



Destination Green

ICAO Symposium on Aviation and Climate Change, "Destination Green", 14 – 16 May 2013

Supporting low emissions development



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

Technical and financial support for greenhouse gas emission reductions

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The Climate Change challenge of the 21st century

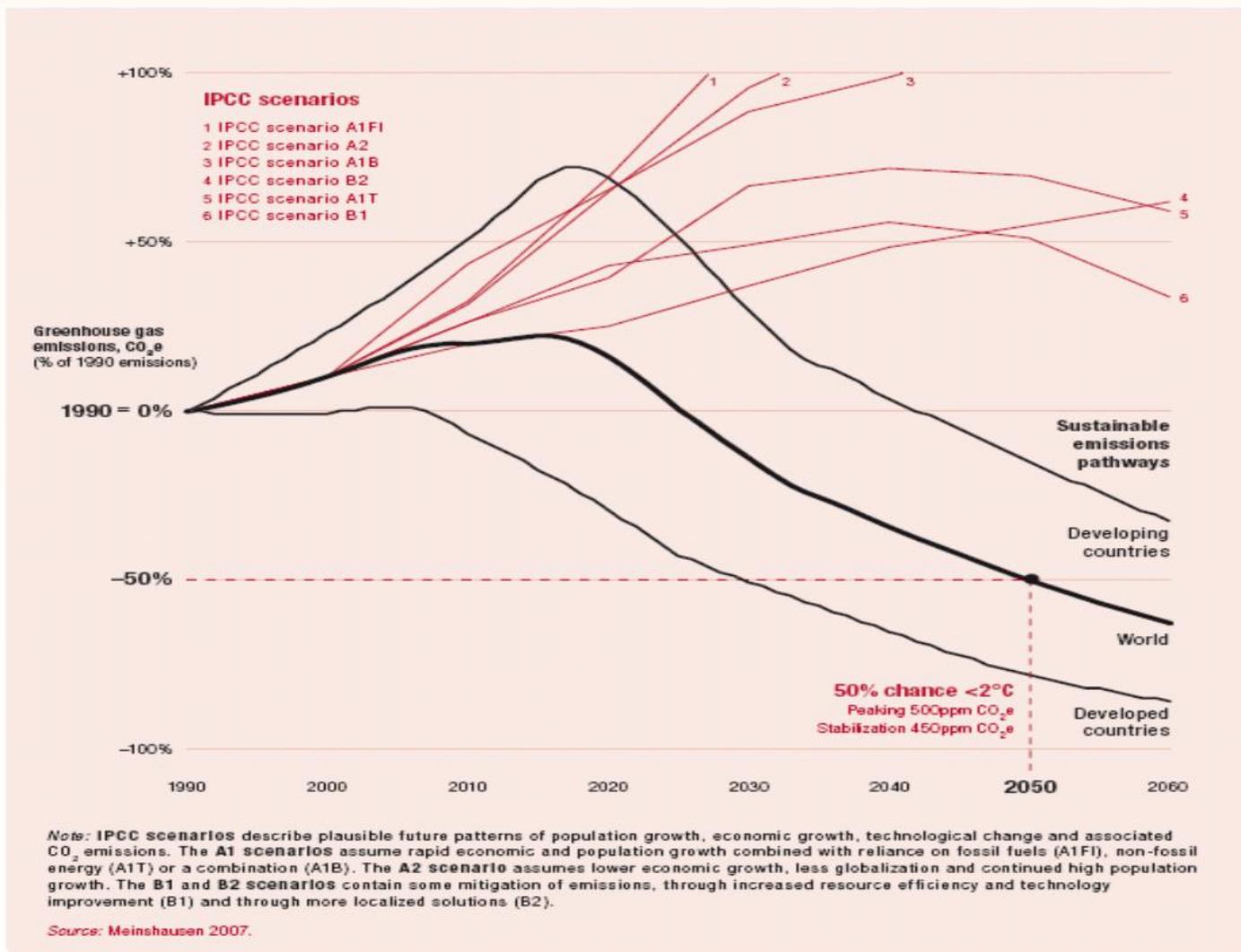


- To keep temperature rise below 2 degrees (GHG concentration of 450 ppm), the 21st century “carbon budget” amounts to 1,456 Gt or around **14.5 Gt** CO₂ per year
- Total CO₂ emissions in 2004 stood at **29 Gt**. In 2010 total CO₂ emissions were **33.5 Gt**.
- The sustainable emissions pathway with respect to 1990 is as follows
 - *The world* – cuts of **50 percent by 2050** with a peak by 2020
 - *Developed countries* – cuts of **80 percent by 2050**
 - *Developing countries* – cuts of **20 percent by 2050**





Charting a course away from dangerous climate change



Note: IPCC scenarios describe plausible future patterns of population growth, economic growth, technological change and associated CO₂ emissions. The A1 scenarios assume rapid economic and population growth combined with reliance on fossil fuels (A1FI), non-fossil energy (A1T) or a combination (A1B). The A2 scenario assumes lower economic growth, less globalization and continued high population growth. The B1 and B2 scenarios contain some mitigation of emissions, through increased resource efficiency and technology improvement (B1) and through more localized solutions (B2).

