Achieving SDGs by 2030: Importance of Climate Change Regime under the Paris Agreement

UNOSD Training Workshop

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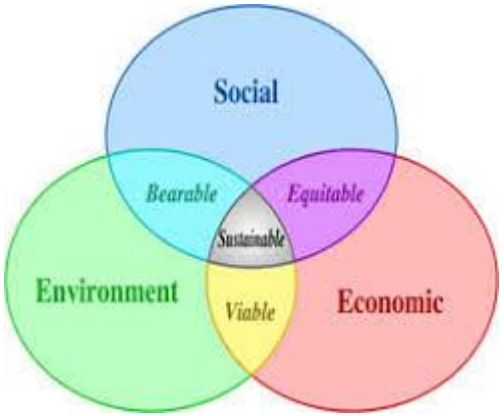
Sustainable Development



- Our Common Future by Brundtland Report
- Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Sustainable Development Goals

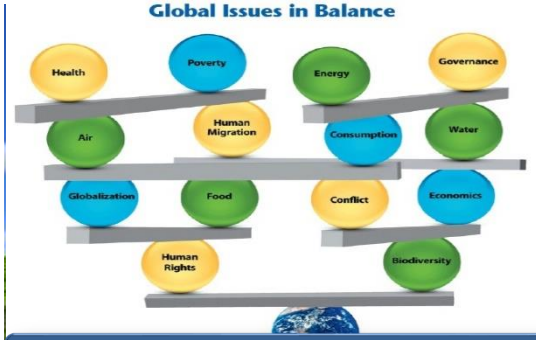
Rebalancing and integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development

- Adopted on January 1, 2016
- Built on the success of MDGs & aims to go further to end all forms of poverty by building economic growth and addressing a range of social needs while tackling climate change and environment
- SDGs are for “all”
- SDGs are about implementations

SDG AGENDA PRINCIPLES

UNIVERSALITY

- **Implies that goals and targets are relevant to all governments and actors:** integration
- Universality does not mean uniformity. It implies differentiation (What can each country contribute? – CBDR principle)



INTEGRATION

- **Policy integration means balancing all three SD dimensions:** social, economic growth and environmental protection
- An integrated approach implies managing trade-offs and maximizing synergies across targets

'NO ONE LEFT BEHIND'

- **The principle of 'no one left behind'** advocates countries to go beyond averages.
- The SDGs should benefit all – eradicating poverty and reducing inequalities.
- Promotion and use of disaggregated data is key

