

The Paris Agreement's Ambition Mechanism – review processes and the global stocktake

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- ❖ Milestones under the UNFCCC process
- ❖ Climate change and biodiversity
- ❖ The Paris Agreement
 - Landscape and interrelationships
 - Purpose and long-term goals
 - Review mechanism/Global stocktake
- ❖ Closing remarks

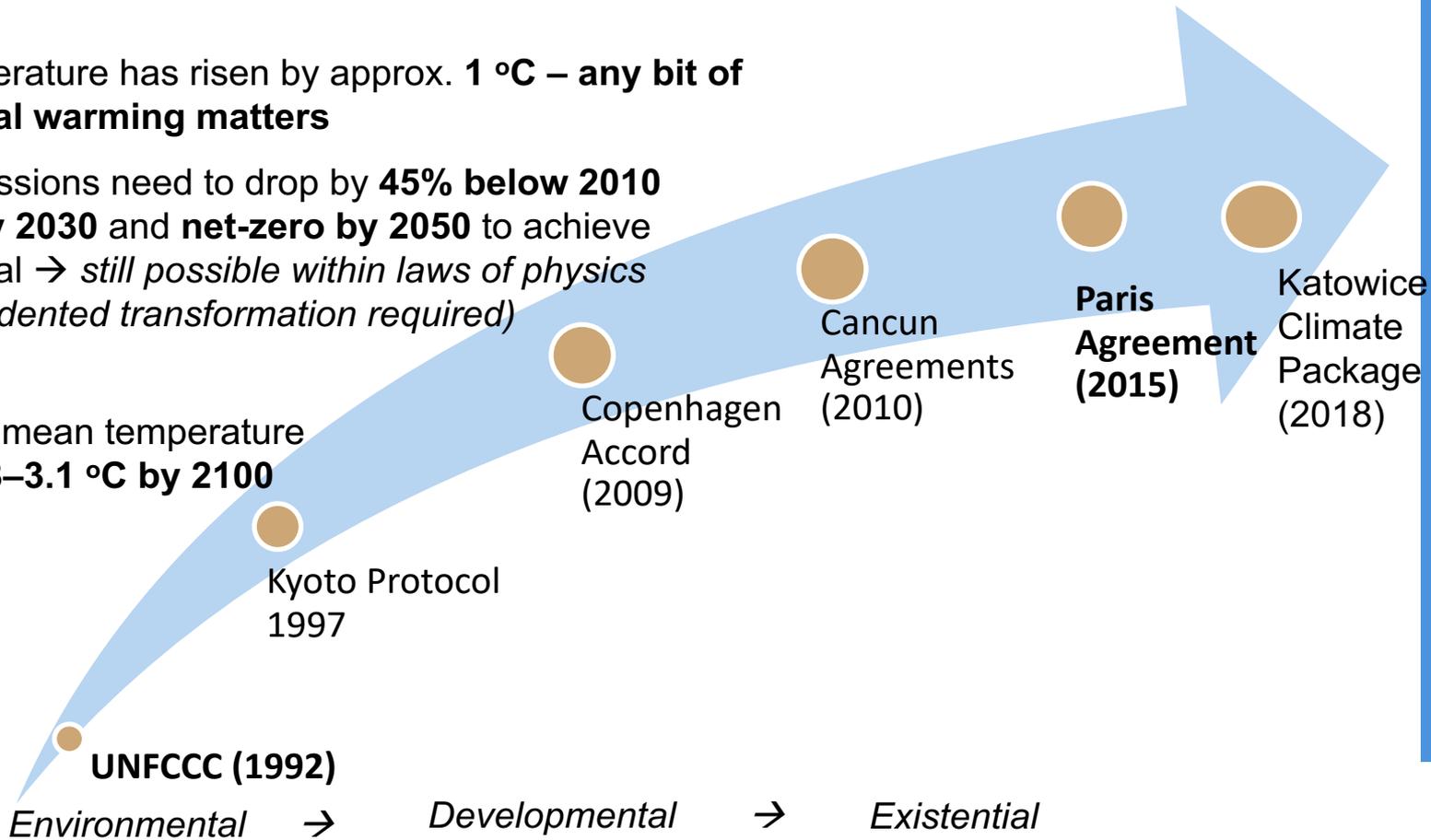
The multilateral process | Timeline and milestones

IPCC Assessments:

