



Unpacking the Paris Agreement

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Structure of the talk

The objective of the presentation is:

- To **review** the key elements of the recently adopted Paris Agreement:
 - Background, Mitigation and cooperative approaches
 - Adaptation and Loss&damage
 - Finance, Implementation, Compliance
- To **allow for discussion**, exchange of impressions and considerations on the possible implications of the Agreement, and to delve into specific issues/curiosities.

Essential background

Failure of the Copenhagen Conference in establishing an ambitious global climate agreement for the post 2012 period

The Telegraph

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Copenhagen climate summit: deal agreed amid chaos

A deal has been reached at the UN climate conference in Copenhagen despite opposition from developing nations amid chaotic final negotiations.

10:56AM GMT 19 Dec 2009



 Print this article

Copenhagen climate change conference

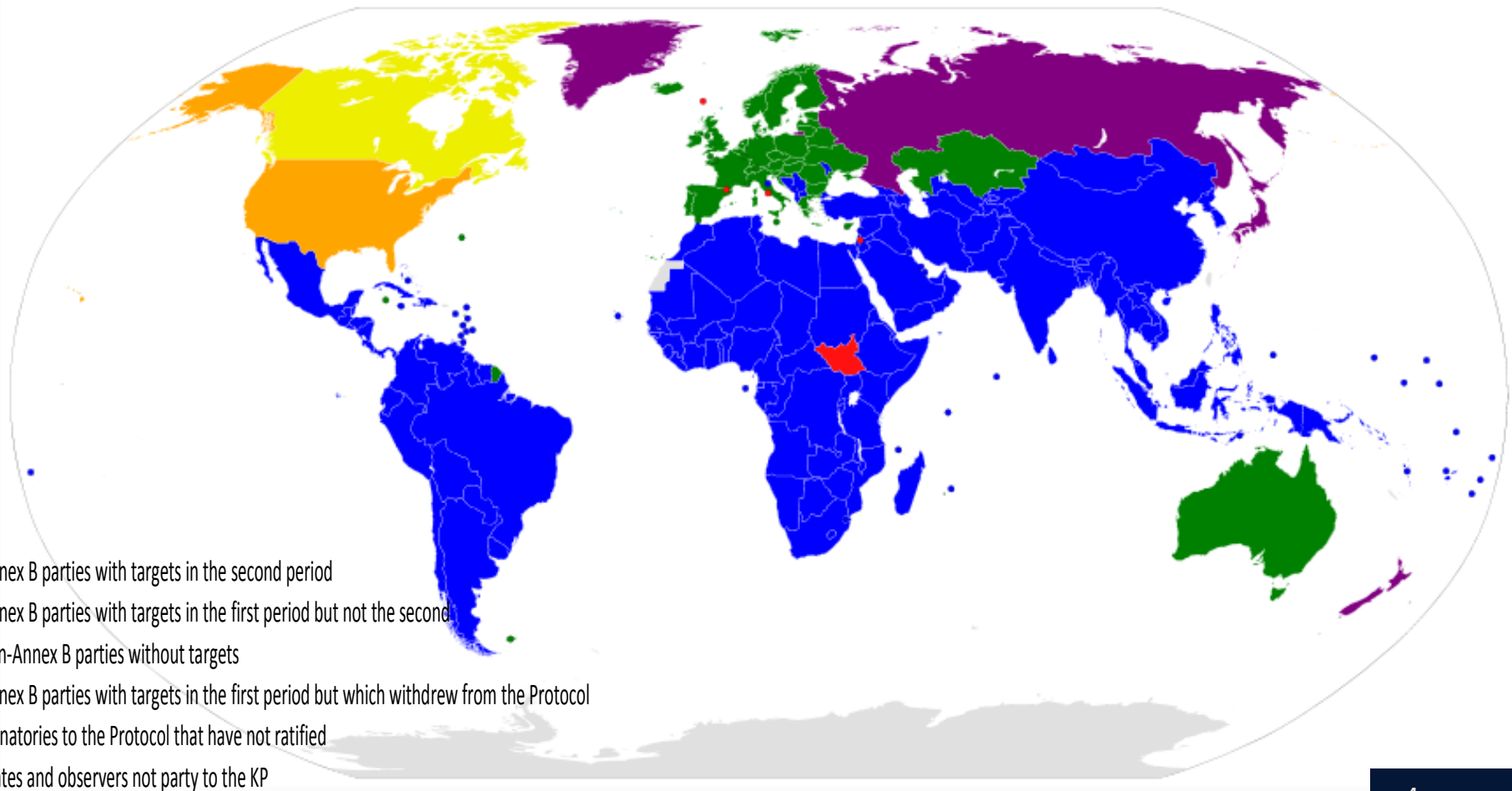
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In Copenhagen Climate Change Conference



