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Promoting action under the UNFCCC

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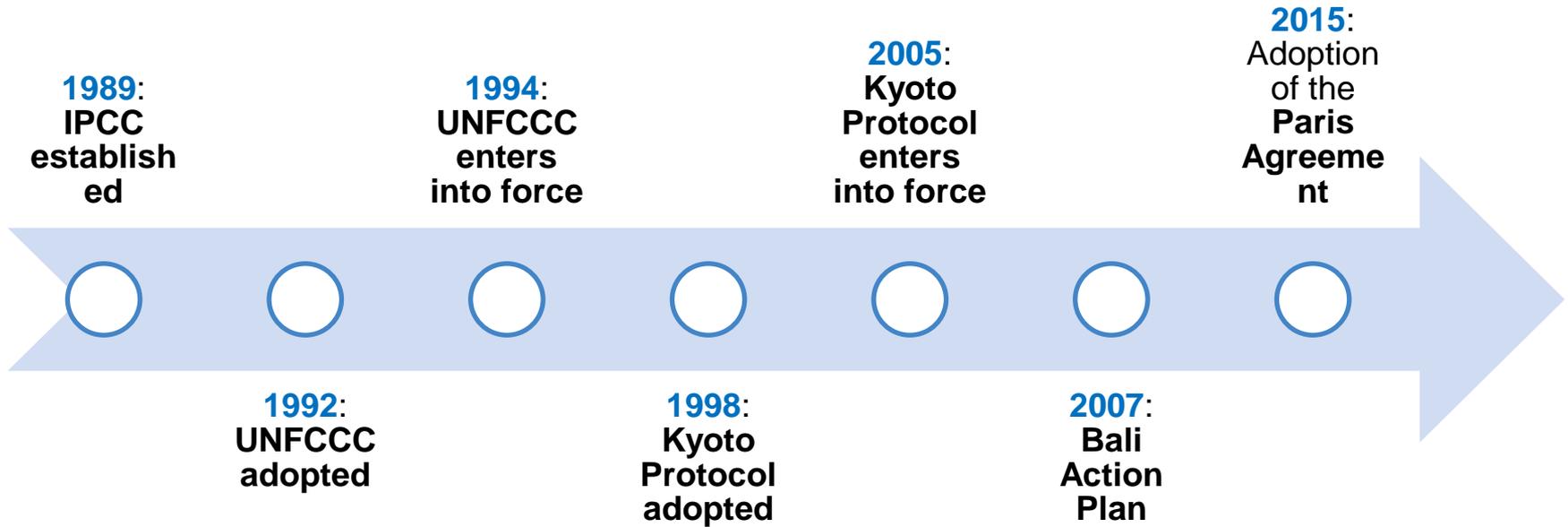


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Quick timeline of the UNFCCC



Complete timeline is available at <<http://unfccc.int/timeline>>



In order to achieve the objectives of the Convention, governments under the UNFCCC

- Gather and share information on GHG emissions, national policies and best practices
- Launch national strategies and measures for reducing GHGs and adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change
- Develop support (finance, technology, capacity-building) for developing countries
- Cooperate in preparation for taking mitigation and adaptation measures



Promoting action

- In addition to negotiations under its different bodies, the UNFCCC brings together different actors and stakeholders on climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Means include:
 - a) Engagement of governments and other different actors and stakeholders to showcase action during the sessions of the COP and its subsidiary bodies, as well as through activities of various bodies and programmes
 - b) Momentum for Change
 - c) Lima-Paris Action Agenda (LPAA)
 - d) Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action (NACZA)



Momentum for change

Momentum for Change shines a light on the enormous groundswell of activities underway across the globe that are moving the world toward a highly resilient, low-carbon future



“ Never before has the need to address climate change been so urgent. But never before has the response gathered so much momentum.

There are thousands of examples of organizations, cities, industries, governments and other key players around the world shifting to a low-carbon, highly resilient future. Each year, the UNFCCC's Momentum for Change initiative shines a light on some of the best and brightest examples to focus global attention on climate solutions that are making a real difference.



