



Nationally Determined Contributions: Areas to be addressed through national laws and policies

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405.5 parts per million

- 3 million years ago
- 2-3 Celsius warmer
- 10-20 meters higher



Global emissions up again after stabilization

2014 - 2016: emissions relatively stable

2017: clearly up, to a record 53.5 GtCO₂e

Reasons: higher GDP and slower decline in energy intensity

Global emissions show no signs of peaking

Already peaked: USA, EU, Russia (but going up again)

By 2030: 57 countries have peaked (60% global emissions)

G20: Argentina, India, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Turkey no sign of peaking

 *Democracy Dies in Darkness*

Energy and Environment

Countries vowed to cut carbon emissions. They aren't even close to their goals, U.N. report finds

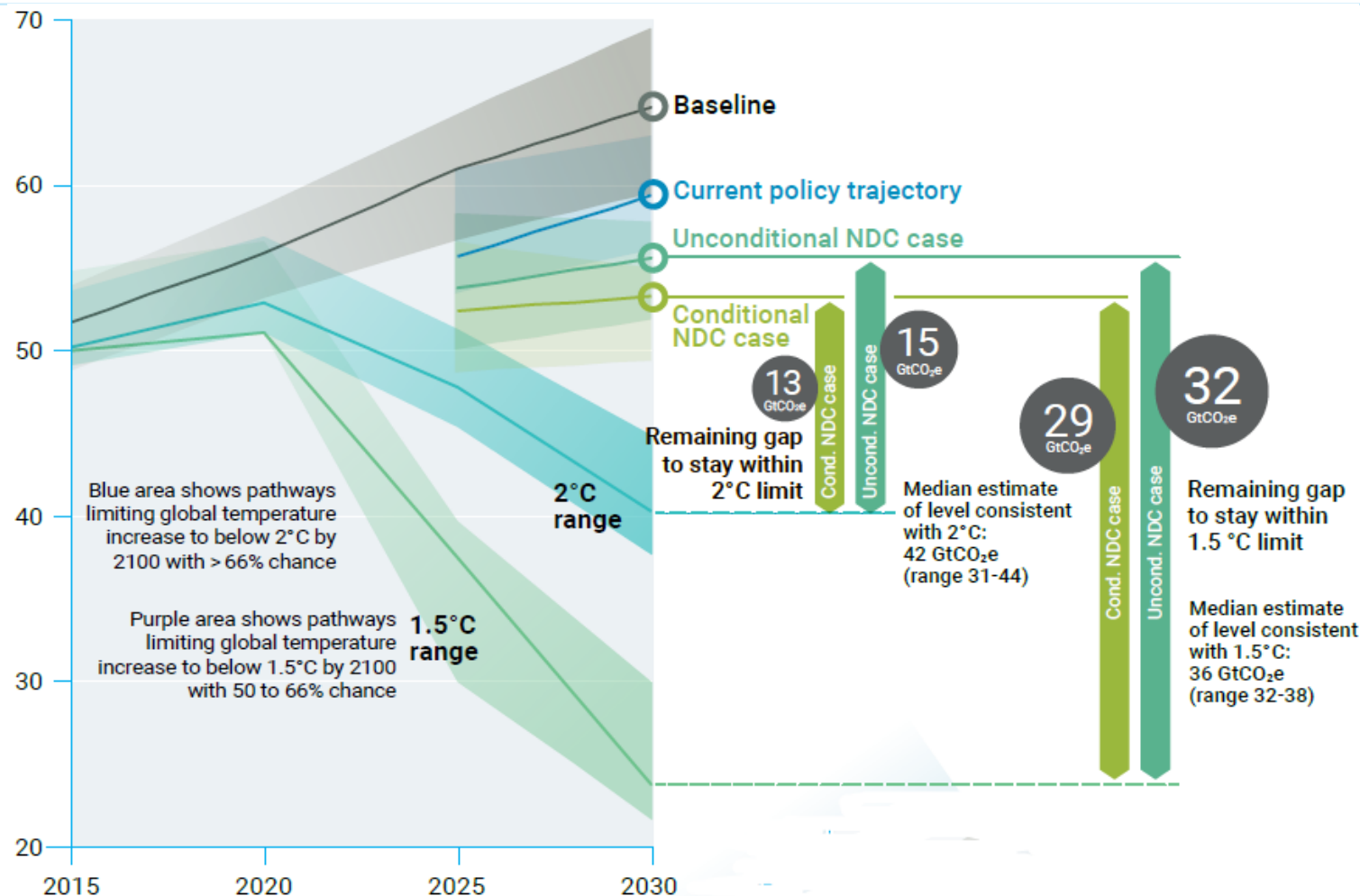
A new 'emissions gap' report says we're even further from where we need to be than we thought.

