

A Launch Pad for Higher Ambitions: Annex I Parties' Actions Towards their 2020 Targets and Support

UNFCCC Event

19:00-20:00, Tuesday, 8 November 2016

COP 22/CMP 12/CMA 1, Marrakech



Agenda

Topic	Presenter
Opening and key messages	Katia SIMEONOVA, Manager (TF), MDA programme
Achieving ambition	
Target, trends, projections	Davor VESLIGAJ
Policies and measures	Barbara MUIK
Q&A	
Providing support	
Financial support	Johanna LUTTERFELDS
Technological support	Asher LESSELS
Capacity-building support	Enrica MELANDRI
Q&A	
Conclusion	Katia SIMEONOVA



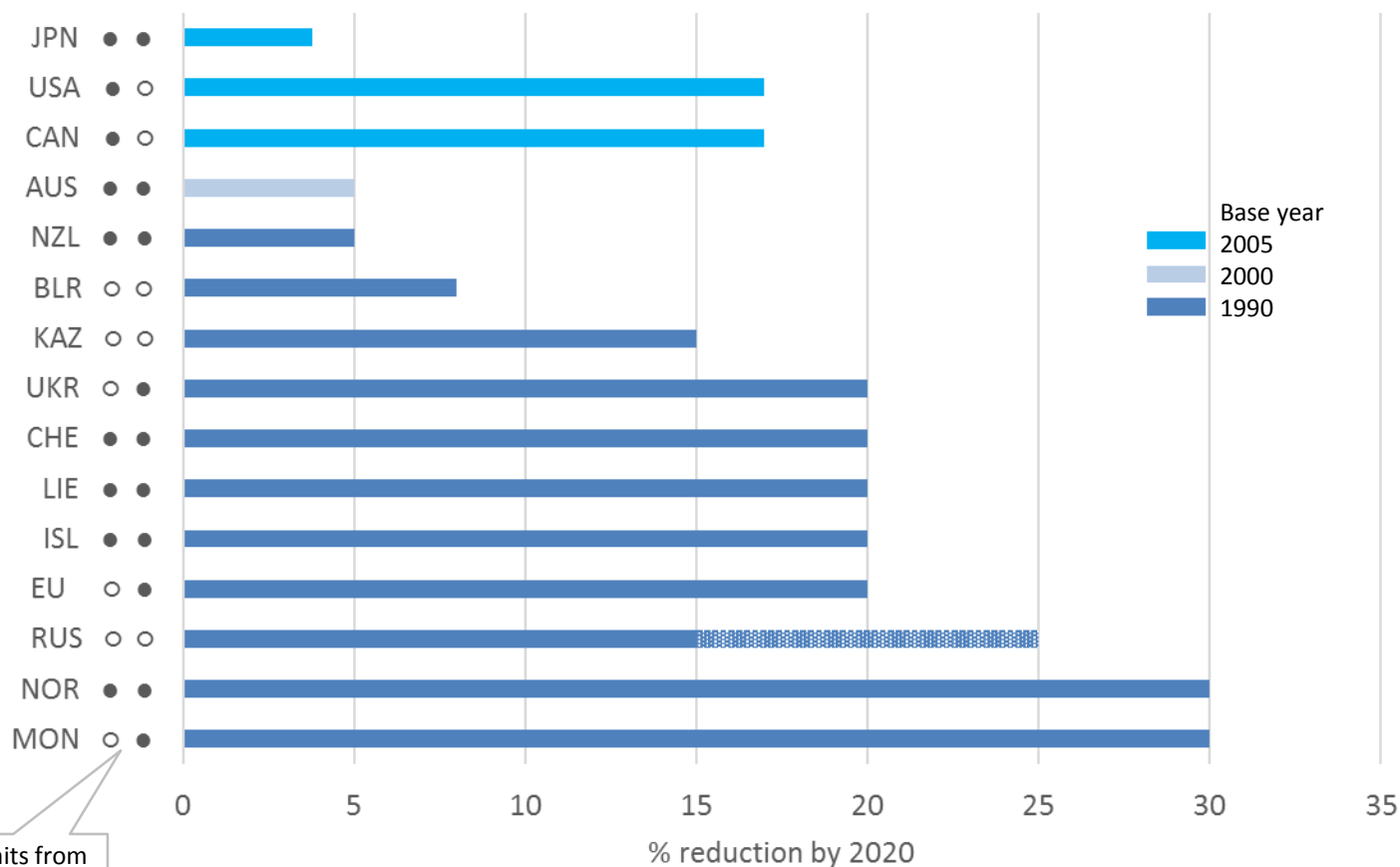
A full-page background image featuring a silhouette of a person standing on a dark, rocky ridge. The person is looking up at a vast night sky filled with stars. The Milky Way galaxy is prominently visible, stretching diagonally across the frame from the bottom left towards the top right. The colors of the Milky Way range from bright yellow and orange at the bottom to deep purple and blue at the top. The overall scene conveys a sense of awe, contemplation, and reaching for the stars.