Momentum for Change - focus areas

Urban Poor	Women for Results	Finance for Climate Friendly Investment	ICT Solutions
Lighthouse Activities	Activity Database	Advisory Panel	Events

- **Urban Poor:** recognising climate action that improves the lives of impoverished people in urban communities – with support from Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- **Women for results:** recognising the critical leadership and participation of women in addressing climate change – with support from Rockefeller Foundation
- **Financing for climate friendly investment:** recognizing successful and innovative climate-smart activities – in partnership with World Economic Forum
- **ICT solutions:** recognizing successful climate change activities in the field of information communication technology - in partnership with Global e-Sustainability Initiative



Lima-Paris Action Agenda (LPAA)

- Joint undertaking of the Peruvian and French COP presidencies, the Office of the UN Secretary-General and the UNFCCC Secretariat
- Aims to strengthen climate action throughout 2015, in Paris in December and well beyond through:
 - a) Mobilizing robust global action towards low carbon and resilient societies;
 - b) Providing enhanced support to existing initiatives, such as those launched during the NY SG Climate Summit in September 2014
 - c) Mobilizing new partners and providing a platform for the visibility of their actions, commitments and results in the run up to COP21

Agriculture	Forest	Transport	Renewable Energy	Energy Access & Efficiency	Resilience
Cities & Subnationals	Private Finance	Business	Innovation	Building	Short Lived Climate Pollutants



Sub-national actors can engage by...

- Committing to GHG reductions, climate planning, climate resilience or taking sectoral commitments
- Joining large-scale cooperative and multi-stakeholder initiatives
- Setting up new partnerships
- Working with States in a vertically integrated approach



To be included in the LPAA, an initiative must:

- Be cooperative, be inclusive, open and regionally balance
- Be ambitious: short and long term quantifiable targets – transformative actions guided by a 2°C and resilient pathway.
- Be science based: Address a concrete impact of climate change mitigation or adaptation issues to get us on a resilient and below 2°C pathway
- Have the capacity to deliver. Ability to directly deliver and implement commitments
- Showcase implementation of existing commitments (sufficient level of maturity in Paris)
- Follow-up and report. Ready to report on implementation



Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action (NAZCA)

- Registers commitments to climate action by companies, cities, subnational regions, and investors to address climate change
- Leading cooperative action on NAZCA are the Lima-Paris Action Agenda (LPAA) transformational initiatives, which are accelerating ambition in 2015 and beyond
- *COP invites* non-Party stakeholders to scale up their efforts and support actions to reduce emissions and/or to build resilience and decrease vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change and demonstrate these efforts via the NAZCA platform (<http://climateaction.unfccc.int>)



Recorded initiatives

The LPAA and NAZCA have already captured climate actions and pledges covering:

- Over 7,000 cities, including the most vulnerable to climate change, from over 100 countries with a combined population with one and a quarter billion people and around 32% of global GDP
- Sub-national states and regions comprising one fifth of total global land area and combined GDP of \$12.5 trillion
- Over 5,000 companies from more than 90 countries that together represent the majority of global market capitalisation and over \$38 trillion in revenue
- Nearly 500 investors with total assets under management of over \$25 trillion



Article 2

This Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by:

- To limit temperatures well below 2 °C, and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C
- Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production
- Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient development



Preamble para # 16

- *Agreeing* to uphold and promote regional and international cooperation in order to mobilize stronger and more ambitious climate action by all Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, **cities** and other subnational authorities, local communities and indigenous peoples



On enhanced action prior to 2020

- The COP *welcomes* the efforts of all non-Party stakeholders to address and respond to climate change, including those of civil society, the private sector, financial institutions, cities and other subnational authorities
- *Invites* the non-Party stakeholders to scale up their efforts and support actions to reduce emissions and/or to build resilience and decrease vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change and demonstrate these efforts via the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action platform (<http://climateaction.unfccc.int>)



Steps on the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans

ELEMENT A. LAY THE GROUNDWORK AND ADDRESS GAPS

1. Initiating and launching of the NAP process
2. Stocktaking: identifying available information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation and assessing gaps and needs of the enabling environment for the NAP process
3. Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process
4. Comprehensively and iteratively assessing development needs and climate vulnerabilities