The SDGs are different from previous global goals

Global

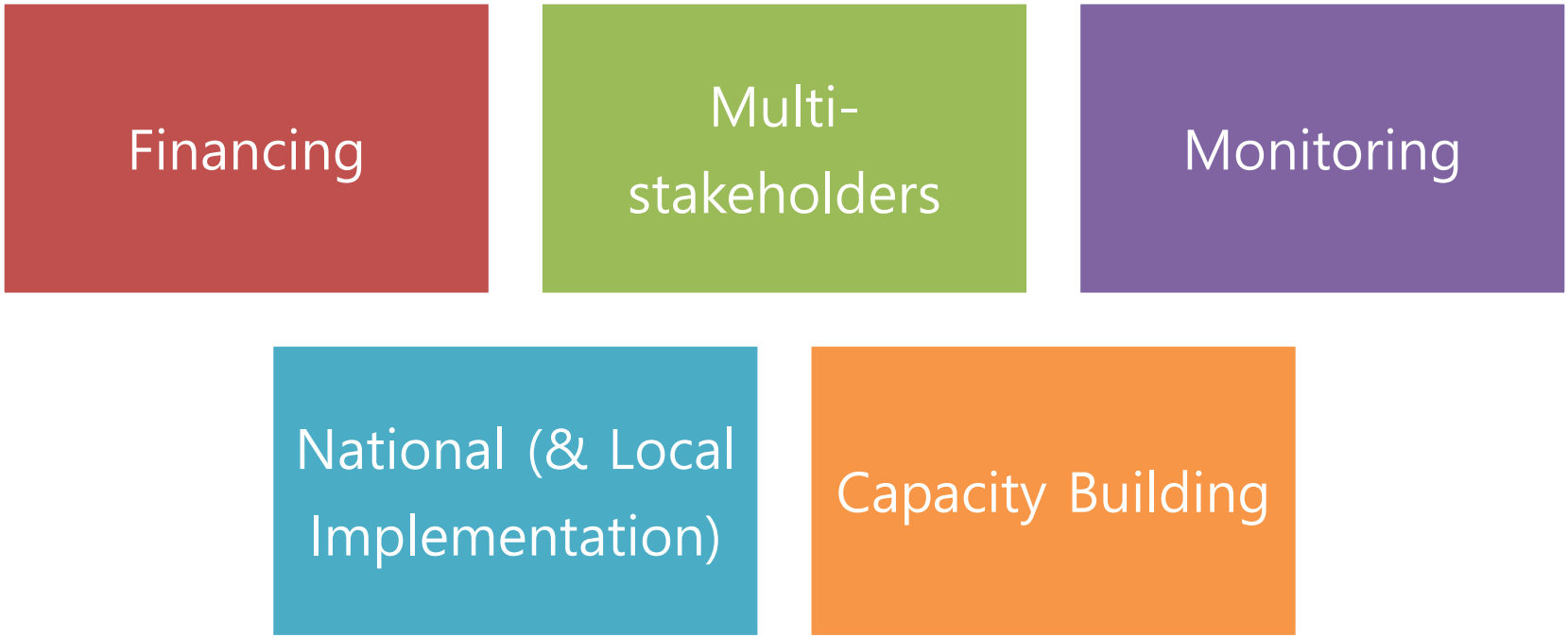
Comprehensive

UNDP
Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

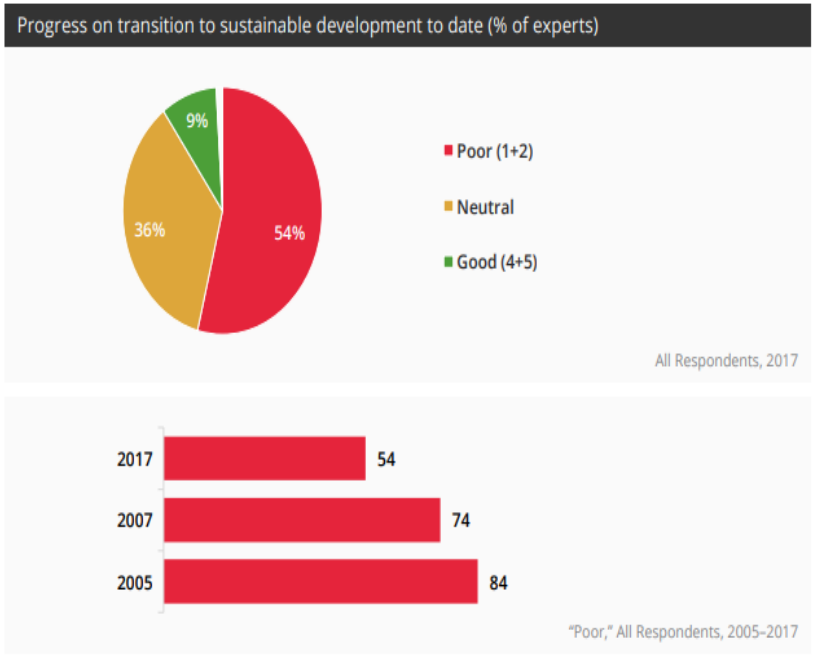
Implementation and Measurement Focused

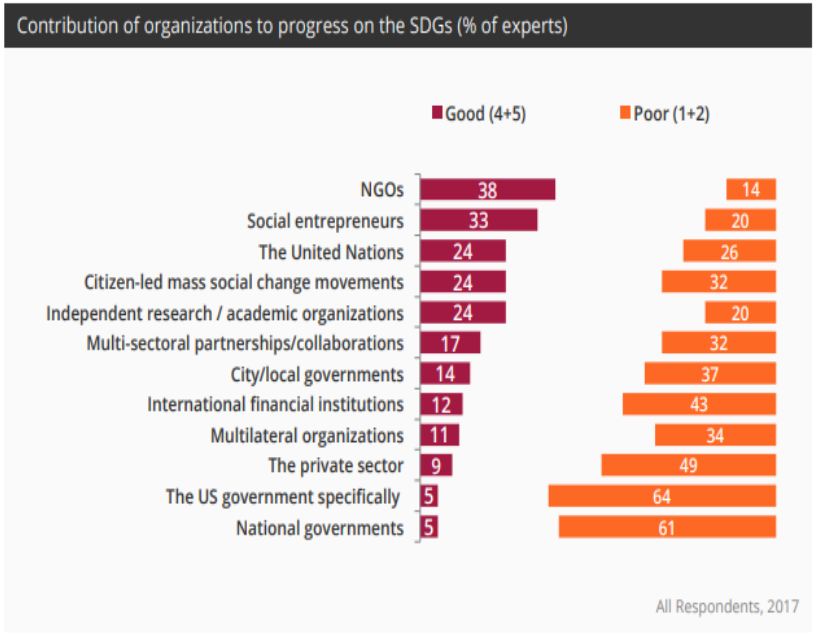
Combatting Climate Change

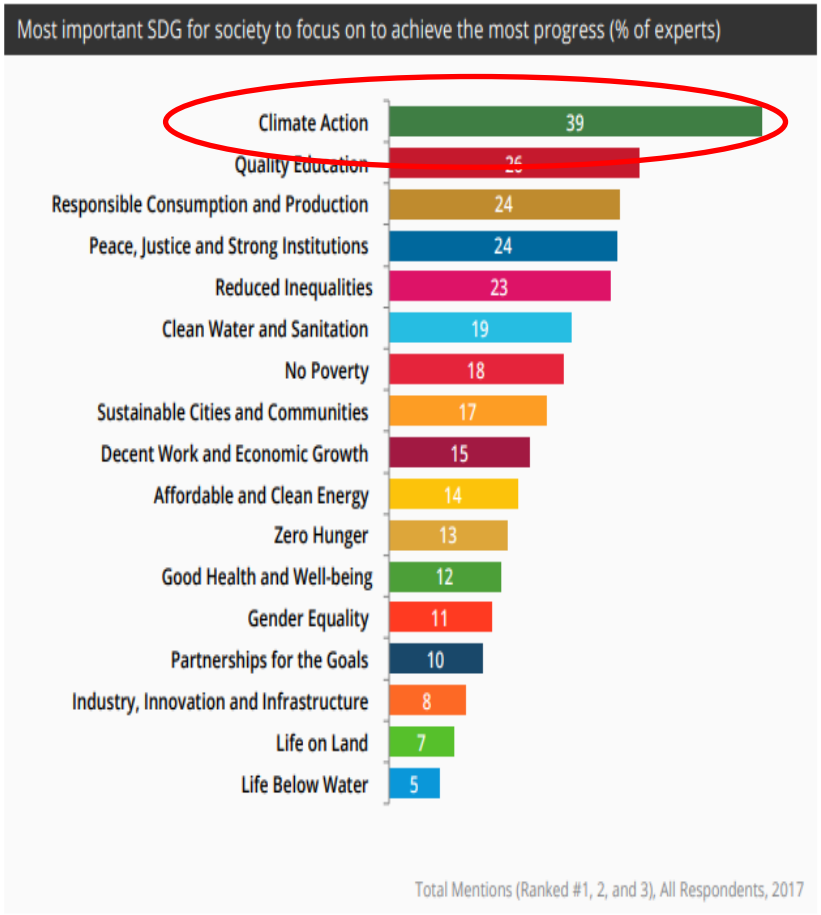
Elements for Effective Implementation of SDGs



Progress of Implementation






Most important SDG for society to focus on to achieve the most progress (% of experts)
Climate Action 39
Quality Education 25
Responsible Consumption and Production 24
Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions 24
Reduced Inequalities 23
Clean Water and Sanitation 19
No Poverty 18
Sustainable Cities and Communities 17
Decent Work and Economic Growth 15
Affordable and Clean Energy 14
Zero Hunger 13
Good Health and Well-being 12
Gender Equality 11
Partnerships for the Goals 10
Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure 8
Life on Land 7
Life Below Water 5
Total Mentions (Ranked #1, 2, and 3), All Respondents, 2017


Most important SDG for society to focus on to achieve the most progress (% of experts)
Most Important Goal
2nd Most Important Goal
3rd Most Important Goal
Government* 3[illegible]% Climate Action | 34% Quality Education | 28% Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions
NGO 3[illegible]% Climate Action | 26% Quality Education | 26% Reduced Inequalities
Academic & Research [illegible]% Climate Action | 31% Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions | 24% Reduced Inequalities + Responsible Consumption
Corporate [illegible]% Climate Action | 31% Quality Education | 24% Reduced Inequalities
Service & Media [illegible]% Climate Action | 26% Quality Education | 25% Responsible Consumption
Asia 31% Climate Action | 25% Quality Education | 25% Responsible Consumption
Africa / Middle East* [illegible]% Quality Education | 31% Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions | 28% Zero Hunger
Europe [illegible]% Climate Action | 29% Quality Education | 28% Responsible Consumption & Production
North America [illegible]% Climate Action | 28% Clean Water & Sanitation | 23% Quality Education + Responsible Consumption
Latin America 40% Reduced Inequalities | 33% Climate Action | 31% Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions
* Small sample size
Total Mentions (Ranked #1, 2, and 3), by Sector and Region, 2017


Perceived importance of SDGs vs achieved progress
Importance
Progress
Climate Action
Quality Education
Responsible Consumption & Production
Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions
Reduced Inequalities
Sustainable Cities & Communities
Clean Water & Sanitation
No Poverty
Decent Work & Economic Growth
Zero Hunger
Affordable & Clean Energy
Partnerships for the Goals
Gender Equality
Good Health & Well-being
Life on Land
Life Below Water
Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure
Importance vs Progress, All Respondents, 2017


Importance of SDG vs attention received
Importance
Attention
Climate Action
Quality Education
Responsible Consumption & Production
Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions
Reduced Inequalities
Clean Water & Sanitation
Sustainable Cities & Communities
No Poverty
Decent Work & Economic Growth
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Importance vs Attention Received, All Respondents, 2017

Climate Change is just more than one goal!

