



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



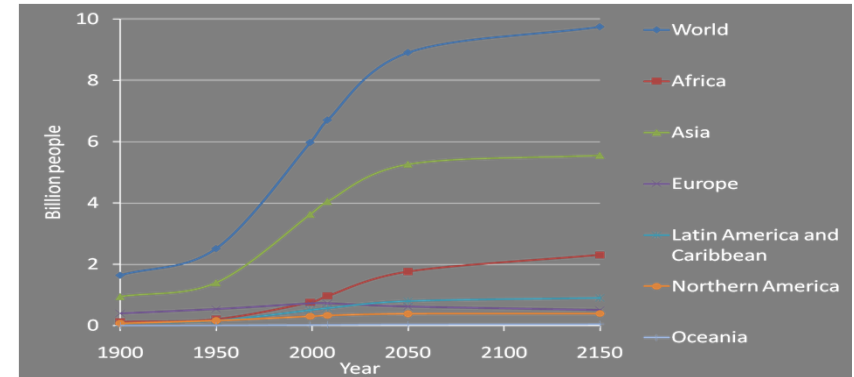
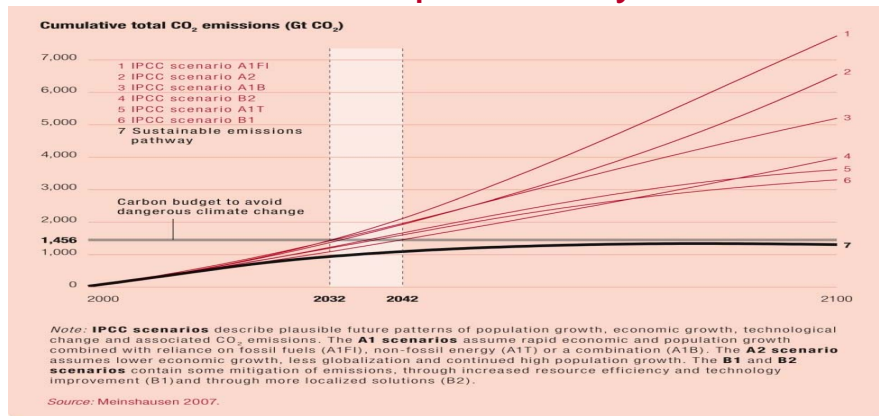
Transition to low-emission development

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Zagreb, June, 2012

Charting a course away from dangerous climate change: A window of opportunity of 100 months

- To keep within 2C threshold CO_{2eqv} concentration should stabilize at **450 ppm**
- A sustainable emissions pathway will require the world to cut of **50 percent by 2050**



World population predicted to reach nearly **9 billion by 2050**

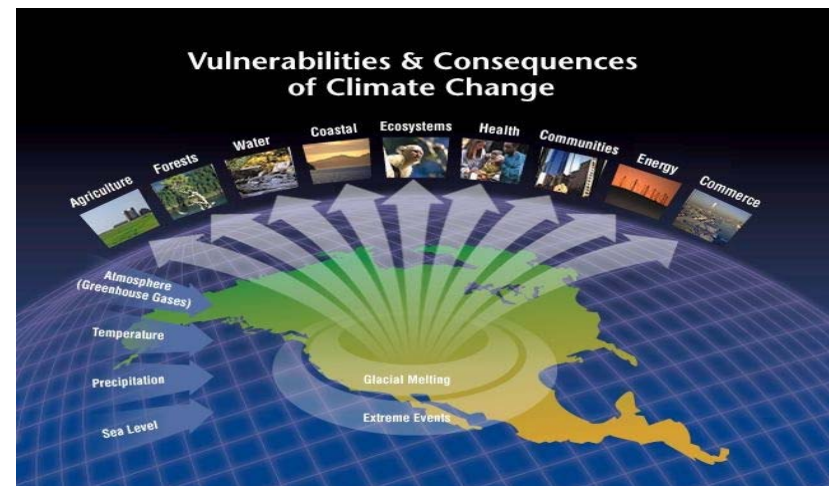
*The **Stern Review** demonstrated that an unstable climate will undermine the conditions necessary for economic growth in both the developed and developing countries - cheaper to take action now*