LE FIGARO

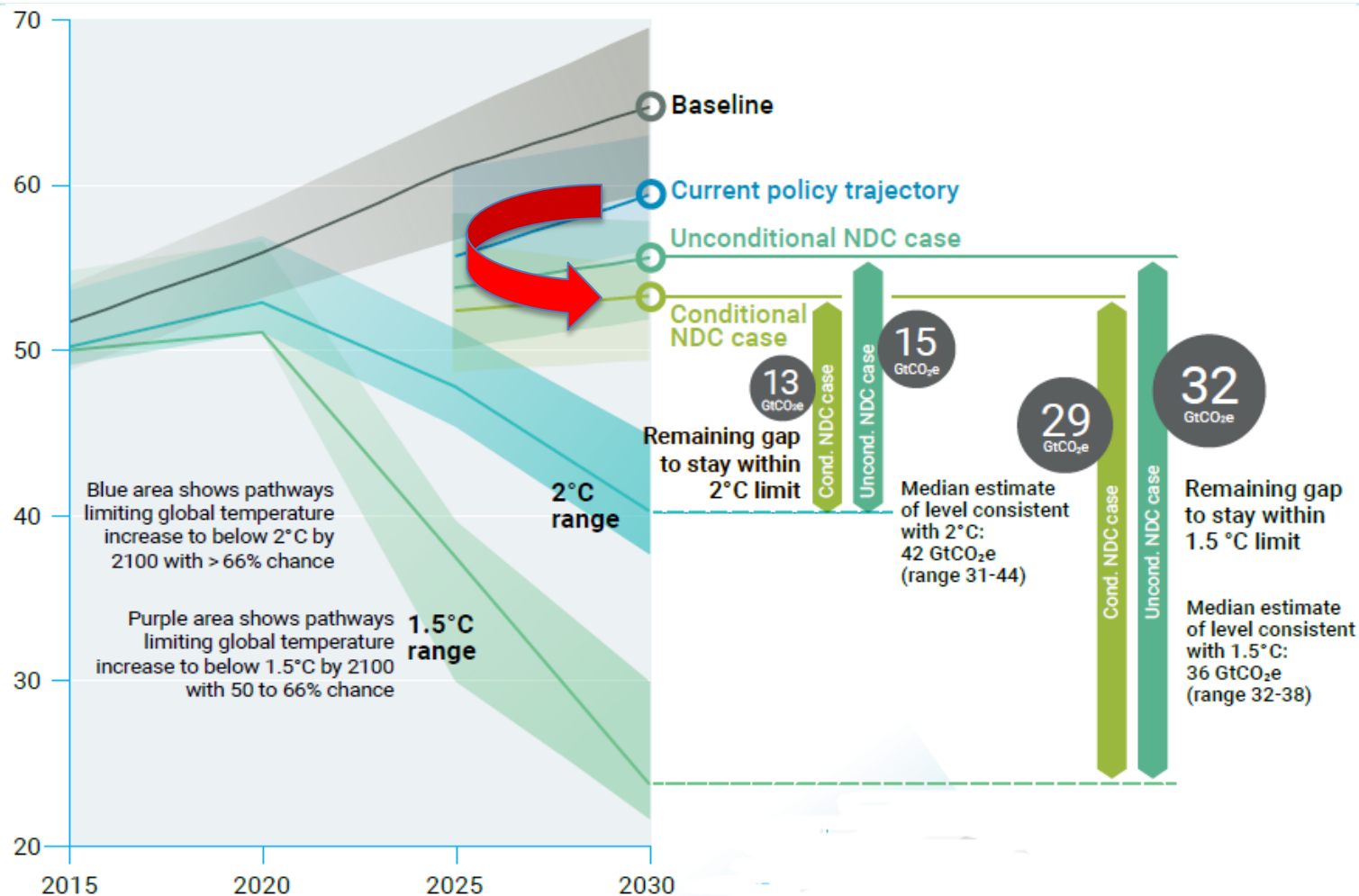
Premium Actualité Economie Sport Culture Lifestyle

