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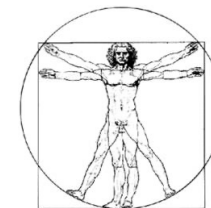
# Mitigation

Carlos Fuller

Ambassador and Permanent Representative  
of Belize to the United Nations

[www.ecbi.org](http://www.ecbi.org)

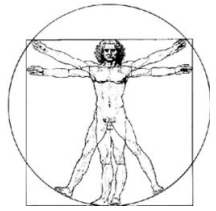
# UNFCCC



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- The Climate Change Convention is a MITIGATION Convention
- Article 2 states:
  - The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

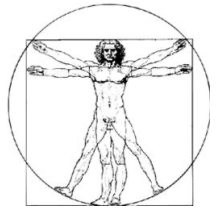
# Kyoto Protocol



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- The Parties included in Annex I shall, individually or jointly, ensure that their aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A do not exceed their assigned amounts, calculated pursuant to their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments inscribed in Annex B and in accordance with the provisions of this Article, with a view to reducing their overall emissions of such gases by at least 5 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2008 to 2012.

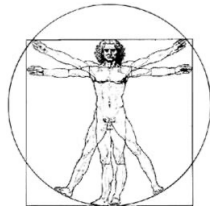
# Doha Amendment



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- The Parties included in Annex I shall, individually or jointly, ensure that their aggregate anthropogenic carbon dioxide equivalent emissions of the greenhouse gases listed in Annex A do not exceed their assigned amounts, calculated pursuant to their quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments inscribed in the third column of the table contained in Annex B and in accordance with the provisions of this Article, with a view to reducing their overall emissions of such gases by at least 18 per cent below 1990 levels in the commitment period 2013 to 2020.

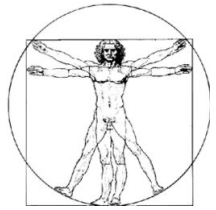
# Paris Agreement



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- Objective in Article 2
- a) Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change;
- (b) Increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and
- (c) Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.

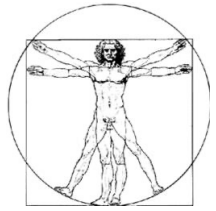
# How is this to be done?



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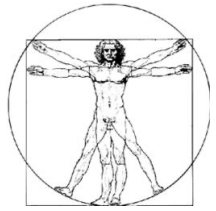
- Each Party shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive **nationally determined contributions** that it intends to achieve. **Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures**, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.
- **Parties shall account for their nationally determined contributions**. In accounting for **anthropogenic emissions and removals** corresponding to their nationally determined contributions, Parties shall promote environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency, and ensure the avoidance of double counting, in accordance with guidance adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.

# Assessments



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- In order to build mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation, **an enhanced transparency framework for action and support**, with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties' different capacities and builds upon collective experience **is hereby established.**
- The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall periodically **take stock of the implementation of this Agreement** to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement and its long-term goals (referred to as the "**global stocktake**"). It shall do so in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, **considering mitigation**, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science.

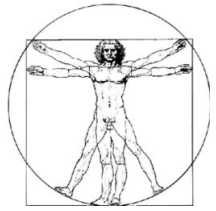


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# Mitigation Agenda Items

- Global Stocktake
- Mitigation Work Programme (MWP)
- Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport
  - ICAO
  - IMO

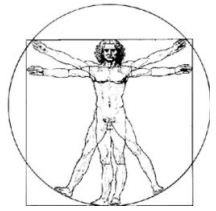




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# Global Stocktake (GST): Context

- Parties are not on track towards achieving the objective of the Paris Agreement
- Resolves to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C
- Commits to accelerate action in this decade on basis of best available science, reflecting equity and CBDR-RC in light of different national circumstances
- Notes with concern the pre-2020 gaps in mitigation by developed country parties and that the IPCC had indicated that developed countries must reduce emissions by 25-40% below 1990 levels by 2020, which was not achieved

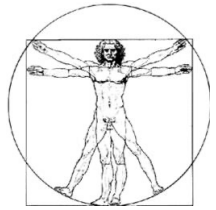


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# GST: Mitigation

- Reduced temp rise from 4°C to 2.1°C to 2.8°C based on NDCs
- GHG emissions higher than implied in NDCs
- Reductions in global GHG emissions of 43% required by 2030 and 60% by 2035 relative to the 2019 level and net zero CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2050.

