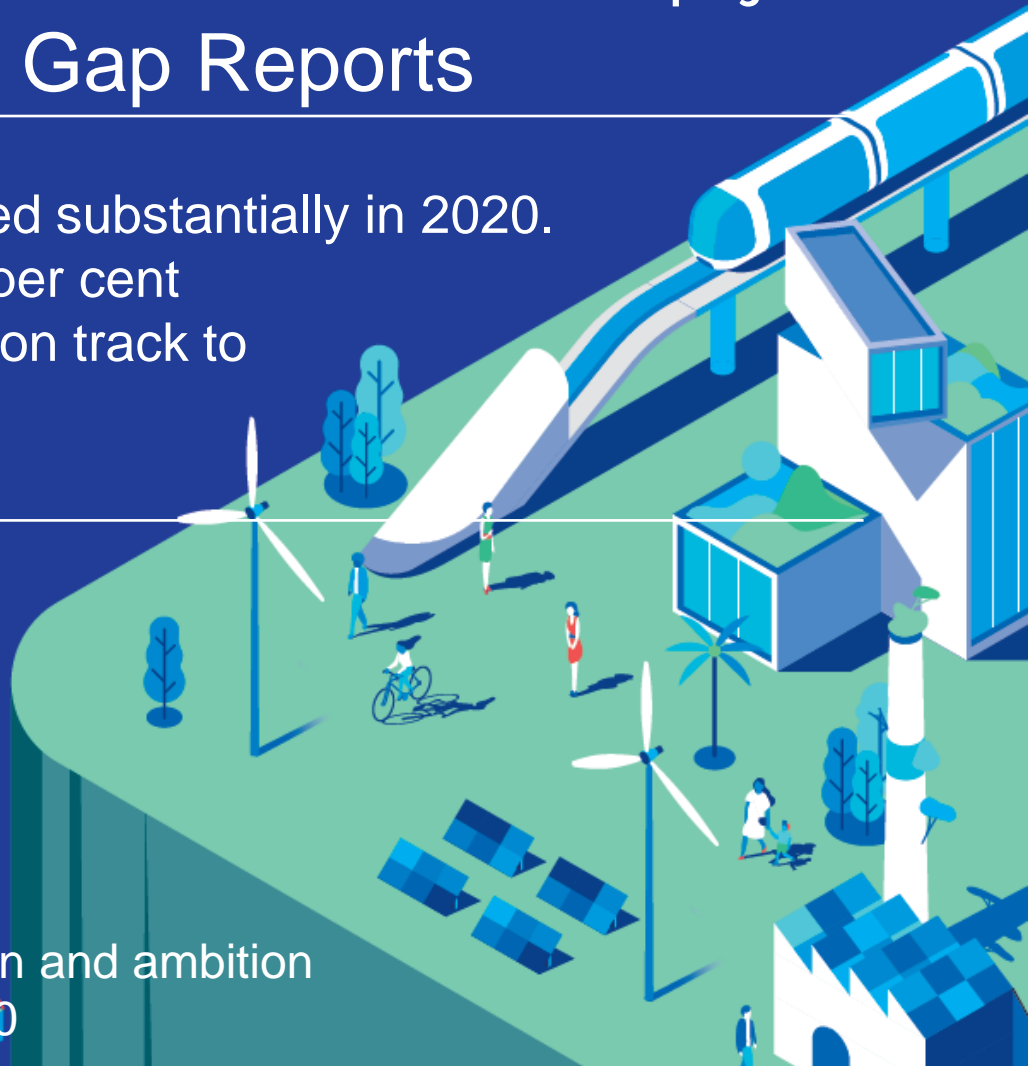


Pre-2020 commitments – insights from the UNEP Gap Reports

NDC ambitions need to be increased substantially in 2020. By 2030, emissions need to be 55 per cent lower than in 2018 to put the world on track to limiting global warming to 1.5°C.