Source: Meinshausen 2007.





UNDP's role in climate change



- Capacity development and technical assistance at the country level
- Support to the development and implementation of low emission, climate resilient strategies
- Development of policy guidance and strategic analyses, and provision of policy support
- Access to financial support from climate finance sources
- Implementation of projects with multiple sources of funding





Accessing climate finance

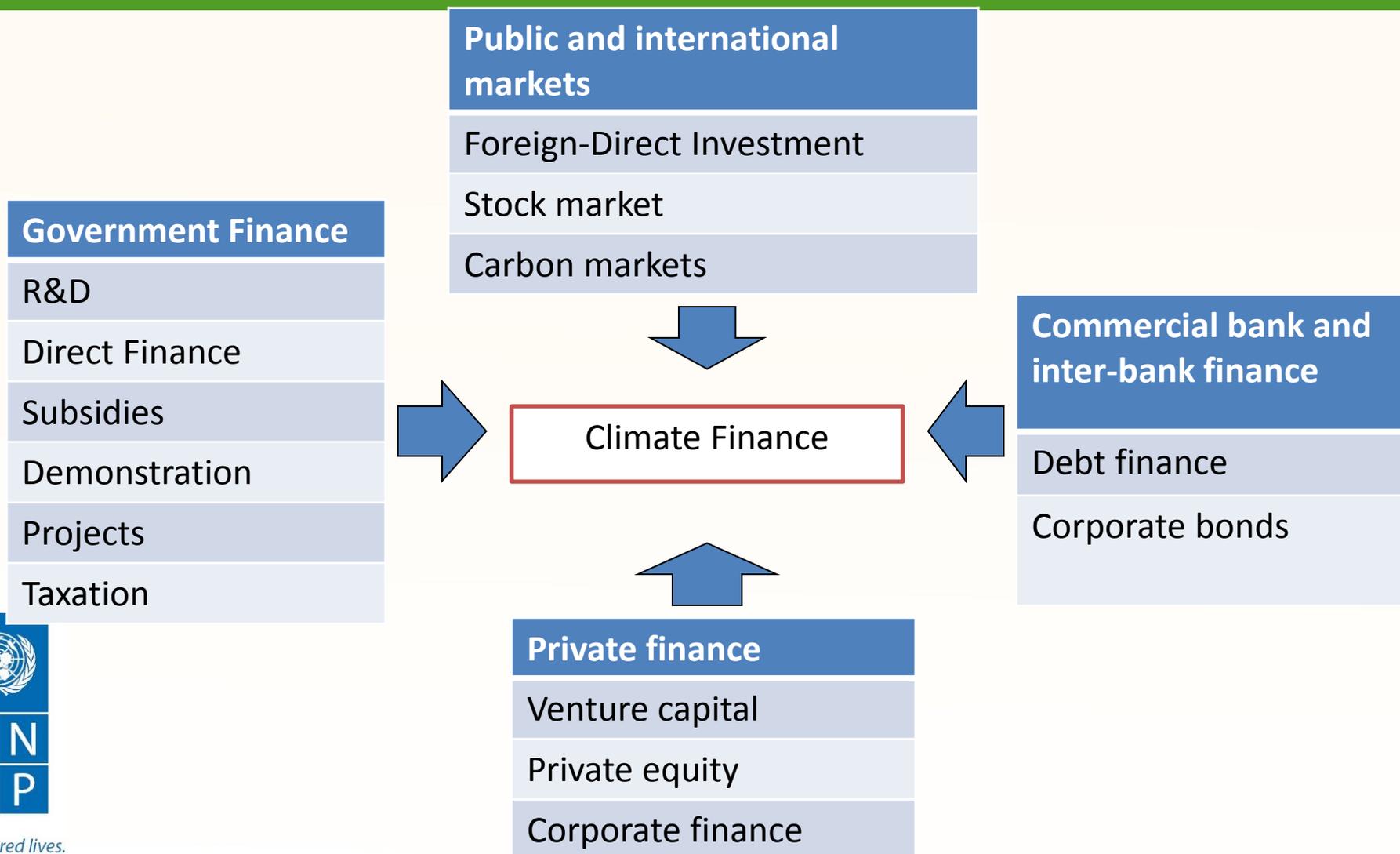


- UNDP's key role is to work with countries in **combining and sequencing** multiple sources of climate finance
- UNDP supports countries in **climate finance readiness** – Strengthening national capacities to plan for, access, deliver, and monitor and report on climate finance, both international and domestic, in ways that are catalytic and fully integrated with national development priorities
- UNDP works with countries in developing an **enabling environment** that redirects existing public investments and provides the incentives for private finance to invest in low-emission and climate-resilient activities.