Climate Action is the key to achieve SDGs: A case of Australia

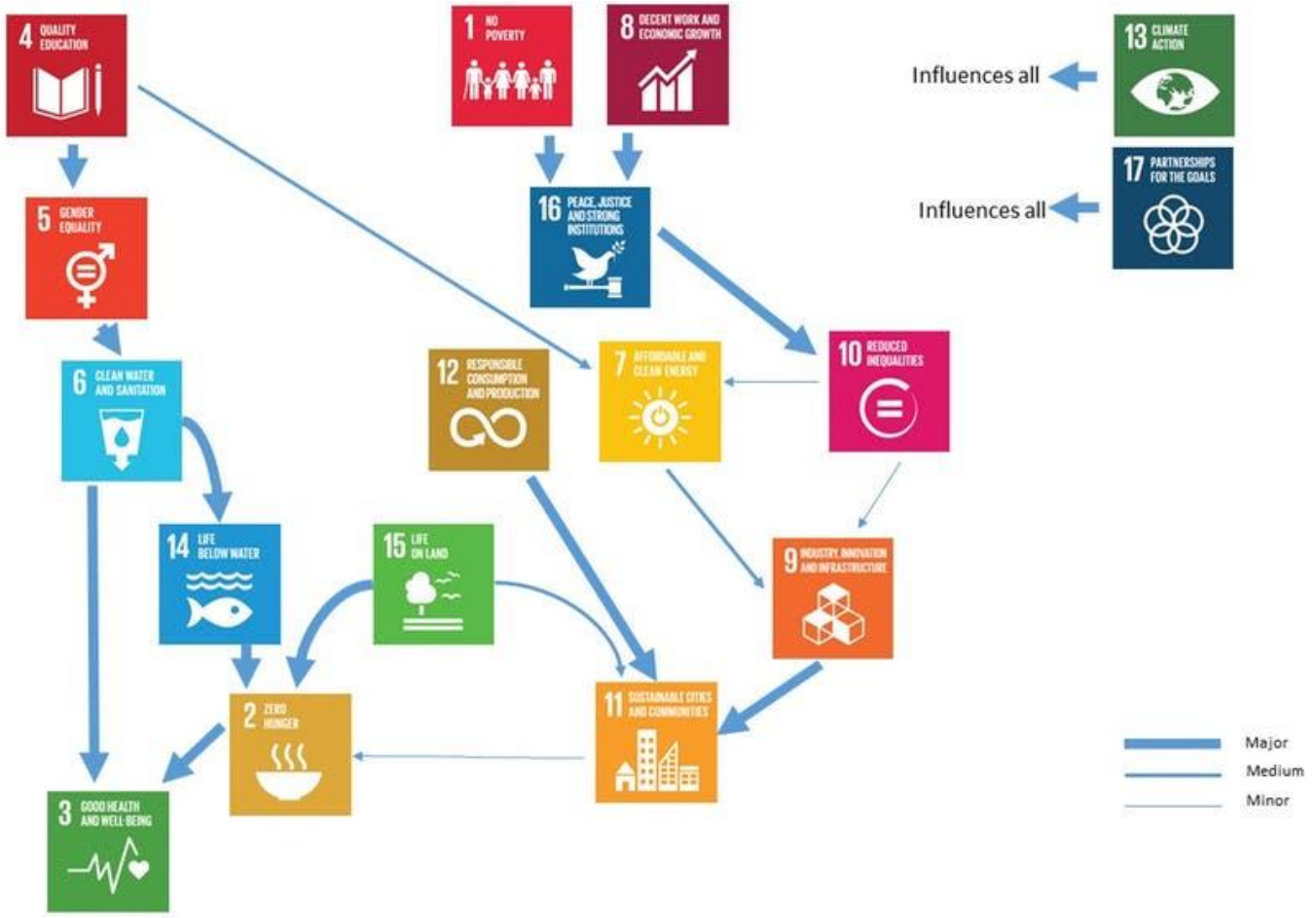
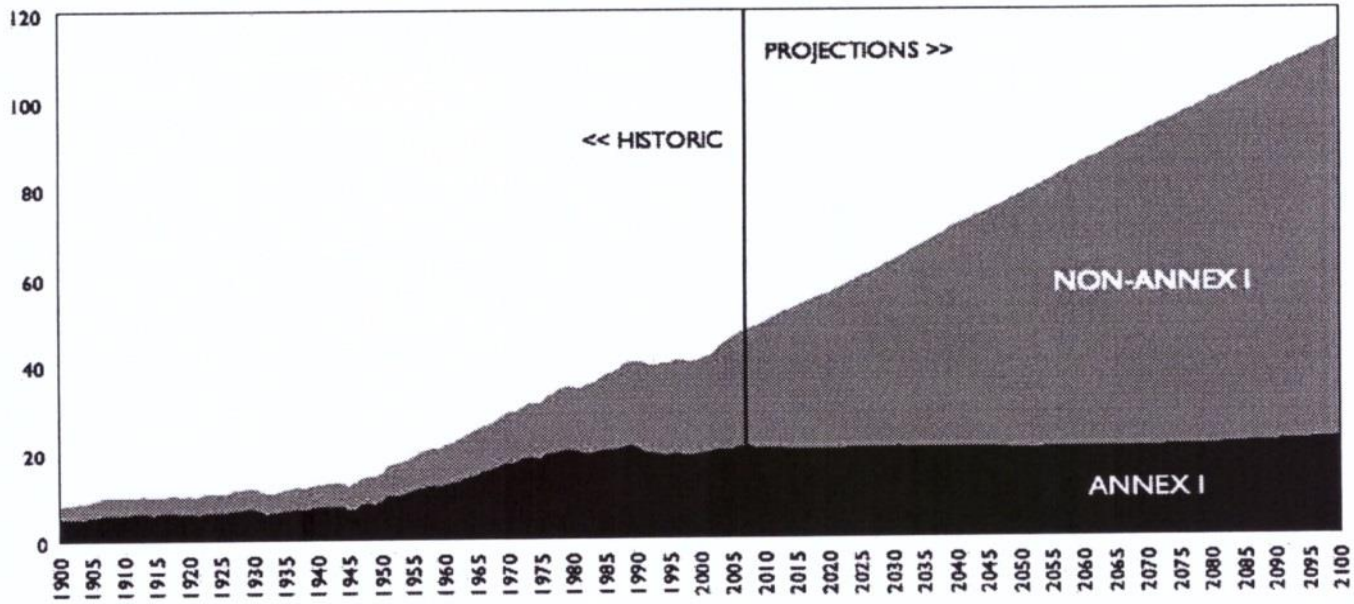