UNEP Emissions and Adaptation Gap Reports – science-based assessments



- The emissions gap: the difference between countries' emissions reduction commitments and levels required to stay below 2°C and 1.5°C
- The adaptation gap: the difference between adaptation goals and actual action
- Options to bridge these gaps

Typically involve >40 authors from >30 institutions across >20 countries; scientific steering committee; country vetting; external review

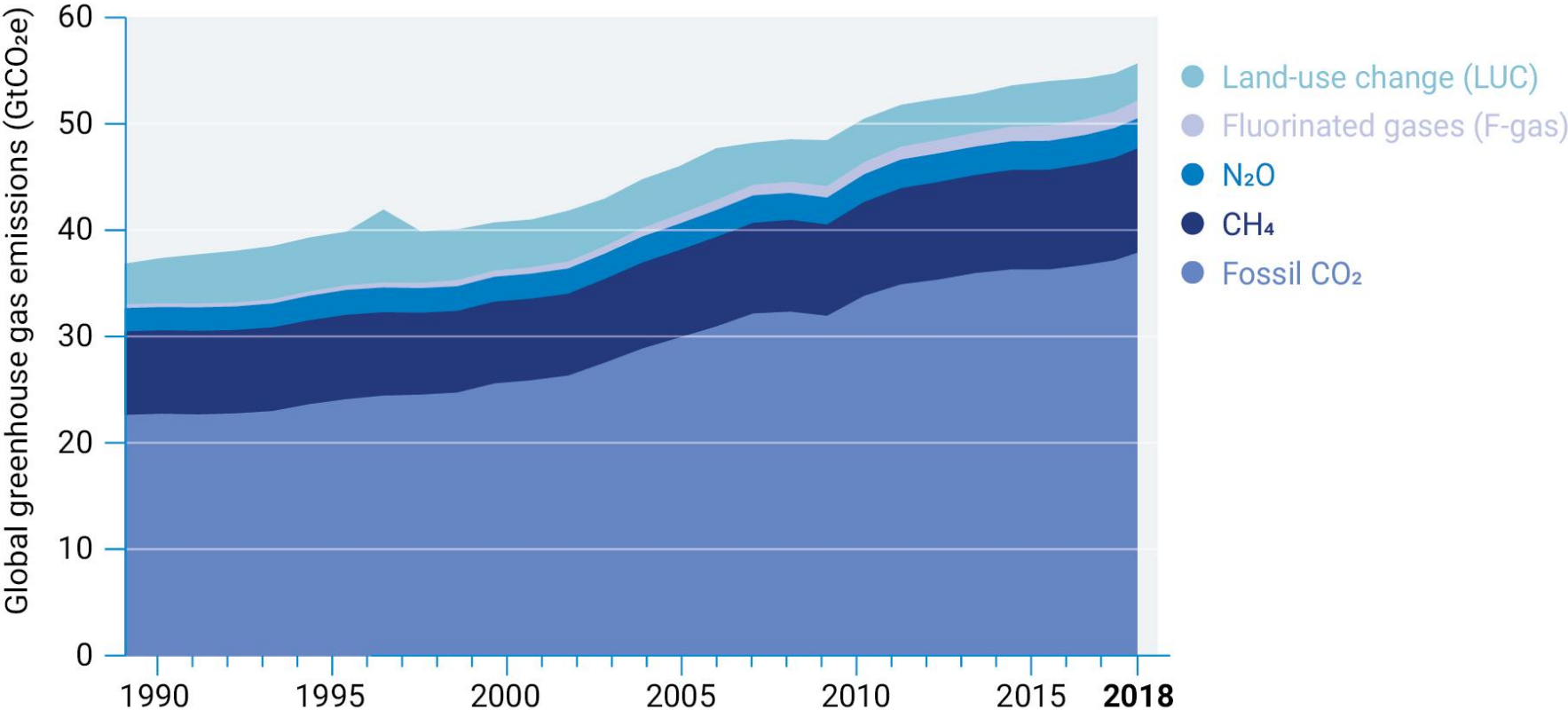


Emissions Gap Report 2019 - main questions

- What is the trend in global GHG emissions?
- Are countries on track to meet their Cancun pledges and NDC targets?
- What will the current NDCs contribute?
- Will this be sufficient to stay well below 2°C and pursue 1.5°C?
- Can the 2030 Gap be bridged - and how?

