

# Current instruments of international climate policies to implement the Paris Agreements



EUM Fachtagung 2016  
Session B1: Internationaler Klimaschutz in der Praxis  
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# Agenda

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First  
overview:  
Evolution of  
UNFCCC  
instruments

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Intended contributions  
under the Paris Agreement

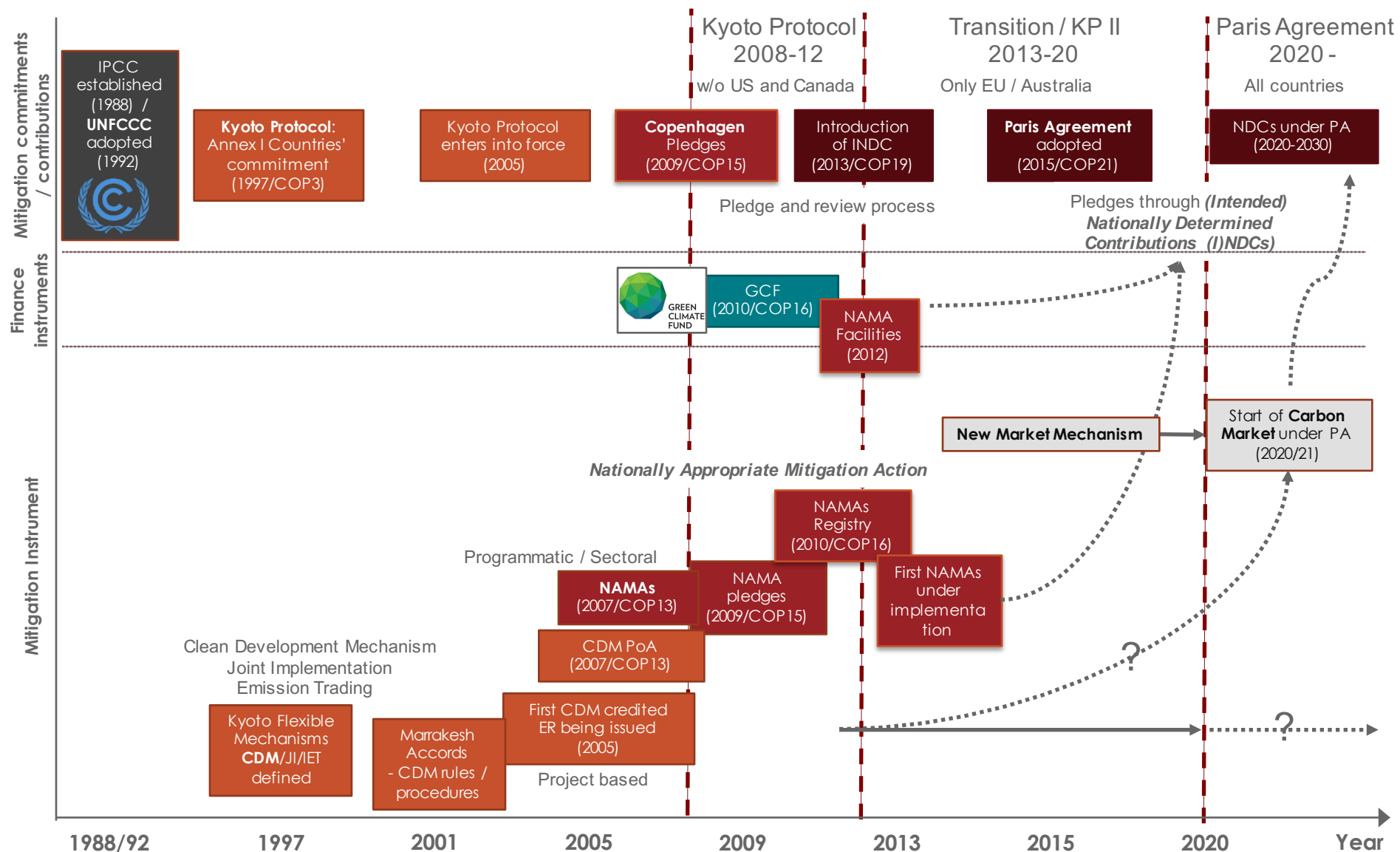
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Falling short? The  
ambition gap

