

Actions and support before 2020: where are we?

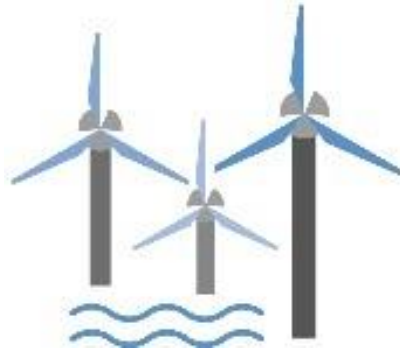
Paving the way for progress under the Paris Agreement



Key messages



Progress



Climate Action



Transformational
Change



Financial Support



Technology Transfer and
Capacity-Building



Transparency

Developed countries are progressing towards their 2020 targets but gaps remain



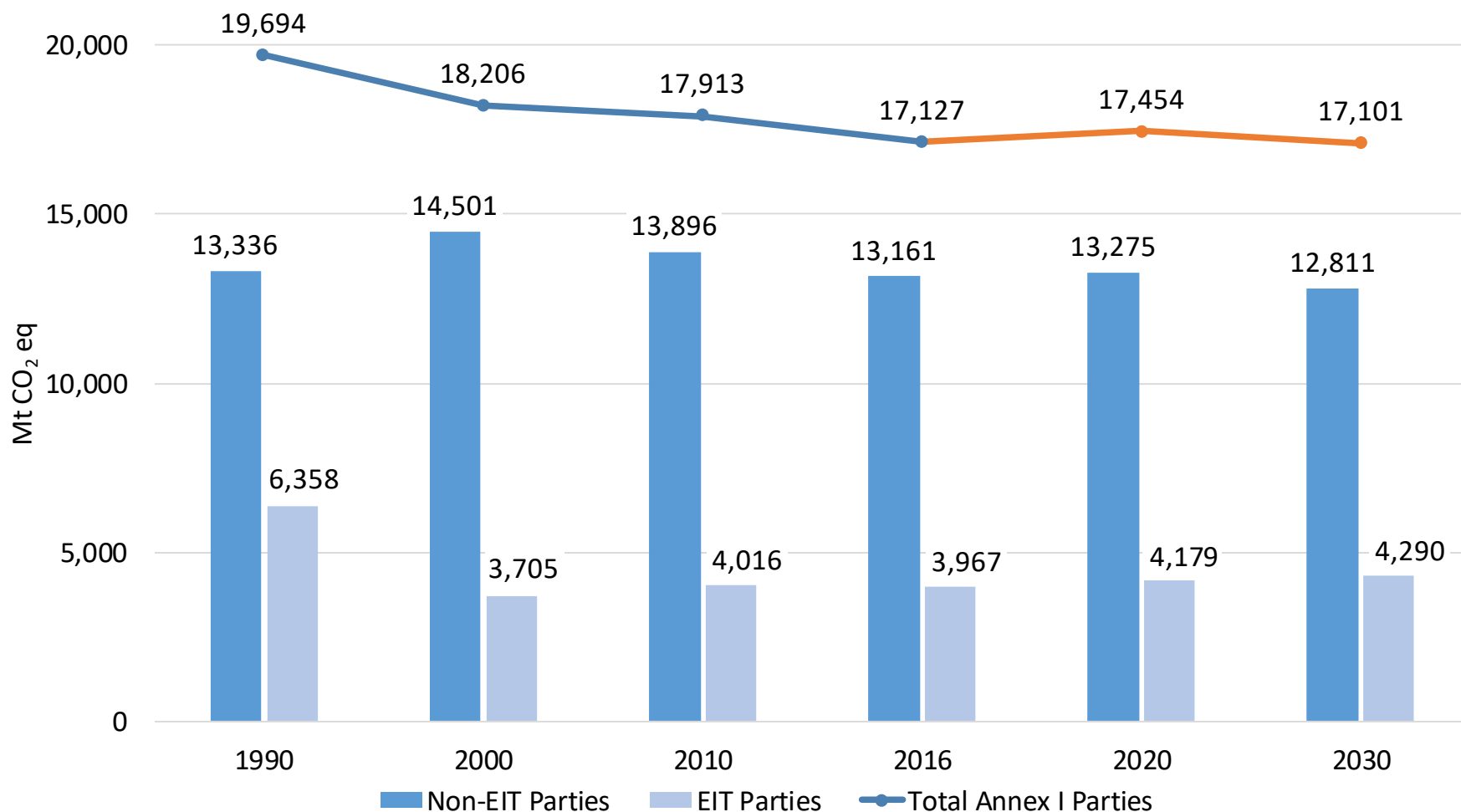
- Between 1990 and 2016, greenhouse gas emissions of developed countries **decreased by 13 per cent**.
- Since 2010, emissions dropped 4.4 per cent, likely due in part to climate actions that **more than offset the impact of economic and population growth**.
- Most individual developed countries have **met and exceeded their 2020 targets**; while some are behind and must make more effort or use market mechanisms.
- The **full implementation of appropriate emission reduction actions and policies** will be an important step towards further progress by 2020 and beyond.
- **Solid legal, institutional and policy frameworks are needed**, and many developed countries have already started strengthening them.



