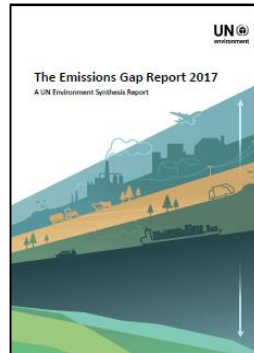
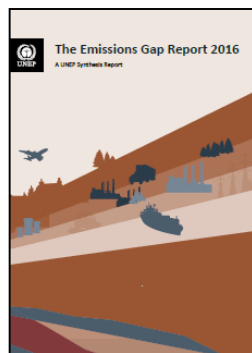
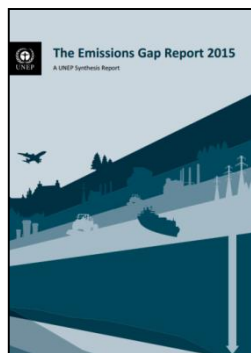
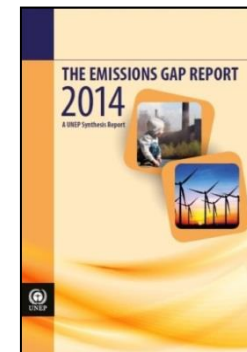
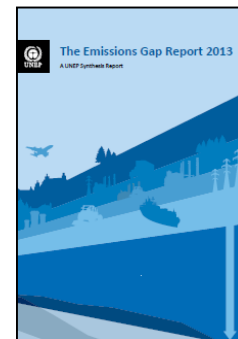
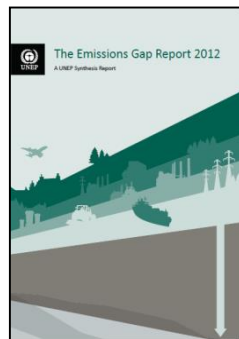
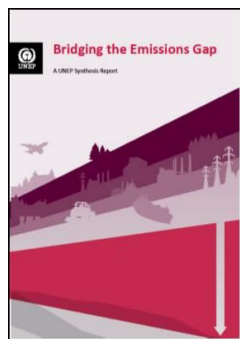
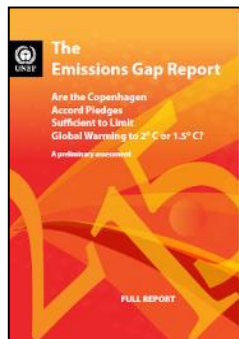
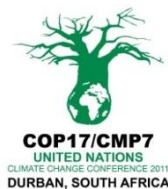


UNEP DTU Partnership Involvement in the Emissions and Adaptation Gap Reports

Event in the Paris Committee on Capacity-
Building Pavilion
COP 24, Katowice, 12 December 2018

Anne Olhoff, olho@dtu.dk

UN Environment Emissions Gap Reports



2018 Emissions Gap Report – Key Issues

What are we aiming for?

- Keeping temperature increase well below 2°C and pursue 1.5°C as the goal of Paris Agreement

What is the pre-2020 contribution?

- Collectively countries are on a track to meet their Cancun pledges, but these are **NOT** sufficiently ambitious to get the world to 2030 emission levels consistent with the well below 2°C and 1.5°C goal

What will NDCs contribute?

- Emission levels resulting from NDCs are 3 to 6 GtCO₂e/yr lower than the current policy trajectory in 2030, but the remaining Gap is in the order of 13 to 15 GtCO₂e/yr compared with 2°C scenarios and 29 to 32 GtCO₂e/yr compared with 1.5°C