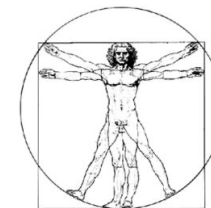
# GST Mitigation: Way Forward



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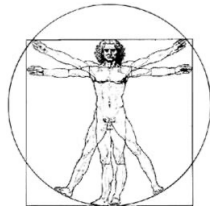
- Triple renewable energy and double energy efficiency by 2030
- Phase-down unabated coal power
- Accelerate efforts towards net zero emission energy systems, utilizing zero- and low-carbon fuels well before or by around mid-century
- Transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems
- Accelerate zero- and low-emission technologies
- Accelerate and substantially reduce non-CO<sub>2</sub> emissions
- Accelerate the reduction of emissions from road transport
- Phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies

# GST Mitigation: Next Steps



- Parties to communicate in 2025 their NDCs with an end date of 2035
- Parties to put in place new or intensify existing domestic arrangements for preparing and implementing their successive NDCs;
- Parties to take into account the good practices and opportunities identified during the technical dialogue of the first GST in enhancing their actions and support;
- SB 60 Chairs to organize an annual GST Dialogue on how the outcomes of the GST are informing the preparation of next NDCs and the Secretariat to prepare a report for consideration at its subsequent session
- UAE to convene GST Dialogue on implementing the GST

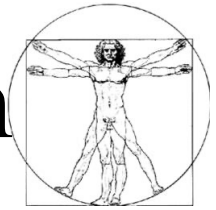
# GST Mitigation: Next Steps



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- Decides to launch, under the guidance of the CMA 5, 6, and 7 Presidencies, a set of activities (“Road map to Mission 1.5”) to significantly enhance international cooperation and the international enabling environment to stimulate ambition in the next round of NDCs, with a view to enhancing action and implementation over this critical decade and keeping 1.5°C within reach
- The TROIKA

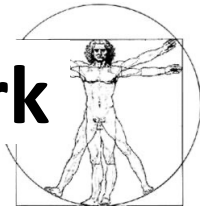
# COP 29 GST Decision on Mitigation



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- Current NDCs would reduce emissions by only 2.6 % by 2030 compared with the 2019 level
- Reaffirms that transitional fuels can play a role in facilitating the energy transition
- Halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030, and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems acting as sinks and reservoirs of GHGs
- Calls for accelerated implementation of domestic mitigation measures
- Invites Parties to communicate new NDCs and long-term low GHG emission development strategies

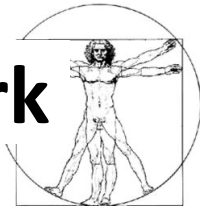
# Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme (MWP)



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- Mandate to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade in a manner that complements the global stocktake
- MWP shall:
  - start immediately after the COP27/CMA4 (2022) and continue until its eighth session (2026), with a view to adopting a decision on the continuation of the work programme at that session
  - be carried out under the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA)
  - be implemented under the guidance of the two co-chairs appointed every two years by the Chairs of the SBSTA and SBI
  - hold at least two global dialogues every year and investment-focused events

# Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme (MWP)

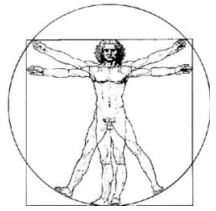


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- Global dialogues and investment-focused events held in 2023 were on accelerating just energy transitions, including in transport systems
- COP 28 Decision was procedural
  - Welcoming the convening of the events
  - Noting the report by the co-Chairs
  - Recommendations to make the events more inclusive
  - Recommendations on opportunities to convene the events