Developed countries are progressing towards their 2020 targets but gaps remain



- Greenhouse gas emissions are projected to level out between 2016 and 2020**, suggesting a need for stronger policies and actions that would set economies on a clear declining emissions pathway.



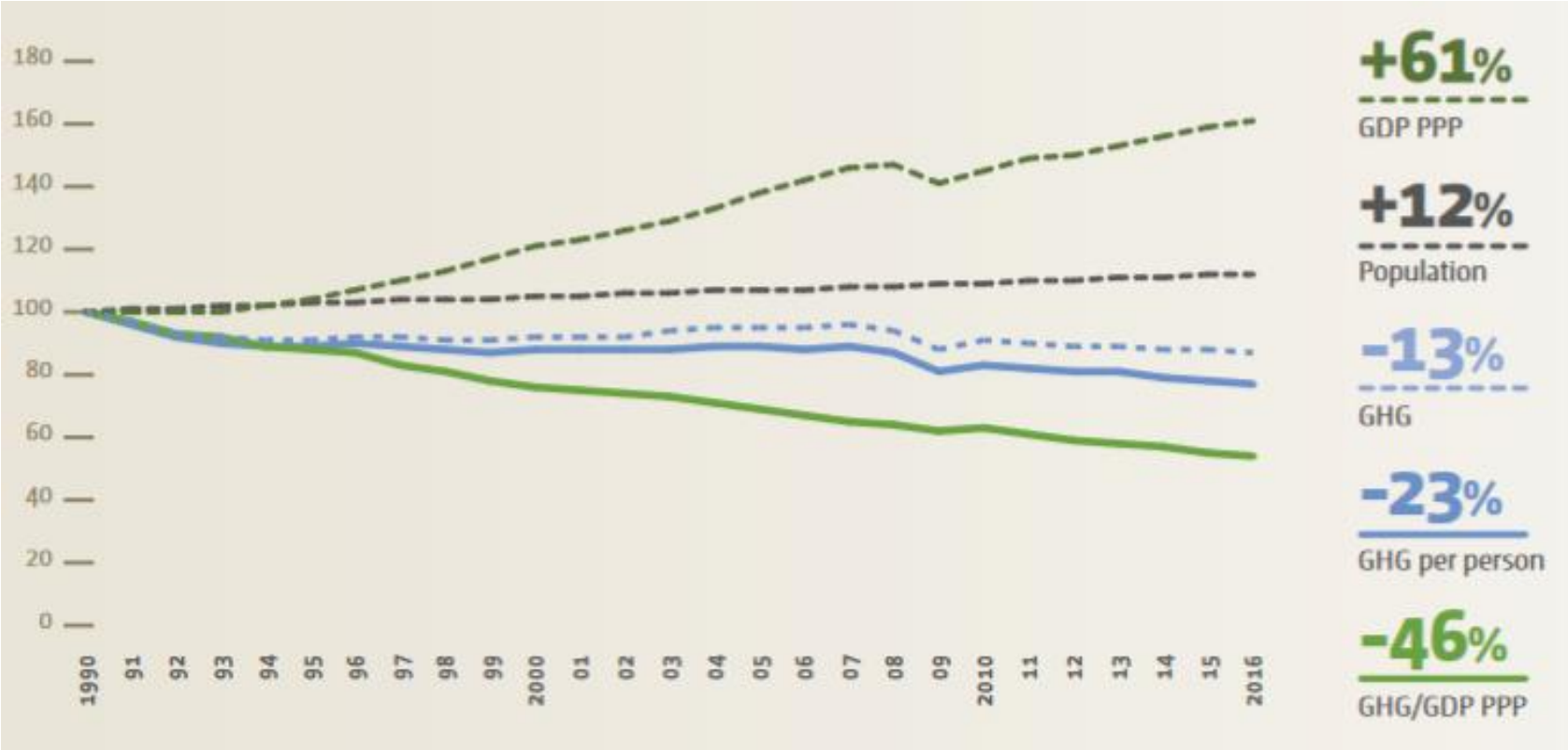
The portfolio of climate actions continues to expand following strong political commitment