Global greenhouse gases have risen 1.5 per cent per year in the last decade, reaching a record high of 55.3 GtCO₂e in 2018

Global GHGs from all sources



Source: Olivier and Peters (2019), Houghton and Nassikas (2017) for land-use change emissions, and Friedlingstein *et al.* (2019) for updates from 2016 to 2018

Progress towards the 2020 Cancun Pledges of G20 members (EGR 2019)

- Collectively, G20 members are on track to meet their 2020 Cancun Pledges and to overachieve them by about 1 GtCO₂e per year
- Seven individual G20 members are projected to meet their 2020 Cancun Pledges
- Six individual G20 members are projected to miss their Cancun pledges or will not achieve them with great certainty

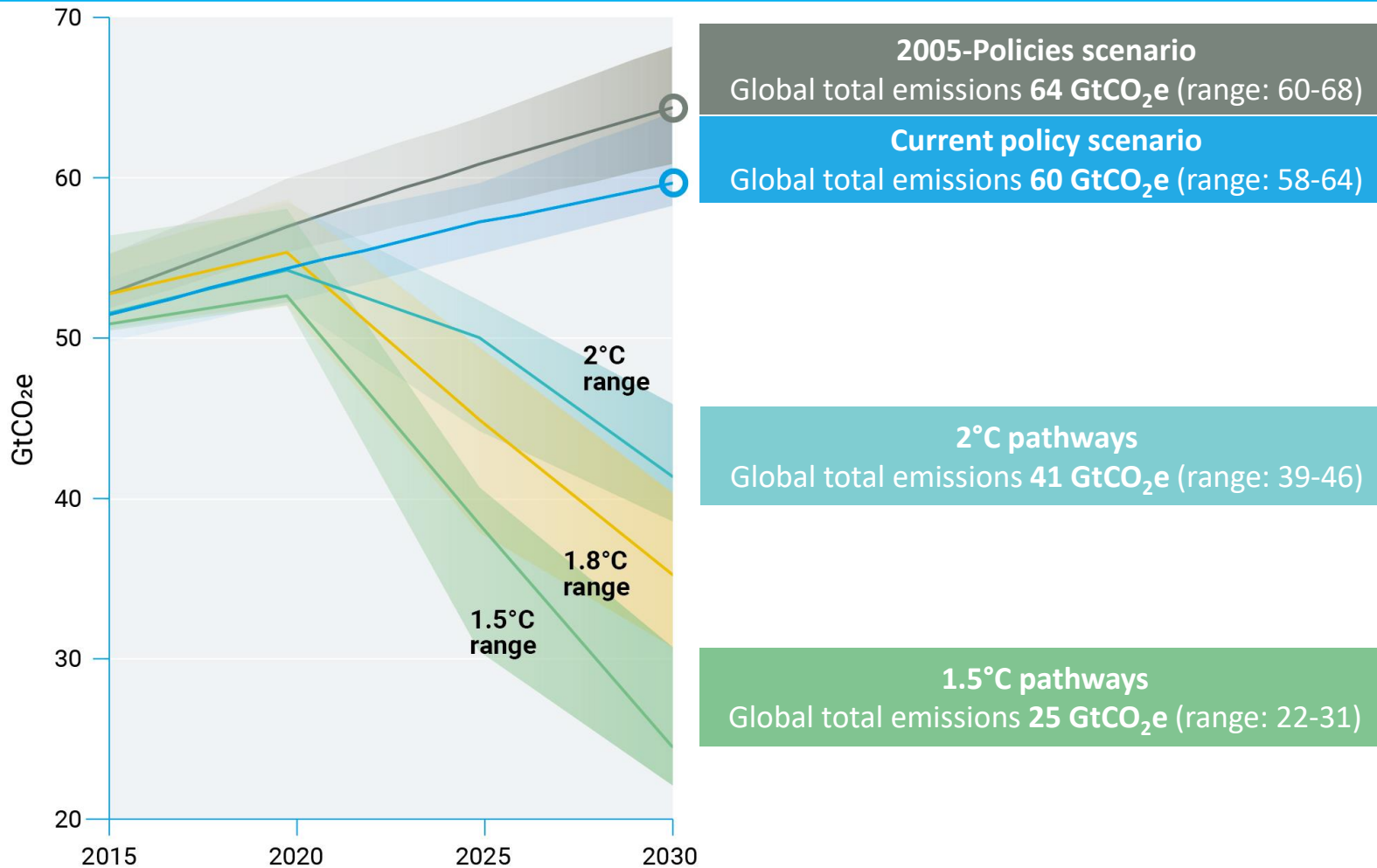
The 2020 Cancun Pledges are **not** sufficiently ambitious to establish a path that will get the world to 2030 emission levels consistent with the well below 2°C and 1.5°C goal

