

**United Nations
Environment Programme**

UNEP Support to Asia- Pacific on UNFCCC COP outcomes

**Prepared for the Asia Pacific Regional Workshop on Integrating Market
Mechanisms to the Implementation of INDCs/NDCs
15 February 2016, Bangkok**



Outline

1. Our work on Climate Change in Asia-Pacific region
2. UNEP-GEF support on INDC preparation in the region
3. Moving forward post Paris

1. Our work on Climate Change in the region

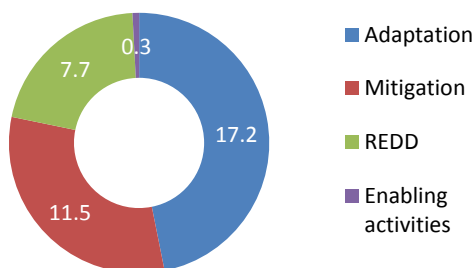
Vulnerability & Resilience

Low-emission pathways

Reduced Emissions from Deforestation & Forest Degradation

>30 countries supported to address climate change adaptation & mitigation

Portfolio Managed by ROAP

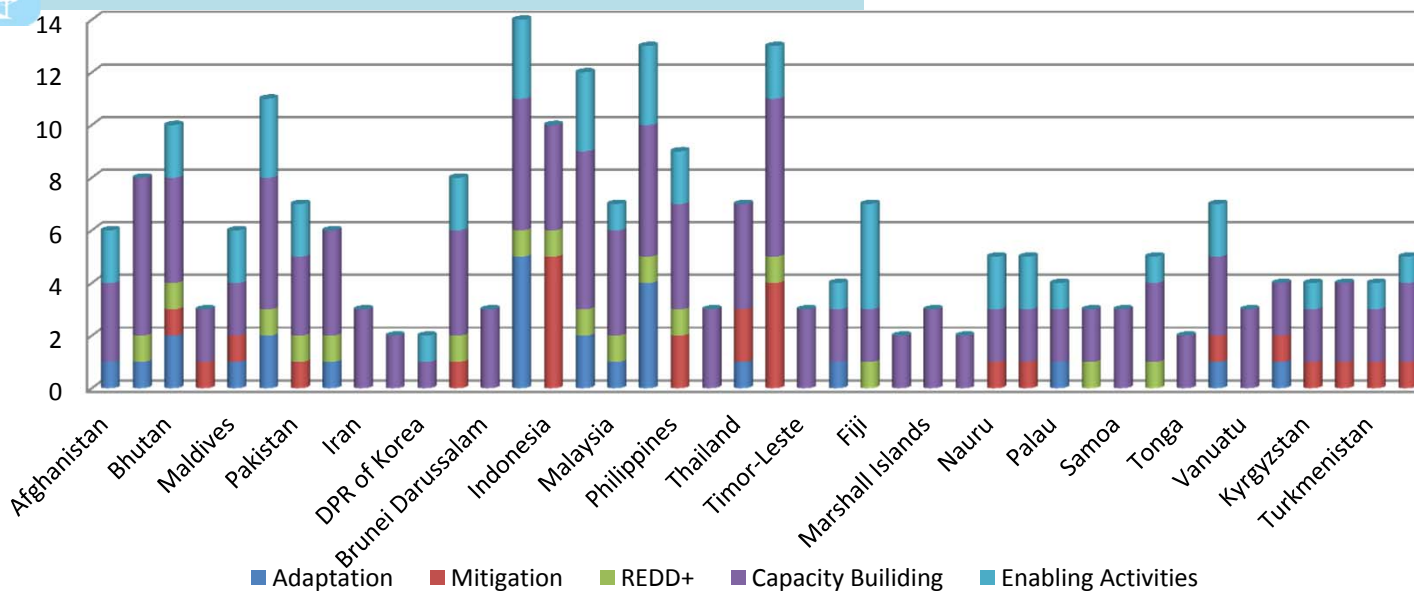


Key Implementation Partners

- **Government:** Ministry of Environment and Forestry; Agriculture, Energy and Industry
- Korean Environment Institute (KEI) and Korean Adaptation Centre for Climate Change (KACCC)
- **UN agencies:** UNDP, FAO, WHO, UNITAR
- **Non-government Organizations:** UNEP-DTU Partnership, The Energy Resources Institute (TERI), Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES), Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD), Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC), International Centre for Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Climate Action Network – South Asia, ICLEI – South Asia and Southeast Asia