Achieving ambition

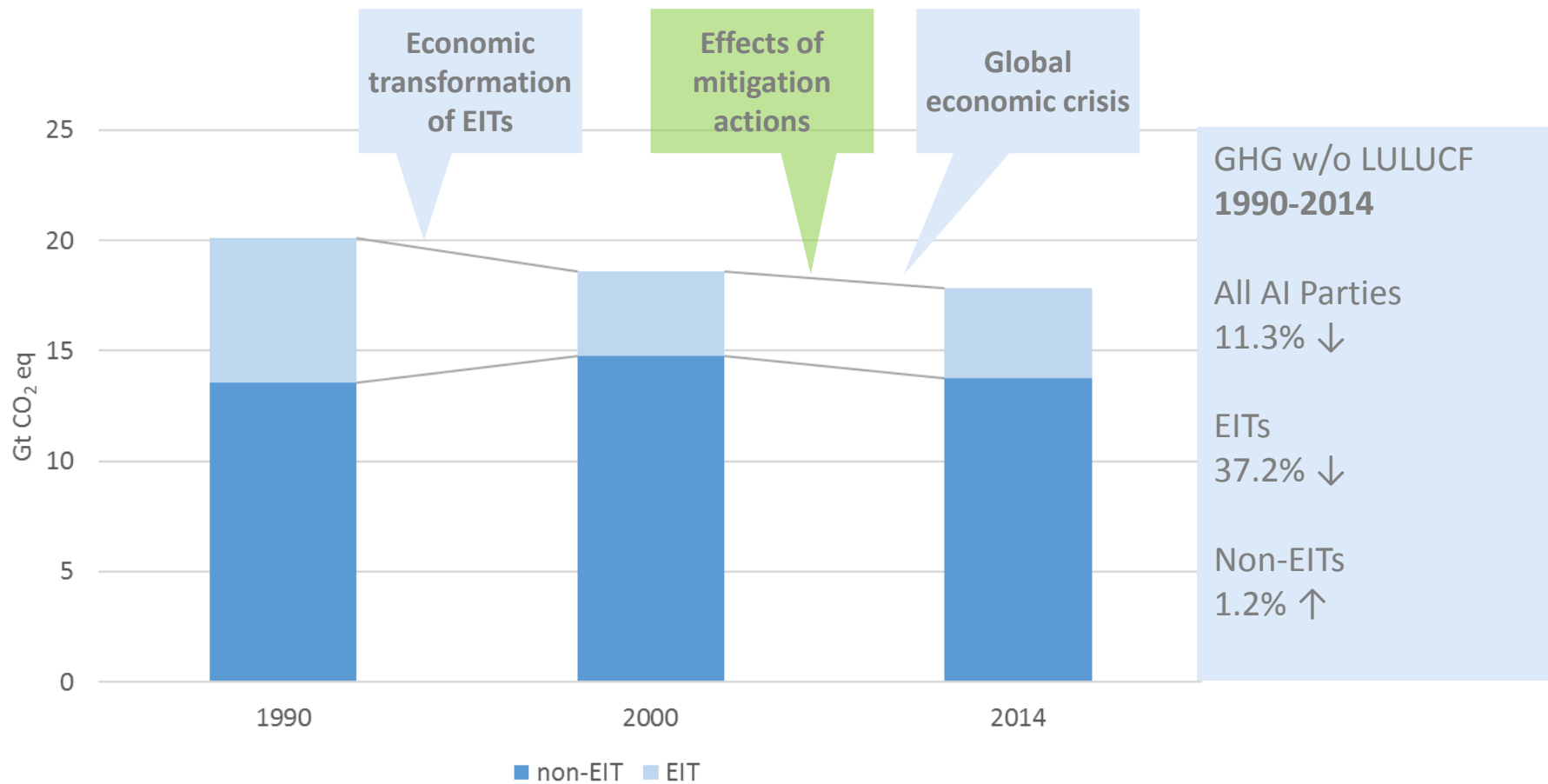


Target, Trends & Projections

2020 reduction targets remain the same as previously reported

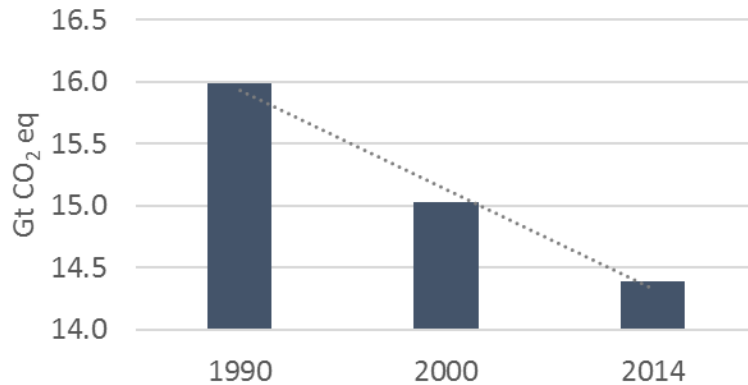


Historical GHG emissions have continued to decrease

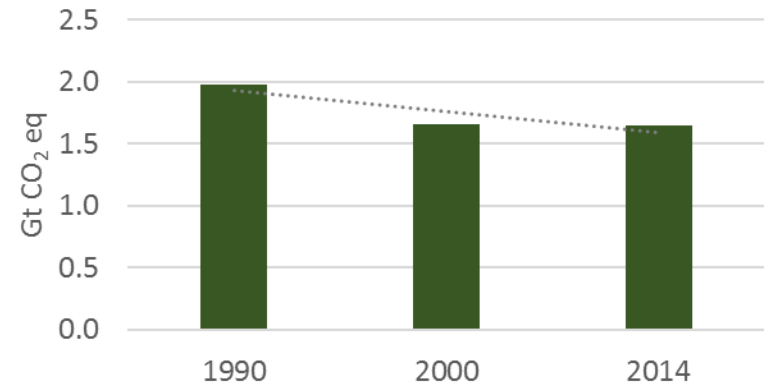


GHG emissions from all sectors have decreased in the period 1990-2014

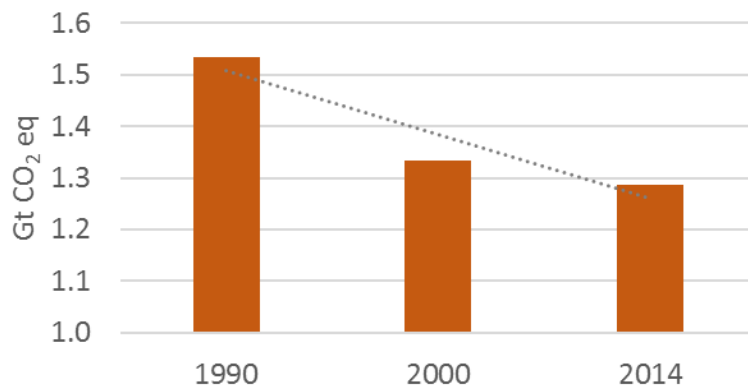
Energy 10% ↓



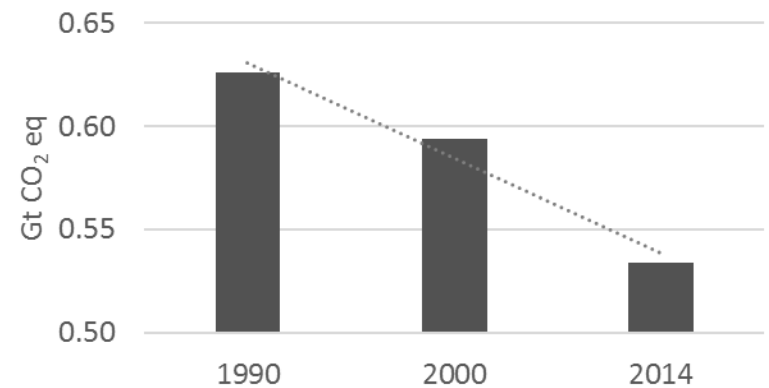
Agriculture 17% ↓



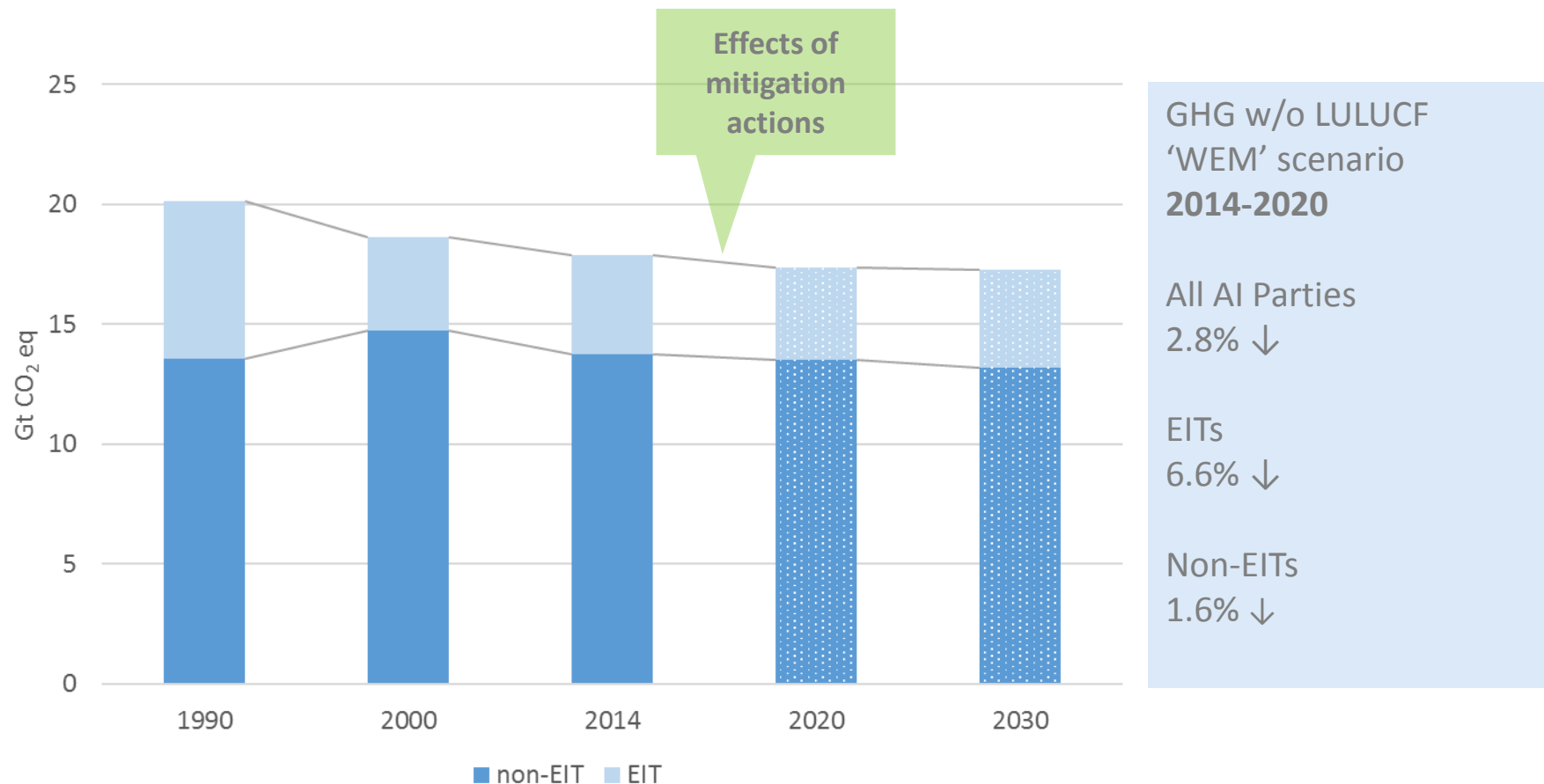
IPPU 16% ↓



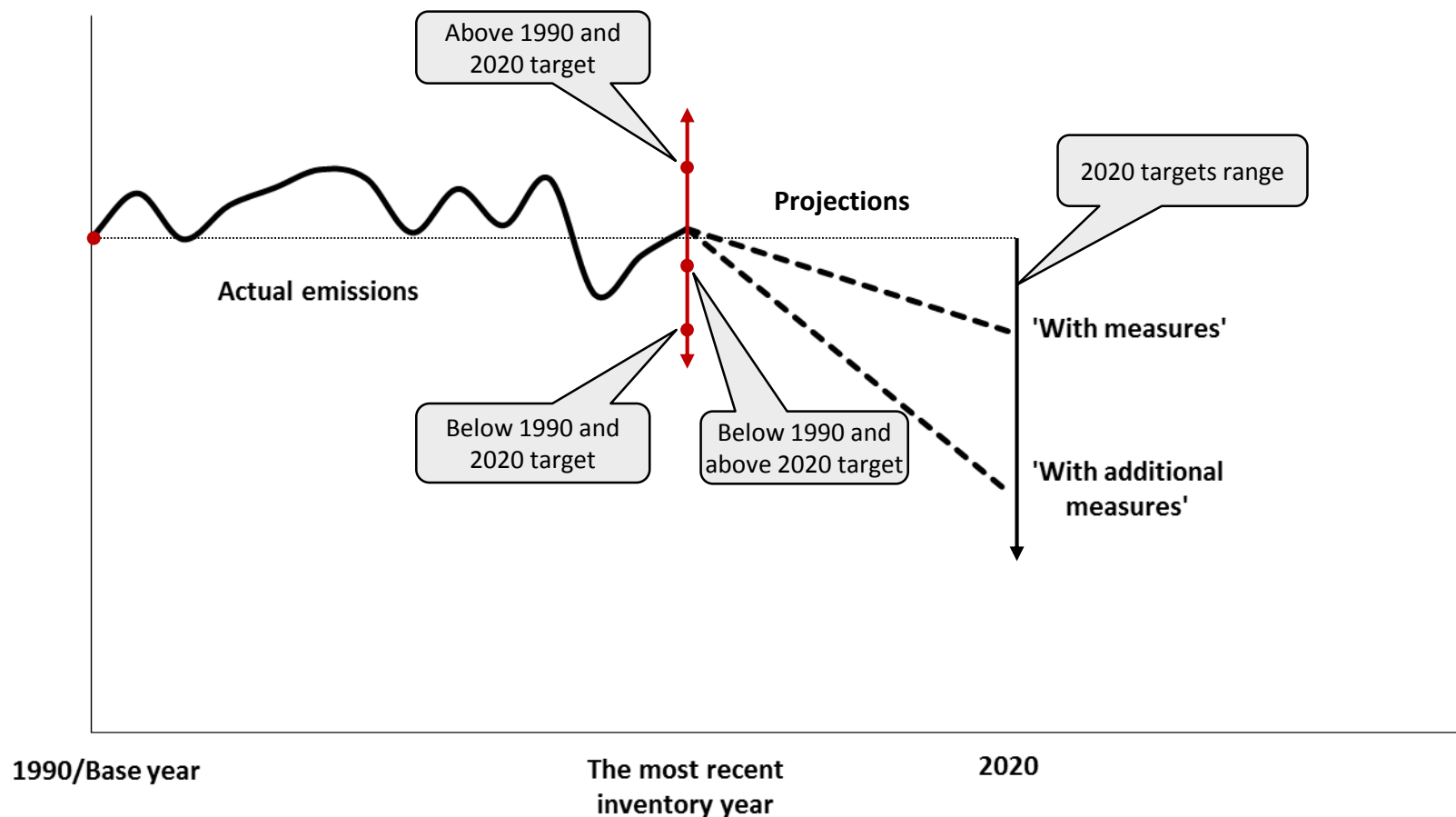
Waste 15% ↓