*McKinsey : "**Resource Revolution**" - Meeting the world's energy, materials, food, and water needs greater pressure on resource systems together with increased environmental risks present a new set of leadership challenges for both private and public institutions*

Post 2012 international climate change regime:

Entering into new era of **green global economic growth**, through significant mitigation of GHG emissions and generating funding for mitigation and adaptation actions and thus creating new investment opportunities

*We have witnessed three economic transformations in the past century. First came the industrial revolution, then the technology revolution, then our modern era of globalization. We stand at the threshold of another great change: **the age of green economics.*** UN Secretary General, Ban Ki-moon



However the failure of the politics at the moment to keep up with the science reinforces the importance of **country-level action**, with greater efforts in adaptation for the developing countries.

EU ambition: to become the leading climate friendly region in the world

- EU pledge: independent target of 20% below 1990 by 2020 + offer to move up to 30%
- Legislation is already in place since 2009 to meet a 20% emission reduction: **the Climate and Energy Package**
- More ambitious than Kyoto Protocol rules
- A lot of legislation already in place

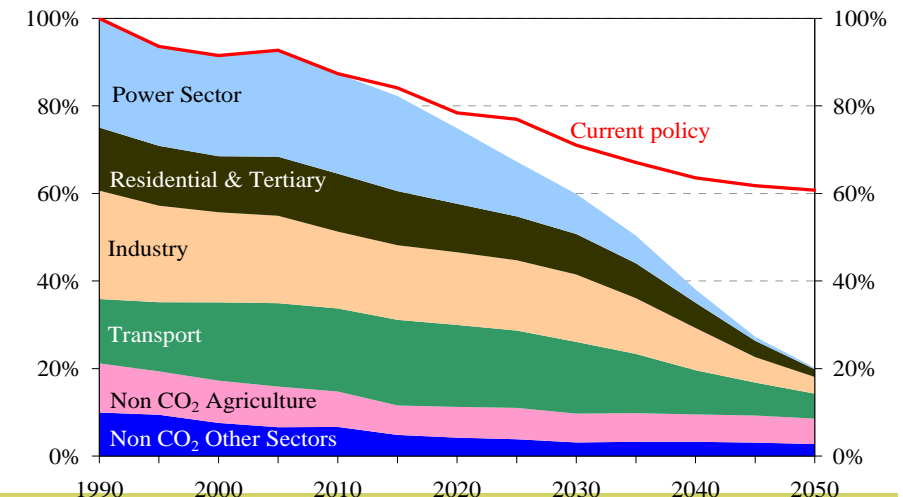
1. Monitoring Mechanism Decision (1999, 2004)
2. EU emissions trading system (2003, 2008)
3. Effort sharing decision (2008)
4. Renewables & biofuels (2008)
5. CO₂ and cars (2008) and vans (2010)
6. F-gases regulation (2006)
7. Fuel quality directive (2008)
8. CCS regulation (2008)
9. Ecodesign Directive (2010)
10. Buildings Directive (2010), etc.

More than 50 EU directives, regulations, decisions, and communications related to climate change Commitments across the whole economy and governmental sectors

A Road map for moving to a comprehensive low-carbon economy in 2050: (80-95% by 2050)

- Feasible - Cost-effective pathway: -25% in 2020, -40% in 2030, -60% in 2040
- Requires all sectors contribution, to a varying degree & pace

• National and regional LEDS



Transition to low emission development

Significant and cost-effective emission reductions will require **a mix of policy instruments:**

- A carbon price should be applied as widely as possible, starting with removal of fossil fuel subsidies
- Speeding up the emergence and deployment of low-carbon technologies (energy-related R&D);
- Avoiding deforestation and manage land use changes
- Reducing demand for emissions-intensive goods and services (behavior change); 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle)
- Increases in and reallocation of the financial resources
- International cooperation

