

COP21 and the Role of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

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Four pillars that define COP21 (1)

- The **new climate agreement** to inspire nations towards progressive efforts and transformation of global economy
 - a) Articulate a long-terms vision
 - b) Informed by science, collectively take stock of progress to the ultimate objective and
 - c) Adjust contributions upwards over time, role of finance and other forms of co-operation
- **INDCs** or national plans to define national goals, programmes and policies
 - a) Recognize the first set of INDCs which set a floor not a ceiling of ambition
 - b) INDCs to be regularly improved upon over time in a measurable and transparent manner based on science



Four pillars that define COP21 (2)

- **Climate finance** to ensure shifts in and scale of investments that are necessary to accelerate global transformation
 - a) Clarity on finance and pathway to USD 100 billion,
 - b) Report by the GCF and SCF biennial assessment of financial flows and MRV of finance
 - c) Concrete package for LDCs and SIDS
- **Action agenda** to showcase the groundswell of action by Parties, subnational authorities, private sector and civil society to encourage greater ambition
 - a) Actions by Parties that are scalable and replicable, role of support
 - b) Recognizing and catalysing actions by non-state actors



3. Technical Expert Meetings – June 2015

Thematic Areas

Objectives

Renewable energy

- Distributed generation
- Utility-scale supply

Share experiences, lessons and good practices to inspire action

Discuss effective means of support to address finance, technology and capacity building needs

Energy efficiency in urban environments

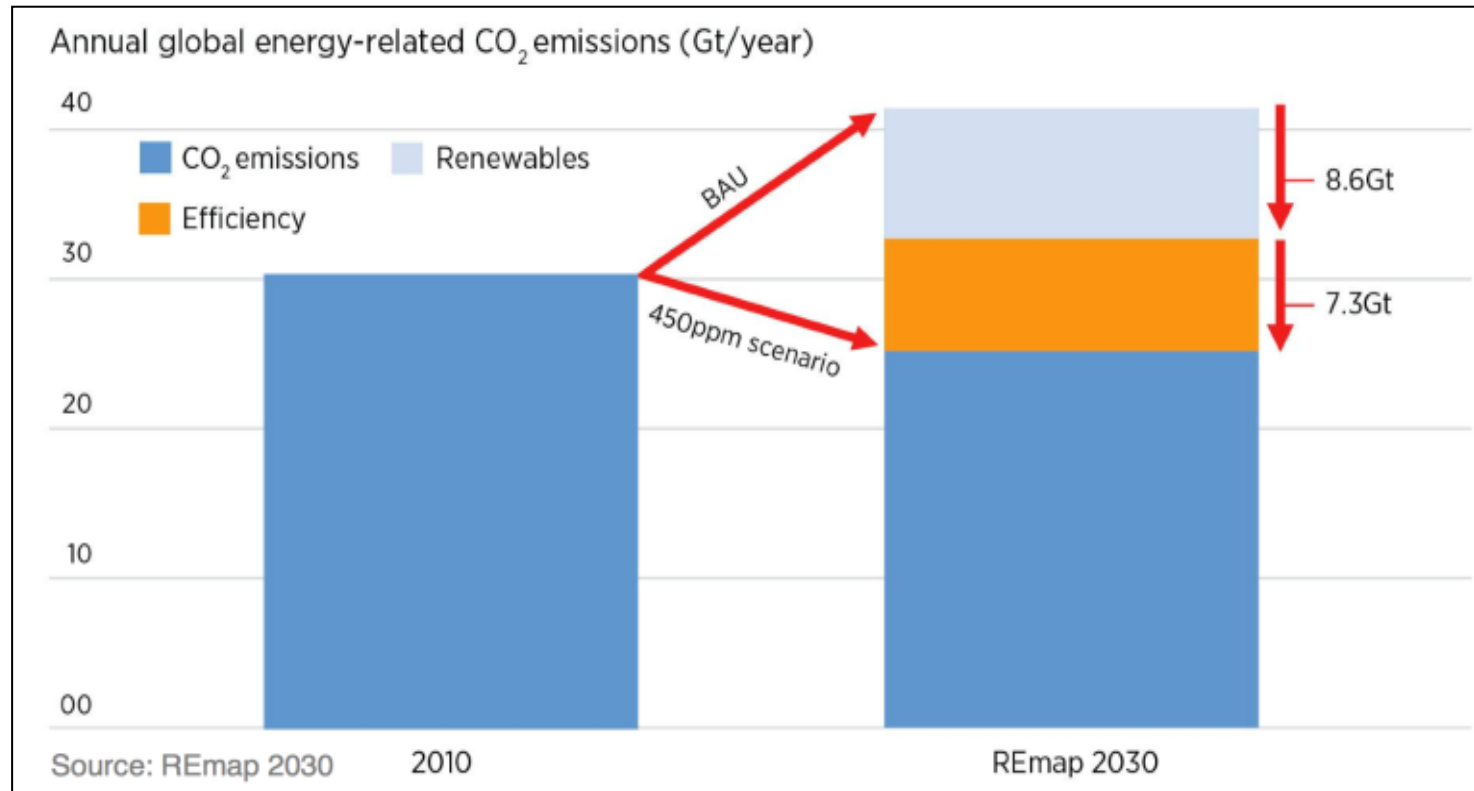
- Buildings
- Lighting
- Transportation
- District energy