- ❖ AR5: we are “not on track to stay below 2 °C”
- ❖ SR 1.5:
 - Av. temperature has risen by approx. **1 °C – any bit of additional warming matters**
 - CO2 emissions need to drop by **45% below 2010 levels by 2030** and **net-zero by 2050** to achieve **1.5°C goal** → *still possible within laws of physics (unprecedented transformation required)*

(I)NDCs:

- ❖ Median global mean temperature increase of **2.8–3.1 °C by 2100**



Climate change and biodiversity

Protects biodiversity and supports healthy ecosystems

Climate-resilient world

...an urgent need for addressing climate change to curb biodiversity decline → some land-use related mitigation measures could unintentionally exacerbate biodiversity decline (IPCC and IPBES)

World with rich biodiversity

Crucial to redouble efforts to decouple positive climate action from negative impacts elsewhere

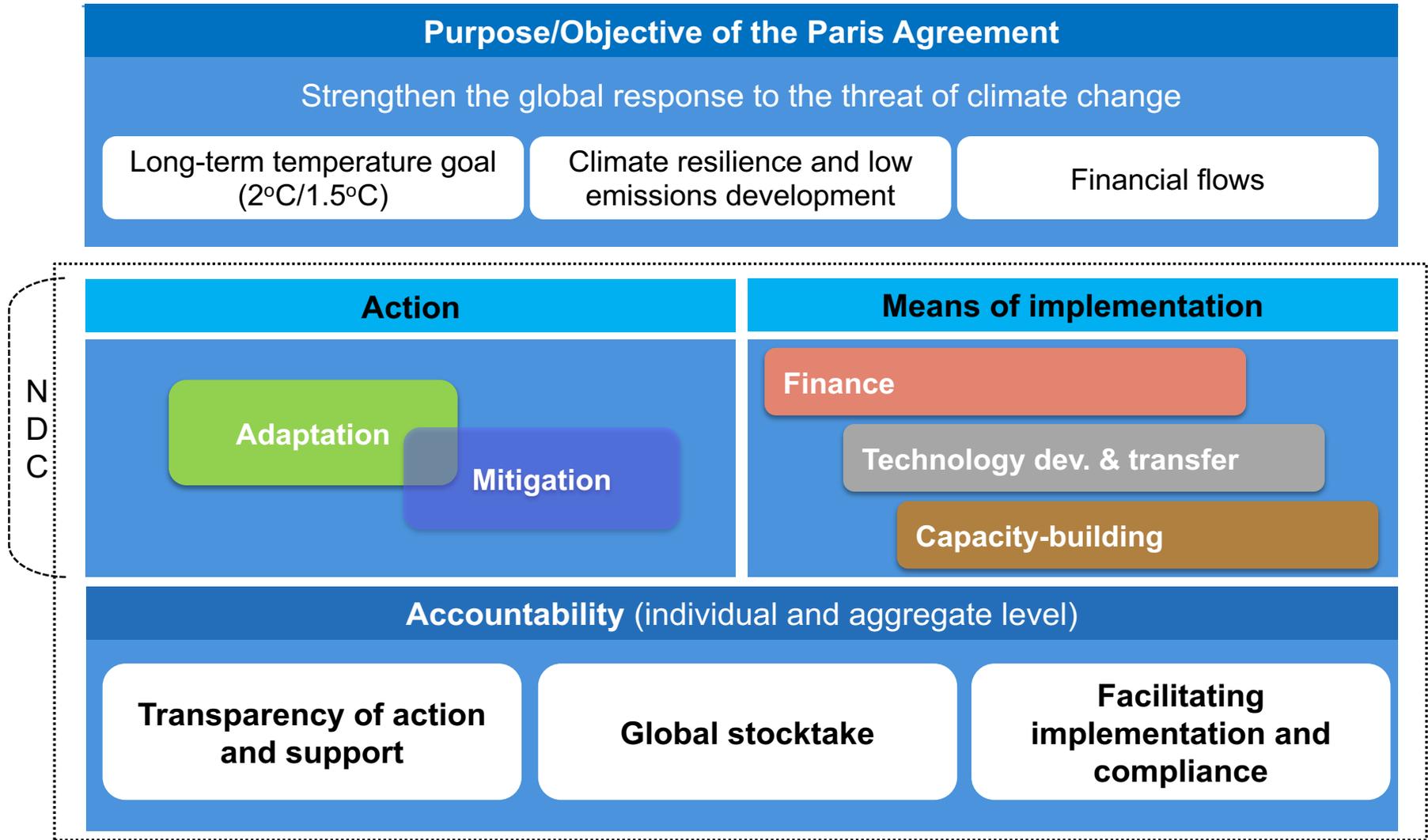
Protects communities from the adverse impacts of climate change, retains ecosystem services for humans and provides a negative emissions service