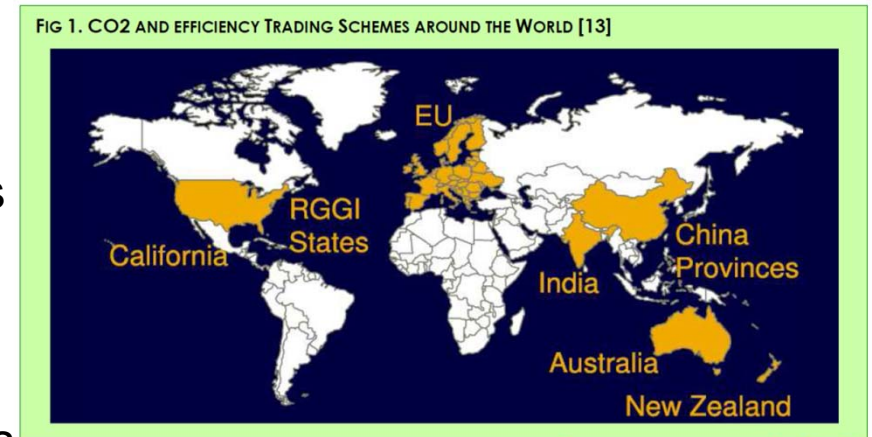
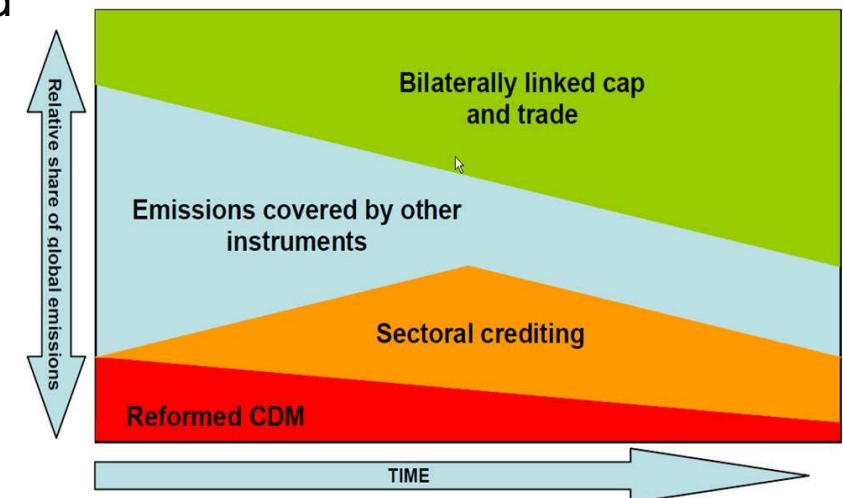
