFCCC, Expert Group on Technology Transfer: Five Years of Work (2007), p. 12)

The **majority of technology transfer occurs in the energy sector**, mainly energy efficiency and utilization of renewable energy sources. Most countries also place a much higher **emphasis on the transfer of soft technology and capacity building rather than on the transfer of hard technologies** such as wind technologies, etc. The **majority of technology transfer occurs through bilateral partnerships** with countries (Analysis based on data from 4th national communications of Annex 1 parties)

Technology Development and Transfer

What has been done:

Based on their 5th national communications covering the period 2007-2011, many Annex II Parties engage bilaterally with both developed and developing countries at all stages of the technology cycle in activities relating to research and development, demonstration, deployment, diffusion and transfer of technology, in support of action on mitigation and adaptation. **Work with developing countries focuses on the latter stages of the technology cycle, usually in the form of efforts to share knowledge and foster enabling environments in order to transfer technologies, while many of the efforts with other developed countries tend to focus on the early stages of the technology cycle, in the form of collaborative research, development and demonstration in relation to new technologies** (emphasis added). The majority of the activities relating to technology transfer targeted mitigation and involved technology transfer in the energy sector, in particular related to the deployment and diffusion of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies. Most of the programmes and projects reported by Annex II Parties were implemented in Africa and Asia and the Pacific. (see UNFCCC Secretariat, paras. 38-39, 66-68, FCCC/SBI/2011/INF.1/Add.2).

Maraming Salamat

Thank you