Figure 1: GHG Emission Growth

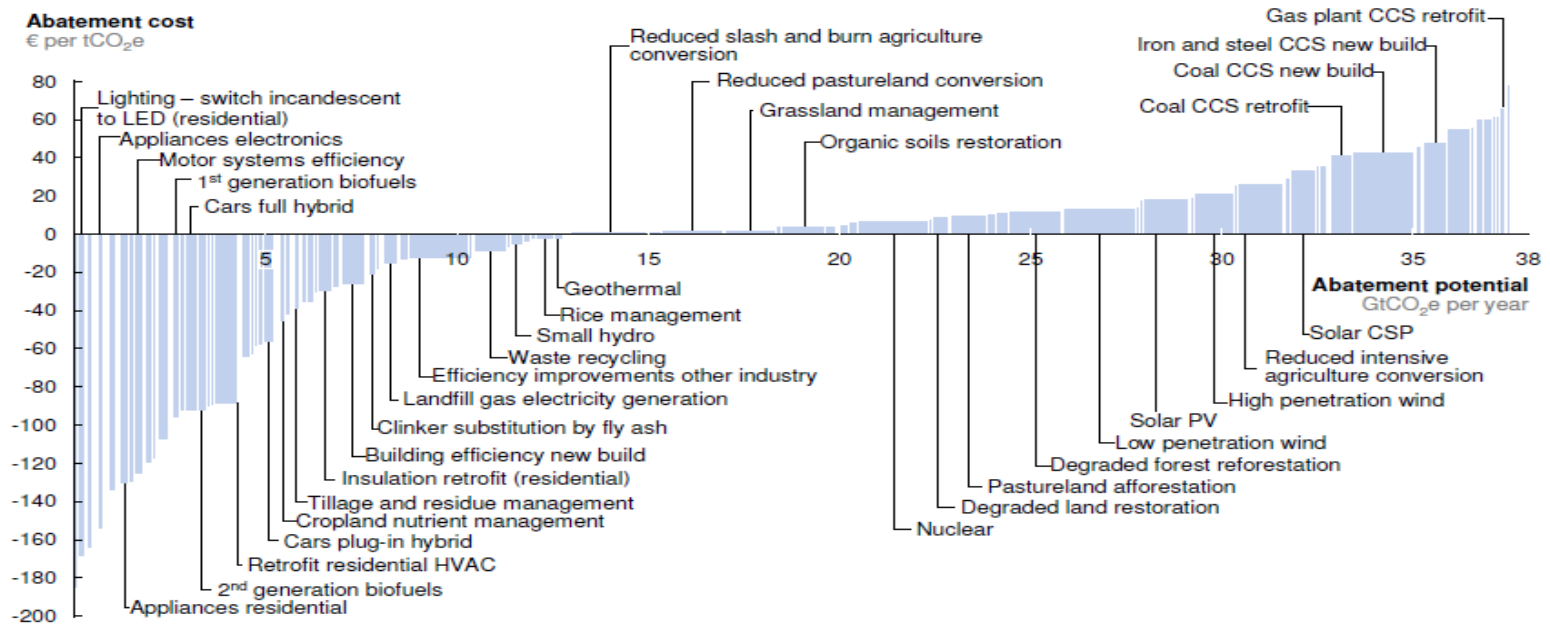
Billion tons CO_2e, includes land-use change.



Source: Historic Emissions from Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (2009); and Projected Emissions Growth from International Energy Agency (2009)