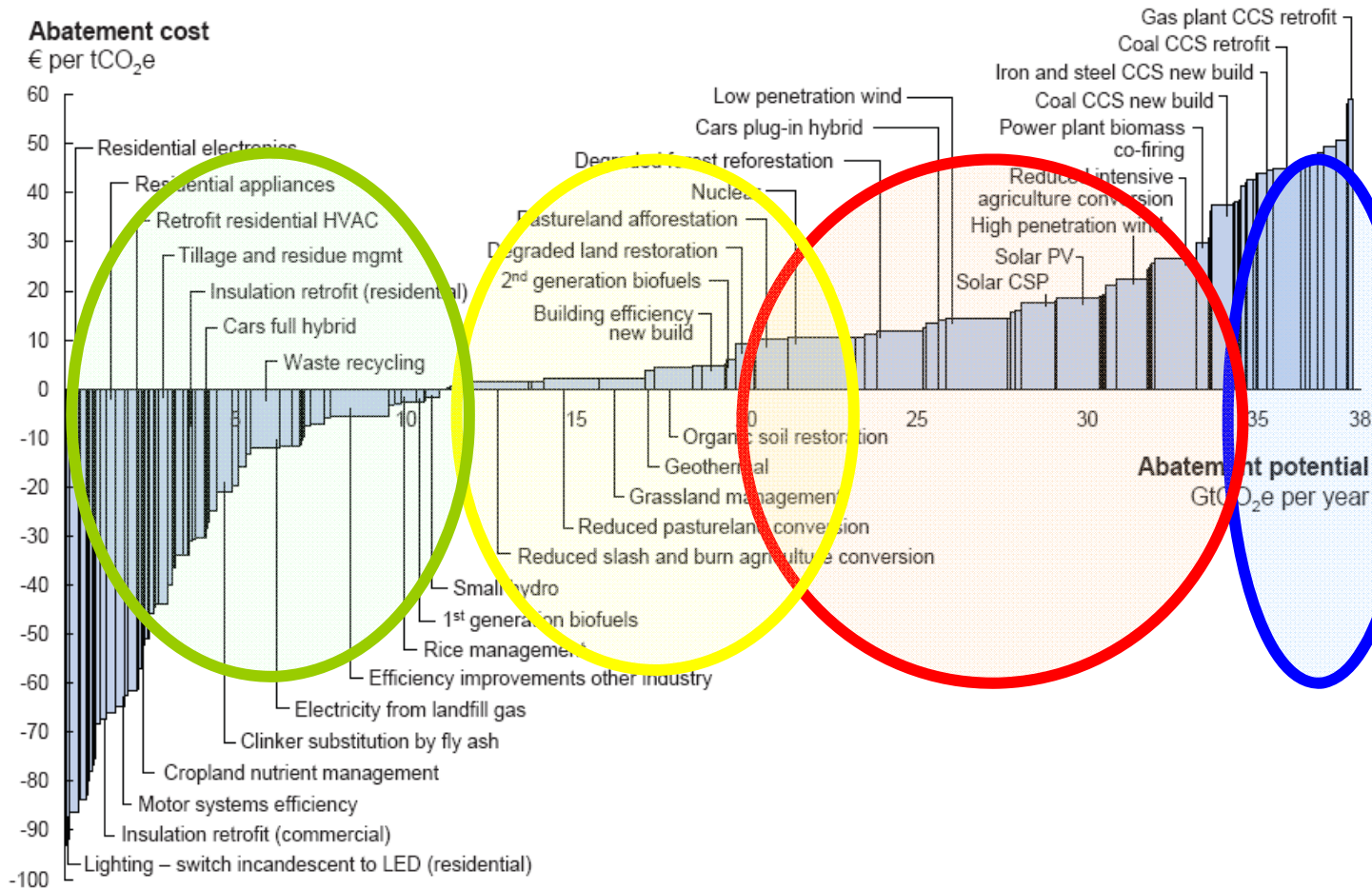