Support  
instruments for  
achieving the  
PA targets

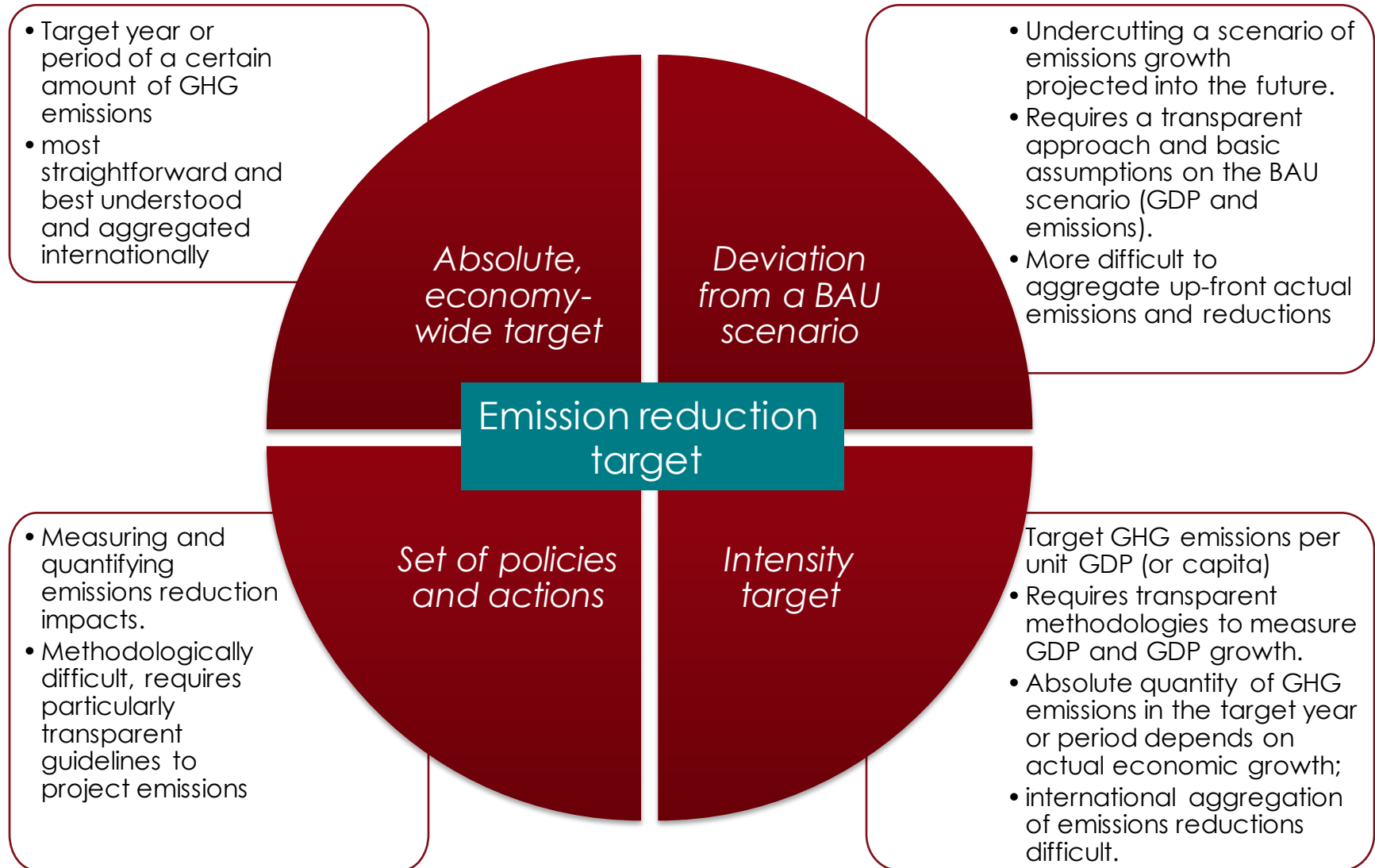
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# Evolution of UNFCCC instruments to support international mitigation actions