Essential background

Main problem: **dichotomy Annex I - non-Annex I** not able to represent changes in world's economy and emissions



Essential background

COP17 in Durban, 2011: “...decides to launch a process

- to develop a **protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force** under the Convention
- **applicable to all Parties**”
- starting from 2020 (by 2015)



The Paris deal

COP21, Paris, Dec. 2015: Draft decision -/CP.21: **Paris Agreement**



Objectives

“to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change”

How? (Art 2):

- “Holding the increase in the global average temperature to **well below 2 ° C** (...) and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase **to 1.5 ° C** above pre-industrial levels”
- “Increasing the ability to **adapt** (...) and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development”,
- “Making **finance flows** consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development”.

Mitigation


“Parties aim to reach **global peaking of GHG emissions as soon as possible** (...) and to undertake **rapid reductions** thereafter (...) so as to **achieve a balance** between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks (...) in the second half of this century” (Art.4)

→ peaking will **take longer for developing country**

→ on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty

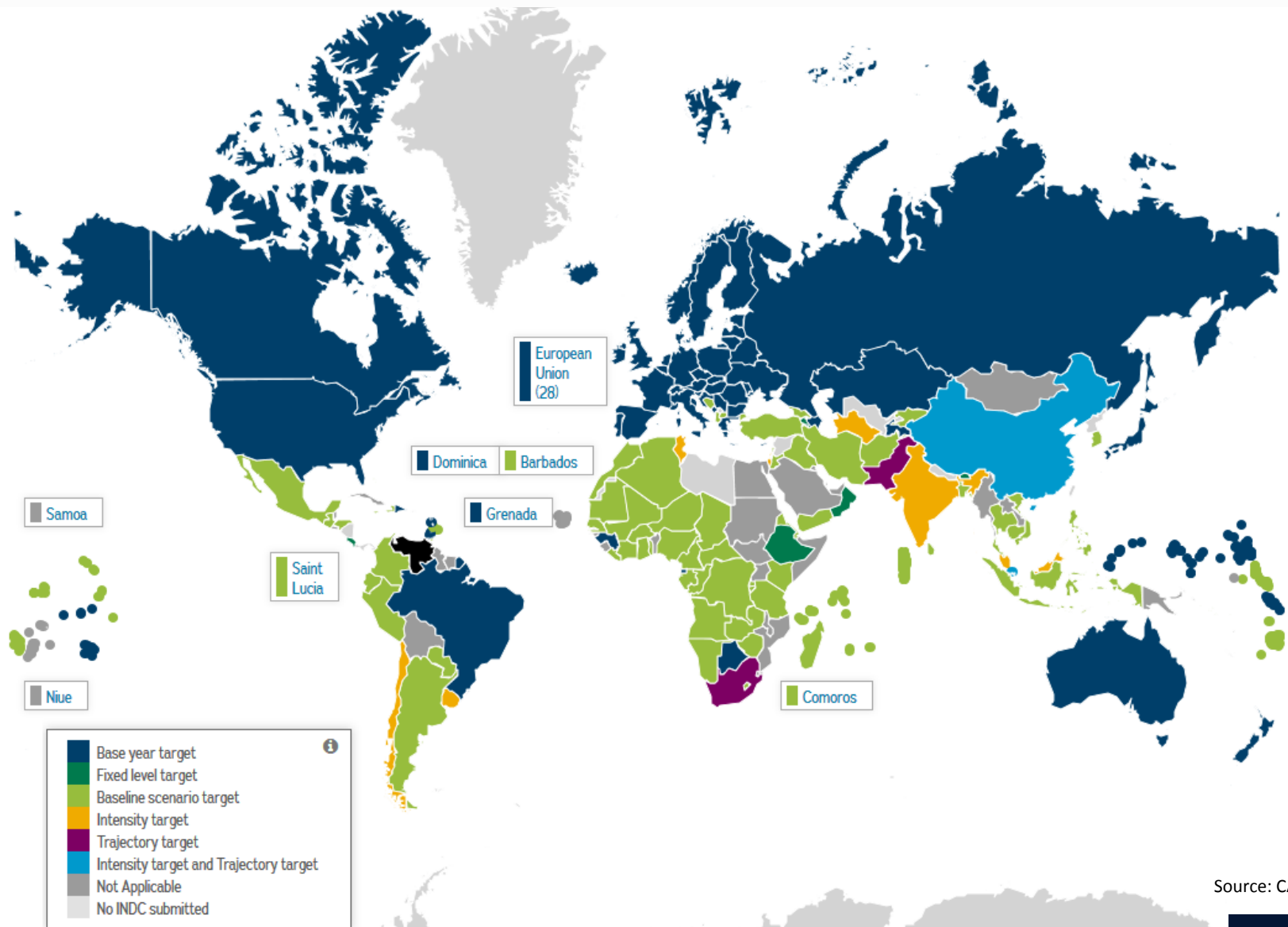
Mitigation

Each Party **shall** prepare, communicate and maintain **nationally determined contributions** (NDC), ambitious efforts:

- **progressive over time**, reflecting highest possible ambition