Le monde s'éloigne de son objectif de ne pas dépasser 2°C de réchauffement climatique

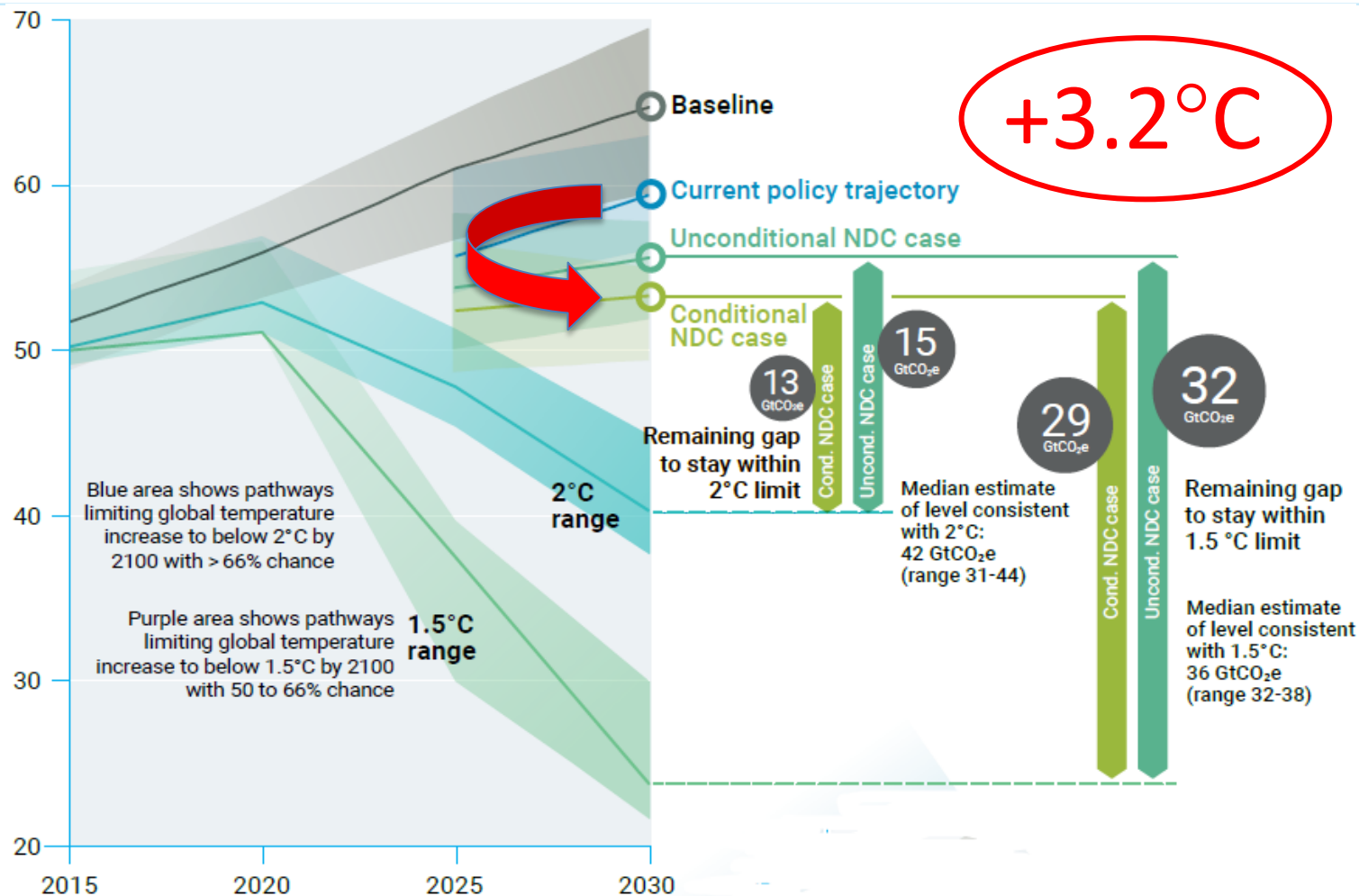
The 2018 emissions gap



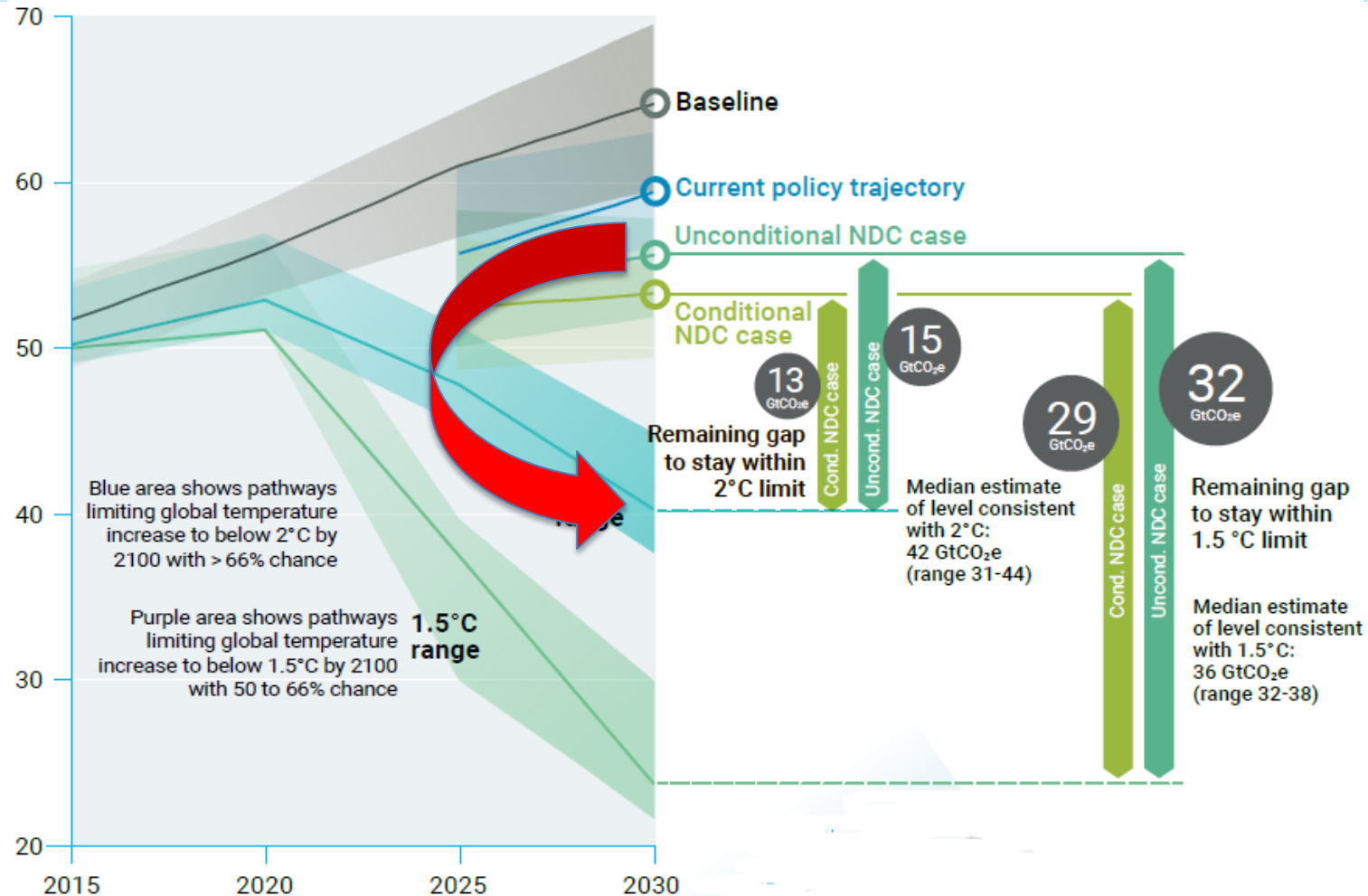
Effect of climate plans insufficient



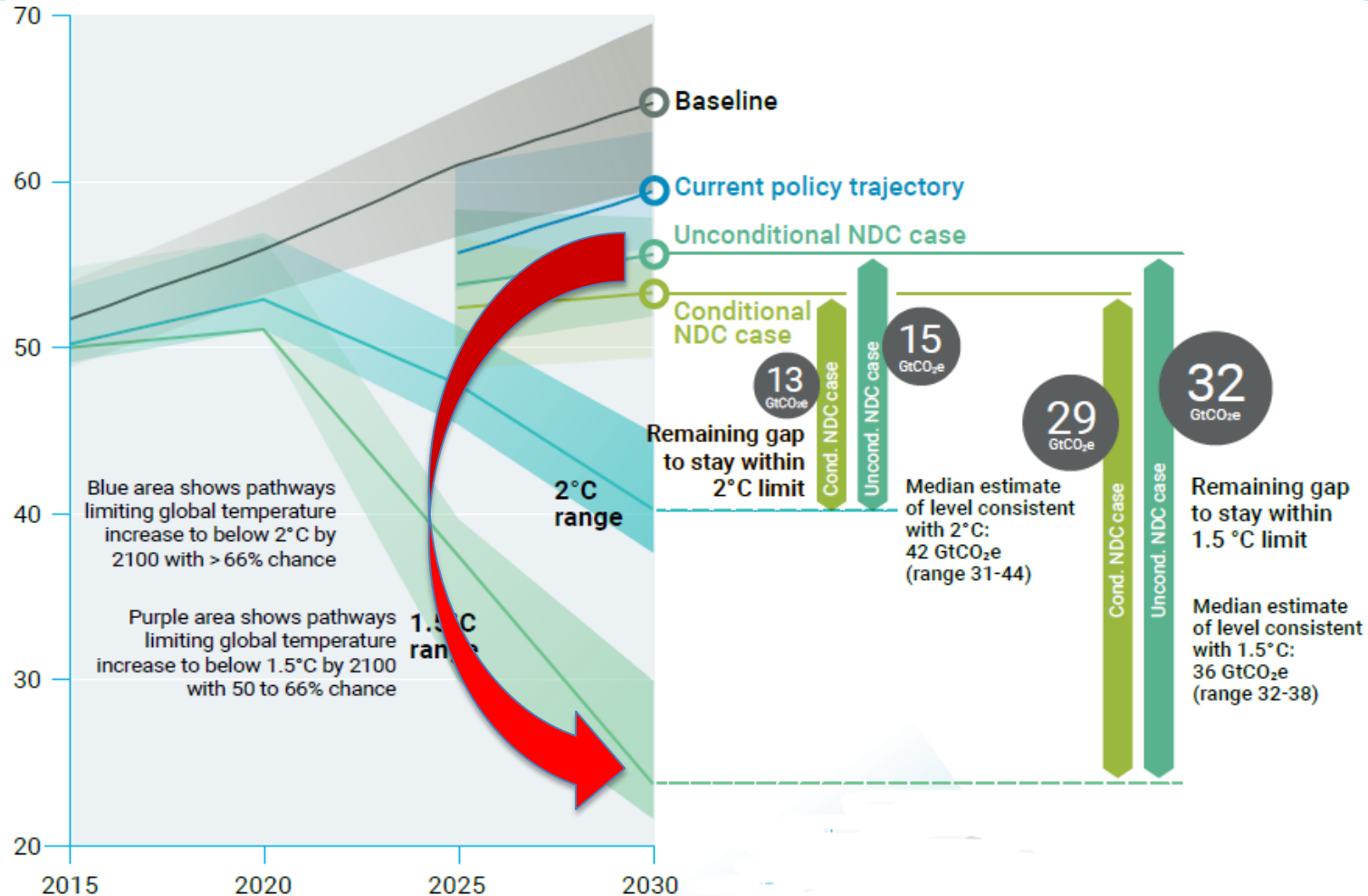
Effect of climate plans insufficient



3X more ambition needed to fill the 2°C gap



...and 5X more to fill the 1.5°C gap



- Poorly equipped to deal with climate change
 - Health sector almost no capacity
 - Disease demonstrates higher mortality rate
- Economic losses from weather and climate-related disasters
 - 2017 costliest year on record, USD\$330 billion (of which US\$136 billion was insured losses),
 - Sweden forests fires