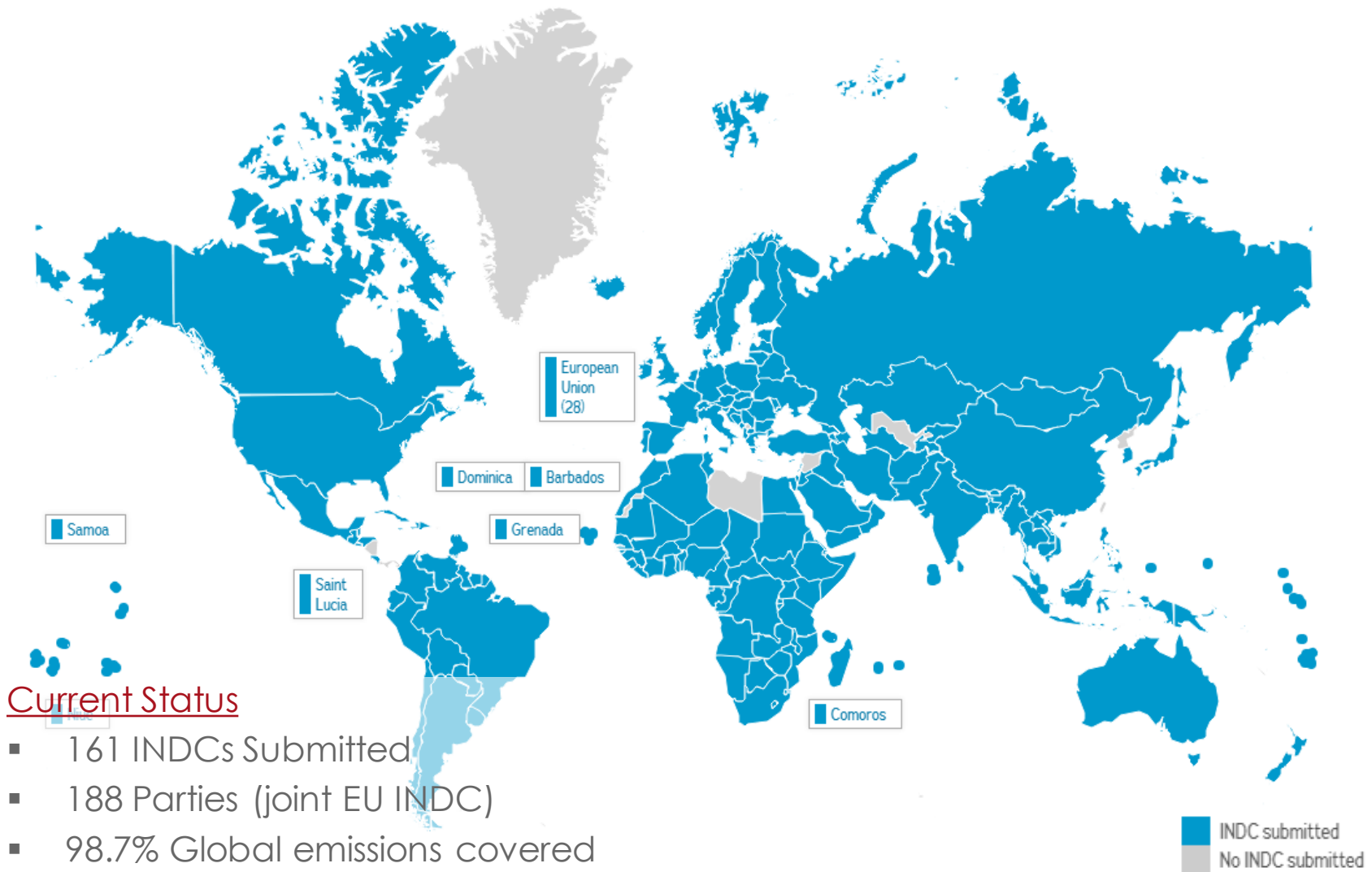


## Intended contributions under the Paris Agreement

# What are INDCs?



# Most Parties communicated their INDCs before COP21



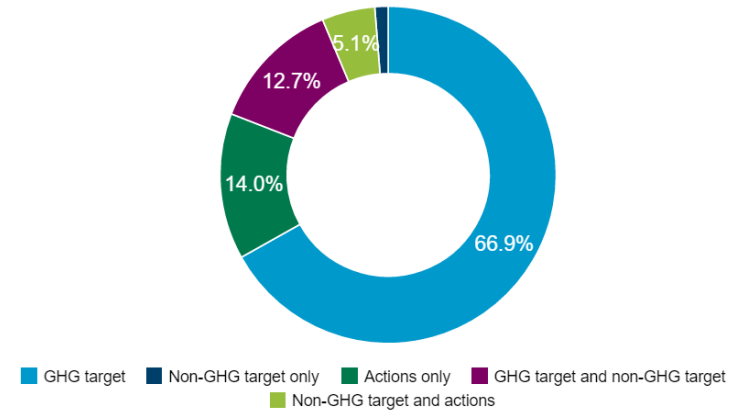
As of 18<sup>th</sup> March 2016

Source: World Resource Institute; <http://cait.wri.org/indc/>

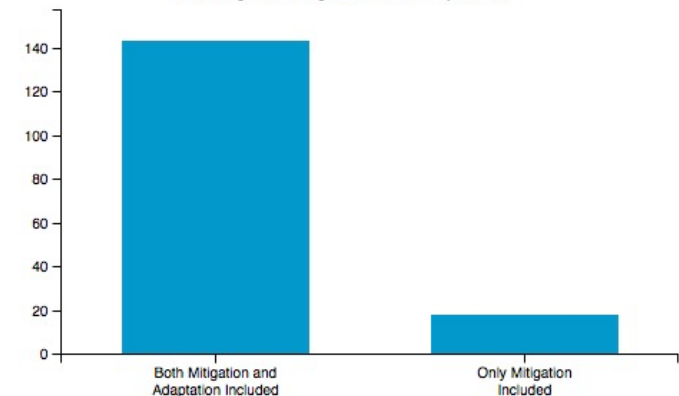
# Main INDC features

- Majority contains GHG targets & adaptation components
- Many countries include **conditional targets**
  - Finance
  - Technology or capacity building support
- Many INDCs timeline up to 2030, some to 2025
- Different reference points were communicated (most of them 1990 or 2005)