- developed countries “should” undertake **absolute economy-wide reduction** targets, developing countries “are encouraged” to move toward economy-wide targets over time (differentiation!) 
- shall provide information to ensure **clarity and transparency**
- **co-benefits** from adaptation actions can be included
- to be communicated **every 5 years**
- **common time frames** to be considered by next COP
- recorded in a **public registry** maintained by UNFCCC

All Parties should strive to formulate **long-term low GHG emission development strategies** taking into account their CBDR.

Intended nationally determined contributions



Source: CAIT, WRI

Cooperative approaches

Article 6 recognizes that some Parties choose to pursue **voluntary cooperation** in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions, including the use of **internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs)**

→ both **market and non market** approaches

→ to allow for higher ambition

→ ITMOs: promote sustainable development, ensure environmental integrity and transparency robust accounting and no double counting)

Cooperative approaches

New mechanism to “contribute to the mitigation of GHG emissions and support sustainable development”:

- deliver overall reduction in global emissions
- incentivize participation by public and private entities
- involve transfer of emission reductions between Parties
- proceeds to support adaptation in vulnerable developing countries



Forests

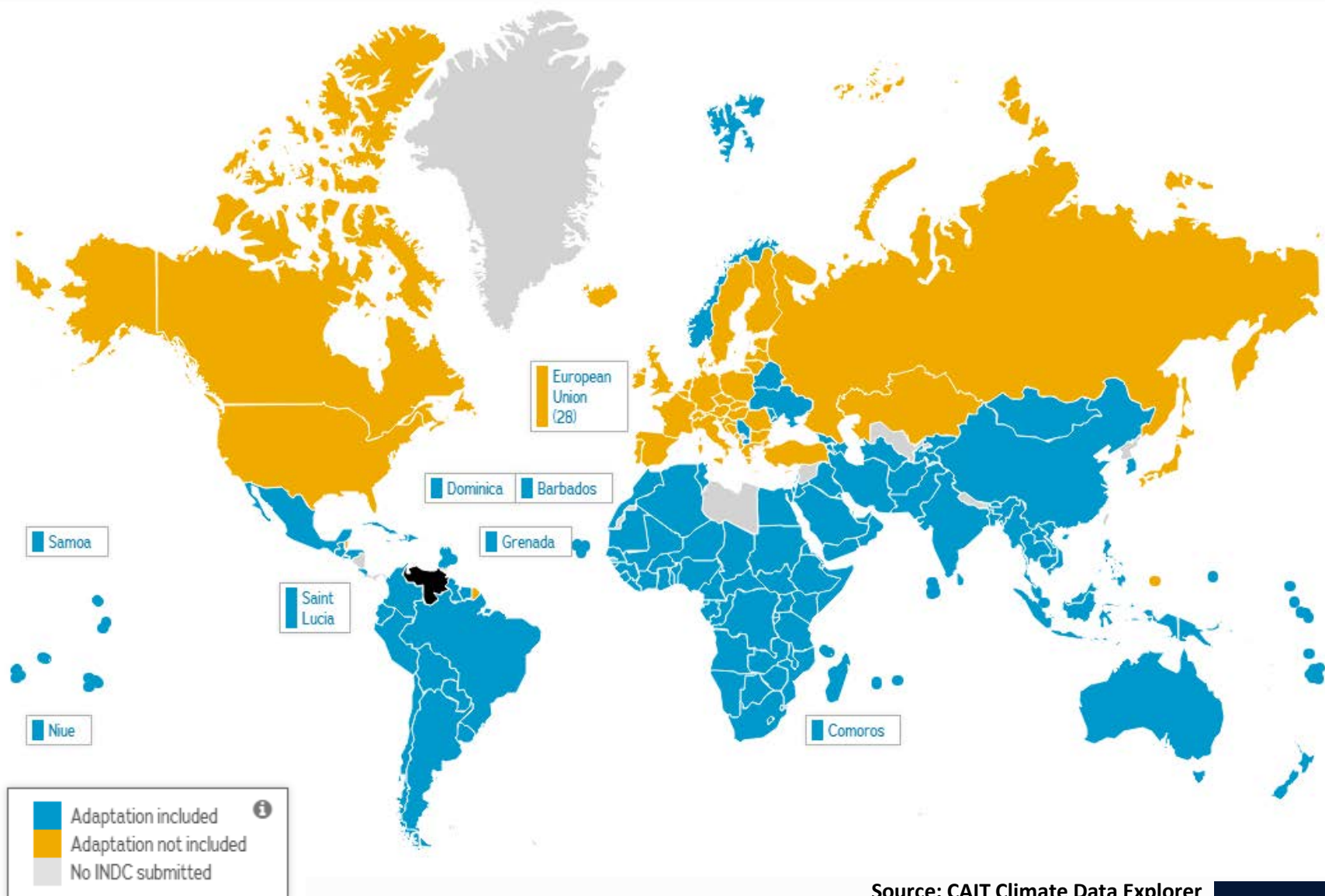
Art 5: “Parties should (...) conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of GHG (...) including **forests**”.