Note: Argentina, Saudi Arabia and Turkey have not made 2020 pledges

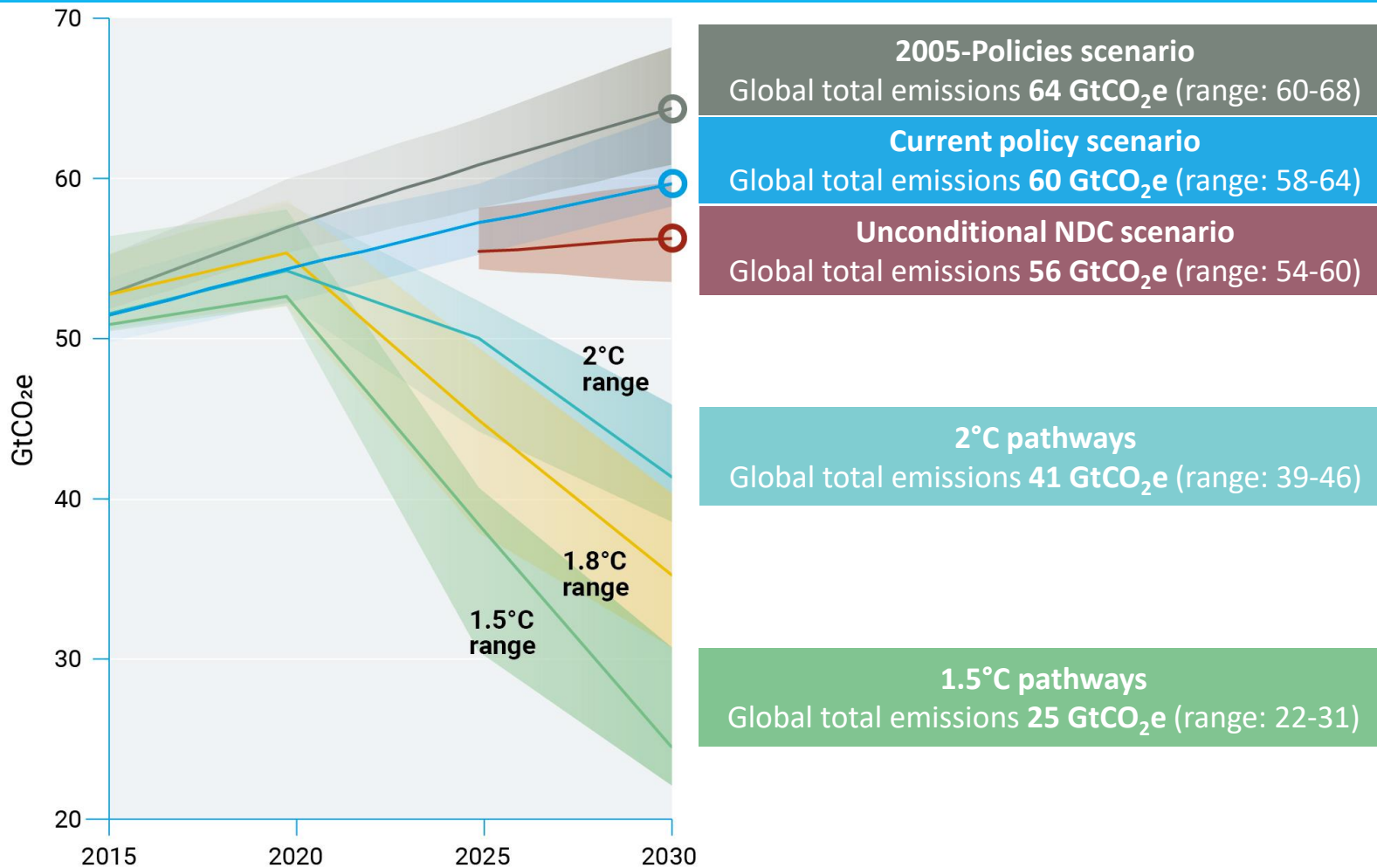
Progress towards the NDC commitments of the G20 members (EGR 2019)