Types of Mitigation Contribution



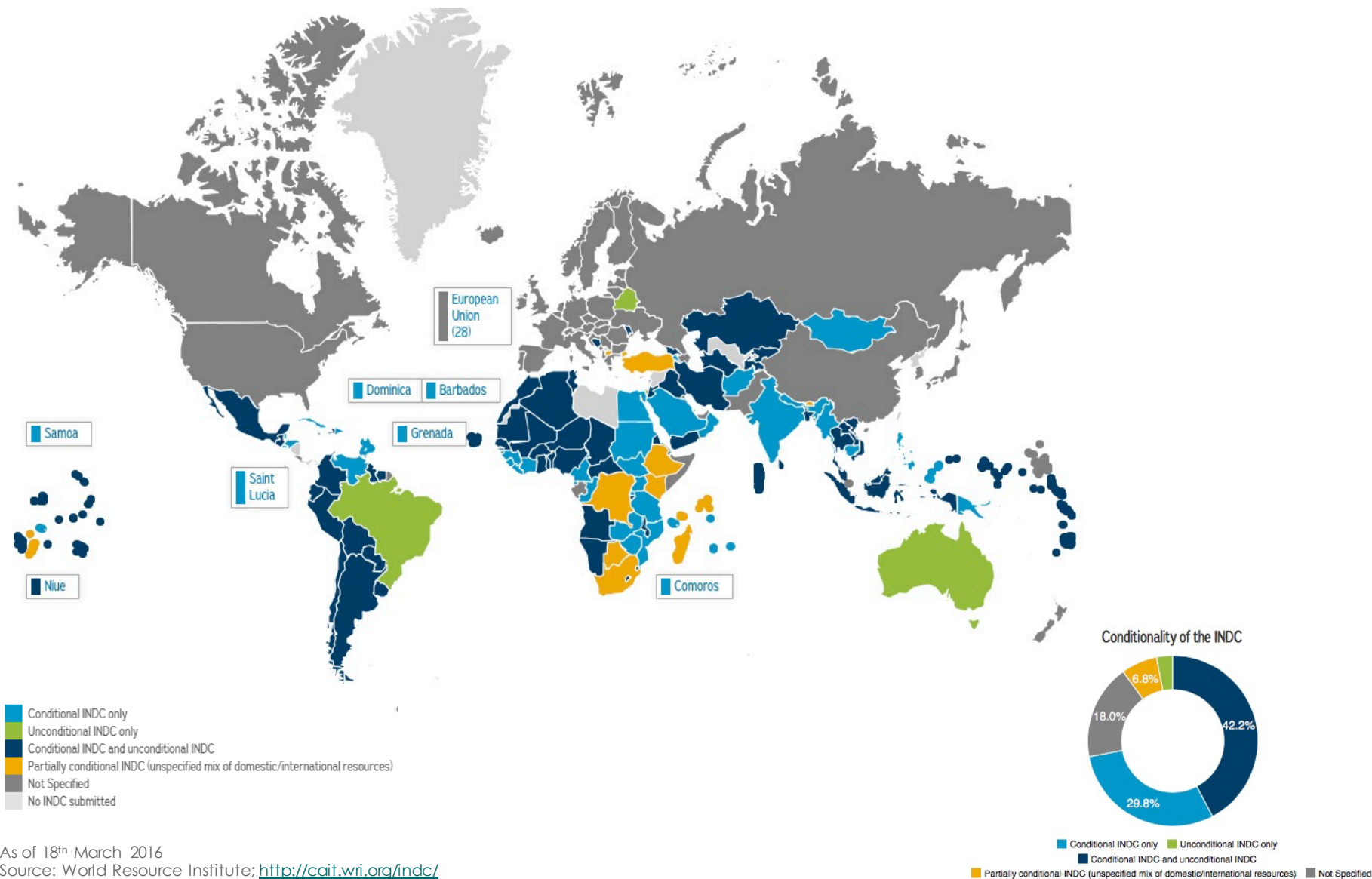
Coverage of Mitigation and Adaptation



Source: World Resource Institute;  
<http://climateactiontracker.org/inventory> As of 18th March 2016