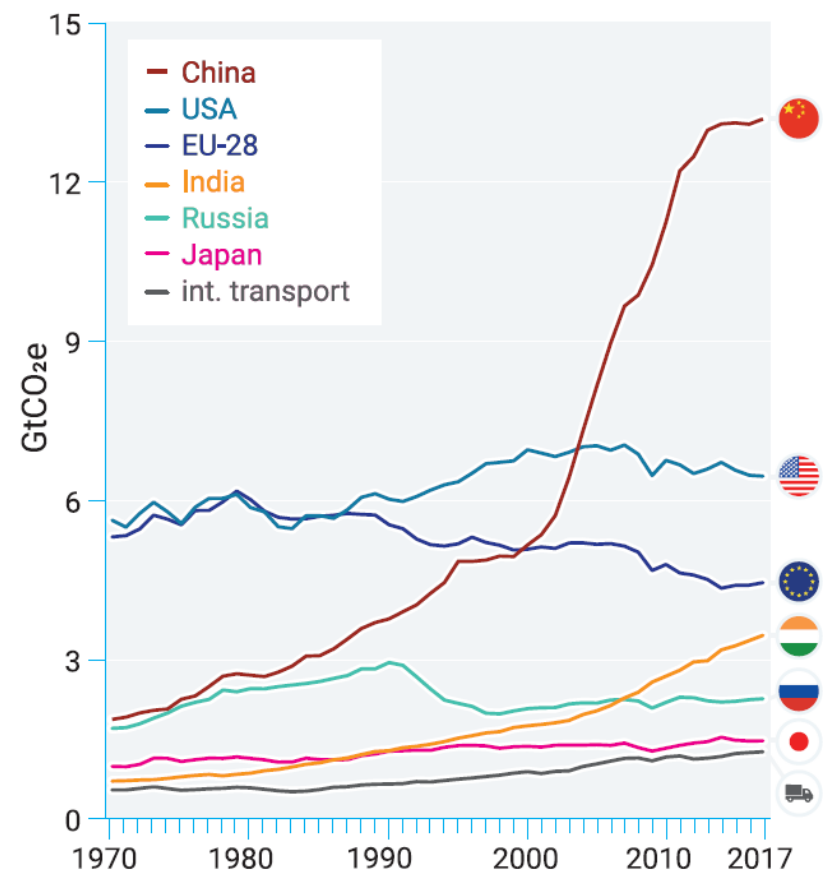
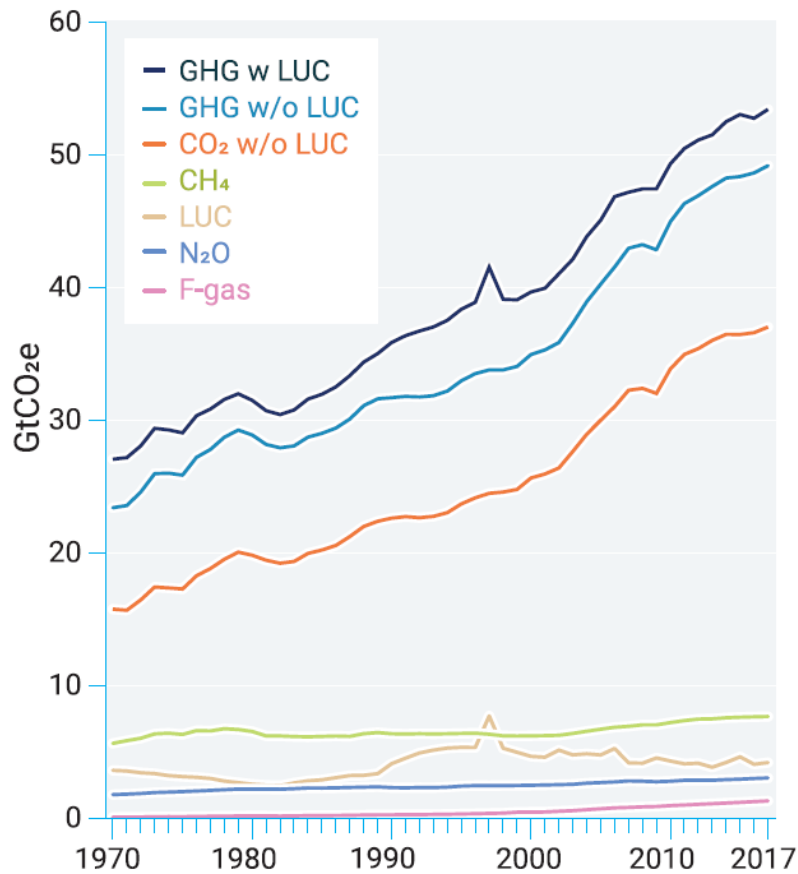
Will this be sufficient to stay well below 2°C?

- 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

Can the 2030 Gap be bridged - and how?