Discuss next steps to advance action and achieve concrete and practical results on the ground



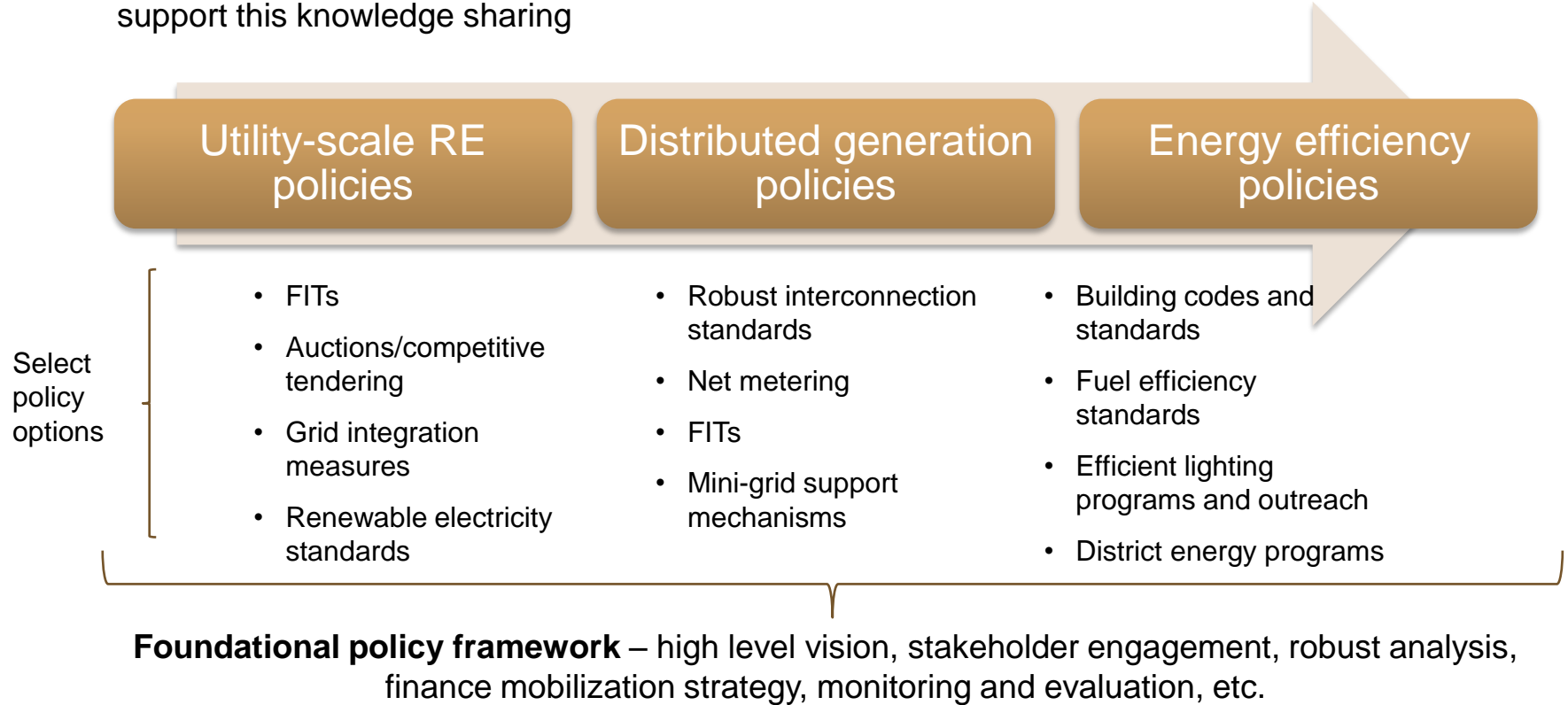
4. Our collective climate vision is achievable