FIG 1. CO2 AND EFFICIENCY TRADING SCHEMES AROUND THE WORLD [13]
 International Climate Policy & Carbon Markets
 N° 18 – January 2012
 Page 9 of 14
www.iccgov.org/publications/publications-2.htm

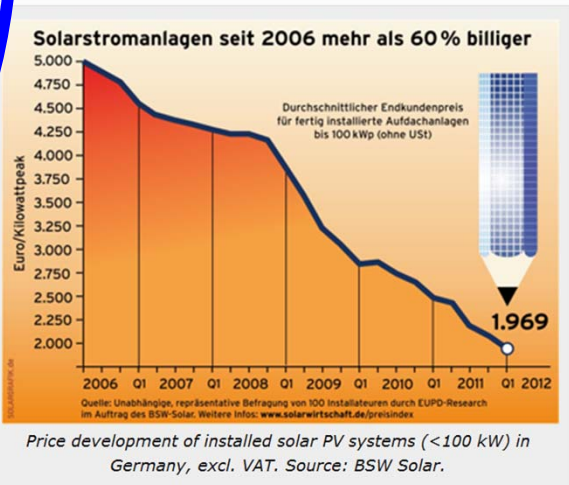


Ensuring a smooth labour market transition

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions - **NAMAs**



PV will be the cheapest option by 2016

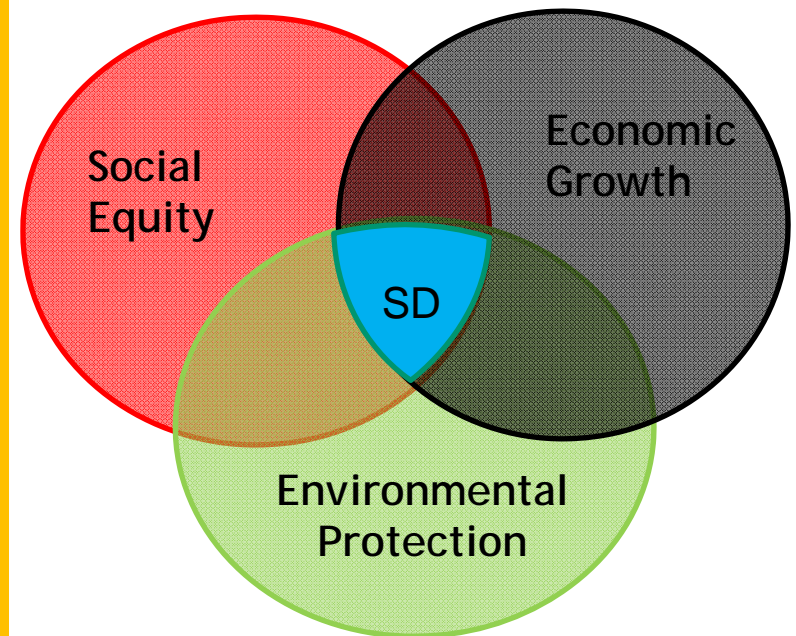


Low Carbon Development Strategy

A long-term strategy, for the low-carbon development of the **developing country** in the context of its broader SD strategies, including an emission pathway, this means an emission projection planned to be achieved with the implementation of the strategy (NAMAs), domestically implemented or internationally supported
Developed countries: zero-emission plans (to ensure compliance with their legally binding commitments)

- Interest to explore pathways for LED growing rapidly; > 90 countries registered their NAMAs with the UNFCCC - 51 developing countries, 25% are low-income
- Numerous agencies, donors, academic institutions, private consultants undertake research and provide analytical and advisory services and capacity building
- LED policies are one component of a SD or Green Growth, which spans a larger set of environmental and social policies, incl. climate resilience and poverty reduction, improvements in natural asset management, biodiversity and water and air pollution management

Rio+20 green growth



Supporting the EE and CIS transition to low-emission development: *Governments to have an enhanced capacity to design, access finance and implement LEDS/NAMAs*

The countries will be enabled to make informed policy and investment decisions, that reduce GHG emissions, reduce poverty, create new employment opportunities and green jobs and move societies towards long term sustainability.

Developed:

- How to Guide on Low-emission development strategies and Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions: Eastern Europe and CIS – in English and Russian (other UNDP tools)
- LEDS/Plans in Kazakhstan, Moldova, Turkey, Turkmenistan, initiated in Uzbekistan, BiH and Croatia

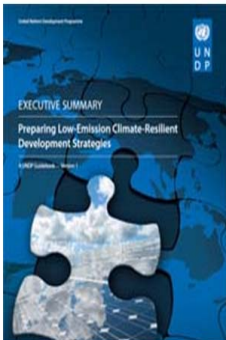
<http://europeandcis.undp.org/home/publications/>





Document Summary

Access to modern energy services for the poor is about energizing human development. It is a priority for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and necessary to ending poverty, empowering women and generating opportunities. UNDP aims to reach the poor with modern energy services that boost productive and income-generating activities and protect human health and the environment.



Document Summary

This report serves as the Executive Summary to a series of manuals and guidebooks that UNDP is offering in support of Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Development Strategies (LECRDS). It provides a brief outline of the approach and methodologies th



Document Summary

TACC is part of a partnership between the United Nations and sub-national governments for fostering climate friendly development at the sub-national level. This partnership is a collaborative effort involving UNDP, UNEP and eight associations of regions.



Document Summary

This brochure succinctly outlines the structure, objectives and support mechanisms established for the LECB Programme – A global initiative to support Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA), Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS), and Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) as part of the UNDP's larger Green, Low-Emission and Climate-Resilient Development Strategies.



Document Summary

Integrated climate change planning - a how-to guide for local and regional policy-makers on planning a low-carbon future. This document focuses on the importance of full engagement of sub-national authorities to comprehensively address climate change and suggests that taking the necessary action to tackle climate change will be more effective if it helps address local development issues.

http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/low_emission_climateresilientdevelopment.html#



Blending Climate Finance through National Climate Funds

This guidebook focuses

on the design and establishment of National Climate Funds to support countries to collect, blend, coordinate, and account for climate finance.



Catalyzing Climate Finance

This guidebook is offered as a primer to countries to enable them

to better assess the level and nature of assistance they will require to catalyze climate capital based on their unique set of national, regional and local circumstances.