The Paris Agreement notes the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems and the protection of biodiversity

October 2018: Workshop to bring together biodiversity and climate science for coherent policy – CBD/IPCC/IPBES/UNFCCC

May 2020: Joint IPCC-IPBES workshop to address **synergies and trade-offs between biodiversity protection and climate change mitigation and adaptation**

The Paris Agreement | Landscape



- Non-Party Stakeholders play a greater role in new landscape:
 - Global climate action agenda: Platform to galvanize action by non-state actors
 - Indigenous people

The Paris Agreement | Article 2 | Purpose + long-term goals of the Agreement

(a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;

(b) 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; and

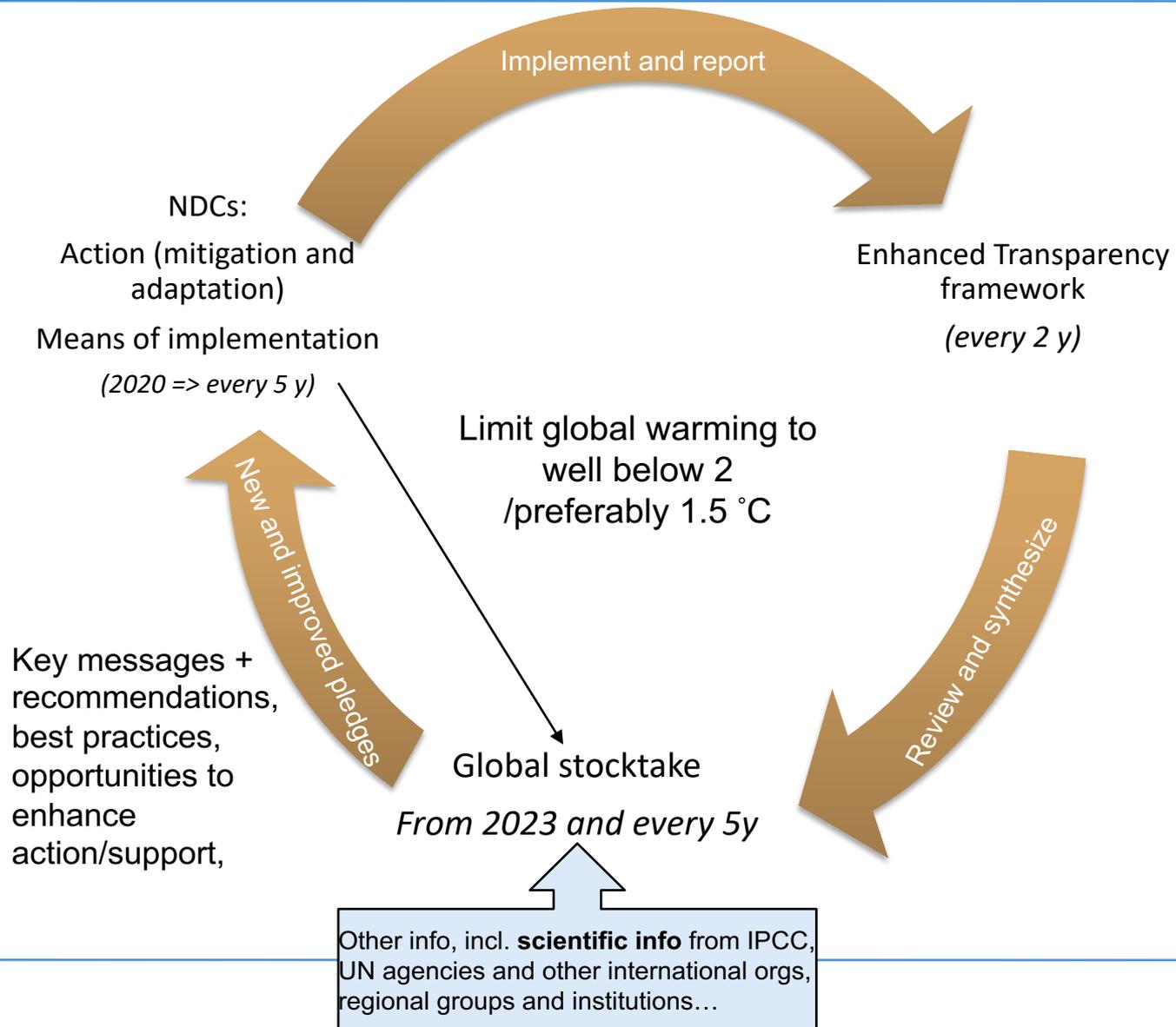
(c) Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