- **Climate actions are more and more shaped by the increased ambition** of the midterm (2025/2030) targets communicated under the Paris Agreement.
- **Climate actions and policies are expanding and improving** as countries integrate lessons learned from previous policy cycles.
- Policies that deliver sizeable emission reductions include tendering for renewable energy projects, emissions trading, energy efficiency, carbon and energy taxes and the electrification of heating of buildings and transport.
- This is a positive signal for ambition – not only in the period before 2020, but also for the implementation of **more ambitious national climate contributions under the Paris Agreement.**



Transformational change towards low- and zero-carbon economies is under way but the pace is slow



Transformational change towards low- and zero-carbon economies is under way but the pace is slow



- **Emission reduction targets for 2020 are increasingly seen as a starting point** for policy and action ambition under the Paris Agreement.
- **Some countries are reporting actions and policies aimed at meeting 2030 targets and beyond,** focusing on low- or zero-emission strategies by mid-century.



Lessons learnt on implementation of Policies and Measures

Questions and Answers from the floor



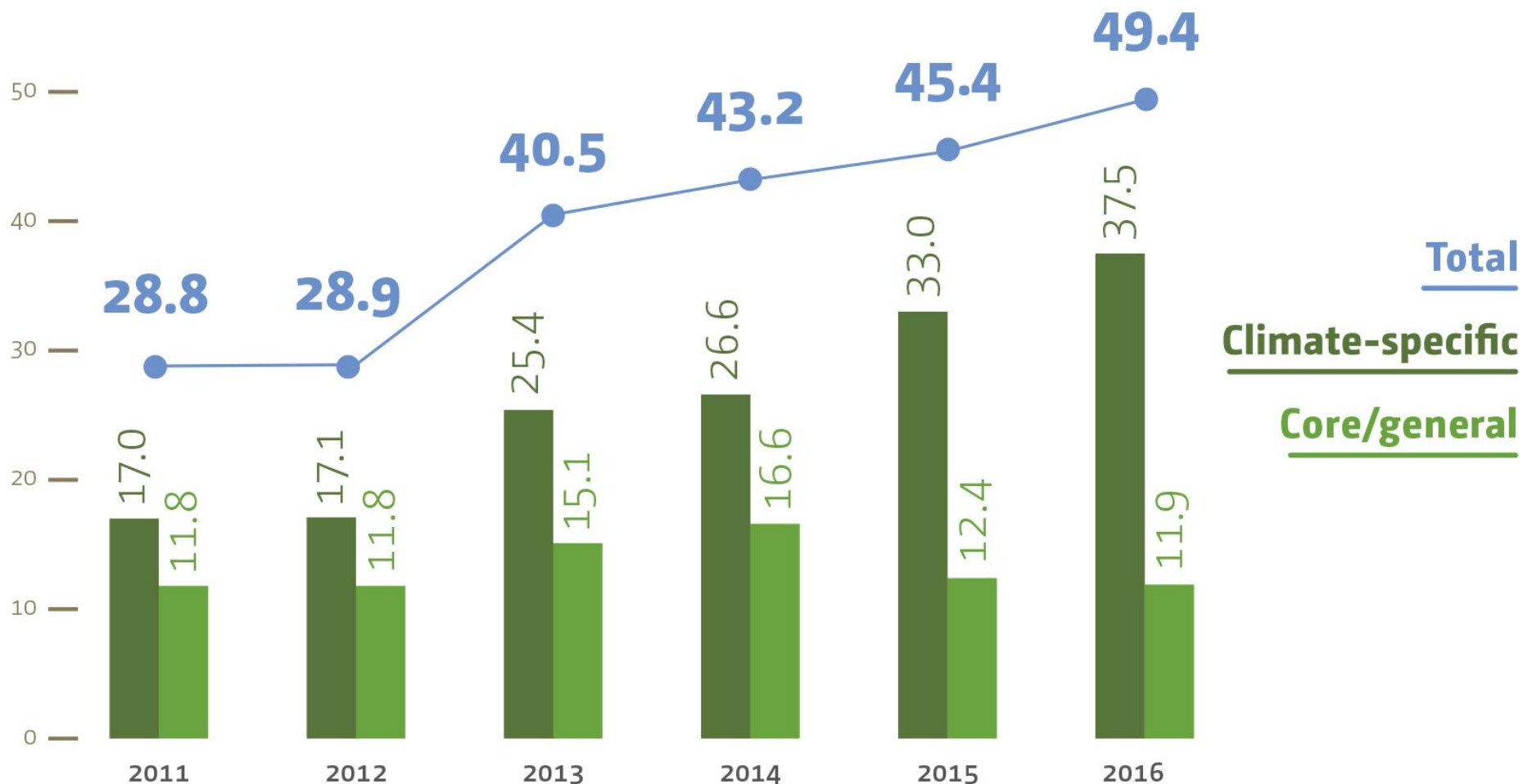
Increasing levels of financial support could provide an incentive for a shift towards a low-emission and climate-resilient development pathway



- To boost developing countries' actions, developed countries provide financial, technology and capacity-building support.
- **Financial support by developed countries reached 49.4 billion US dollars in 2016.**
- **This financial support increased by 13%** between the 2013/2014 and the 2015/2016 reporting periods.



Financial contributions reported by developed countries for 2011 – 2016 in billions of US dollars



Technology transfer and capacity-building support is beginning to lay the foundation for developing countries' climate action beyond 2020



- Most of the **technology transfer** is aimed at **climate mitigation**, while **adaptation activities** are the main focus of **capacity-building** support in developing countries.
- The **Paris Agreement** has led to a **stronger international focus** on technology transfer and capacity-building for climate action.
- **This includes providing the institutional and system-wide support** required for developing countries to establish the frameworks and policies for the implementation of their climate actions in the period after 2020.
- As well as developing a transparency system for assessing the effectiveness of those actions.





- The **National Determined Contributions Partnership** supports 36 countries to build in-country capacity for climate actions.
- The **Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)** provides funding to enhance transparency requirements under Paris Agreement. As at June 14, 2018, 41 projects, amounting to USD 53.2 million, were approved under the CBIT Trust Fund, including 39 national projects in Africa, Asia, Eastern and Central Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean, and 2 global projects.

CDM project, Cape Town, South Africa



Lessons learnt on providing support to developing countries

Questions and Answers from the floor



Thank you



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