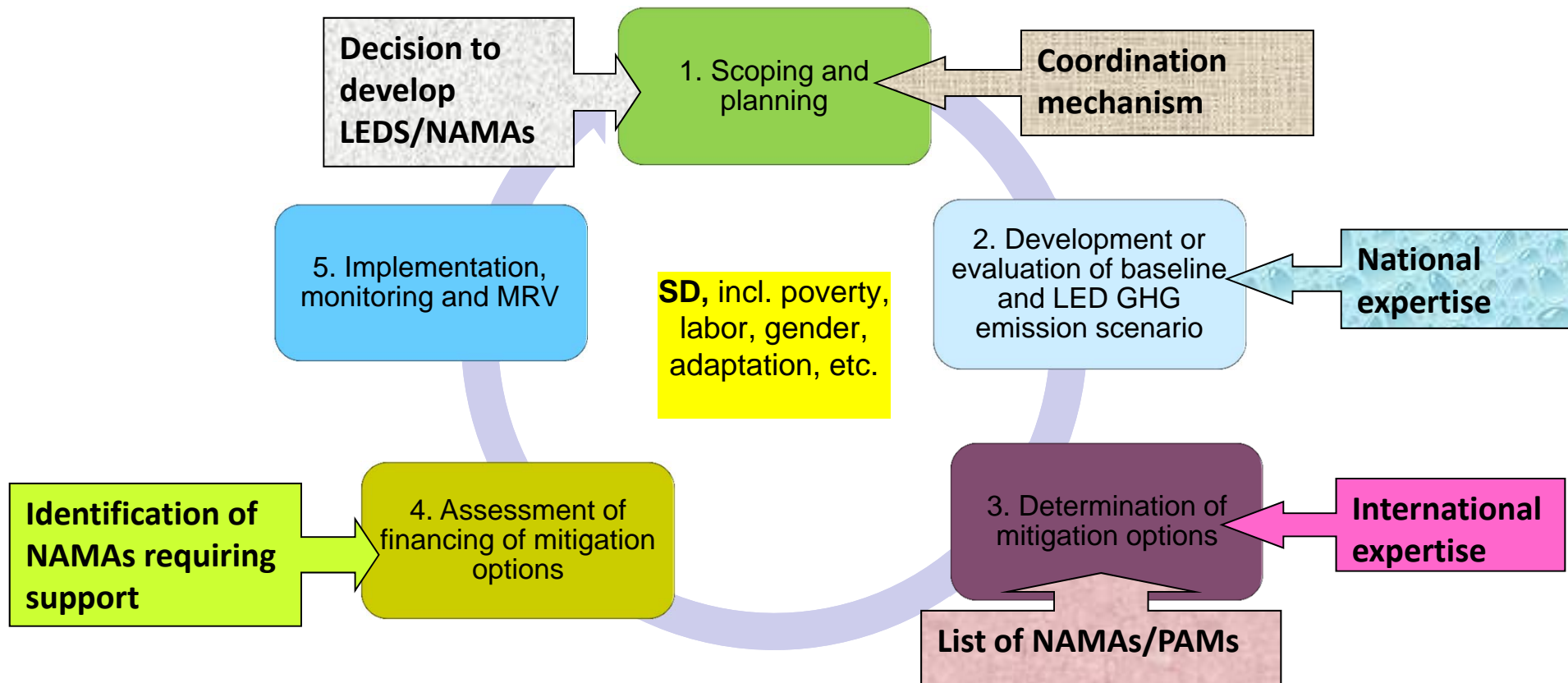
Adapting to Climate Change

The report highlights emerging achievements of UNDP-GEF initiatives

around the world and explores the future of low-emission climate-resilient development.

Main steps in the development of LEDS: country specific

Push forward low emission economic development in an systematic manner, so that a sustainable and low carbon future can be shaped



Background : A National Vision

Green Growth



Creating New 60 years (announcement of a new national vision in the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Republic in August 15th 2008)



More than just a development strategy
 - changing people's behavior and way of thinking
 - creating a new civilization

GREEN GROWTH KOREA



Green Growth - Inspirational goal

- Top national agenda for South Korea - new economic development paradigm to solve triple crunch: energy, climate, and economy
- Life-style
Enthusiasm to show your personal involvement

Great leaders inspire actions



Do you believe in
a low-carbon,
poverty-free future
for everyone
on the planet?

We do.

Thank you!