Distribution of projects and types of services



1. Our work on Climate Change in the region



Vulnerability & Resilience

- Ecosystem-based Adaptation
- Myanmar Climate Change Alliance (MCCA)
- Global Support Programme
- NIE accreditation support programme
- Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN)
- Southeast Asia Network of Climate Change Offices (SEAN-CC)

Low-emission pathways

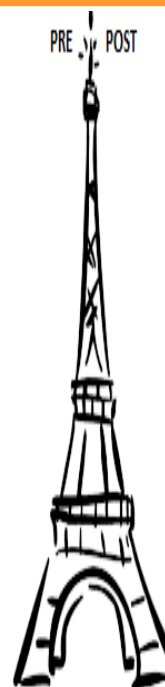
- SEAN-CC
- Climate Technology Network and Finance Centre (CTNFC)
- Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)
- Phasing Out Incandescent Lamps in Vietnam
- Harmonization of Efficient Lighting Standards and Policy
- Finance Access to Clean Technology (FACET)
- NAMA Development for the Building Sector
- Low Carbon Emission Societies in Central Asia
- Pacific Low Carbon-Energy Islands
- Climate Clean Air Coalition Supporting National Planning for Action on Short-lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC SNA)P Institutional Support
- Support/Enabling Activities to UNFCCC

Reduced Emissions from Deforestation & Forest Degradation

- Support to countries in the incorporation of multiple benefits and green economy approaches into their national REDD+ processes and strategies

Contributions made so far...

1. Technical support provided to:
 - Develop, pilot and disseminate VIA methods & tools through knowledge networks
 - implement ecosystem-based adaptation (EBA) demonstrations and integrate EBA into national and sectoral development policies...
 - address UNFCCC adaptation planning, monitoring and reporting requirements ...
 - improve access to global, regional and national adaptation finance
 - strengthen readiness for deploying finance and apply innovative finance mechanisms
 - set up and implement sectoral initiatives and make RE and EE technologies bankable and replicable
 - develop and implement national REDD+ strategies, incorporating multiple benefits and green investments
2. Scientific evidence generated on emerging issues on low carbon development decision making and policy
3. Tools and approaches designed and piloted to develop mitigation plans, policies, measures, and low emission development strategies, and spur sector investment and innovation
4. Climate technology partnerships and multi-stakeholder networks facilitated to stimulate development and transfer of existing and emerging environmentally sound technologies
5. Outreach and awareness raising promoted for mitigation- and adaptation-related science...



Short-term (2016):

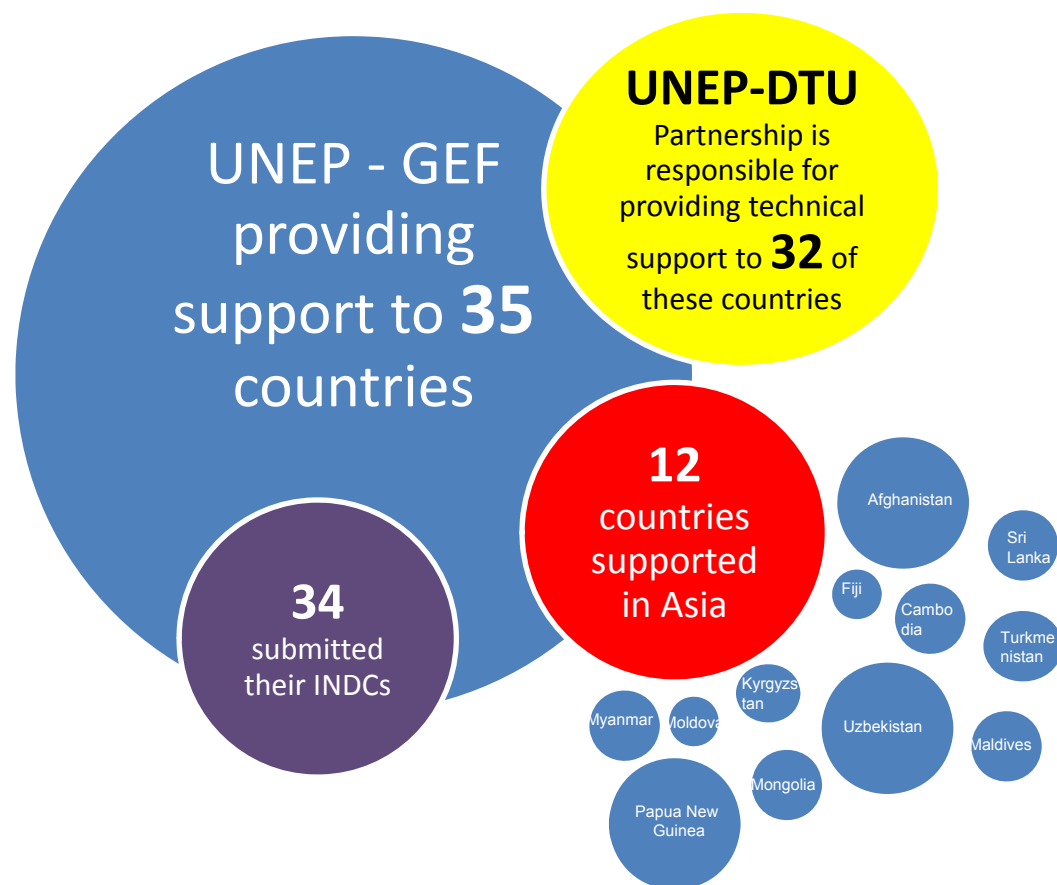
- Leapfrogging Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)
- Mobilizing adaptation knowledge through global and regional networks (i.e. APAN)
- Integrating adaptation and EbA in national and sectoral planning processes (i.e. MCCA, SEAN-CC national activity in Malaysia)
- Developing Indonesia's Implementation readiness roadmap for Article 6 of UNFCCC and the Paris outcome on capacity building, Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE)
- Technical support to countries to address UNFCCC adaptation planning and reporting requirements (i.e. NAP-GSP for Non-LDCs, GEF LDCF)
- Harmonization of Efficient Lighting Standards and Policy in ASEAN
- Climate knowledge networks and partnerships (i.e. SEAN-CC)