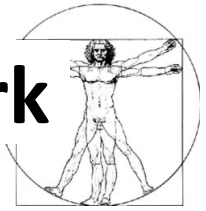
# Key findings, opportunities, and barriers



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- Renewable energy
- Grid and energy storage,
- Carbon dioxide capture and use and carbon dioxide capture and storage
- Energy efficiency
- Deploying and shifting to collective and non-motorized modes of transport
- Energy and resource efficiency in the transport sector
- Electrification of vehicles and shifting to low or zero-carbon fuels
- Information on policies and measures, financing issues, technology and capacity, and sustainable development and socio-economic impacts;

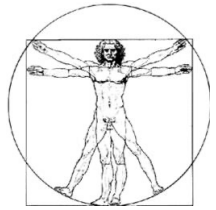
# Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme (MWP)



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- The 2024 dialogues and events addressed **Cities: buildings and urban systems**
  - Reducing operational emissions (heating, cooling and appliances);
  - Designing building envelope for efficiency (retrofitting, new construction);
  - Reducing embodied emissions (building materials).

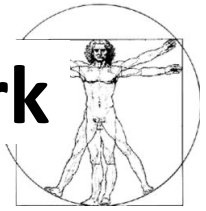
# COP 29 Decision



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- (a) Reducing operational emissions (from heating, cooling and appliances), designing building envelopes for energy efficiency (for retrofitting and new construction), reducing embodied emissions (from building materials), spatial planning and low-carbon infrastructure, electrification and switching to clean and low-emission technologies, and enhancing carbon storage through green and blue infrastructure;
- (b) The importance of international collaboration and means of implementation, including finance, technology transfer, capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and awarenessraising, for urgently scaling up implementation of mitigation actions, particularly in developing countries;
- (c) The need to tailor solutions to sociocultural and economic contexts, noting that there is no ‘one size fits all’ approach owing to the diversity of national and local circumstances;
- (d) The importance of enhancing collaboration between cities, subnational authorities, local communities and national Governments on developing and implementing mitigation actions;
- (e) The importance of integrating climate action into work on buildings and urban system planning to reduce emissions through long-term planning in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty and inequality;

# Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme (MWP)

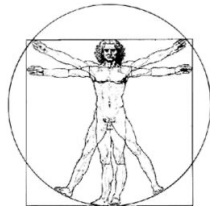


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- The fifth global dialogue to focus on enabling mitigation solutions in the forest sector, drawing on national and regional experience;
- The sixth global dialogue to focus on enabling mitigation solutions in the waste sector, including through circular economy approaches.