To understand mitigation pathway and the resulting gap, it is important to understand the conditional components

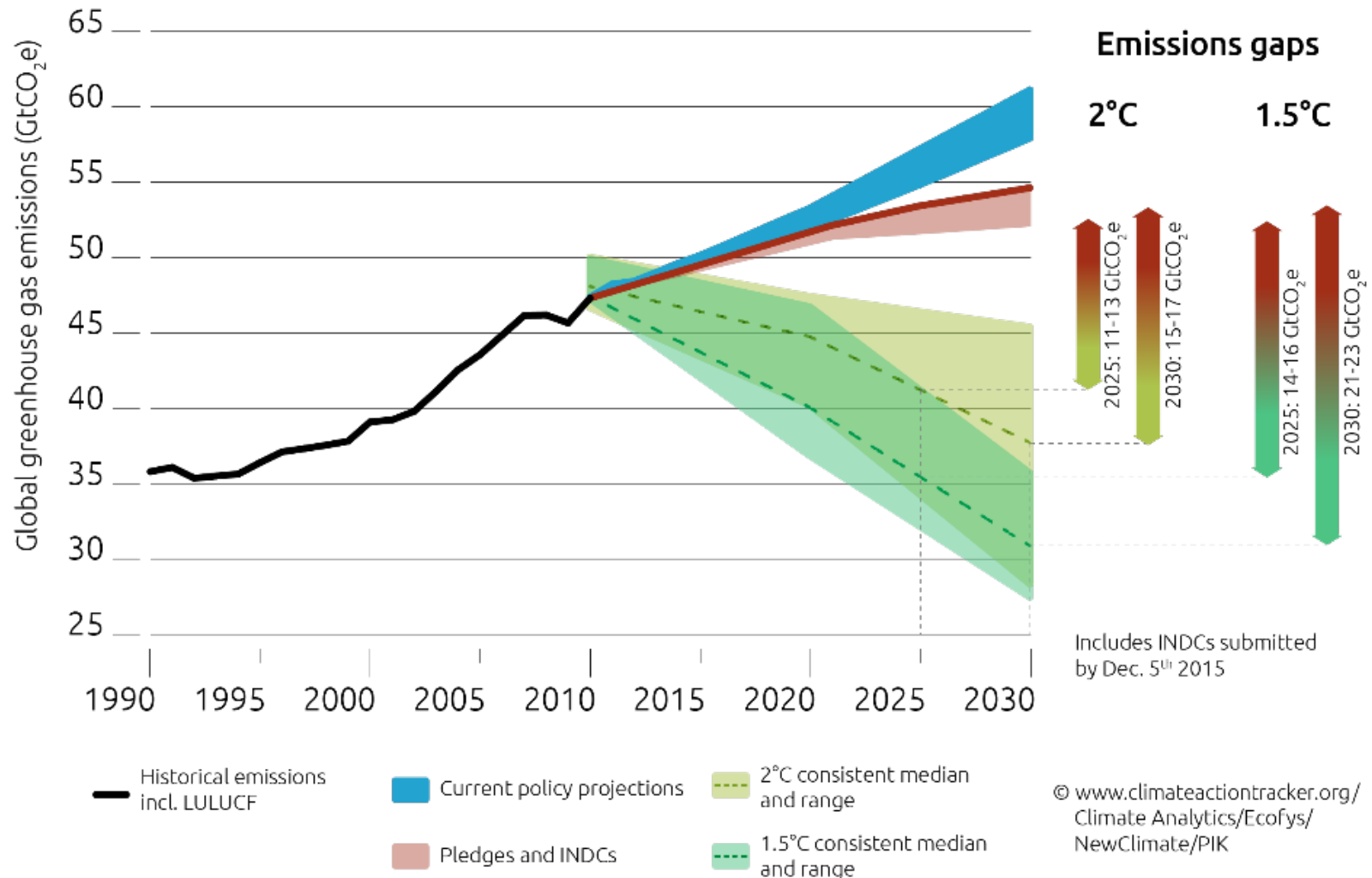
# Many Parties communicated target conditional to financial support