Sources of Climate Finance





The Global Environment Facility (GEF): a major source of climate finance



- The GEF is the main financing mechanism for the Rio conventions addressing global environmental challenges
- Since its creation in 1992, the GEF has invested \$11.5 billion in the global environment, of which more than \$4 billion target climate change mitigation and adaptation
- This funding has been disbursed in over 3,000 projects across 165 countries.
- GEF climate change projects have directly reduced 2 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent and catalyzed a reduction of an additional 7 billion tonnes





UNDP and the GEF: A long standing relationship

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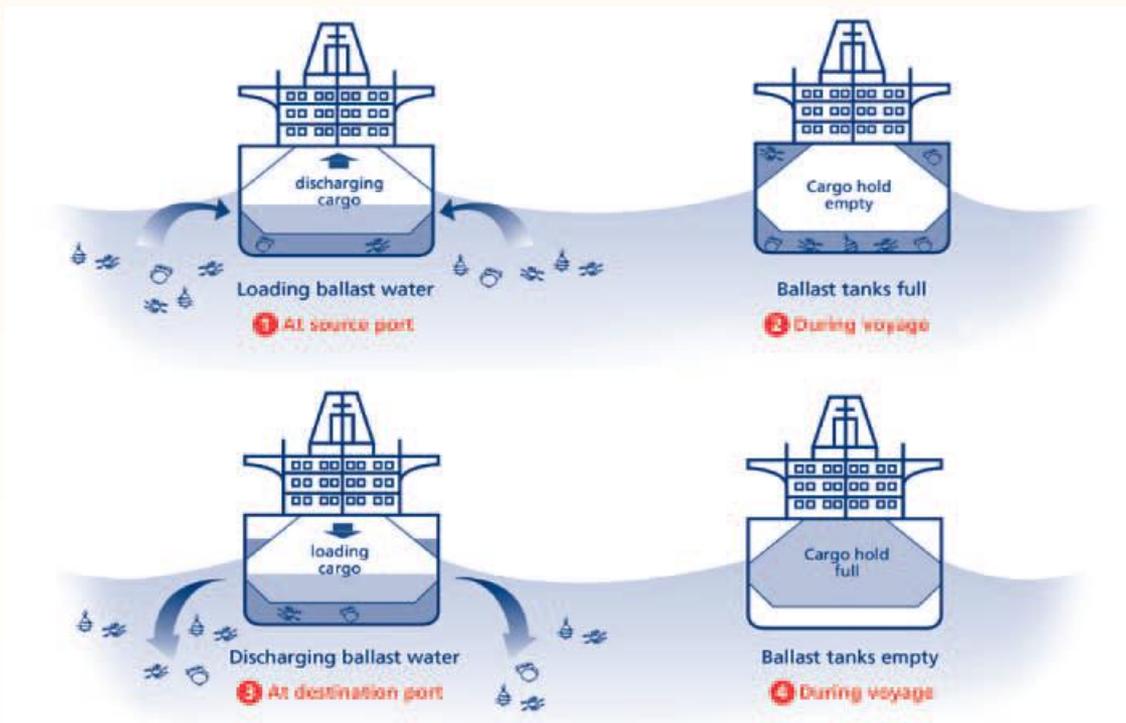


- UNDP is one of the main implementing agencies of the GEF, responsible for delivering over \$3 billion of GEF resources, of which over \$1 billion are for climate change mitigation
- UNDP's in-country presence allows us to implement projects in a wide array of conditions across the developing world
- Projects are implemented at the national, regional, and global level



