

# PARIS AGREEMENT AND FOLLOW UP AGENDA FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION



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# INTRODUCTION

- ◆ Paris Agreement (PA) was adopted by Parties with universal commitment to prevent adverse impacts of climate changes.
- ◆ PA was signed by more than two third of the total number of UNFCCC Parties at the day of the signing ceremony.
- ◆ PA will enter into force much earlier than it was anticipated at the time of its adoption in Paris last year.
- ◆ Implementation of PA will require strong science - base which enable parties with diverse circumstances, capacities, and capabilities, to progress together and improve overtime.





# **SDGs AND KEY ELEMENTS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT**

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# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT



## What are the Sustainable Development Goals?

**PARIS AGREEMENT** : to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by:

- (a) Below 2 ° C - 1.5 ° C
- (b) LECD
- (c) Finance flows consistent with LECD
- (d) Equity and CBDR-RC.



# KEY ELEMENTS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT

- ◆ ***Long-term temperature goal*** (Art. 2) – limiting global temperature increase to well below 2° C, while pursuing efforts to limit the increase to 1.5° C
- ◆ ***Global peaking*** (Art. 4) – global peaking of GHGs emissions as soon as possible (longer time for developing country Parties), to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs in the second half of the century.



# KEY ELEMENTS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT (cont.)

## ***Mitigation*** (Art. 4).

- ◆ All Parties to prepare, communicate and maintain NDC and to pursue domestic measures to achieve them.
- ◆ Parties shall communicate their NDCs every 5 years and provide information necessary for clarity and transparency and no back sliding.
- ◆ Developed countries continue to take the lead by undertaking absolute economy-wide reduction targets,
- ◆ Developing countries continue enhancing their mitigation efforts, and move toward economy-wide targets over time in the light of different national circumstances.



# KEY ELEMENTS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT (cont.)

- ***Sinks and reservoirs*** (Art.5) –The Paris Agreement also encourages Parties to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1(d) of the Convention, including forests.

***Market and non-markets*** (Art. 6) – The Paris Agreement establishes a mechanism to contribute to the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions and support sustainable development, as well as defining a framework for non-market approaches to sustainable development.



# KEY ELEMENTS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT (cont.)

- ◆ ***Adaptation*** (Art. 7) – global goal to significantly strengthen national adaptation efforts – enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reduction of vulnerability to climate change.
- ◆ ***Loss and damage*** (Art. 8) – The Paris Agreement significantly enhances the Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage,





# KEY ELEMENTS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT (cont.)

***Support*** (Art. 9, 10 and 11) :

Finance :

- PA reaffirms the obligations of developed countries to support the efforts of developing country Parties to build clean, climate-resilient future.
- Developed country Parties commit to submit indicative information on future support every two years, including projected levels of public finance.



# KEY ELEMENTS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT (cont.)

## Technology and capacity building :

- ◆ International cooperation on climate-safe technology development and transfer,
- ◆ Building capacity in the developing country are also strengthened : a technology framework is established under the agreement and
- ◆ Enhance capacity building activities.



# KEY ELEMENTS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT (cont.)

## ***Transparency*** (Art. 13) :

- the PA relies on a robust transparency and accounting system to provide clarity on action and support by Parties, with flexibility for their differing capabilities.
- In addition to reporting information on mitigation, adaptation and support, the agreement requires that the information submitted by each Party undergoes international review.
- includes a mechanism that will facilitate implementation and promote compliance in a non-adversarial and non-punitive manner.



# KEY ELEMENTS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT (cont.)

## ***Global Stocktake*** (Art. 14) :

- to take place in 2023 and every 5 years thereafter,
- will assess collective progress toward meeting the purpose of the Agreement in a comprehensive and facilitative manner.
- the outcomes will inform Parties in updating and enhancing their actions and support and enhancing international cooperation.



# KEY ELEMENTS OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT (cont.)

## ***Decision 1/CP.21 which adopted PA :***

also sets out a number of measures to enhance action prior to 2020, including strengthening the technical examination process, enhancement of provision of urgent finance, technology and support and measures to strengthen high-level engagement.