## Falling short? The ambition gap

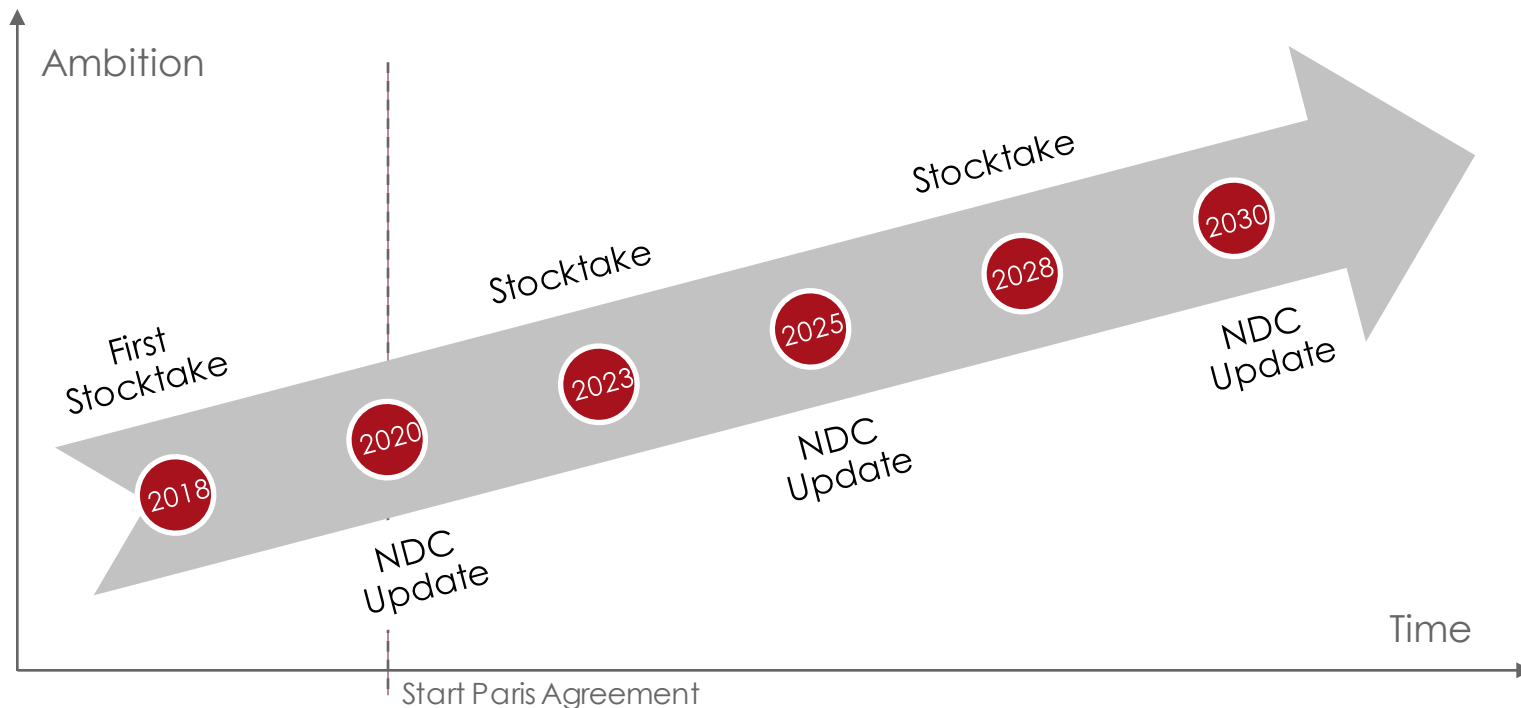
# Collective ambition still off track towards 2°C or 1.5°C target - INDCs not ambitious enough



Support instruments for achieving the PA targets

# Ambition increase required: 5-year update cycle of national determined contributions

- All Parties need to increase their emission reduction efforts
- COP/CMA periodically take stock the progress towards the goal of the agreement
- Global “Stocktake” **every five years** from 2018 to raise ambition



Source: Own Figure

# Support and finance instruments finance for achieving the PA targets and NDCs

## Conditional contribution (subject to international support)

### Support instruments

Bilateral /  
Multilateral

Global Environ.  
Facility (GEF)