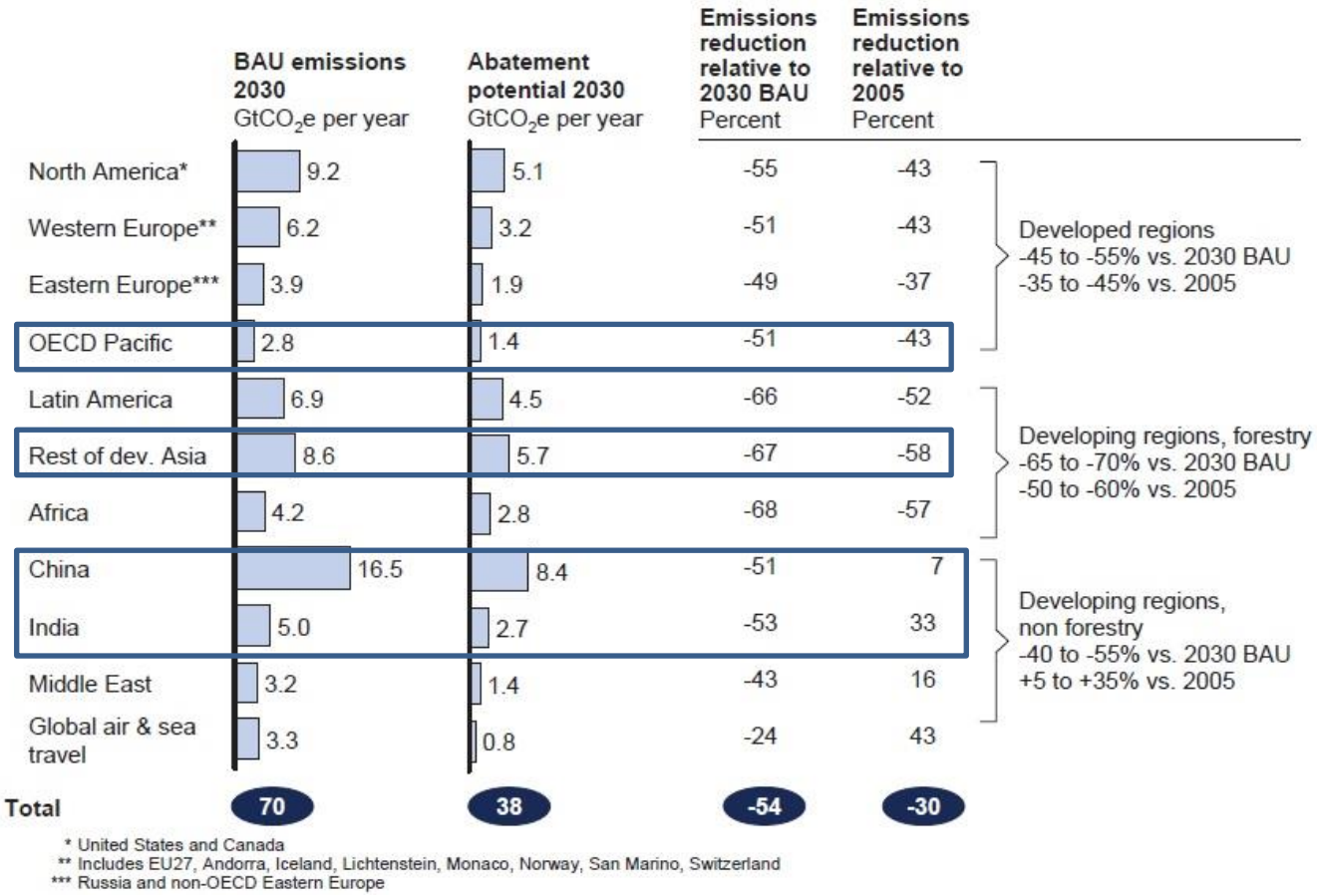
Exhibit 6

V2.1 Global GHG abatement cost curve beyond BAU – 2030



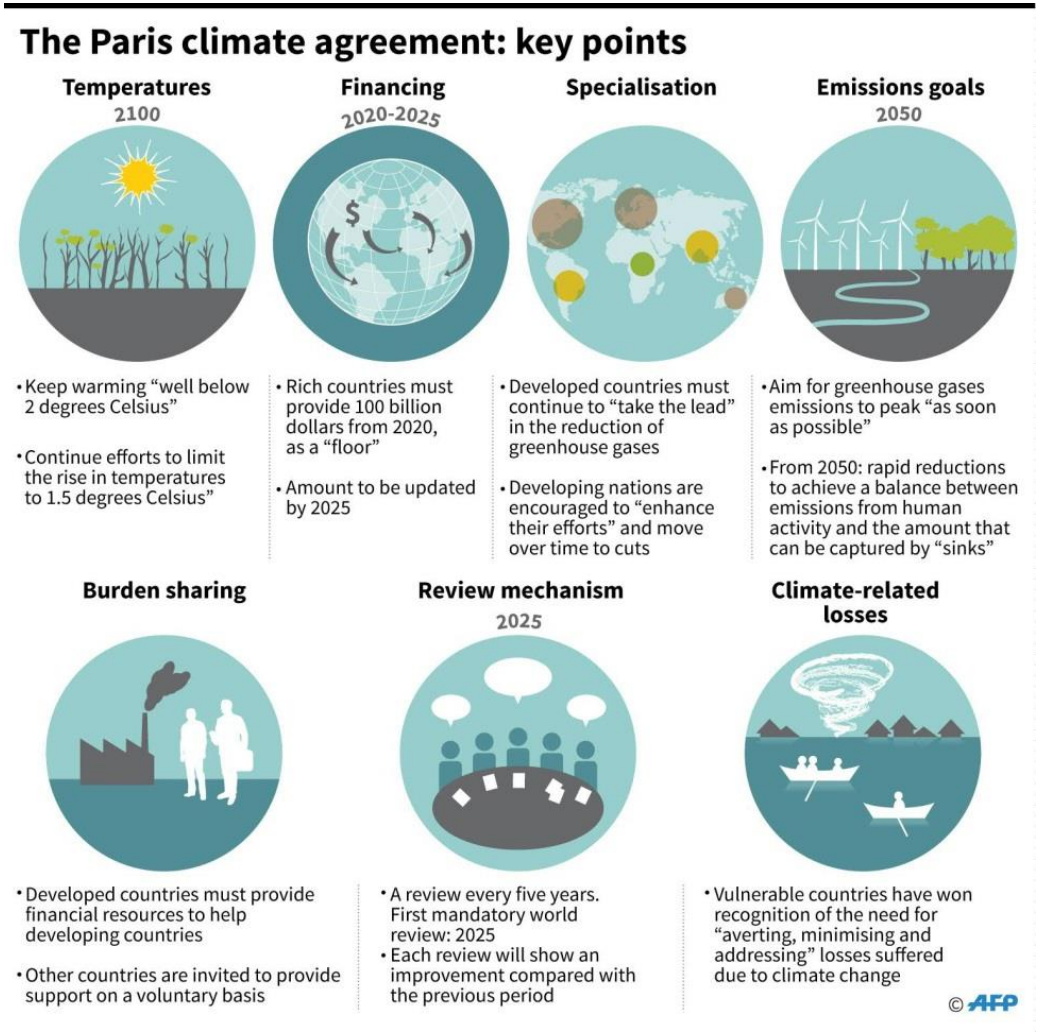
Note: The curve presents an estimate of the maximum potential of all technical GHG abatement measures below €80 per tCO_2e if each lever was pursued aggressively. It is not a forecast of what role different abatement measures and technologies will play.
Source: Global GHG Abatement Cost Curve v2.1

Regional split – BAU emissions and abatement potential



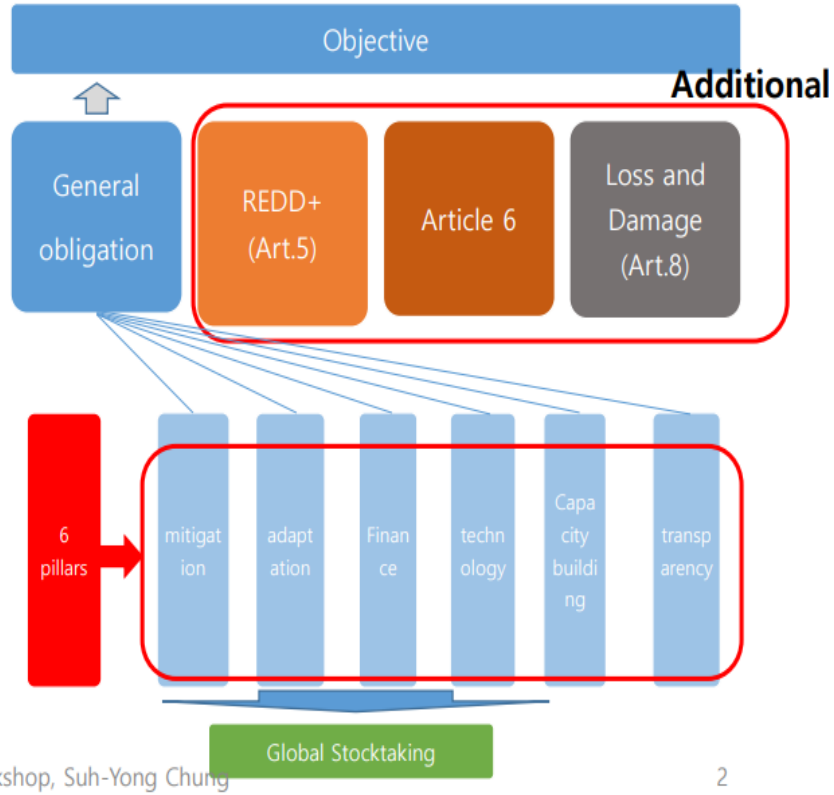
* United States and Canada
** Includes EU27, Andorra, Iceland, Lichtenstein, Monaco, Norway, San Marino, Switzerland
*** Russia and non-OECD Eastern Europe