Additional mitigation and adaptation long-term goals exist in Articles 4.1 and 7.1 respectively

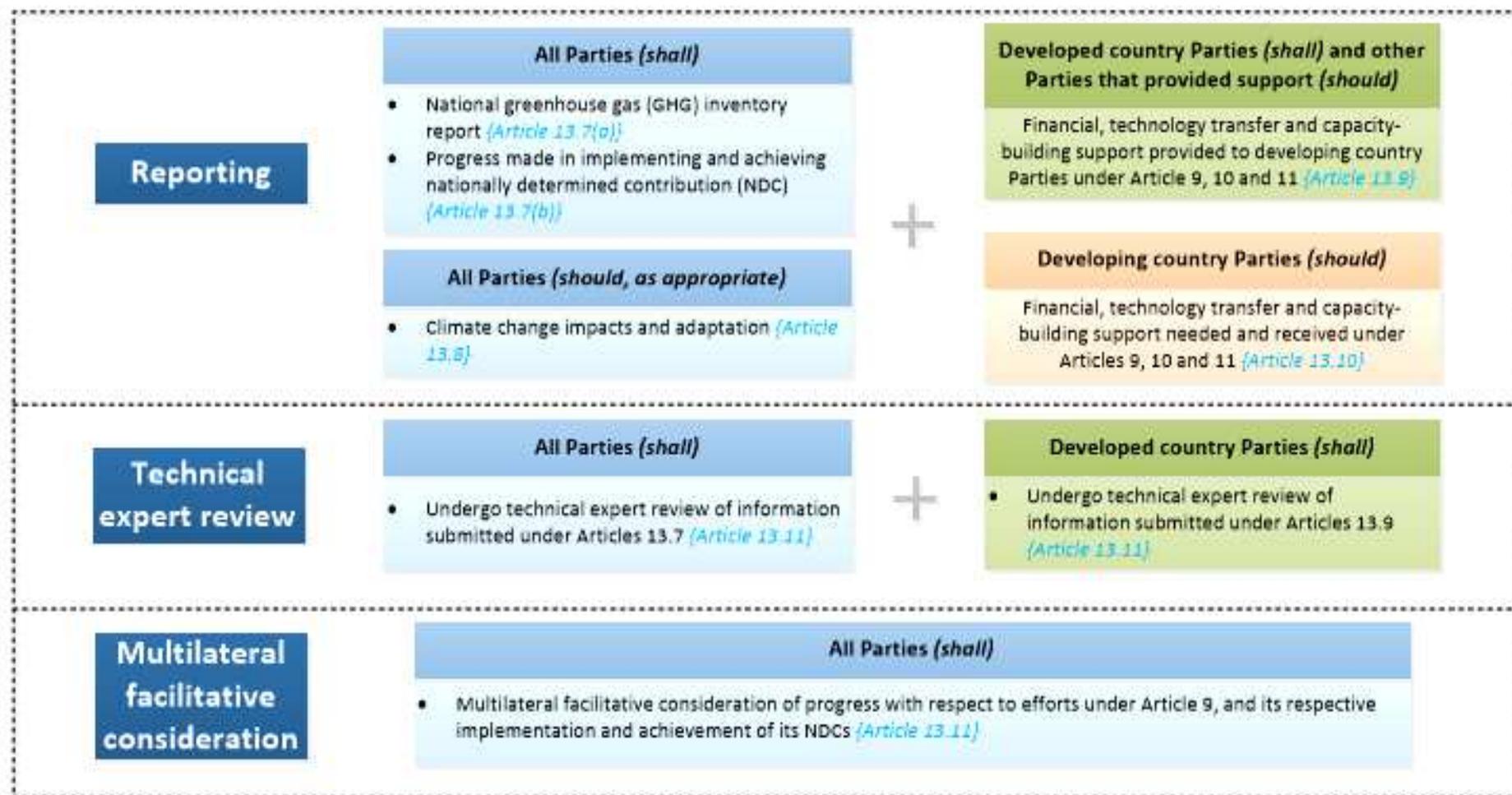


The Paris Agreement | Interrelationship

Ambition mechanism



Paris Agreement | Article 13 | Enhanced Transparency Framework of action and support



* The transparency framework shall provide flexibility in the implementation of the provisions of this Article to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities *{Article 13.2}*;

* The transparency framework shall recognize the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States *{Article 13.3}*.