Take action by :

- Implementing and support existing frameworks (i.e. REDD+)
- alternative policy approaches, “such as joint mitigation and **adaptation** approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests” (ex 9/CP.19), “reaffirming the importance of incentivizing (...) **non-carbon** benefits associated with such approaches”.

➡ increased role of forests in view of the 2/1.5°C goal and need for negative emissions (KP only considered afforestation and reforestation in LULUCF)

Adaptation targets in INDCs



Source: CAIT Climate Data Explorer



Adaptation

Art 7: **Global goal** of enhancing **adaptive capacity**, strengthening **resilience** and **reducing vulnerability** to climate change:

- Link with mitigation strategies: “adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal”;
- All Parties expected to undertake adaptation planning and actions.

Key adaptation principles (ex 1/CP.16):

- *Target*: vulnerable groups, communities, ecosystems;
- *Approach*: country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent;
- Informed by the best available science as well as by traditional, **indigenous** and local knowledge systems.



Adaptation Communications

➡ Cycle of action on adaptation parallel to that on mitigation

Parties should submit and update periodically an **adaptation communication (AC)**:

- including priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions;
- as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents (NAPs, NDCs, NCs);
- recorded in a **public registry** maintained by the secretariat.

Flexible process (form and timing) not to create additional burdens for developing country Parties.



(cont.ed)

The Global Stocktake shall:

- Review **progress** towards the global goal on adaptation;
- Recognize adaptation efforts of developing country Parties;
- Enhance **implementation** of adaptation action as for the ACs;
- Review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and **support** provided for adaptation.

Continuous and enhanced international **support** shall be provided to:

- Enhance action on adaptation;
- Engage in adaptation planning processes;
- Submit and update adaptation communications.

Loss and damage

Permanence of the **WIM** (may be enhanced and strengthened). Art 8 not to be basis for liability and compensation claims.

WIM to enhance understanding, action and support on:

- Early warning systems;
- Emergency preparedness;
- Slow onset events and related irreversible and permanent L&D;
- Comprehensive risk assessment and management;
- Risk **insurance** facilities, climate risk pooling and other insurance solutions;
- Non-economic losses;
- Resilience of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems.

Migration and climate change

Paris Agreement Accompanying Decision: “ task force (...) to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address **displacement** related to the adverse impacts of CC”.



Finance

Developed countries:

- «shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to **both mitigation and adaptation** in continuation of their **existing obligations**» (Art 9.1)
- «should **continue to take the lead** in mobilizing climate finance from a **wide variety of sources, instruments and channels**, noting the significant role of public funds ... Such mobilization ... should represent **a progression beyond** previous efforts» (Art. 9.3)
- «shall **biennially communicate** indicative quantitative and qualitative information» (Art. 9.5)
- «continue their existing collective mobilization goal **through 2025**»; by 2025 CMA «shall set a **new collective quantified goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year** » (Decisions, par. 53)

Finance

Other Parties:

- «are encouraged to **provide or continue to provide** such support **voluntarily**» (Art 9.2)
- «are encouraged to **communicate biennially** [indicative quantitative and qualitative] information **on a voluntary basis**» (Art. 9.5)
- «should provide **information on** financial, technology transfer and capacity-building **support needed and received**» (Art. 13.10, on the «enhanced transparency framework»)

Technology support and transfer

«Parties ... shall strengthen cooperative action on technology development and transfer » (Art 10.2)

Current **Technology Mechanism** stay in place and new **technology framework** established to promote and facilitate enhanced action on technology development and transfer (Art. 10.3, 10.4)

«Support, including financial support, shall be provided to developing country Parties» (Art.10.6)

Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) will start the elaboration of the technology framework in May 2016 and will report to COP (Decisions par. 68)

Capacity building

Recognized as precondition for reaching Paris goals

«enhance the capacity and ability of developing country Parties ... to implement adaptation and mitigation actions» and «facilitate technology development, dissemination and deployment, access to climate finance, ...education, training and public awareness, and the transparent, timely and accurate communication of information» (Art. 11)

Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) established to address gaps and needs (Decision, par.72) with a 2016-2020 workplan (Decision par. 74) and annual meetings under SBI

Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency established to support developing country Parties in meeting transparency requirements pre- and post-2020 (Decision par.85)

‘Stocktaking’ and ‘Ratcheting’

- **Global stocktake** to assess progress towards long-term goals (Art.14)
- **Submission of new NDCs** «informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake» and representing a progression beyond current contributions (Art.4, dubbed «ratchet mechanism»)
- **Five-year cycle** for both processes
- First stocktake to take place in **2023**
- Stocktaking and ratcheting processes begin only once the agreement takes force → «**facilitative dialogue**» in **2018**

What is included in the global stocktake

- Information on the **overall effect of NDCs**
- the state of **adaptation** efforts, support, experiences and priorities,
- the mobilization and provision of support (including **climate finance**)
- the latest reports of the **IPCC**
- reports of the subsidiary bodies
- available information on efforts related to support on **technology development and transfer** for developing country

(COP Decisions)

Implementation/Compliance

The Paris Agreement is a treaty under international law, but only certain provisions are legally binding.

Framework and procedures (global stocktake and submission of increasingly ambitious NDCs) **are binding**, but no binding emission targets nor new binding financial commitments.

The agreement establishes a new **mechanism to «facilitate implementation» and «promote compliance» (Art.15):**

- committee of experts
- «facilitative» nature
- «non-adversarial and non-punitive» manner
- to report annually to the COP

Implementation mechanism

- 12 members
- Recognized technical-scientific competence
- geographical representation: 2 members from each 5 UN regional groups, 1 member each from SIDS and LDCs
- Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement to develop modalities and procedures for effective operation
- To be adopted at the first meeting of parties after the agreement takes force

What's next?

- Paris Agreement signature from April 22, 2016 until April 21, 2017
- Entry-into-force with ratification of at least 55 countries accounting for at least 55 % of global GHG emissions
- UNFCCC Secretariat to release an updated synthesis report on the aggregate effect of INDCs by May 2, 2016
- New Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement begins meeting in Bonn on May 16-26, 2016
- COP 22 on November 7-18, 2016, in Marrakech
- IPCC to provide a special report on impacts of global warming of 1.5° C and related emission pathways in 2018