GHG emissions are projected to further decline



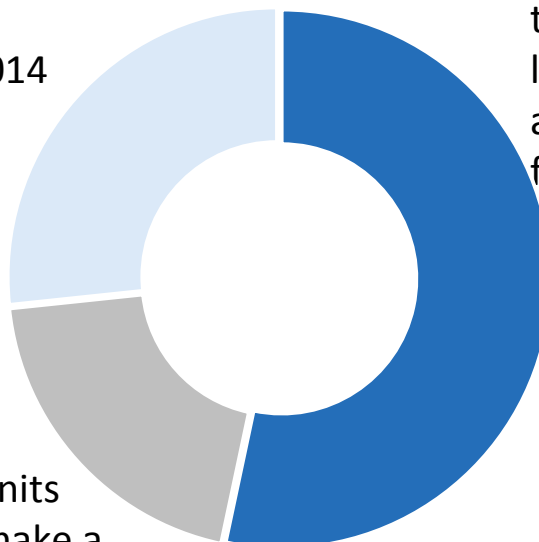
Approach to assessing the progress towards targets



Parties are closer to their targets but further efforts are still required

Some Parties already reached their targeted 2020 emission reduction levels in 2013 or 2014

Most of the Parties are approaching their targeted emission reduction levels by implementing PaMs across all sectors and accounting for units from MBM and LULUCF



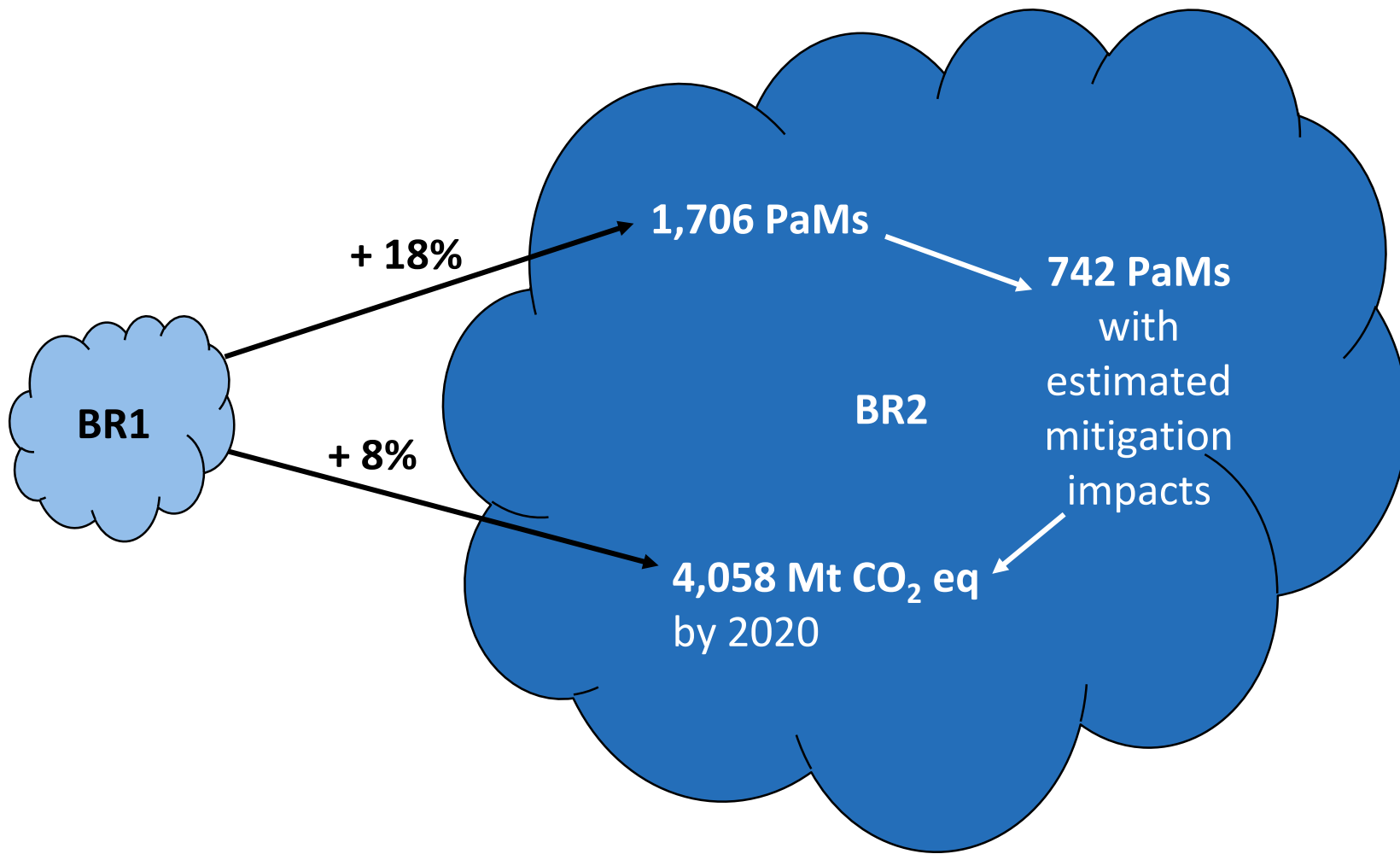
For some Parties the use of units from MBM and LULUCF will make a sizable contribution towards achieving the targets