Projected to meet the unconditional NDC target with currently implemented policies		Expected to meet the unconditional NDC target with additional policy measures and/or stricter enforcement of existing policies		Uncertain or insufficient information
Overachievement of the target by more than 15 per cent, suggesting a weak target	Overachievement of the target by less than 15 per cent	Projected emissions 0–15 per cent above the NDC target	Projected emissions 15 per cent or more above the NDC target	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● India (6 of 6 studies) ● Russia (3 of 3 studies)¹⁾ ● Turkey (3 of 3 studies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● China (3 of 5 studies, one uncertain)²⁾ ● EU28 (1 of 3 studies, one uncertain)^{1),2),3)} ● Mexico (2 of 3 studies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Australia (3 of 4 studies)¹⁾ ● Japan (2 of 3 studies) ● South Africa (3 of 3 studies)^{1),4)} 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Brazil (4 of 4 studies) ● Canada (3 of 3 studies)¹⁾ ● Republic of Korea (3 of 3 studies) ● United States of America (2025) (5 of 5 studies)¹⁾ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Argentina (1 of 3 studies projected to meet the unconditional NDC; updated NDC in 2016) ● Indonesia (3 studies disagree) ● Saudi Arabia (2 studies disagree)

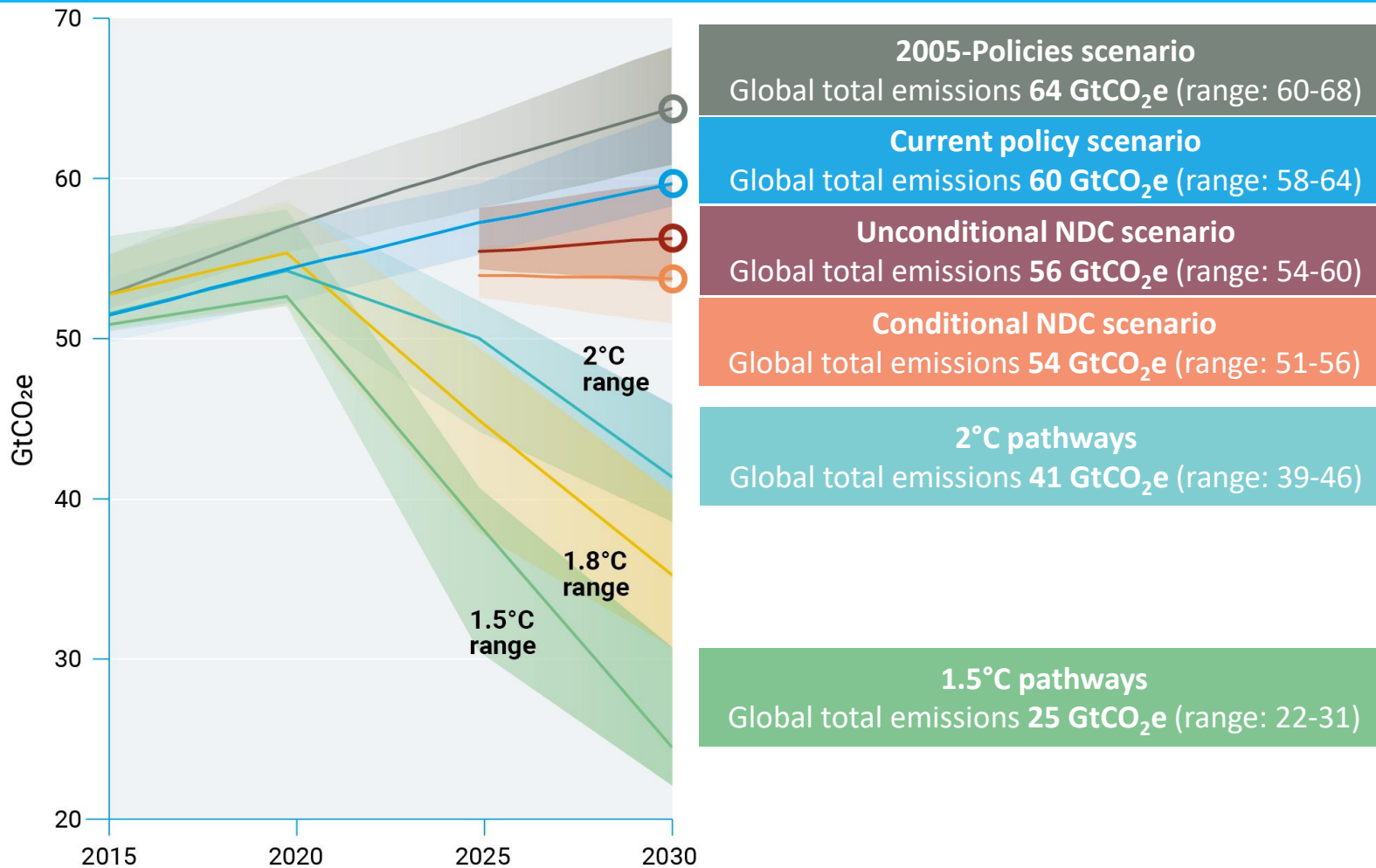
NDC contributions and the Emissions Gap



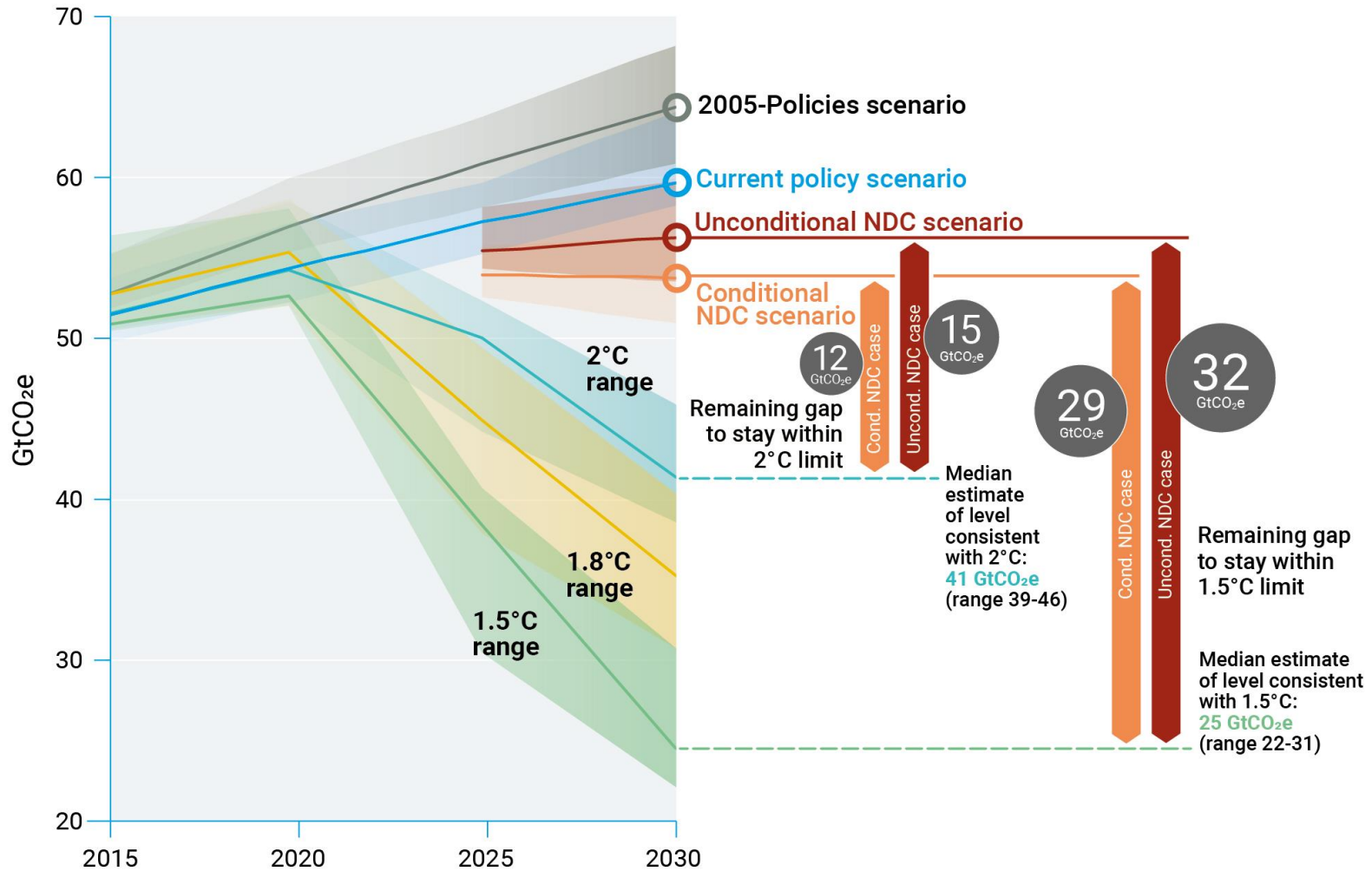
NDC contributions and the Emissions Gap



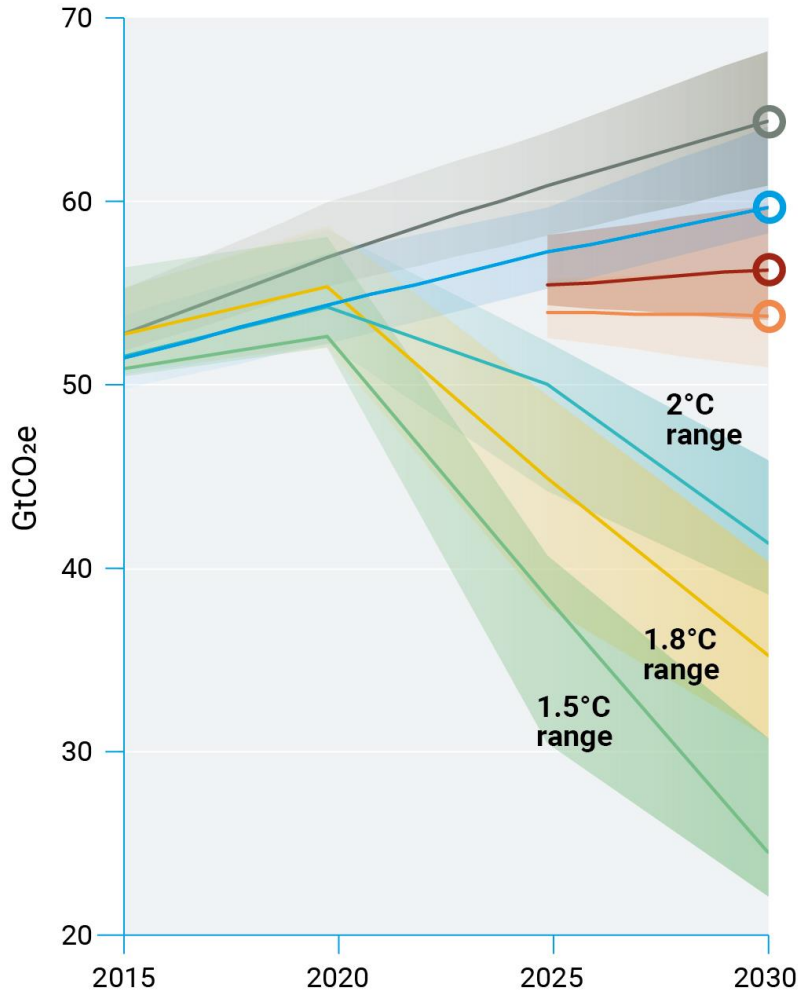
NDC contributions and the Emissions Gap



NDC contributions and the Emissions Gap



NDC contributions and the Emissions Gap



➤ Full implementation of the **unconditional NDCs** is consistent with staying below 3.2°C by 2100. Additional implementation of **conditional NDCs** lowers this by about 0.2°C.