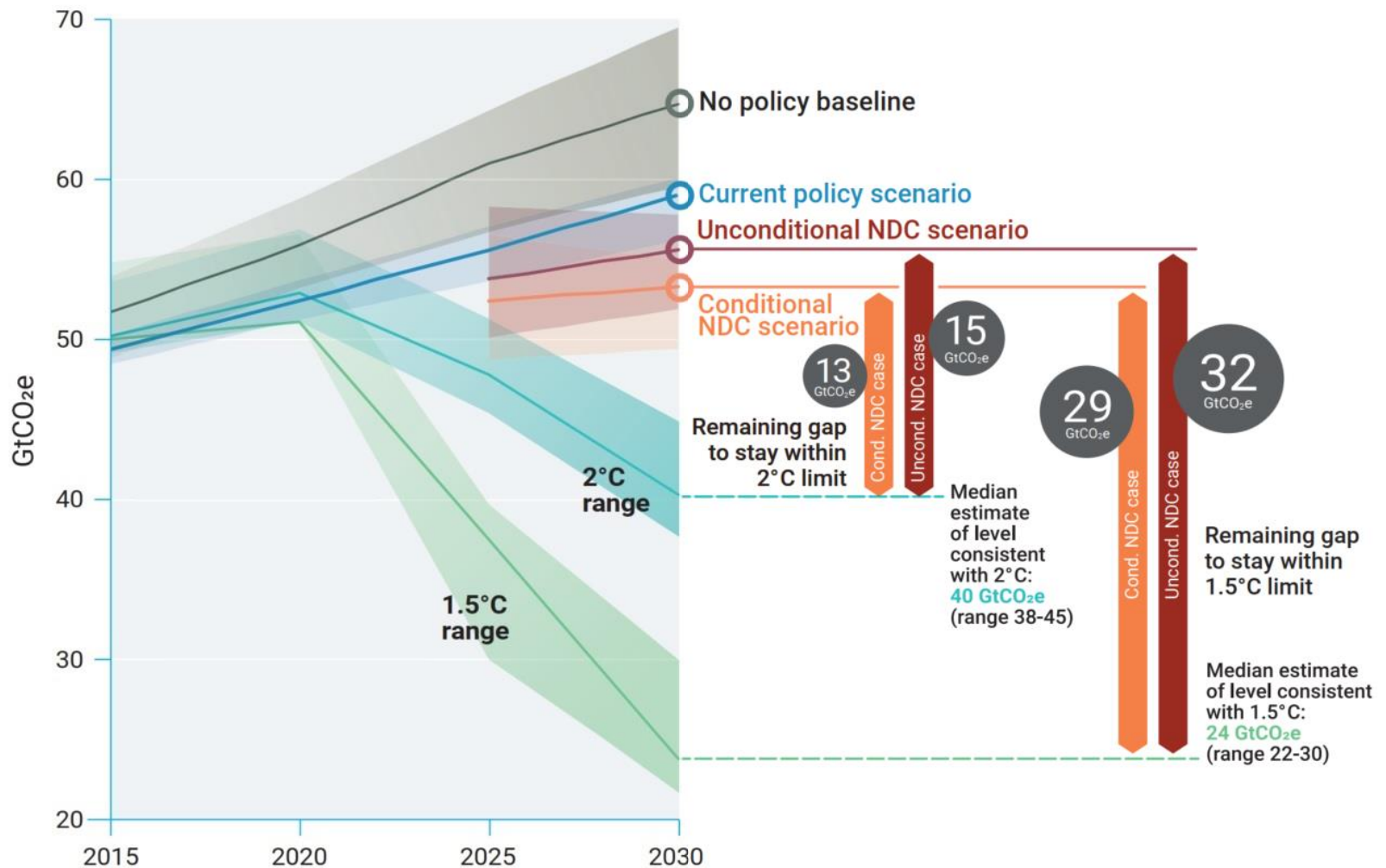
- There is significant scope for enhancing coverage and stringency of targets and policies
- Non-state and Subnational Actors can play a key role, but pledged contribution is limited and documentation of results is poor
- Fiscal policy and carbon pricing can be key to reduce emissions, but carbon pricing is still very limited
- Public innovation in partnership with private companies has potential to make significant contributions in key sectors