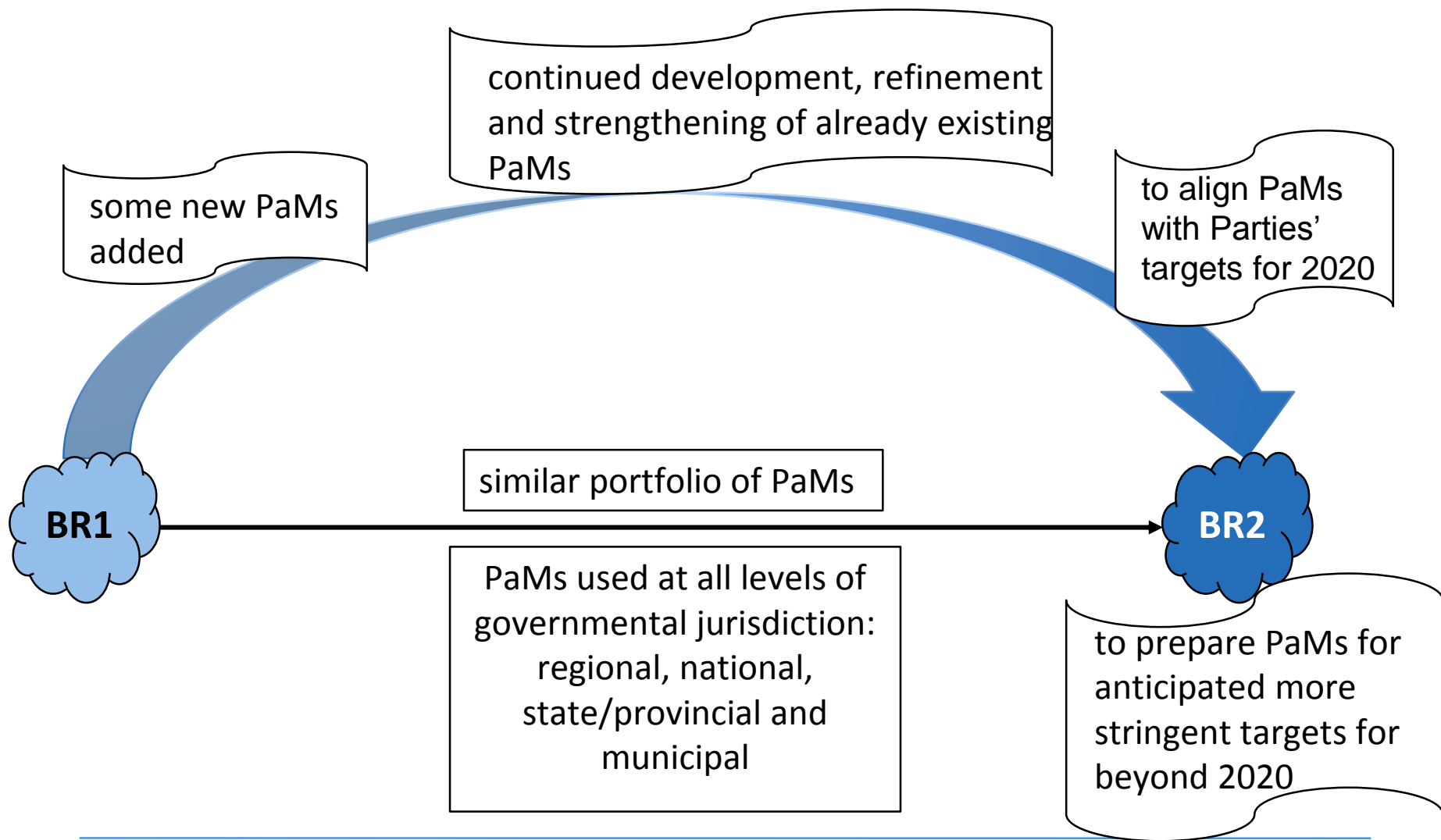


Policies and Measures

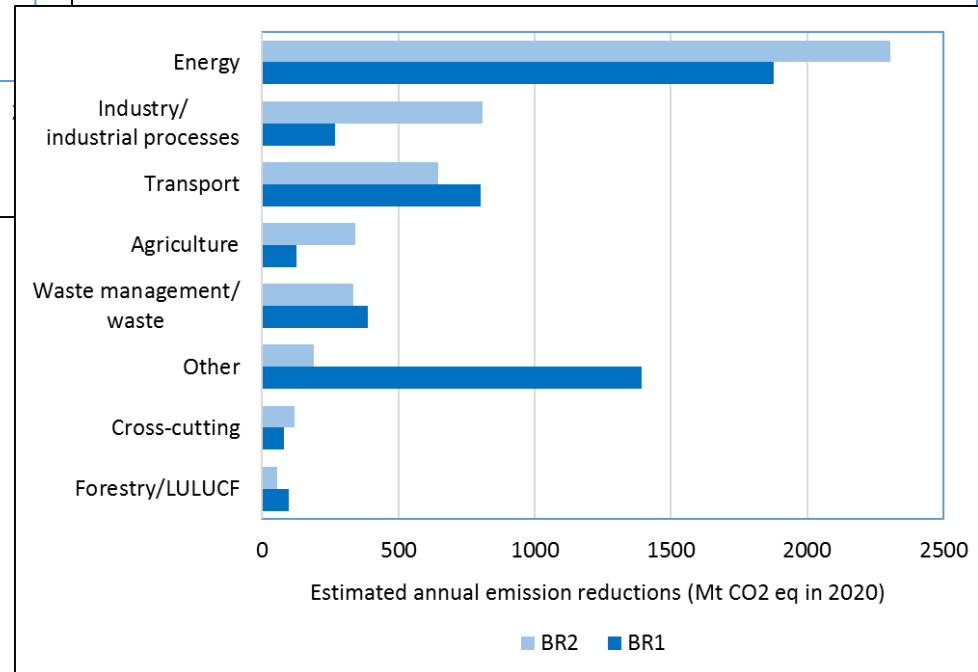
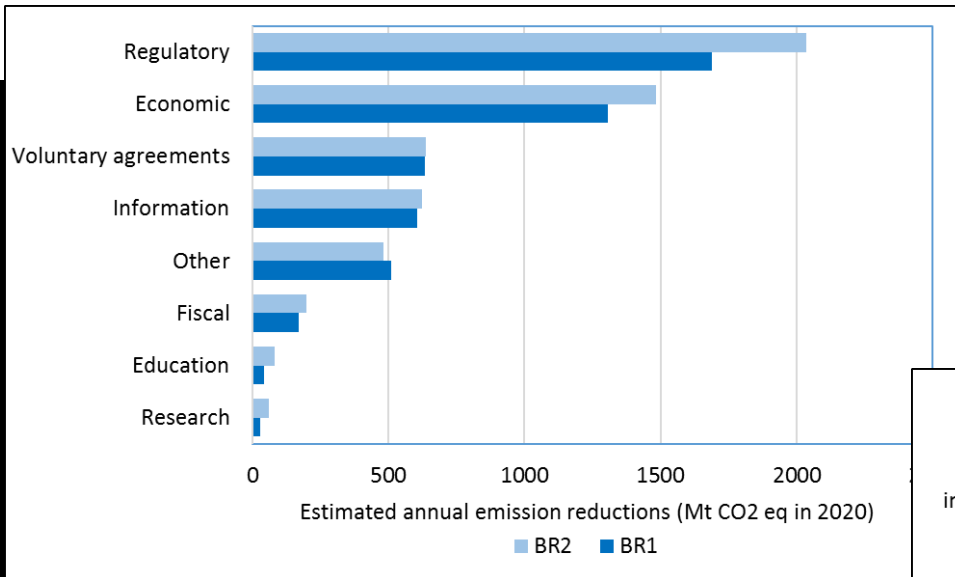
Increased number of reported PaMs and their mitigation impacts



Overall portfolio of PaMs very similar, but refinement of existing PaMs



Highest impacts by regulatory and economic PaMs in the energy, industry and transport sectors



Broader policy coverage, international cooperation and projects

Broader policy coverage through a diverse portfolio of policies and policy instruments

International cooperation and partnerships

PaMs focused on project-based abatement opportunities



Domestic institutional arrangements strengthened and MRV increased

Few Parties reported major changes in their domestic institutional arrangements

Need for rigorous, comprehensive MRV of emissions and PaMs is increasing

MRV used to ensure that accounting systems for inventories, projections and the effects of mitigation actions are compatible

MRV in the context of compliance with devolved commitments or the functioning of certain PaMs



Q&A



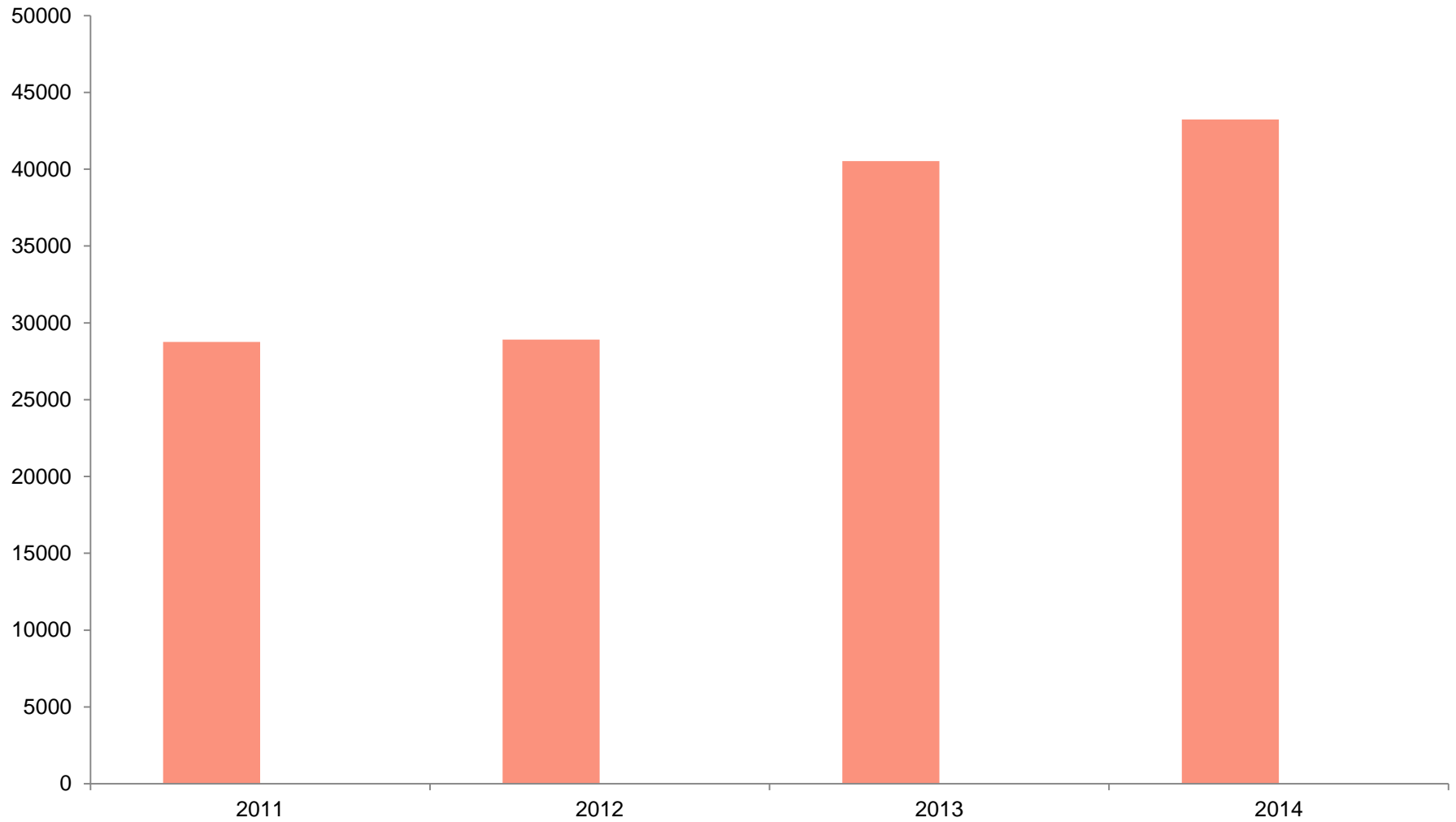
An aerial photograph of a long, narrow suspension bridge with a wooden deck and metal railings, spanning a river. The bridge is surrounded by a dense forest of tall evergreen trees. Several people are walking across the bridge. The text "Providing support" is overlaid in the center of the image.