# André Aranha Corrêa do Lago

## COP30 President-Designate

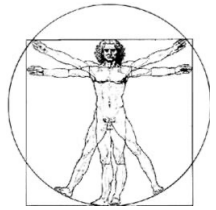


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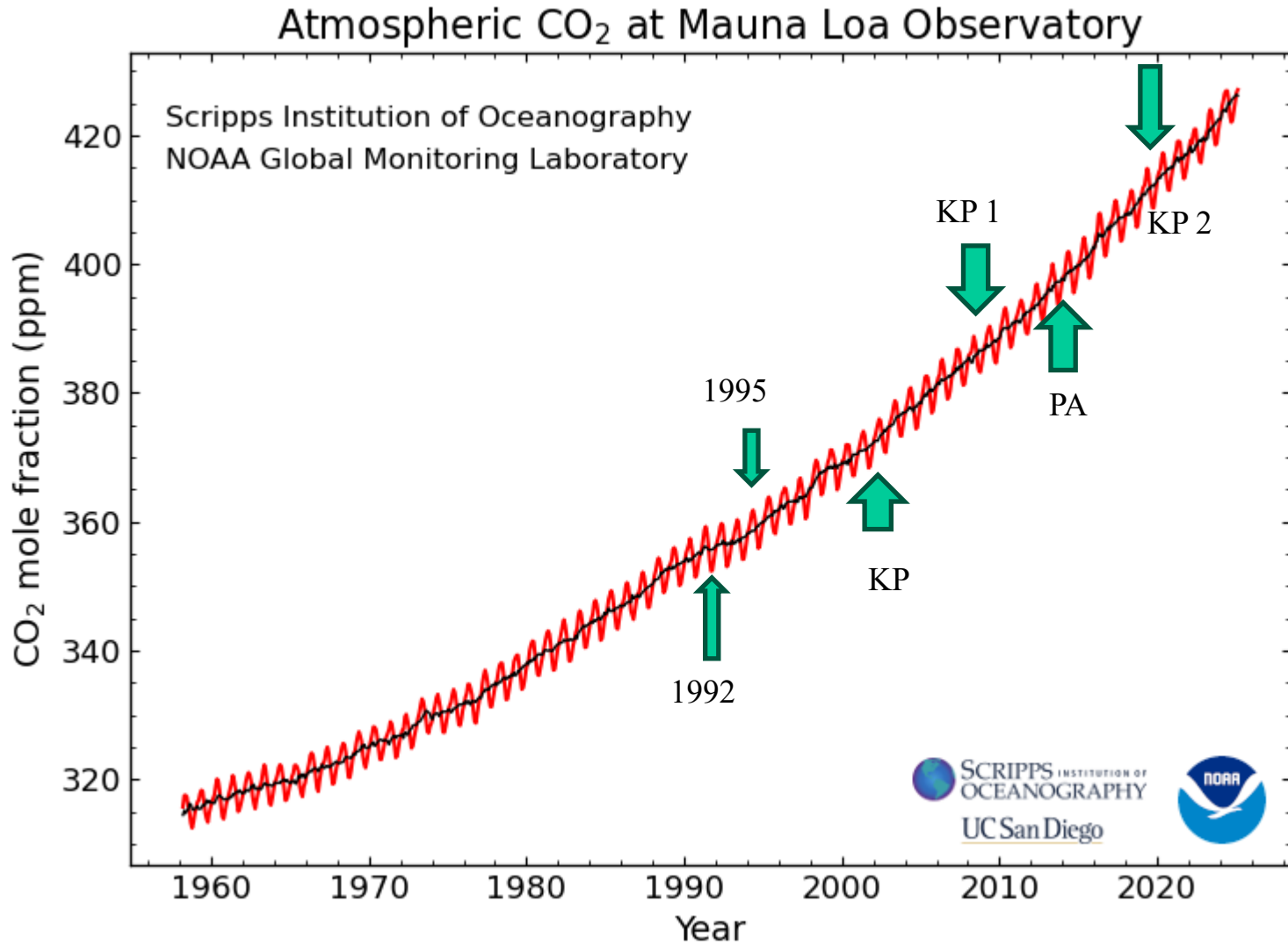
Statement in his letter regarding the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme (MWP):

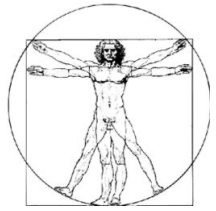
“Instead of suspicion in polarized negotiations, the MWP has the vocation of becoming a platform for breakthroughs and trust-building through action and cooperation when leveraging opportunities, overcoming barriers, and exploring actionable solutions.

Let us bring the “mutirão” spirit to the mitigation ambition and implementation work programme. Discussions were held in Baku around the creation of a digital platform to facilitate implementation of mitigation actions by enhancing collaboration between governments, financiers, and other stakeholders on developing investable projects in a country-owned and nationally determined manner. Such a digital platform can serve as a fulcrum for powerful levers in climate implementation, with speed and scale.”



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# Final Thoughts

- Colleagues, WE (facilitators) have failed.
- It is now in your hands.
- **Learn** from our **failures** and what **little** we have **accomplished**.
- The world is now in YOUR hands.