**AGENDA TO TAKE THE PARIS AGREEMENT FORWARD (UNFCCC PROCESS) WHICH RELEVANT TO THE WORK OF RESEARCH COMMUNITY**



# FACILITATIVE DIALOGUE IN 2018

In 2018 COP will convene a **facilitative dialogue** among Parties :

- ◆ to take stock of the collective efforts of Parties in relation to progress towards the long-term goal under the agreement, and
- ◆ to inform the preparation of NDCs communication with information needed for clarity, transparency, and understanding.



# MITIGATION IN CMA 1

- ◆ APA to develop further guidance on features of the NDCs,
- ◆ APA to develop further guidance for the information to be provided by Parties in order to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of NDC'S,
- ◆ APA to elaborate guidance for accounting for Parties' NDCs (CTU, no double counting, consistency etc.
- ◆ SBSTA To develop modalities, rules, and procedures for the implementation of Article 6 of the PA (ITMOs/market and non-market).





# ADAPTATION AND LOSS AND DAMAGE

- ◆ AC and LEG Jointly develop modalities to recognize the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties (*Adaptation*),
- ◆ Establish a task force to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change (*loss and damage*)



# MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

- ◆ SBSTA to Develop modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions in accordance with Article 9.7 of the Agreement.
- ◆ In supporting the implementation of the Agreement, TEC and CTCN to undertake further work relating to, inter alia:
  - (a) Technology research, development and demonstration;
  - (b) The development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies
- ◆ CMA to Explore ways of enhancing the implementation of training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information so as to enhance actions under this Agreement.



# TRANSPARENCY FRAMEWORK AND GLOBAL STOCKTAKE

- ◆ APA to develop recommendations for modalities, procedures and guidelines for transparency of actions and supports.
- ◆ APA to develop modalities for the global stocktake to assess collective progress in achieving purpose and long-term goals of the PA.





# **3 OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES AND WAYS TO ADDRESS CHALLENGES**



# OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunities for research communities to contribute in the climate actions :

## At the global level :

- ◆ IPCC process : preparation of sixth assessment report and special reports (e.g. 1.5° C; Ocean)
- ◆ Facilitative dialogue in 2018
- ◆ Global stocktake in 2023.
- ◆ Enhanced actions pre 2020

## At the national level :

- ◆ Parties have submitted INDC/NDC to the UNFCCC Secretariat → post Paris, Parties need to elaborate further their NDC into action and investment plan, and gradually transform to LECD path → need strong science basis.
- ◆ Opportunity for scientists to enhance their role in providing science bases in decision making/planning processes..



# CHALLENGES

- ◆ Lack of linkages between research programme/activities and the needs for decision making and planning processes (e.g. research activities VS COP guidance).
- ◆ Gaps in capacity between scientists in developed and developing countries, which affect significantly participation of developing countries' scientists at the global level (e.g. in IPCC processes)



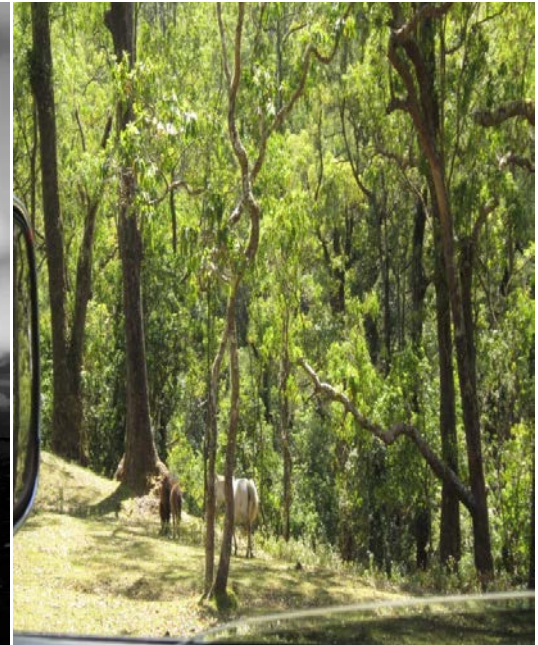
# WAYS TO ADDRESS CHALLENGES

- ◆ Mapping current conditions, identify strength and gaps (and enhance participation in ongoing review at the global level),
- ◆ Improve consistency and coherency between research program/activities and the (anticipated) needs for decision making and planning process.
- ◆ Enhance collaboration at all levels (national, regional, and global).
- ◆ Enhance effectiveness of science-policy dialogue.





# THANKYOU



***passion & integrity***

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