Providing support



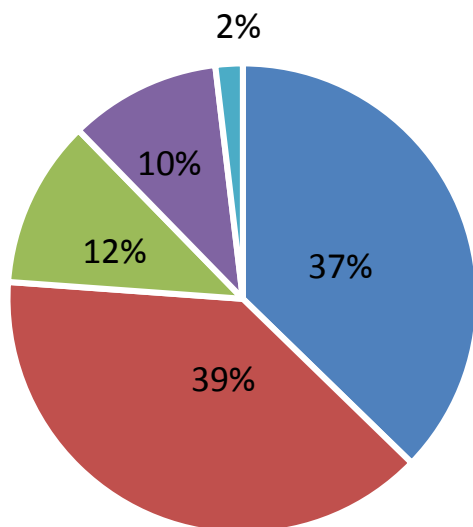
Financial support

Financial contributions reported for 2011–2014 (Millions of US dollars)

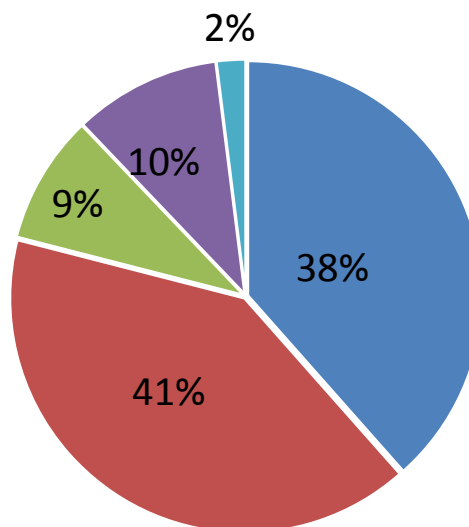


Provision of public financial support in 2013 and 2014 (Millions of US dollars)

2013



2014

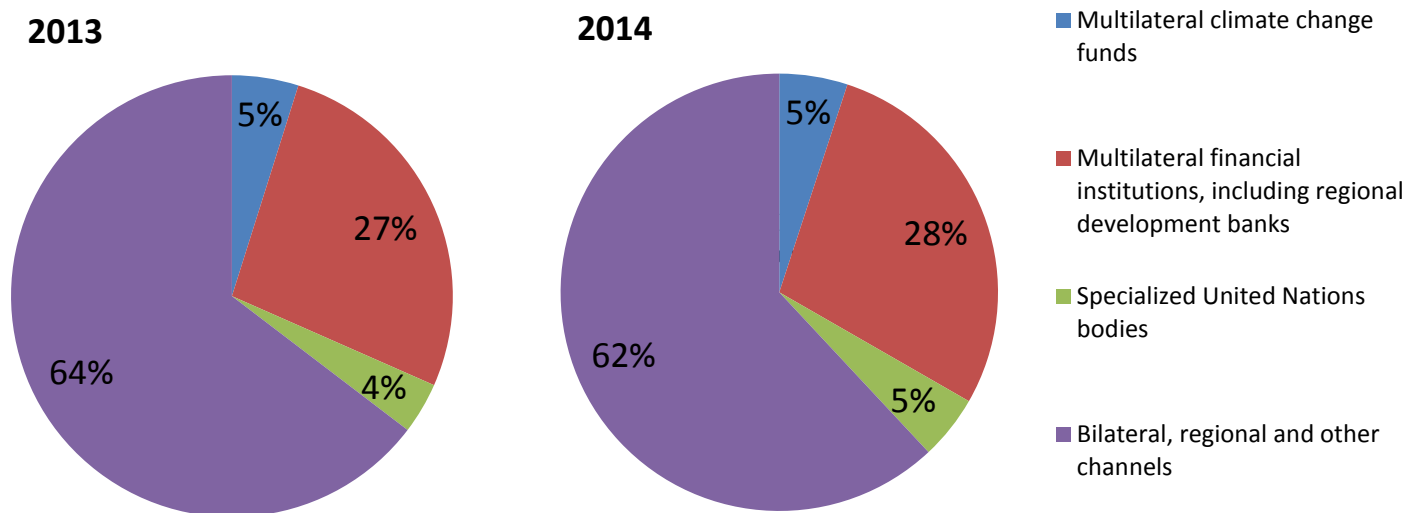


- Core/general
- Climate specific - Mitigation
- Climate specific - Adaptation
- Climate specific - Cross-cutting
- Climate specific - Other



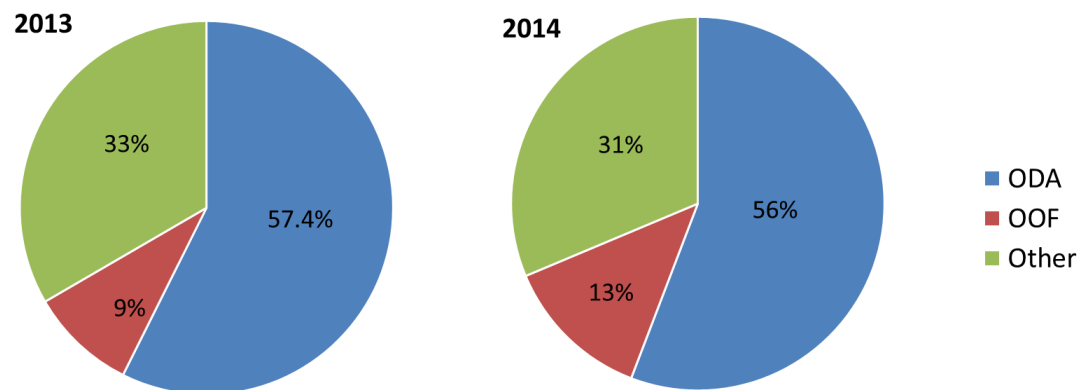
Trends in contributions through multilateral channels