- Annual cost of adaptation US\$70-300 billion

- USD410/22 billion of climate finance
 - Most from public sources
 - 11 billion to water/waste water
 - 4 billion to natural resource management
 - 79% of 2015-2016 climate finance stayed within the country of origin



Calls to step-up

- Secretary-General
- Heads of States
- Youth
 - Nationally Determined Contributions
 - Long-term strategies (2050)
 - Implementation



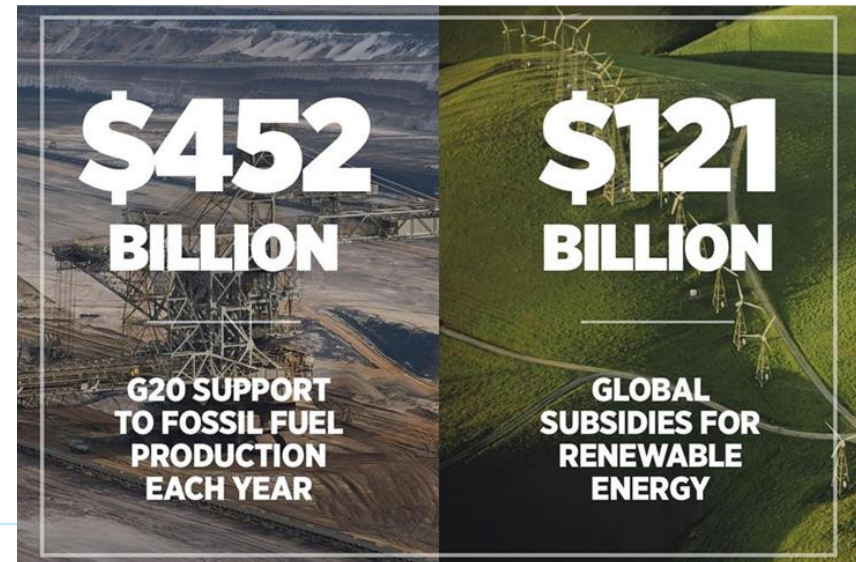
Strengthening climate plans: elements for laws and policies

- Quantification of targets
 - clear signal about measurability, intention to measure
- Definitions of terms, duties, obligations and rights
- Effective governance system
- Nudge approaches