What is new?

- Centralized review, in-country review, desk review or simplified review **for all**
- **One** set of modalities, procedures and guidelines applicable to all Parties with flexibility to those developing countries that need it in the light of their capacities
- Need to (extent possible) identify, regularly update, and report on areas for improvement → **continuous improvement**
- Provisions/requirements - mostly mandatory (“shall”)
- Stronger link between reporting, Review of progress and the compliance mechanism

Some benefits: Provides clarity and builds trust/transparency (basis for progress); reduces uncertainty/accuracy over time; identify issues to address/learning opportunities (adequacy of support provided); identify good practices, ...



Conducted by the CMA (PA Governing Body)

SB Chairs (guiding questions, learning-by-doing)

Assisted by the SBs through a Joint Contact Group
Technical dialogue (round tables, workshops,...)
GST Co-Facilitators (dev'd & dev'g)

High-level committee:
CMA Presidencies and
SB Chairs

CMA session

CMA session

CMA session

SB session

SB Session

Information collection and preparation

Technical Assessment (In-session activities only)
JCG meetings and **three/two** meetings of the Tech.
Dialogue (TA) – can use round tables, workshops...

SYR

High-level
events
(GST-CO)
1st GST
Ends

Output

Identify **opportunities for and challenges**

- in enhancing action and support, as well as possible measures and good practices; and
- international cooperation and related good practices

Summarize **key political messages**, including recommendations arising from the HL events for strengthening action and enhancing support

Be referenced in a decision for consideration and adoption by the CMA and/or a declaration

Depending on the timing of IPCC reports

Some actors:

- UNFCCC Expert bodies and forums, supported by the secretariat
- IPCC
- UN Agencies and other international organizations
- Regional groups and institutions
- NPS and other UNFCCC observers