Paris Agreement



Structure of Paris Agreement

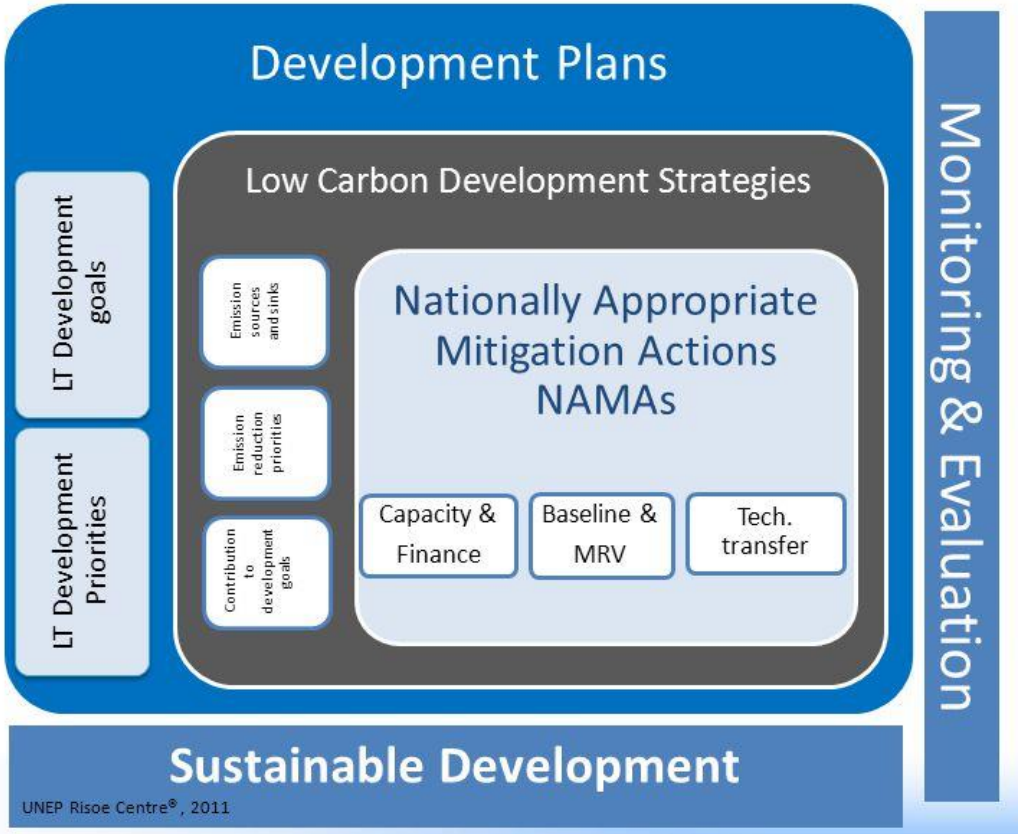
- Objective (Article 2)
- General obligations (Article 3)
  - 6 pillars: mitigation (Art.4) adaptation (Article7), Finance (Article 9), Technology (Art. 10), Capacity building (Art. 11), Transparency (Art. 13)
- Global Stocktaking (Art.14)
- Additional
  - REDD+ (Art.5)
  - Article 6
  - Loss and Damage (Art.8)



Linkages between SD-LCDS-NAMAs

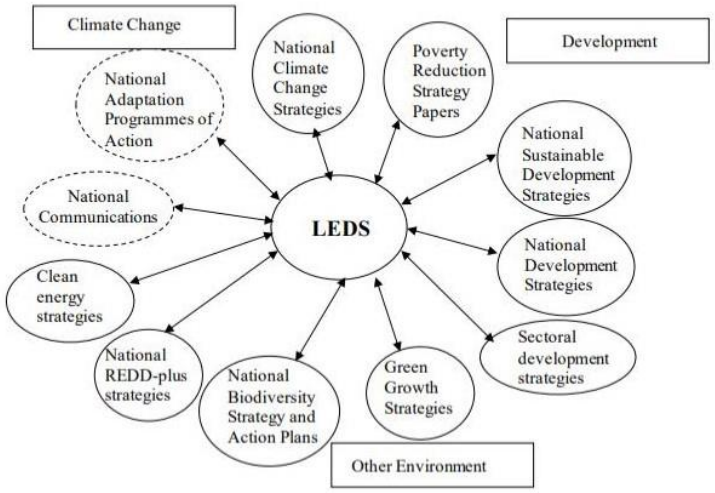
- Defining a strategy in context of medium to long term development plans:
  - Decouple economic growth from GHG emission growth
  - Reduce the carbon intensity of the economy
  - Leapfrog the high-carbon development path of today's business-as-usual trajectory

in the context of...



