

Paris Agreement: Means of implementation challenges & Solutions

Frank Rutabingwa

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1. The Paris Agreement promises to...

- limit global warming to below 2°C and move towards 1.5°C,
- increase ability to adapt and foster resilience,
- avail adequate finance consistent with low carbon path and climate resilient development.



https://www.google.com.et/search?q=paris+agreement&safe=strict&espv=2&biw=1920&bih=986&source=lnms&tbn=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewjVpJrA8eHPAhWBCCwKHYYMQCiQQ_AUIBigB#imgrc=48oc-jJn6v0mqM%3A



December 2015
Agreement reached

April 2016
*Signing of PA by 191
countries*

October 2016
*Ratification of PA by
97 countries*

4 Nov. 2016
*PA enters into
force*

**Key Milestones
of the Paris
Agreement**

2017
*Adaptation review
under UNFCCC*

2025
*2025 Review of finance
adequacy and avail
additional funding*

2023
*Begin stock-taking of
NDC and will be done
every 5 years*

2020
*Communicate NDCs &
long-term emission
strategies*

2018
Review of INDCs

2: Key feature of submitted INDCs



- involves both mitigation and adaptation actions,
- commits LULUCF sectors as both source and sink,
- comprises both non-conditional and conditional initiatives,
- to date,
 - 37 signatories,
 - 16 countries are parties to PA,
 - 1 not involved;

Mostly not...



- providing cost estimates for achieving their adaptation and mitigation goals,
- identifying sources of funding (conditional, unconditional, private sector, and/or public) for both mitigation and adaptation,
- having UP TO DATE national GHGs emissions records despite pledged emission reduction commitments,
- coherent with national development plans and strategies,
- country driven.

❖ Hence the need for INDC revision before final submission as NDCs

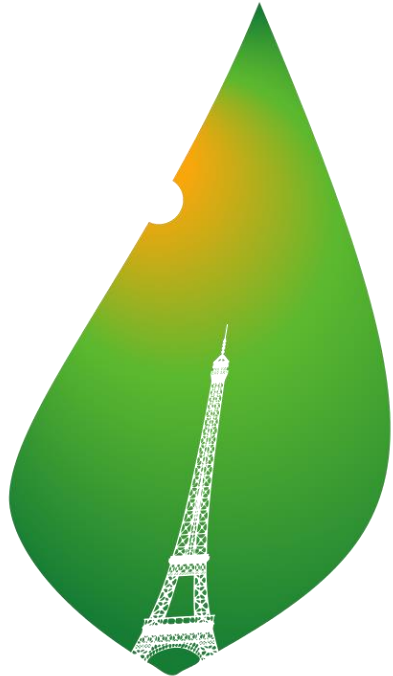
3: (I)NDC Implementation Challenges



- low level of economic development,
- inability to leverage finance from various sources (*international public & private finance due to inability to translate NDCs into bankable projects*),
- limited human resource capacity and technical knowhow,
- governance challenges (*political will, short term planning nature*),
- lack of appropriate technology and own finance.

The PA recognizes the above shortcomings, it calls for developed Parties to enhance the capacity and ability of developing nations

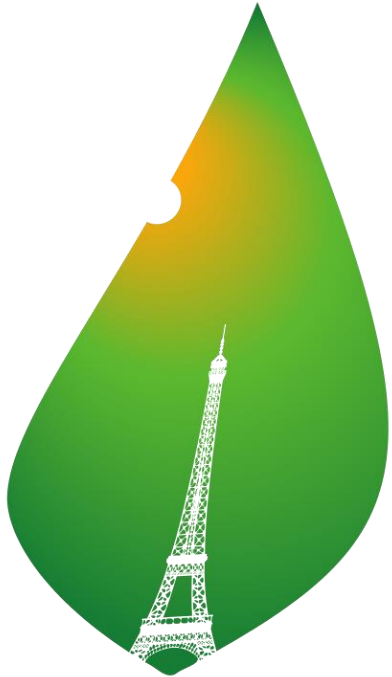
4. Need for developing & enhancing capacity of Africa



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CAPACITY-BUILDING is required at individual, institutional, organizational and country levels to:

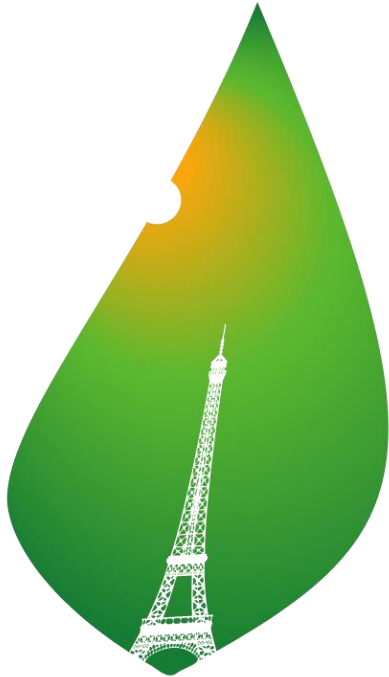
- enable parties refine their INDCs for effective implementations;
- Revise and align national policies with INDC commitments;
- identify, plan and implement appropriate action to adapt and mitigate climate change;
- develop and strengthen skills and knowledge of human resources;
- enhance technical capability to measure, assess and report GHG emissions;
- Enhance capacity to translate NDCs into bankable projects and leverage public and private finance, *etc.*



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Capacity-building should (be):

- country-driven, based on and responsive to national needs,
- foster country ownership of Parties, in particular, for developing country Parties, including at the national, subnational and local levels.
- guided by lessons learned, including those from capacity-building activities under the Convention, and
- an effective, iterative process that is participatory, cross-cutting and gender-responsive.

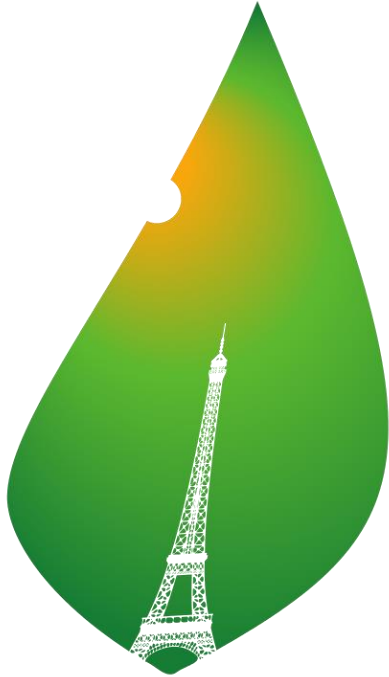


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Under art.11; CAPACITY-BUILDING should enhance the capacity and ability of developing country Parties by facilitating/ implementing (*art.11.....*

- *adaptation and mitigation actions,*
- *technology development, dissemination and deployment,*
- *access to climate finance,*
- *relevant aspects of education, training and public awareness, and*
- *the transparent, timely and accurate communication of information”*

5. Building partnerships



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Cooperation and partnerships at all levels; institutional, national, regional, bilateral and multilateral levels key in:

- establishing appropriate institutional arrangements,
- availing finance and ease of access to funding,
- cooperating in innovation, technology development & access,
- developing investment plans, bankable projects and leveraging private sector funding,
- increasing R&D funding, to raise awareness & knowledge (*mitigation required and adaptation responsive actions needed to build resilience*);
- developing domestic fund mobilization frameworks,
- increasing political engagement and stakeholders' participation to ensure national ownership.



ClimDev-Africa



Amasegenaluh

Asante

Shukraan

Obrigado

Merci

Thank you