Financial contributions in 2013 and 2014 by Annex II Parties

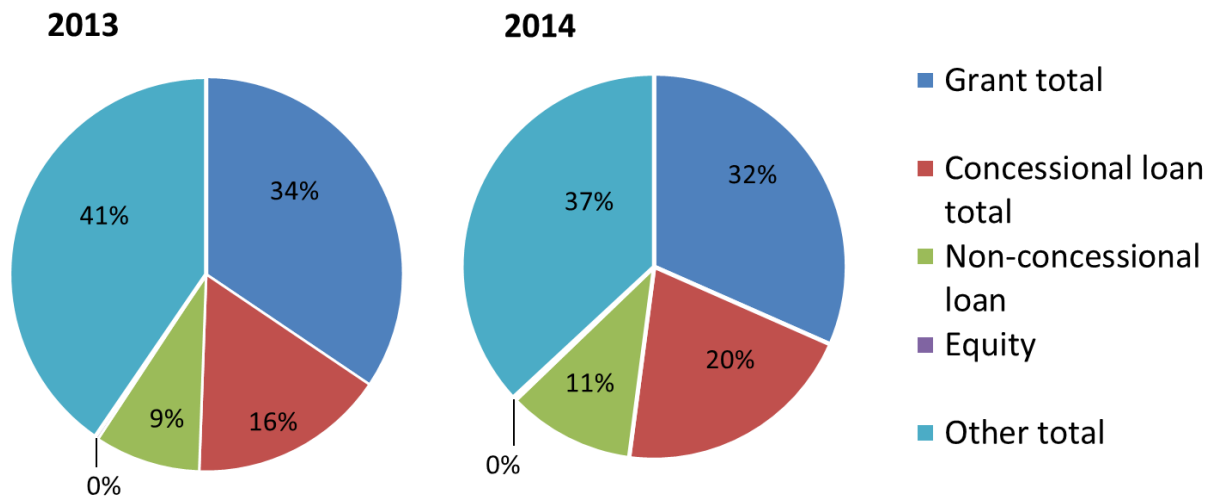


Trends in contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels

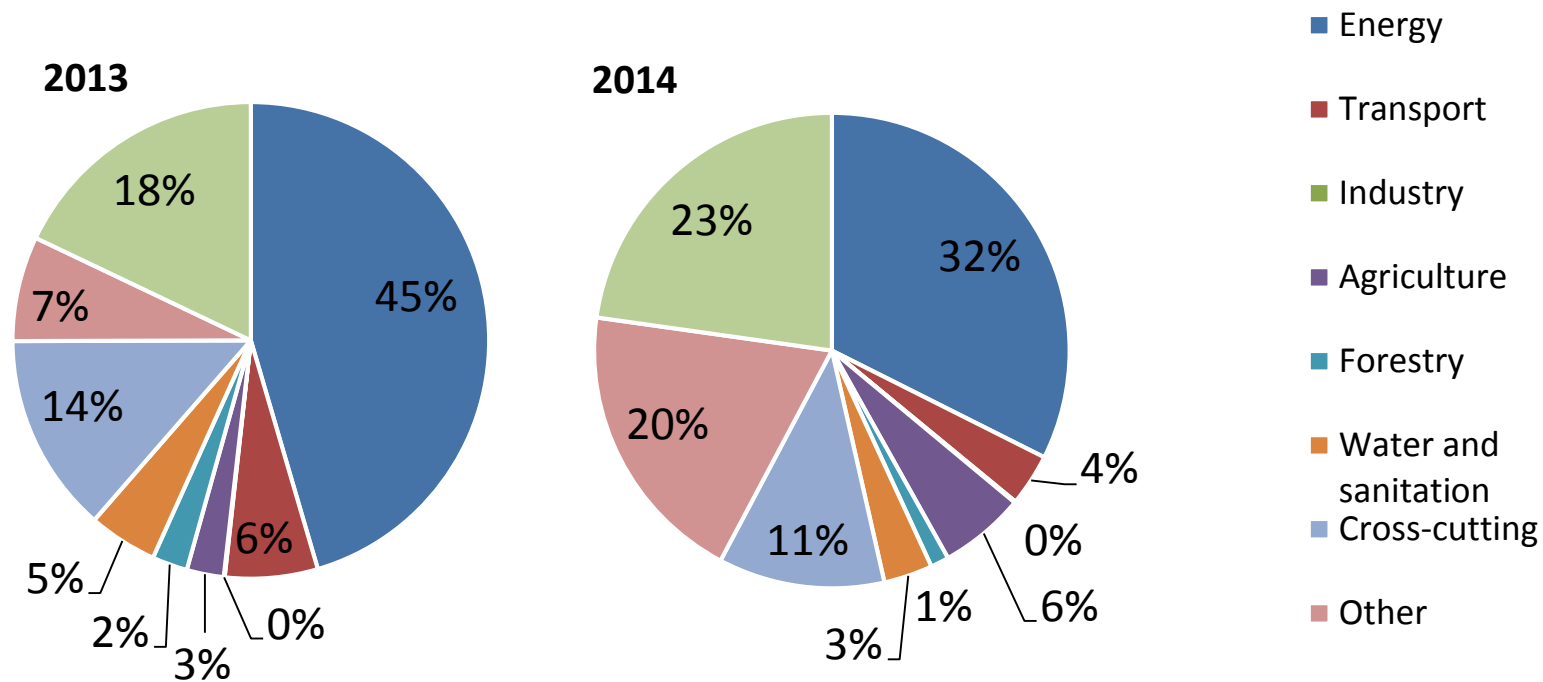
Funding sources (in Million US dollars)



Financial instruments (in Million US dollars)