Green Climate  
Fund (GCF)



Support from  
Developed Country  
Parties under  
UNFCCC

Internationally  
Supported  
NAMAs

GCF/GEF  
Projects

Market  
mechanism

Capacity  
building /  
technology  
transfer

CDM

Mitigation  
mechanism  
under PA

## (I) NDC unconditional contribution

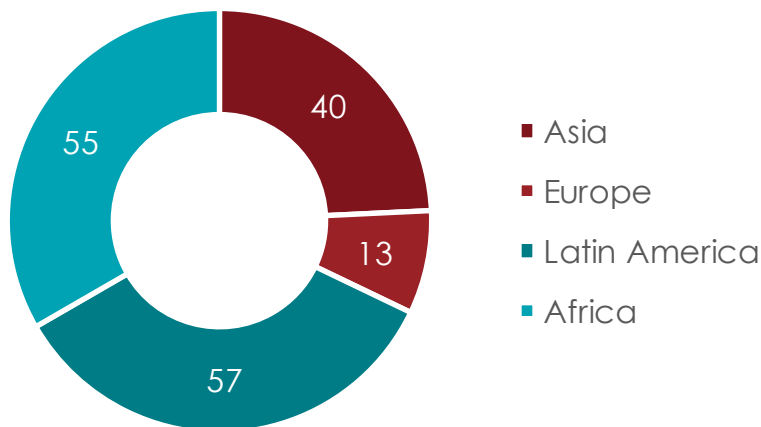
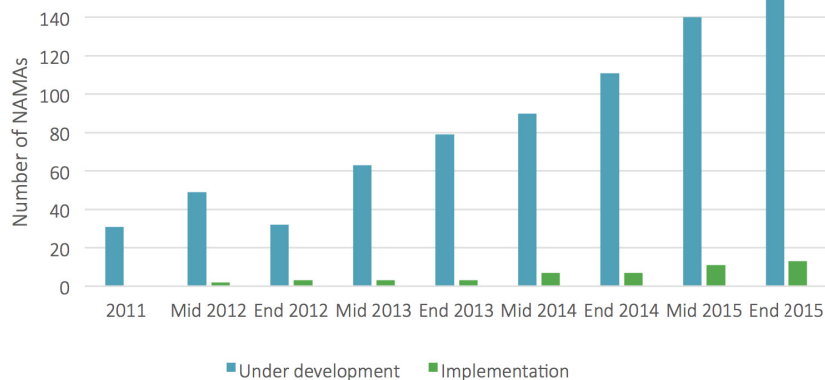
Enhanced  
policies

Domestic  
Carbon Market

Incentives  
system

...