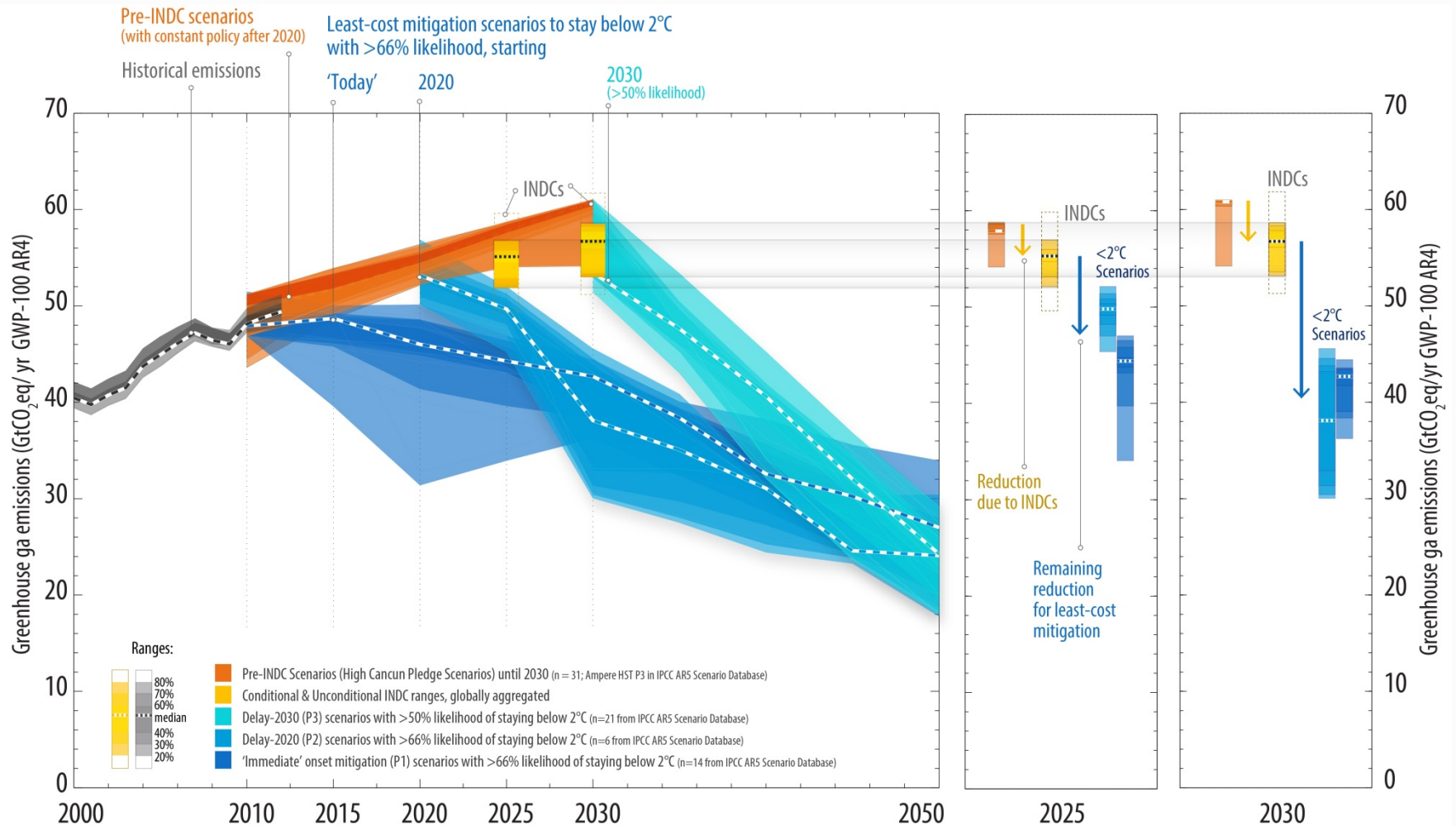
Thanks!



Overview of INDCs

Country	GHG emissions reduction target	Reference year	Period for implementation
Australia	26-28%	2005	2021 – 2030
Brazil	37%/43%	2005	- 2025/- 2030
Canada	30%	2005	- 2030
Chile	30-45% GHG/GDP	2007	-2030
China	60-65% GHG/GDP	2005	-2030
Costa Rica	44% (BAU) 25% (2012)	BAU, 2012	2021-2030
EU	≥40%	1990	2021-2030
India	33 – 35% GHG/GDP	2005	2021-2030
Indonesia	29%	BAU	-2030
Japan	26%	2013	April 2021 – March,2031
Mexico	22-36%	BAU (2013)	2020-2030
Morocco	13-32 %	BAU	2020-2030
New Zealand	11%	1990	2021-2030
Peru	30%	BAU	- 2030
Russia	25-30%	1990	2020-2030
South Africa	398 - 614 Mt CO ₂ -eq	--	2020-2030
South Korea	37%	BAU	-2030
USA	26-28%	2005	2020-2025

Emission scenarios driven by the INDCs



Climate Finance by the numbers

USD 52 bn in 2013, 62 bn in 2014 (70% public in 2013-2014)
(OECD/CPI study 2015)

GCF contributions: 9.2bn announced, 5.8bn signed (GCF Pledge Tracker January 2016)

China to provide around USD 3bn to developing countries over 3 years
(China-US joint announcement, Sept. 2015)

New announcements by governments (tot around 18bn/y by 2020),
and private institutions (Crédit Agricole, Societe General, etc) in the
run-up to and at the COP 21

Financial requests to implement INDCs: around USD 3500bn over
the period 2015-2030, 81bn from domestic sources, 407bn from
international donors (the rest unspecified)