Global greenhouse gas emission levels for majors emitters and per type of gas

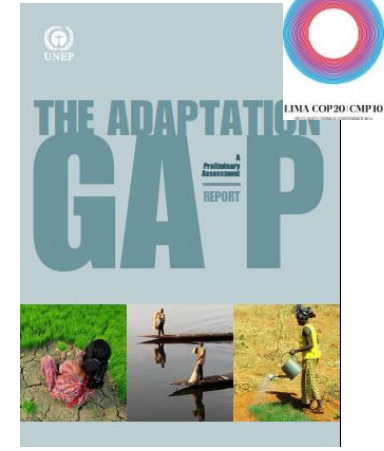
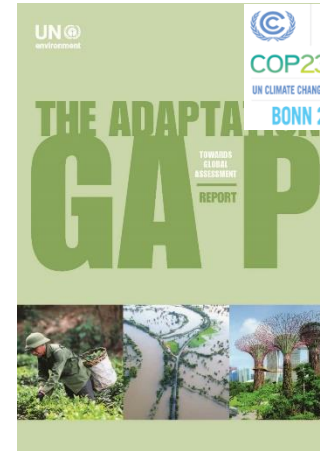
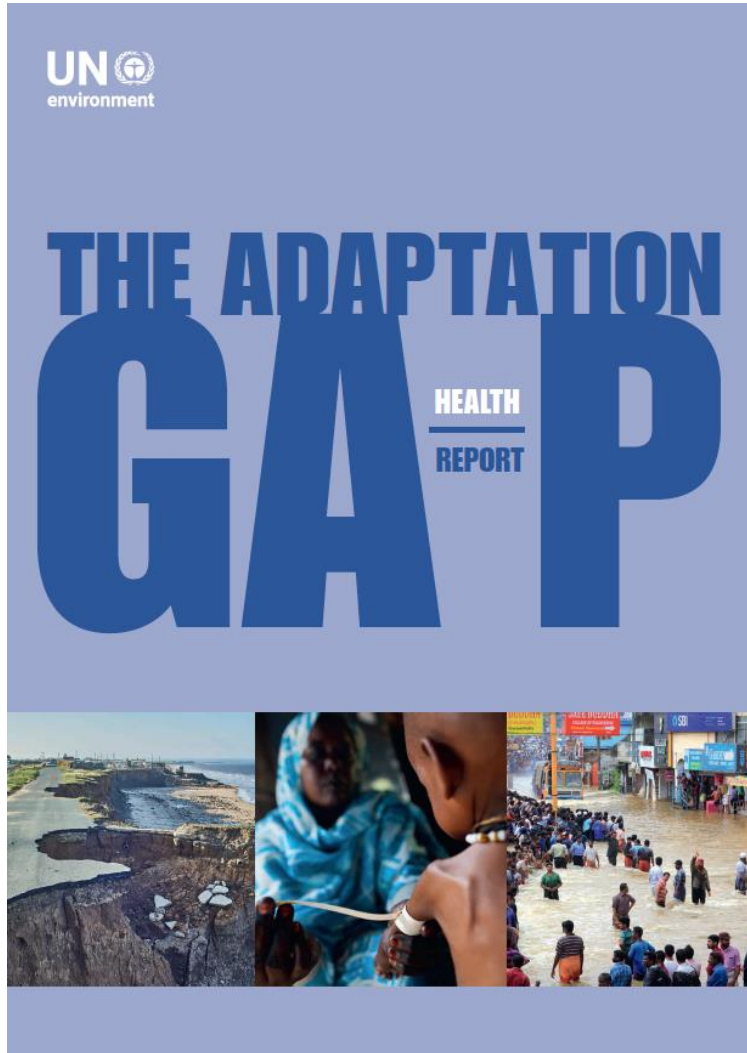


NDC contributions and the emissions gap

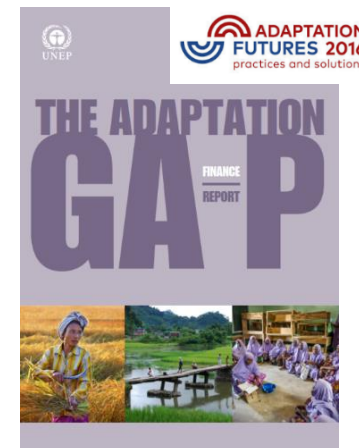
Annual global total greenhouse gas emissions (GtCO₂e)



UN Environment Adaptation Gap Reports



COP24 · KATOWICE 2018
UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE



UN Environment Adaptation Gap Reports

The adaptation gap can be characterized as the difference between the actual level of adaptation and the level required to achieve a societal goal at a given point in time.

The adoption of the Paris Agreement established a **global goal on adaptation**.



Adaptation Gap Report - Key questions



What are the status and trends in the enabling environment, adaptive capacity and financing for adaptation?



What is the adaptation gap in health and how are efforts contributing to minimize negative health outcomes?

Bridging the adaptation gap in health

Many of the actions are low or no-regret measures that provide health benefits, reduce the risks from future climate change and support the SDGs

Enhancing the climate resilience of health systems:

- Climate proofing health systems (including infrastructure)
- Investing in capacity building and awareness
- Integration of health into broader policy frameworks

Broader development action:

- Improving basic measures in water, sanitation and hygiene
- Scaling up proven interventions to avoid malnutrition

Early warning, monitoring and building the evidence base:

- Building effective early warning and monitoring systems
- Expanding the evidence base for climate-related health risks

Bridging the adaptation gap in health

Overall, we need more efforts and resources to scale up actions to narrow the adaptation gap in health

Current efforts to bridge adaptation gap in health are **well below the level required** to significantly reduce negative health outcomes

Progress in bridging the gap is mixed with **great variability both within and across countries and regions**

Climate change will significantly increase health impacts **unless adaptation action is scaled up and accelerated**

Political will and the necessary financial resources are urgently needed to narrow the adaptation gap in health

Action is most needed in **climate resilient health systems, early warning systems and a broader development agenda**