# Currently 165 NAMAs are proposed with a concentration on Latin America and Africa ...

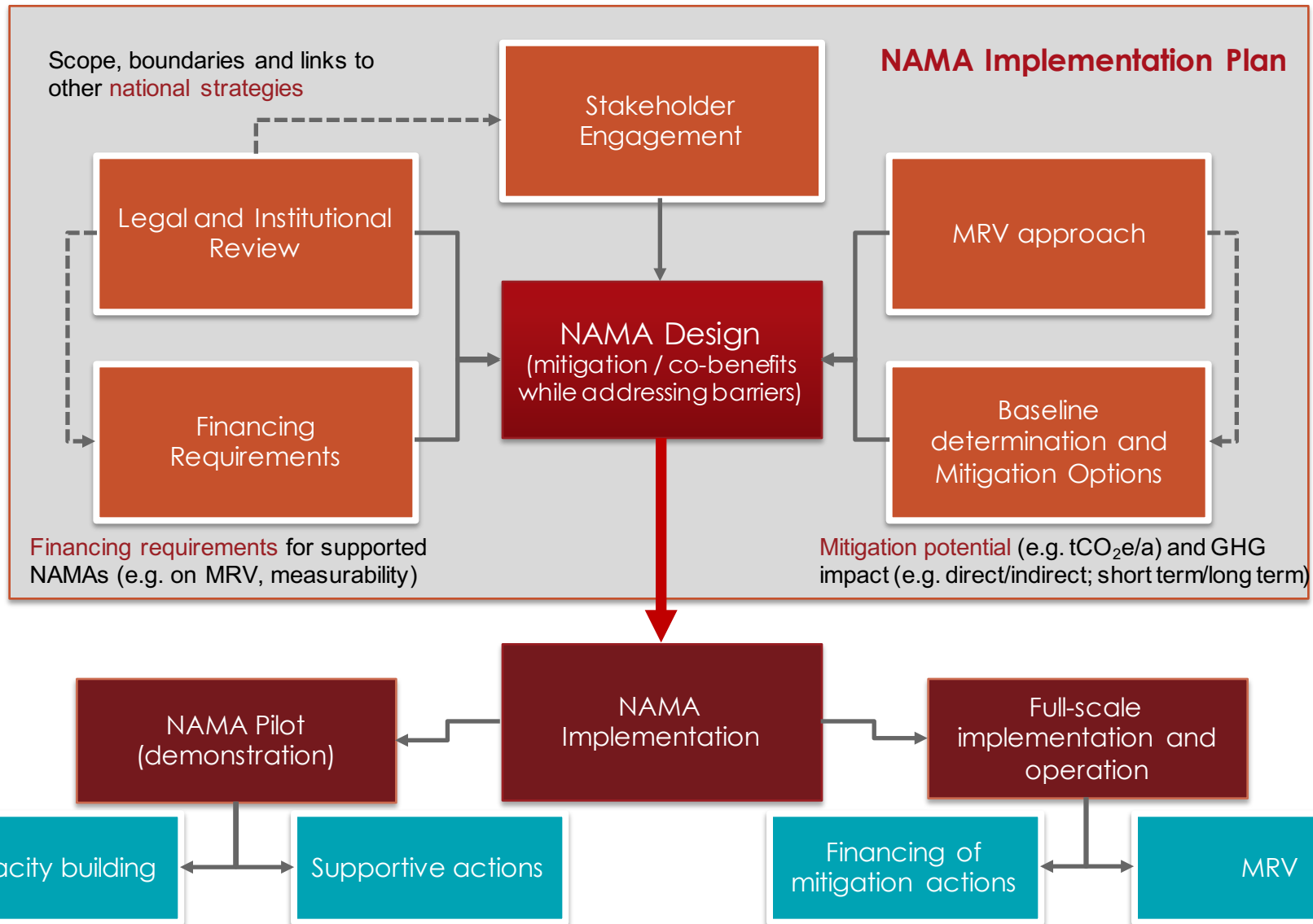


Region	NAMA title	Country	Sector	Financing received (USD)*	Finance Sources
Africa	Biomass Energy NAMA	Burkina Faso*	Energy	14.7 mln	NAMA Facility
	Tunisian Solar Plan	Tunisia*	Energy	3.6 mln	Global Environment Fund (GEF)
Asia	Low-carbon end-use sectors in Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan*	Buildings, Transport, Energy	0.1 mln	GEF, SOCAR, EU, National Government
	NAMA for Low-carbon Urban Development in Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan*	Transport	71.3 mln	Government of Kazakhstan, UNDP, GEF, EDB, private sector
	Adaptive Sustainable Forest Management in Borjomi-Bakuriani Forest District	Georgia	Forestry	2 mln	Austria
	Sustainable Urban Transport Initiative	Indonesia	Transport	14 mln	NAMA Facility
	Tajikistan Forestry NAMA	Tajikistan*	Forestry	14 mln	NAMA Facility
	Thailand Refrigeration and Air Conditioning NAMA	Thailand*	Energy	16 mln	NAMA Facility
Latin America	Expanding self-supply renewable energy systems in Chile	Chile	Energy	16 mln	NAMA Facility
	Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)	Colombia	Transport	18.5 mln	NAMA Facility
	NAMAs in the Costa Rican coffee sector	Costa Rica	Agriculture	7.6 mln	NAMA Facility
	NAMA for sustainable housing in Mexico	Mexico	Buildings	15 mln	NAMA Facility
	Transport NAMA in Peru	Peru*	Transport	10 mln	NAMA Facility

NAMAs marked with a star (\*) are NAMAs that have entered the implementation phase since the publication of the last Annual NAMA Status Report in December 2014.

Source: Mitigation Moment, 2015, Annual Status Report on Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)

# NAMA elements to be defined...



# Conclusion

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- NAMAs (and GCF projects) contribute to realising the ambition in INDCs
  - Over one-third of submitted INDCs contain reference to NAMAs.
  - Strong emerging link with the potential to bridge the gap between ambition and action
- Challenge lies with countries to increase speed and scale for INDC conversion into action
  - use the momentum to realise mitigation ambitions
- Impact of new market mechanism still unclear
  - Limited buyers to meet NDC; beyond NDC only?
- International support, especially climate finance at scale required, for Paris Agreement implementation and higher ambition





# Many thanks

Please contact us at  
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