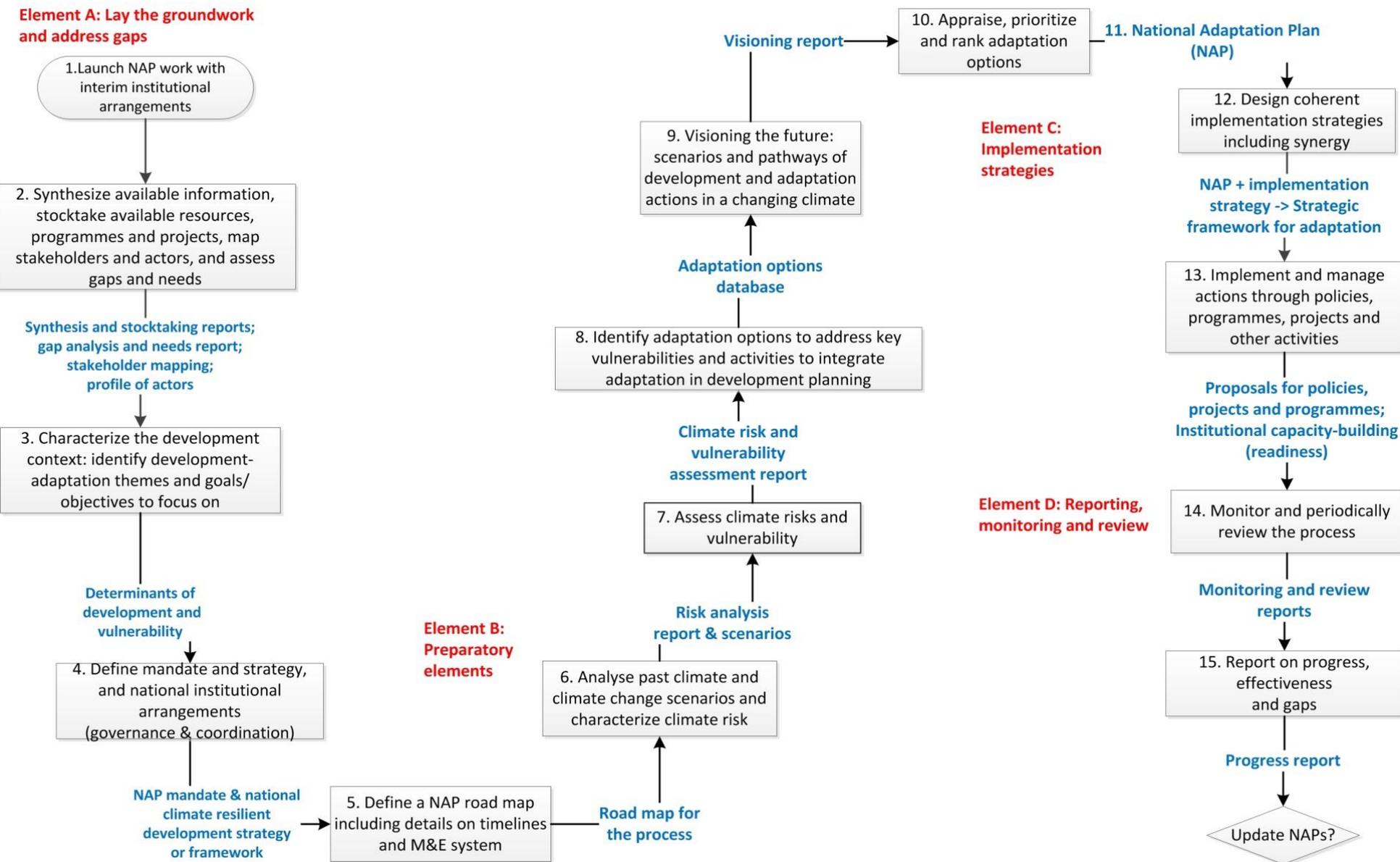
ELEMENT B. PREPARATORY ELEMENTS

1. Analysing current climate and future climate change scenarios
2. Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels
3. Reviewing and appraising adaptation options
4. Compiling and communicating national adaptation plans
5. Integrating climate change adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral planning

ELEMENT C. IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

1. Prioritizing climate change adaptation in national planning
2. Developing a (long-term) national adaptation implementation strategy
3. Enhancing capacity for planning and implementation of adaptation
4. Promoting coordination and synergy at the regional level and with other multilateral environmental agreements

Sample process to formulate and implement a national adaptation plan



Note: The figure shows steps and their outputs (in blue) that act as inputs for subsequent steps. Abbreviations: M&E = monitoring and evaluation, NAP = national adaptation plan.

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