Medium-term:

- Continue supporting countries to access US \$ 60 million for adaptation, US \$ 12 million for enabling activities, US \$ 344 million for low carbon development, and US \$ 7 million for REDD+
- Expand EBA programme to new areas (urban , drylands, and river basins)
- Quick operationalisation of the CTCN to make services available to developing countries
- Implement full-scale Green Climate Fund Readiness programme.
- Linking the adaptation support to the NAP process
- Accelerated action on energy efficiency (eg EE Hub; SE4ALL and related actions)
- Foster key scientific assessments and programmes
- Continue to play active role in support of UNFCCC process



2. Our support on INDC preparation in the region



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Training workshops to familiarize the content and process to develop INDCs, approaches and methodology for analysis and development of mitigation and adaptation options



Guidance to national INDC team and national experts in setting up process, data collection, analysis and options



Guidance materials for the analysis of mitigation options, types and nature of INDC, and assessment of adaptation needs

Technical support to countries

2. Our support in INDC preparation in the region



The outcomes are impressive

- The INDCs have been a cooperative effort of Ministry responsible for Climate Change, and Ministries responsible for implementing Sustainable development actions of the country
- Builds on national sustainable development strategies, policies, programmes, thus integrating of CC into SD agenda of countries in moving forward
- INDC process has created a wider understanding and immediacy of transforming economies that ensures that the globe can meet the UNFCCC goal of 2 deg C
- All the countries have included, both, mitigation and adaptation actions
- Most of these countries have emissions less than 0.1% of global emissions
- Most of the countries have expressed their reductions as actions below BAU, some as policies and actions in specific sectors/sub-sectors; and one absolute reduction target (i.e. Moldova)
- UNEP also exploring ways of working with these countries to translate the INDCs into Implementation plans, as significant support is needed to address the capacity gap

3. Moving Forward Post Paris

- Paris Accord will be opened for signing from 22nd April 2016
 - The process of approval/ratification is a key step for countries
 - They need to assess and create understanding within key political decision makers on implications of Paris and benefits to facilitate the approval/ratification
- INDC submitted shall be considered as first NDC, unless countries wish to submit a revised one
 - Assessing existing INDCs
 - consultation with the Ministries in reviewing the INDCs as part of approval/ratification process
- Developing Readiness Plans
 - Countries have focused energies on putting together the possible list of actions in NDCs, but most INDCs were thin on implementation and needs for implementation
 - Some of the readiness aspects that countries need to be assessing are:
 - policy and regulatory frameworks,
 - institutional arrangements for coordinating implementation
 - capacities in terms of human resources, technical resources, financial resources
 - Assessment of financial resources required and avenues for the harmonization of national financial outlays with NDC actions as well as identification of opportunities for leveraging international finance
 - Needs for information collection and analysis to enable the assessment of the impacts of implementation, and of the requirements for international reporting
- Such Readiness plans can provide a coherent strategy to seek support as needed in preparing the base for post 2020 implementation



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