Renewable energy and energy efficiency actions combined could reduce global CO₂ emissions by 8.6 Gt and 7.3 Gt respectively by 2030



5. And we are learning from each other to support improved policies

- Building on lessons and experiences around the world, key policies and enabling practices are being adapted to support RE and EE scale up in the context of unique country circumstances
- The technical paper presents policy options, enabling practices and country cases to further support this knowledge sharing



6. Multilateral cooperation is enhancing and catalyzing RE and EE action



Cross-cutting

- ICLEI
- SE4All
- IEA
- Clean Energy Ministerial
- C40
- We Mean Business (WMB) Coalition



Renewable energy

- IRENA
- REN21
- 100% Renewable Energy Cities and Regions Network
- REEEP
- Greening the Grid



Energy efficiency

- UN Climate Summit EE Accelerators
- IPEEC
- Global Partnership on Appliances and Equipment
- GFEI
- En.lighten

7. We can take action now

Mandate for action was provided through decision 1.CP20 and key next steps could include:

- Supporting workable and scalable policy and technology solutions coupled with the regular high-level engagement to galvanise the pre-2020 multi-stakeholder climate agenda
- Enhancing workstream 2 architecture through building links with the implementation arm of the Convention and mobilising means of support
- Improving the technical examination process through:
 - Engaging **institutions established under the Convention** to advance work on enhancing mitigation ambition and improve access to means of implementation
 - Designing **permanent institutional solutions** to govern the process and **appointing co-champions** to lead high-level engagement on implementation of policy options and actions and to identify viable solutions for support
 - Considering a **regionally-focused technical examination process**
 - Generating **outputs that are more visible, dynamic and easily accessible for Parties and all stakeholders** involved in the broader implementation agenda (e.g., an online menu of policy options that were examined through the technical process)



INDCs: key statistics and weekly progress

- September week was a turning point that made a difference for INDCs submissions
- Number of countries submitting INDCs as of 1 October:
 - a) 147 Parties (119 INDCs considered, plus the 1 for 28 EU28 states)
 - b) Participation: 75% of the Convention Parties
 - c) Coverage: 86% of the global emissions, all gases and sectors
 - d) All major economies are covered
- More than 100 submission of adaptation component



INDCs: trends

- INDCs bring emissions significantly below the reference scenario in 2030 (from 60.3 Gt to 56.7 Gt (plus 2Gt from conditional component))
- Trajectories are well above the emission levels on 2030 that are consistent with limiting global warming to below 2C (around 41.5 Gt)
- Significant new momentum manifested through INDCs compared to the pledges submitted for the pre 2020 period, recognition of 2 degree goal as a benchmark and commitment to attain to it
 - a) Higher participation and ambition, and determination for strong action
 - b) Wider coverage of sectors and emissions, move away from projects
 - c) Better clarity and completeness of accompanying information
 - d) Better and more robust national structures for climate policy making
 - e) Improved national capabilities but also to the need to further strengthen them through provision of support to developing countries
 - f) Increased interest in international co-operation and relevant mechanisms in terms of technology, finance and use economic instruments



Thank you for your attention