➤ Every year of postponed action means that deeper and faster cuts will be required, jeopardizing the achievement of the Paris Agreement goals.

➤ Bridging the emissions gap will require that countries increase their NDC ambitions threefold to limit warming to 2°C and more than fivefold for the 1.5°C goal.

Bridging the gap requires fundamental structural changes, which should be designed to bring multiple co-benefits for humanity and planetary support systems

More opportunities and incentives for ambitious climate action than ever before, providing a strong basis for enhancing NDC ambitions

Transformation is starting but is small-scale and needs to be accelerated and rolled out at G20 level

Climate protection and adaptation investments will become a precondition for peace and stability.

Unprecedented efforts are required to transform societies, economies, infrastructures and governance institutions



Adaptation Finance Gap Report - main findings



What are the likely costs of meeting adaptation needs in developing countries?

By 2030 and 2050, costs could be up to US\$300 bn. and US\$500 bn., respectively.



How much finance is flowing to adaptation?

Int. public finance US\$22.5 bn. in 2014 - steady increase over past 5 years. Limited tracking of private and domestic finance.



What is the likely adaptation finance gap?

Today, costs exceed international public finance by a factor of 2-3. The gap is likely to grow substantially over the coming decades.



How can the gap be bridged?

Reduce needs and costs, scale up all finance, and ensure effectiveness and efficiency.

Now

2030

2050

Developments in 2020 and the forthcoming UNEP Emissions Gap Report

- COVID-19 and policy responses - implications for future levels of GHG emissions and our ability to bridge the gap
- Large increase in the number of countries announcing new net-zero emissions goals - short and long-term perspectives
- Slow progress on the submission of new or updated NDCs

The Emissions Gap Report 2020 looks into these and other aspects, including international shipping and aviation and the role of lifestyles and behavioural change.

The report will be launched on 9 December. More info will be posted at www.unep.org

The next Adaptation Gap Report will be launched early next year

Thank you



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www.unep.org



Emissions Gap Report 2019 - answers to the main questions

- **What is the trend in global GHG emissions?**
 - Global emissions continue to rise and show no signs of peaking
 - Collectively countries are on track to meet their Cancun pledges, but these are **not** sufficiently ambitious to establish a path that will get the world to 2030 emission levels consistent with the well below 2°C and 1.5°C goal
- **Are countries on track to meet their NDC targets?**
 - Collectively, G20 members are **not** on track to meet their 2030 NDC commitments.
 - Individually, six countries are on track, but seven countries are currently not on track, and for a further three, it is not possible to say
- **What will the NDCs contribute?**
 - Emission levels resulting from NDCs are 4 to 6 GtCO₂e/yr lower than the current policy trajectory in 2030, but the remaining Gap is in the order of 12 to 15 GtCO₂e/yr compared with 2°C scenarios and 29 to 32 GtCO₂e/yr compared with 1.5°C

Emissions Gap Report 2019 - answers to the main questions

- **Will this be sufficient to stay well below 2°C and pursue 1.5°C?**
 - **No** - without enhanced ambition the likely global average temperature increase will be in the range of 3.0 - 3.2°C by the end of the century.
 - The carbon dioxide budget for the 2°C scenario will be close to depleted by 2030, and the 1.5°C budget exceeded by far
- **Can the 2030 Gap be bridged - and how?**
 - There are more opportunities and incentives for all countries to undertake ambitious climate action than ever before, providing a strong basis for enhancing NDC ambitions by 2020
 - Transformational change is required and must support sustainable development goals
 - Power systems will need to be decarbonised in the next few decades and much of transport electrified. Enhanced energy efficiency will be key to success.
 - Material efficiency can make important contributions