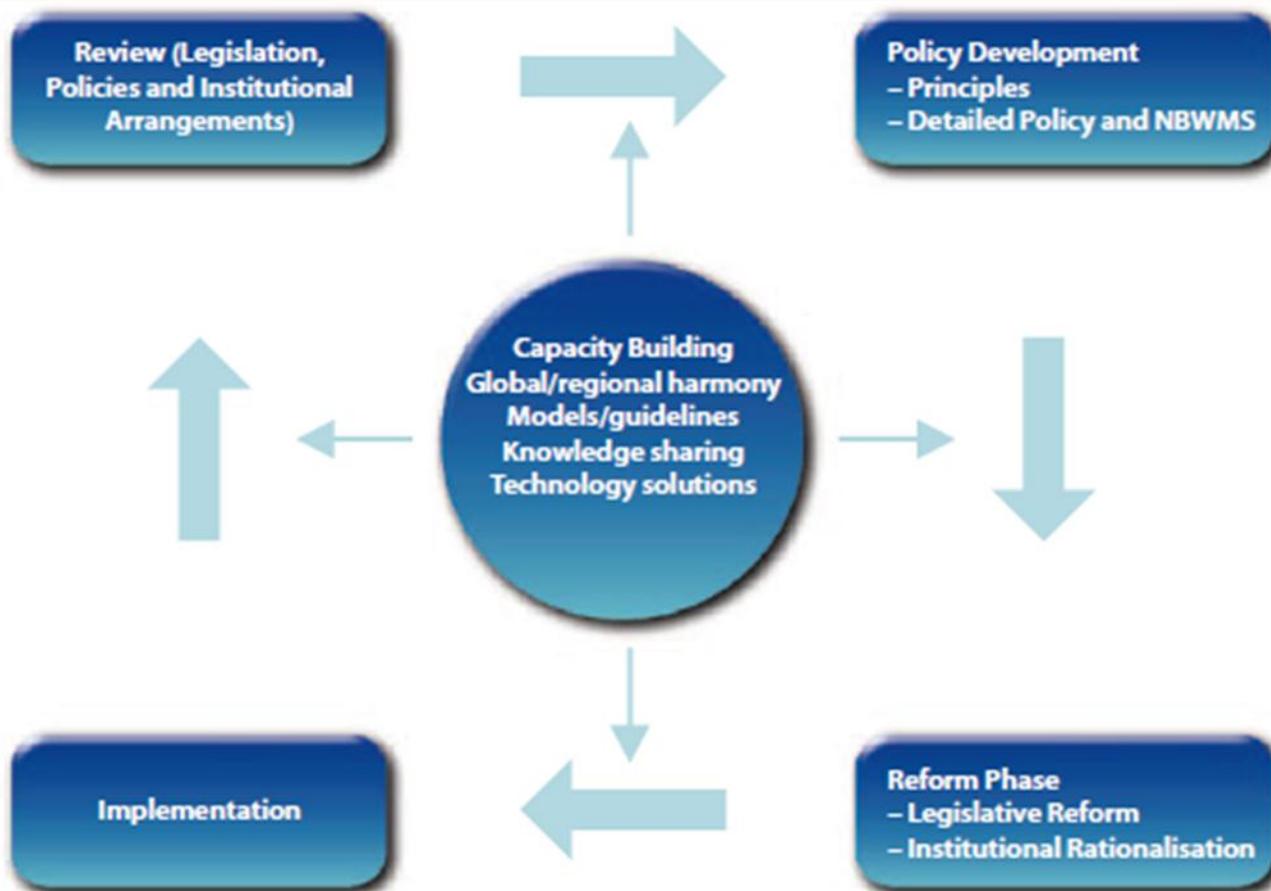
UNDP/GEF GloBallast project – an example to be replicated?

During 2000-2004, UNDP/GEF supported the International Maritime Organization in implementing the GloBallast program, with a GEF financial contribution of \$7.4M





GloBallast project strategy





Replicating the GloBallast approach in the aviation sector

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- Reducing the growth of GHG emissions in the aviation sector is essential to prevent dangerous climate change
- There is a concerted effort by the sector to significantly alter the growth trend in emissions in the short, medium, and long term
- State Action Plans to achieve such emissions are currently under development
- Developing countries are likely to require technical and financial support to implement low emissions measures
- In this context, there is a strong rationale to develop a joint ICAO-UNDP-GEF sector wide programme on emissions reduction in international aviation





Potential elements of a low emissions aviation program



- Support platform for development of State Action Plans
- Capacity development and training for at the policy and technical levels
- Strengthening of policies, regulations, and procedures, both sector wide and at the national level
- Assessment of potential low emission technologies and practices, including sustainable alternative fuels
- Financial and technical support for implementation of low emissions measures
- Programme to be implemented at the global and national levels





Next steps

- Ongoing discussion with the GEF to establish a low emissions aviation program
- ICAO and UNDP to develop a program proposal to be presented to the GEF
- Potential initiation of global support program as of 2014
- Country level projects could be developed during the GEF-6 cycle which will run from 2014-2018





Thank you for your attention

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