 - Street marking, placement of healthy food
 - Default carbon offsetting of air travel instead of an opt-in option
 - Default vegetarian food on planes



Strengthening climate plans: fiscal policy

- Fiscal policies key opportunity for influencing economy, reducing future emissions and ensuring just transition
- 15% of global emissions covered by 51 carbon pricing initiatives, 20% if China joins.
- Carbon price of US\$70/tCO₂ leads to 10-40% emission reduction
- Consider a broad range of issues when introducing fiscal policy: equity, social acceptance, job creation,
 - Carbon fee & dividend



Strengthening climate plans: win-win areas for laws and policies

- Short-lived Climate Pollutants
 - Air pollution & 0.5 degrees
- Innovation
 - Government must take high, early-stage risk
 - Mission-oriented innovation with concrete targets
 - Whole economy
 - Policy: bottom-up, participatory, long-term design
 - Help de-risk private investment
- Incredible development of solar panel deployment shows:
public innovation policies crucial



Solutions readily available

- Emission Gap Report
- Adaptation Gap Report
- Green-to-Scale
- Drawdown



And its happening.....

- 10.3 million jobs in renewables
- 6th year with 2x more USD invested in renewable power capacity compared to fossil fuel
- Investments in storage companies
- 250 million electric scooters



Thank you!

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