Prepare synthesis reports and participate in the dialogues



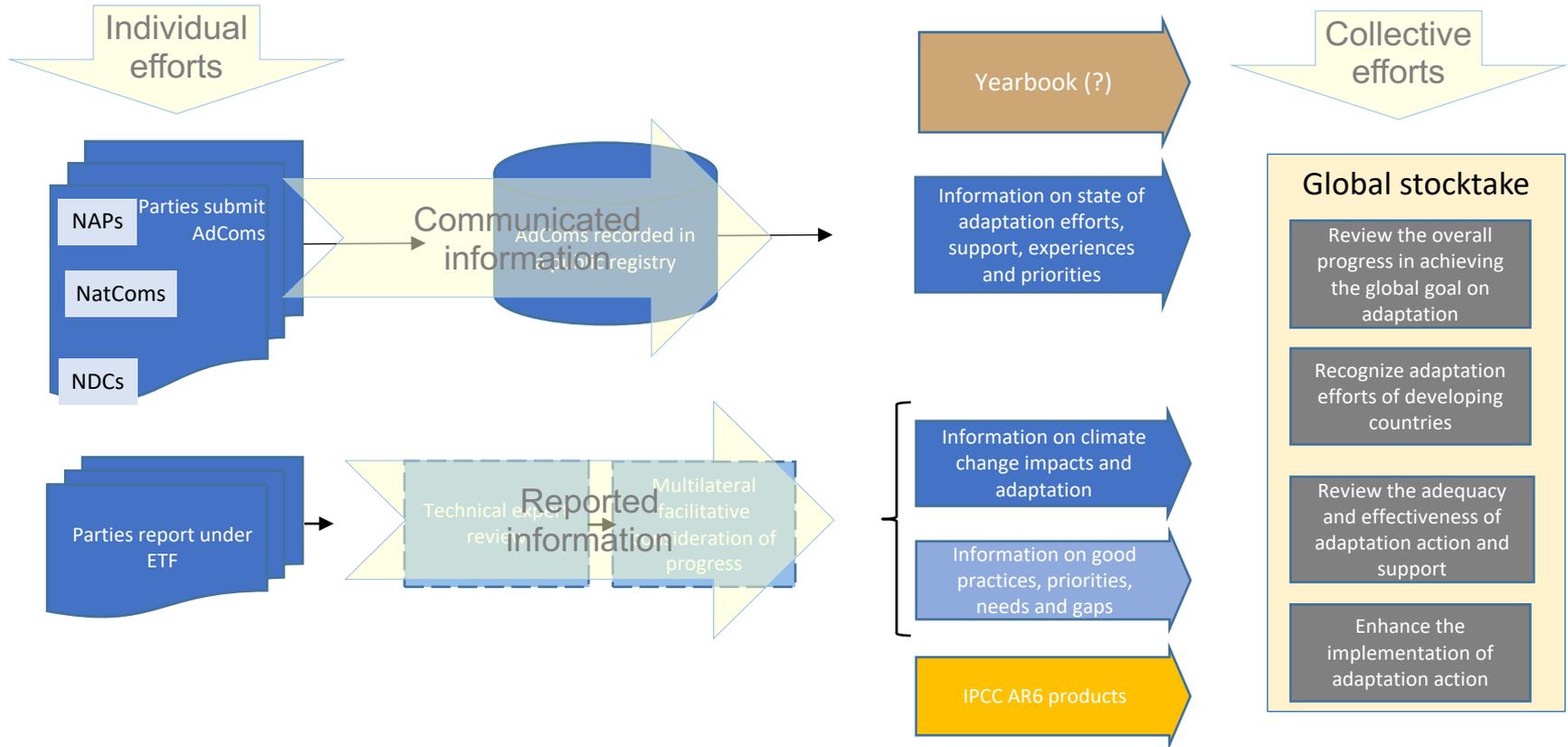
- (a)** Reports and communications from Parties, in particular those submitted under the Paris Agreement and the Convention
- (b)** The latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- (c)** Reports of the subsidiary bodies
- (d)** Reports from relevant constituted bodies and forums and other institutional arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement and/or the Convention
- (e)** The synthesis reports by the secretariat
- (f)** Relevant reports from **United Nations agencies** and other international organizations, that should be supportive of the UNFCCC process
- (g)** Voluntary submissions from Parties, including on inputs to inform equity consideration under the global stocktake;
- (h)** Relevant reports from regional groups and institutions;
- (i)** Submissions from non-Party stakeholders and UNFCCC observer organizations



Paris Agreement | Article 15 | Facilitative and Compliance Committee

- ❖ **Expert-based and facilitative in nature**, be transparent, non-adversarial and non-punitive – Pay attention to national capabilities and circumstances of Parties.
- ❖ **Neither an enforcement or dispute settlement mechanism, no penalties/ sanctions**, and shall **respect national sovereignty**.
- ❖ Consider a Party's own submissions on implementation of or compliance with the provisions of the PA.
- ❖ **Measures: engage** in a dialogue w Party, **Assist** Party, **Recommend** to Party, Issue findings of fact in rel. to matter.
- ❖ May identify issues of **a systemic nature** w.r.t. the implementation of and compliance of the PA faced by a number of Parties and bring to the attention of the CMA → CMA can also trigger.
- ❖ May seek expert advice, information from processes, bodies, arrangements and forums under or serving the Paris Agreement.

Paris Agreement | Article 7 | Adaptation



Legend

- Information from Parties
- GST functions on adaptation
- Information on science
- Information from NPS



In closing...

- ❖ The current landscape is based on pledge-and-review
 - ❖ It is a hybrid of bottom up (NDCs) and top-down (long-terms goals)
 - ❖ It aims to:
 - Identify and showcase **opportunities, possible measures and good practices**
 - **Identify challenges in implementation and make recommendations**
 - Continuously **enhance action and support** over time
 - Continuously **enhance international cooperation** for climate action
 - ❖ Reviews are carried out NOT to punish but to assist/facilitate → progress is assessed collectively
 - ❖ National capabilities and circumstances are central to all interactions with Parties – flexibility for SIDS and LDCs
 - ❖ Relies on the best available science:
 - Integrated science (biodiversity + CC) to policy makers will lead to coherent policies → more consistent and compatible efforts by IPCC and IPBES
 - Follow “**science driving policy**” and “**policy driving science**” approach
 - ❖ CBD could contribute to the global stocktake → cross fertilization
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Thank you

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