Trends in contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels





Technological support

40% of all projects focused on adaptation technologies

300 reported projects, almost twice as many as 2011/2012

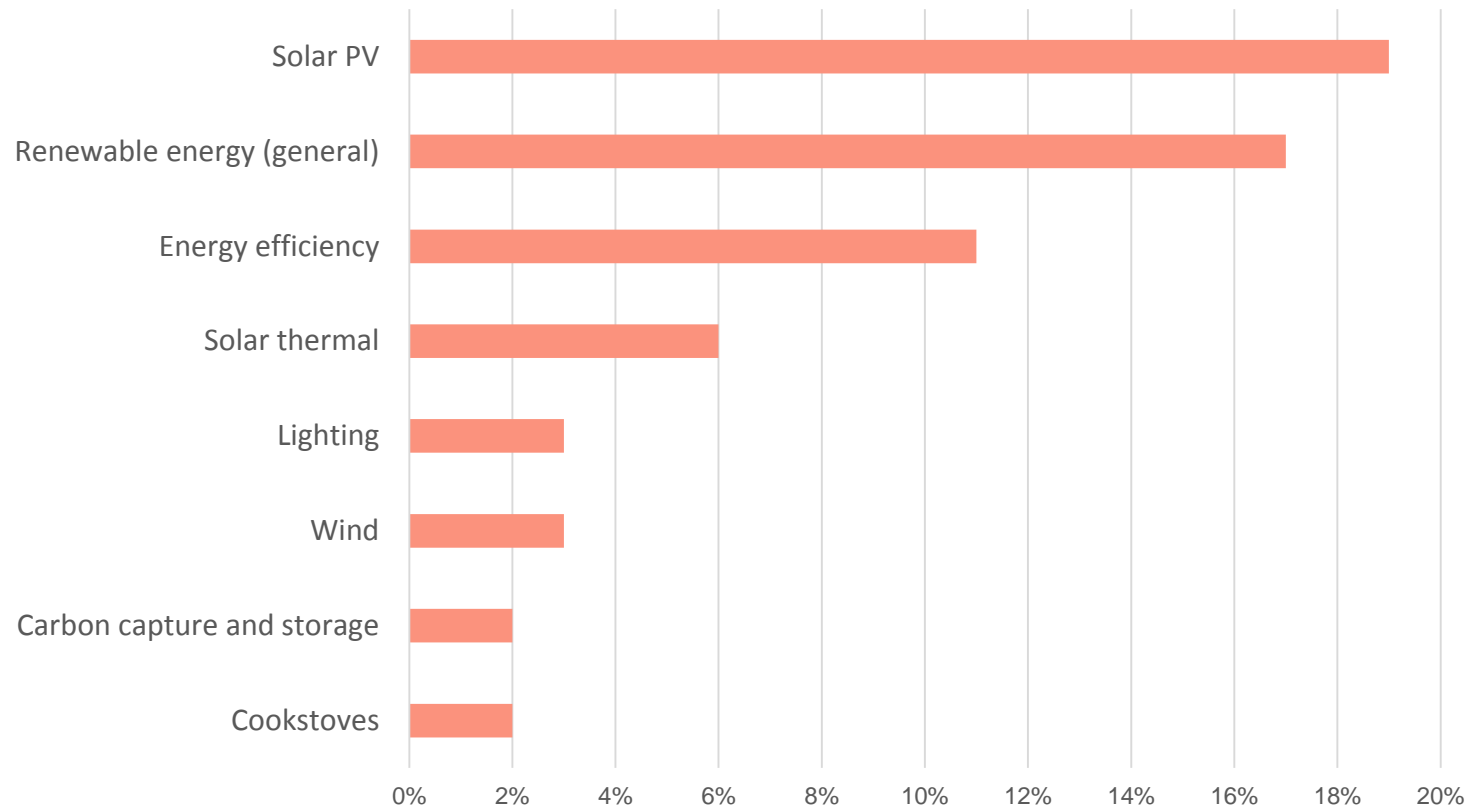


Prioritized climate technology sectors

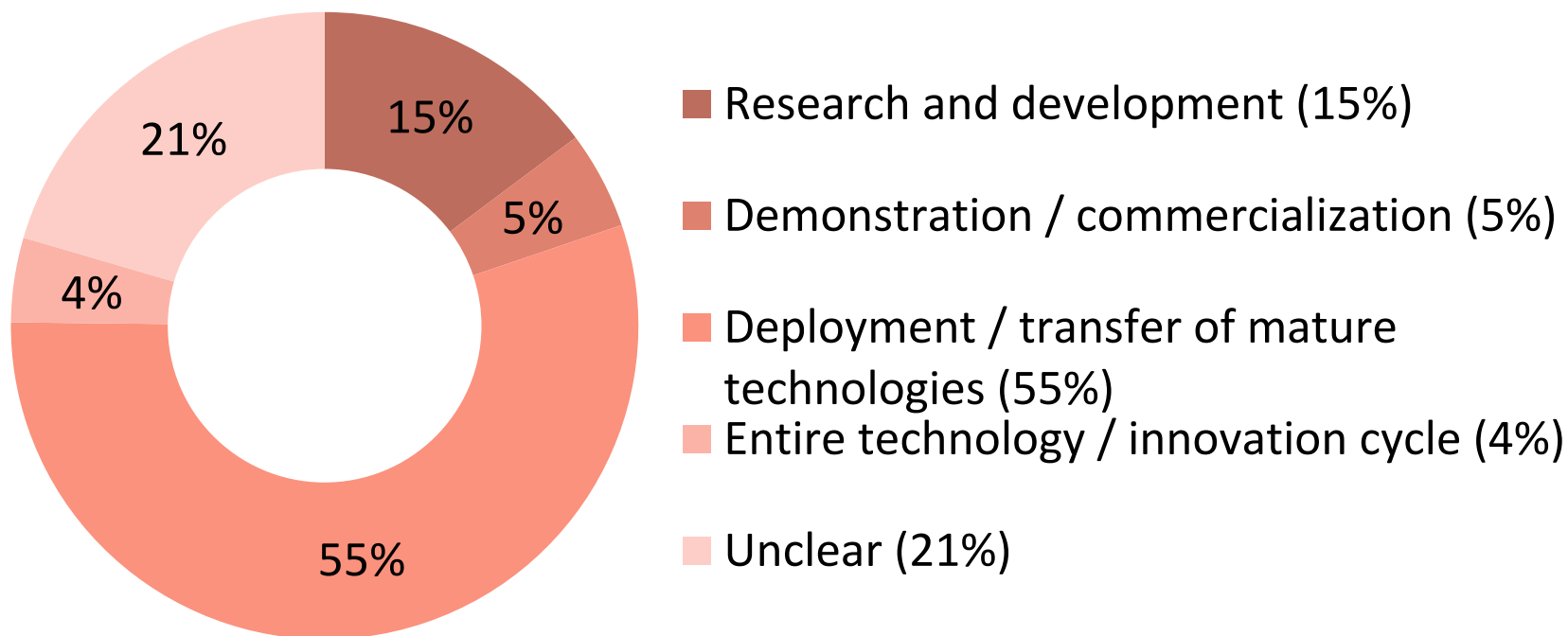
Second biennial reports	Technology needs assessments	Requests to Climate Technology Centre and Network
Energy	Energy	Energy
Agriculture	Agriculture	Agriculture
Cross-cutting adaptation	Water	Water

Consistent with country needs, energy techs are the main focus

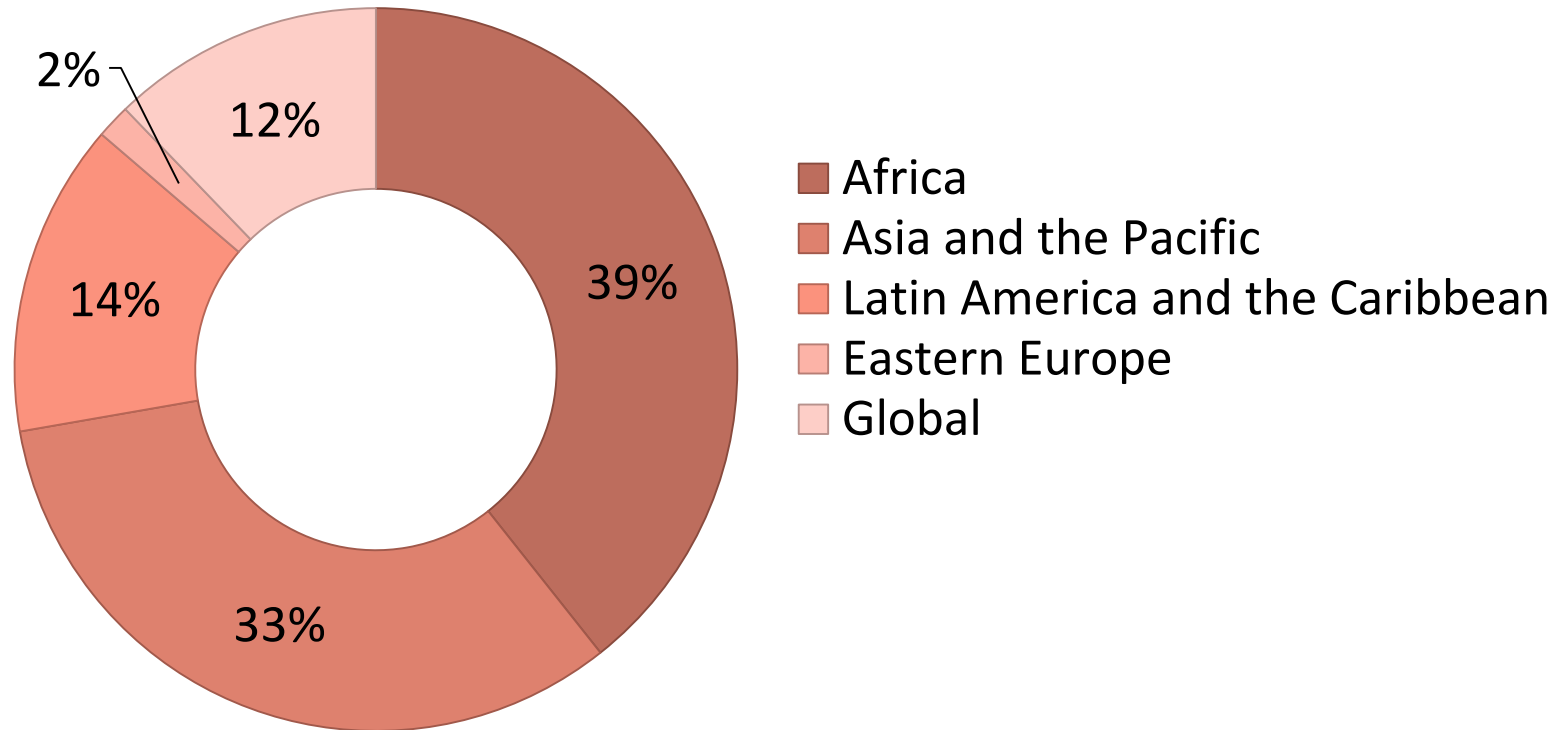
Supported techs in energy sector



Support focuses on deployment of mature technologies



Africa has become the predominant recipient of tech transfer

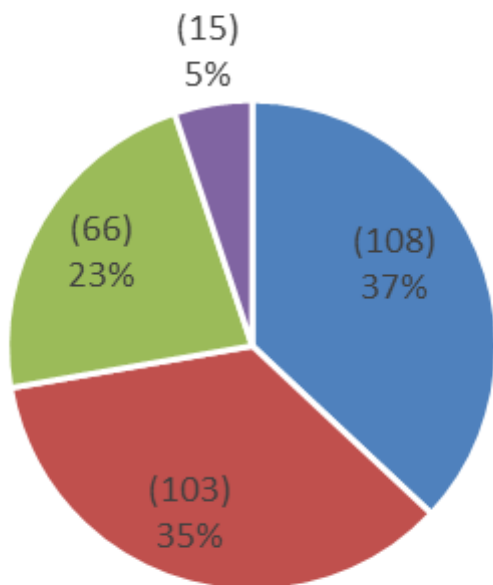




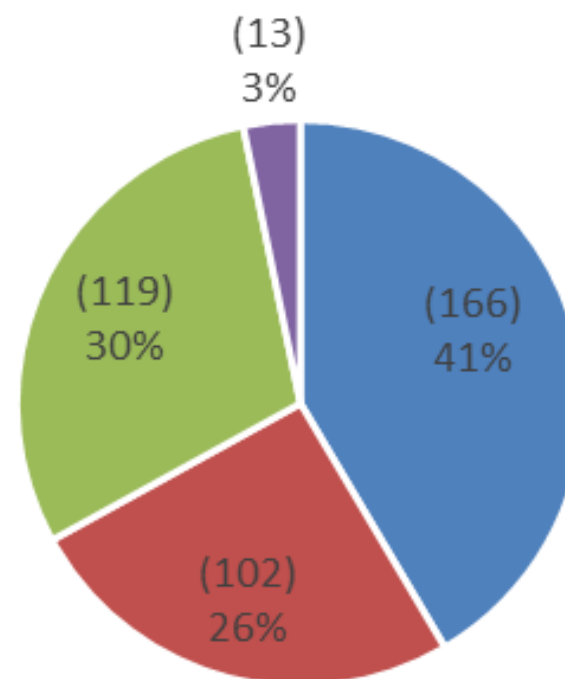
Capacity building support

Increased number of capacity-building activities submitted in BR2

BR 1 Table 9 Submissions
(no. of activities, % of total)