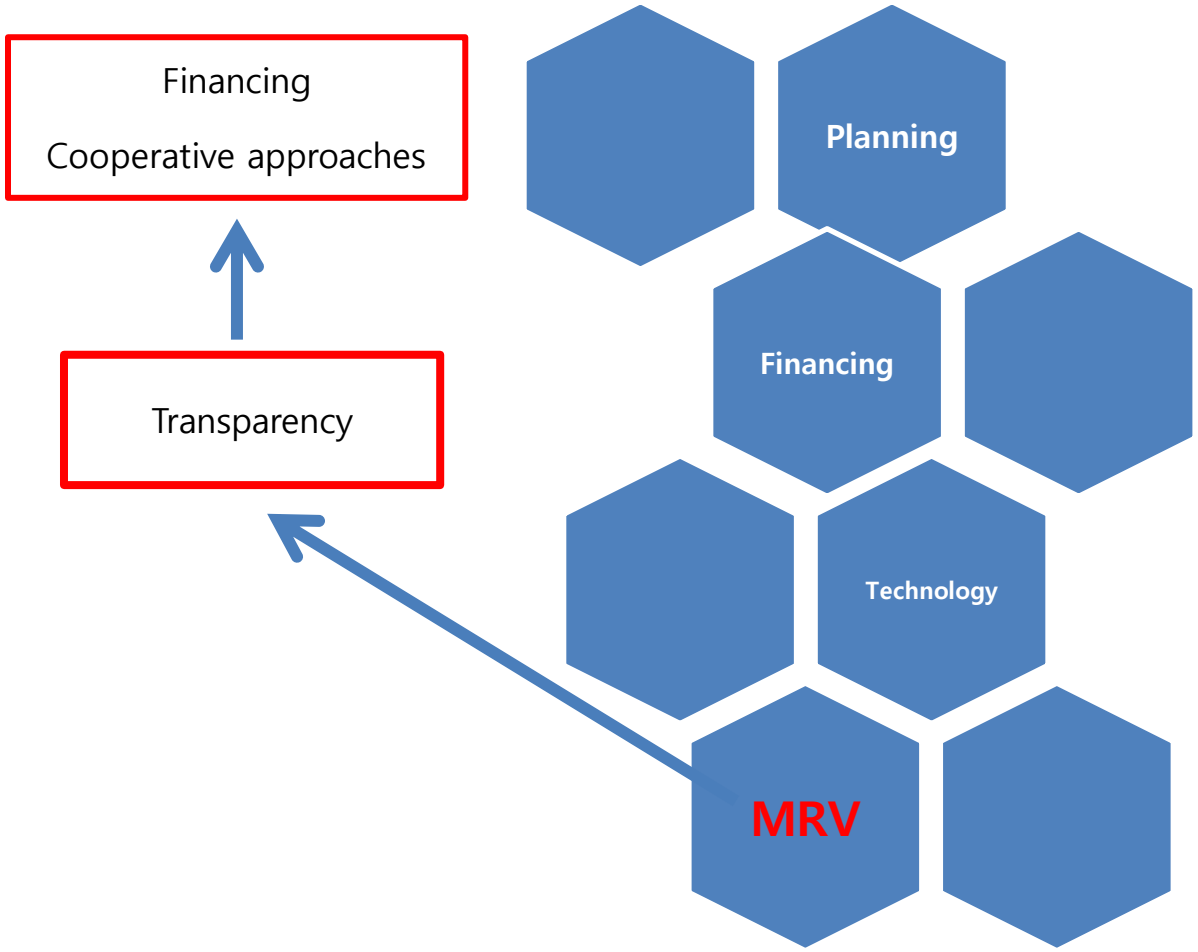
Low Emission Development Strategies

Figure 2: Existing strategies of relevance to LEDS



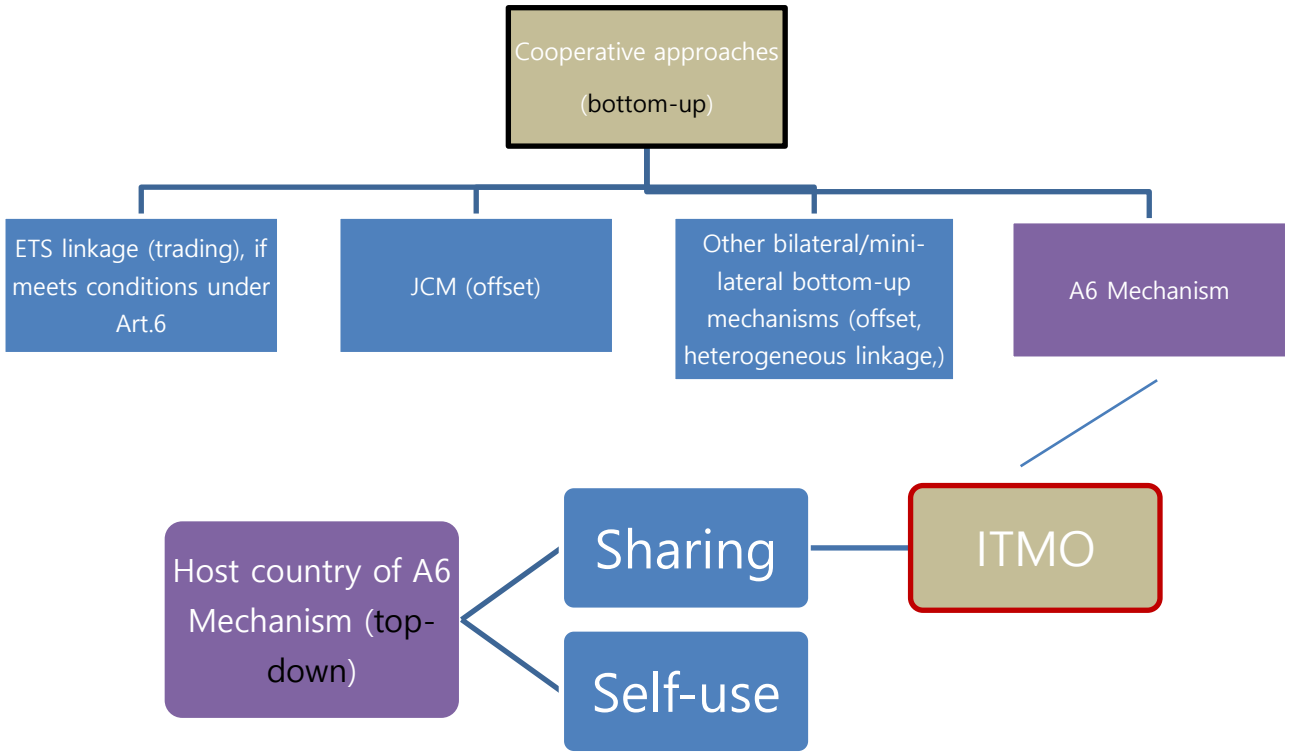
Low Carbon Development

Framework to Implement LCD



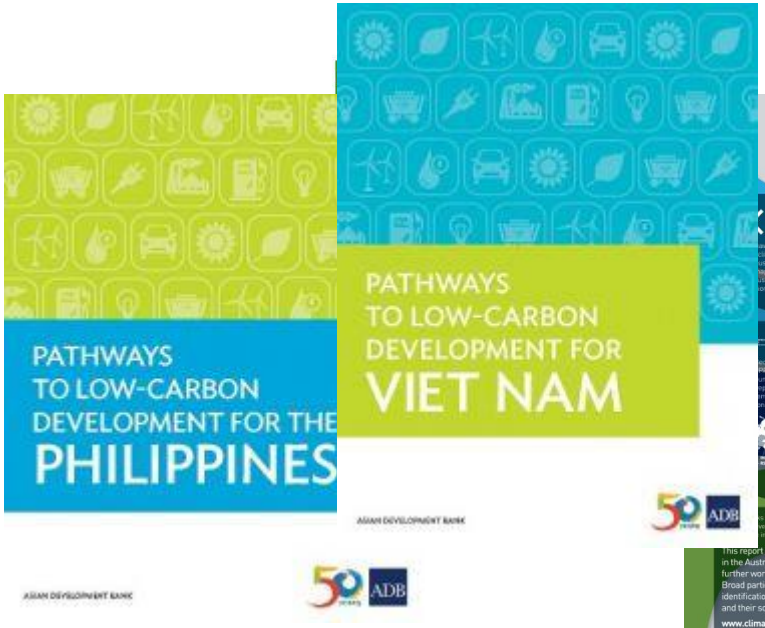
Article 6

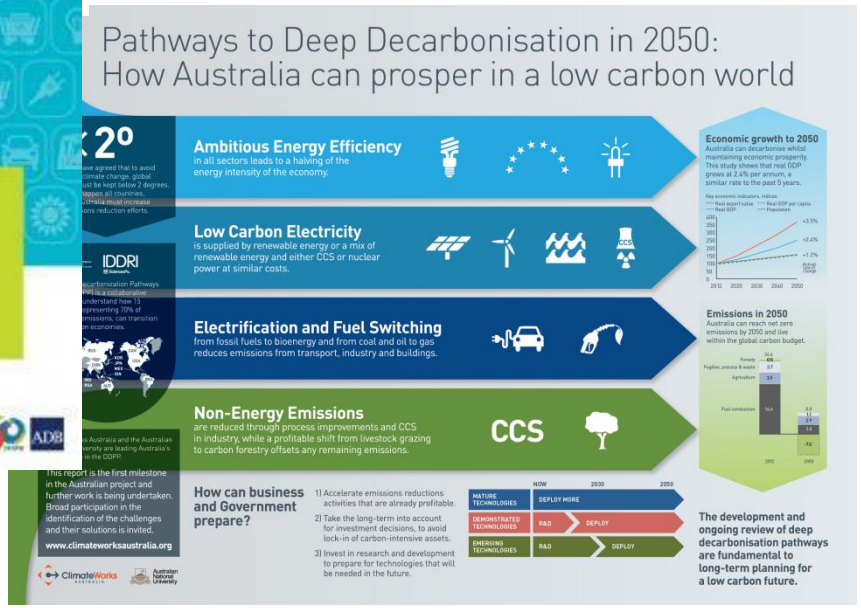
source: various



2050 Low-carbon Roadmap

- Identifies cost-effective pathway, with intermediate milestones
- Identifies key technologies guiding R&D
- Identifies investments needs and benefits
- Identifies opportunities and trade-offs
- Guides EU, national and regional policies
- Gives direction to private sector and private households for long term investments