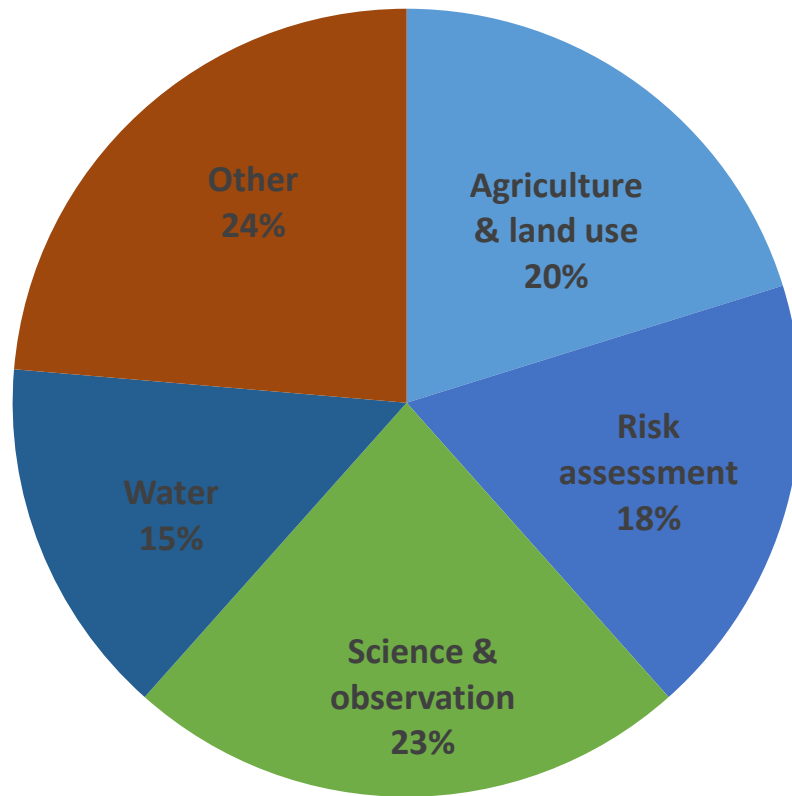


BR2 Table 9 Submissions
(no. of activities, % of total)

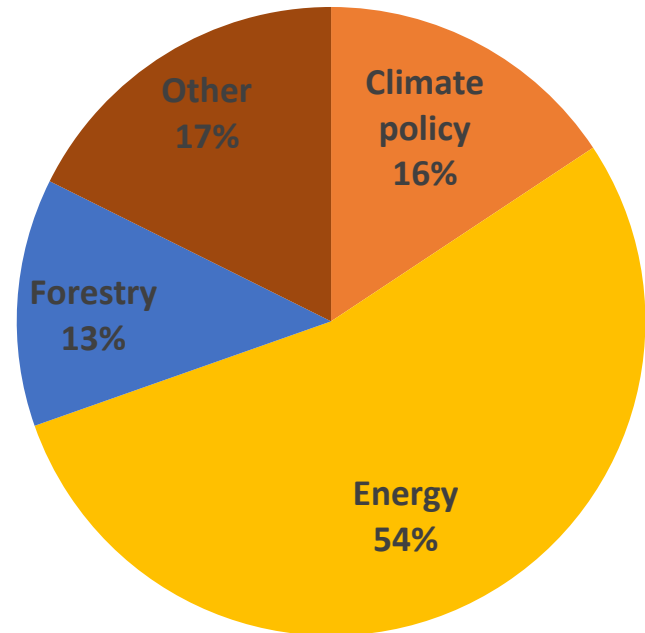


- Adaptation
- Mitigation
- Multiple areas
- Technology Development and Transfer

Greater number of capacity-building projects focusing on adaptation

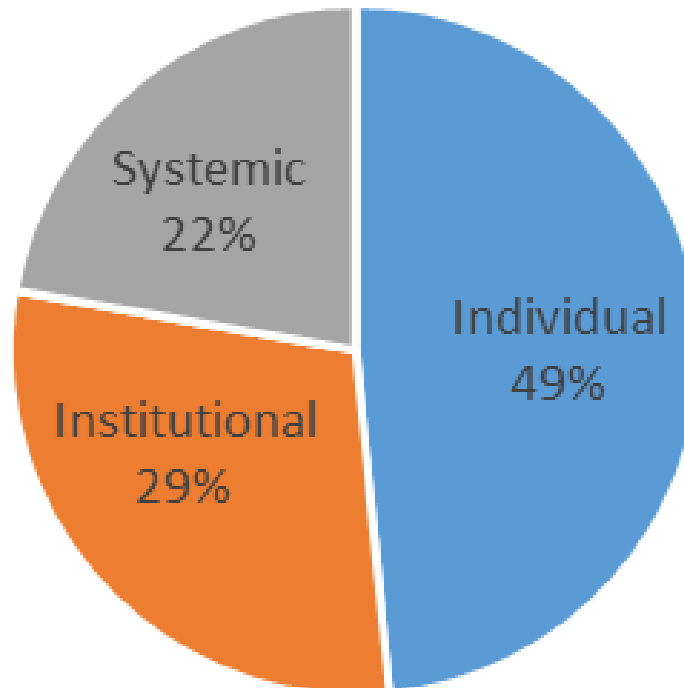


Adaptation
(166 activities reported)

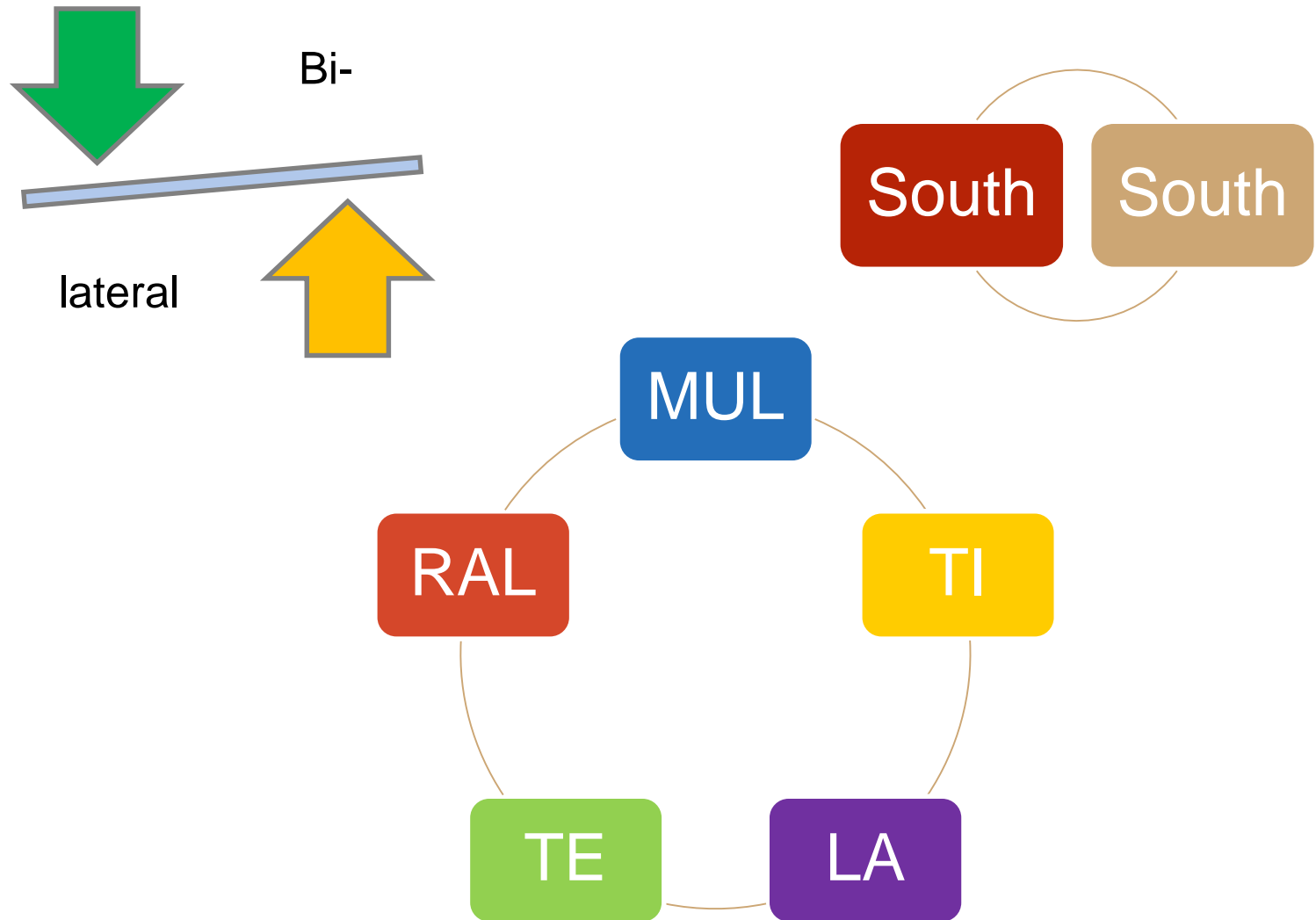


Mitigation
(102 activities reported)

Nearly half of capacity building efforts invested at the individual level



Increasing role of partnerships in the provision of capacity-building support



Q&A



Key messages

- Most Annex I Parties are approaching their targets by implementing a range of PaMs across all sectors.
- The GHG emissions of Annex I Parties have declined significantly in 1990-2014 and are projected to decline further until 2020 owing to implementation of a broader portfolio of PaMs by Parties.
- In the latest reporting period, Annex I Parties have also provided a larger financial, technological and capacity-building support to developing countries with a larger proportion in the form of climate-specific support.
- The essential policy and institutional infrastructure put in place for the attainment of the 2020 climate policy objectives creates the best launch pad for the post-2020 success under the Paris Agreement.



Thank you for your attention!