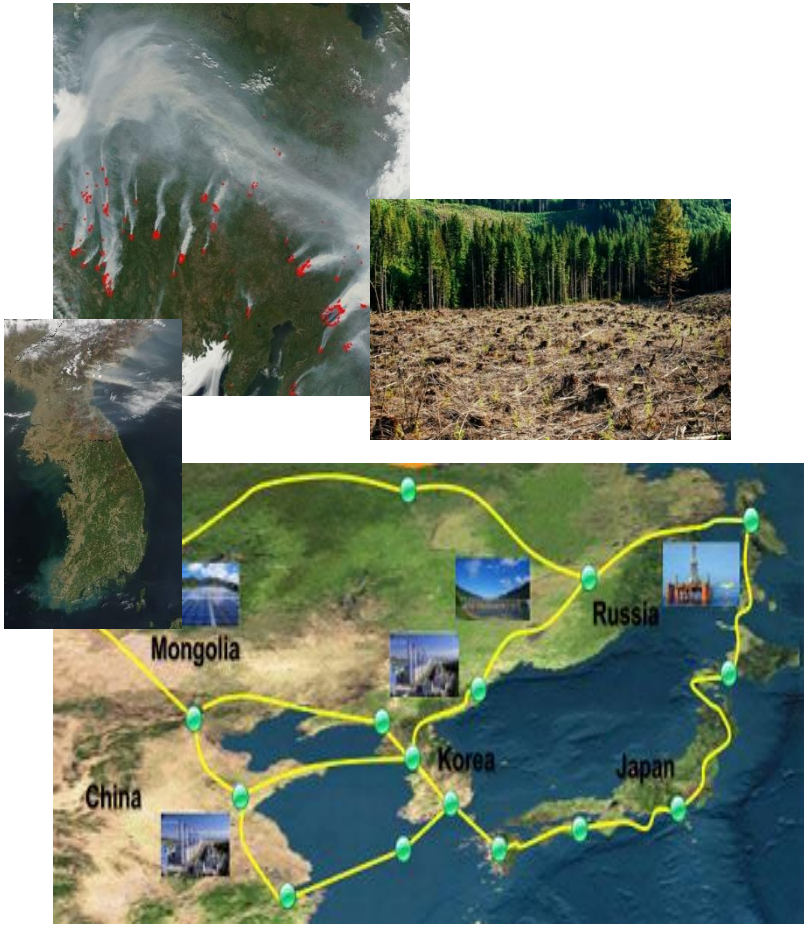
Regional Implementation: A Case of Northeast Asia

Building political momentum

Creating shared interests (e.g. supergrid, forestry)

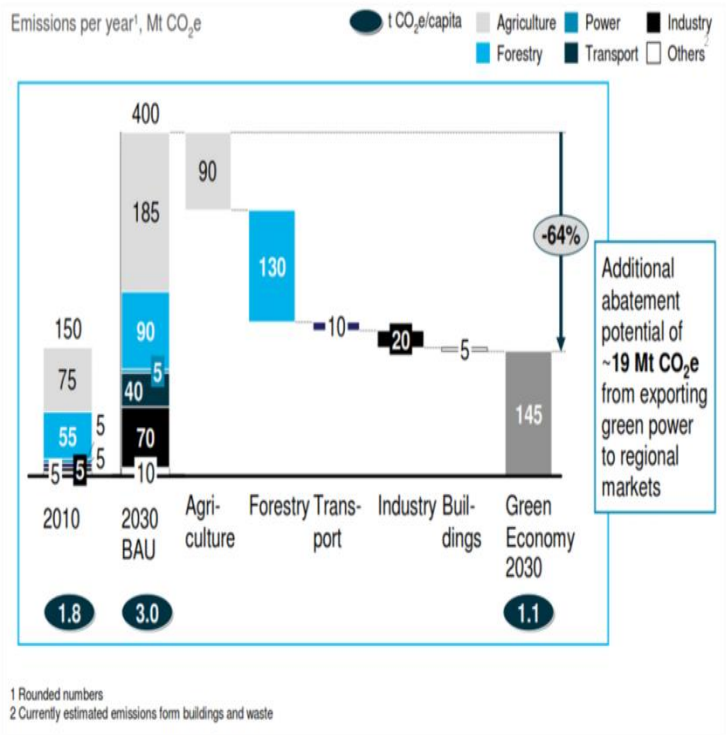
Securing broad participations (e.g Mongolia, North Korea, Russia)

Ensuring compatibility with PA (voluntary cooperative approaches measures, Art 6.4 Mechanism)



INDC: Ethiopia

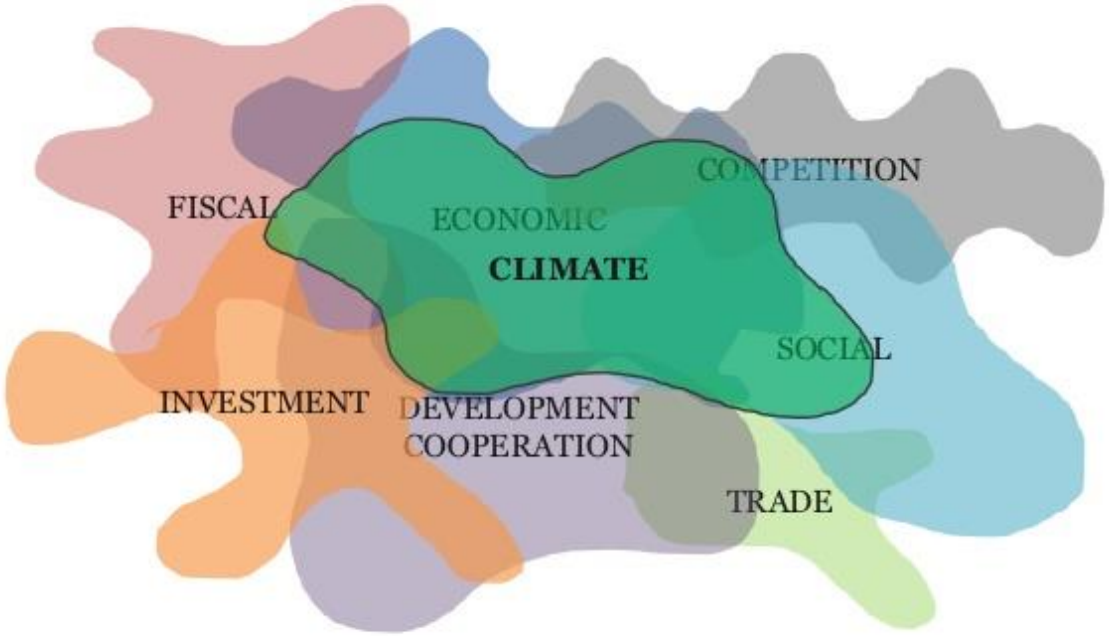
Target



Actions

- Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy (CRGE)
  - Strategy for addressing climate change mitigation (and adaptation)
  - Integrated into the 2nd Growth and Transformation Plan (national development plan)
  - Vision of becoming a carbon neutral and middle income country
  - Plan to sell credits in the market

Climate policy comes on top of an existing framework of policy goals and instruments, developed for a fossil-fuel based economy



OECD

Thank you!

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