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Climate Finance and Assistance

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Aims

- Provide “big picture” assessment of global efforts to address climate change
- Identify possible means of support for aviation activities under the UNFCCC



1. **The climate change challenge**
2. **The international policy architecture**
3. **Financial support**
4. **Technological support**

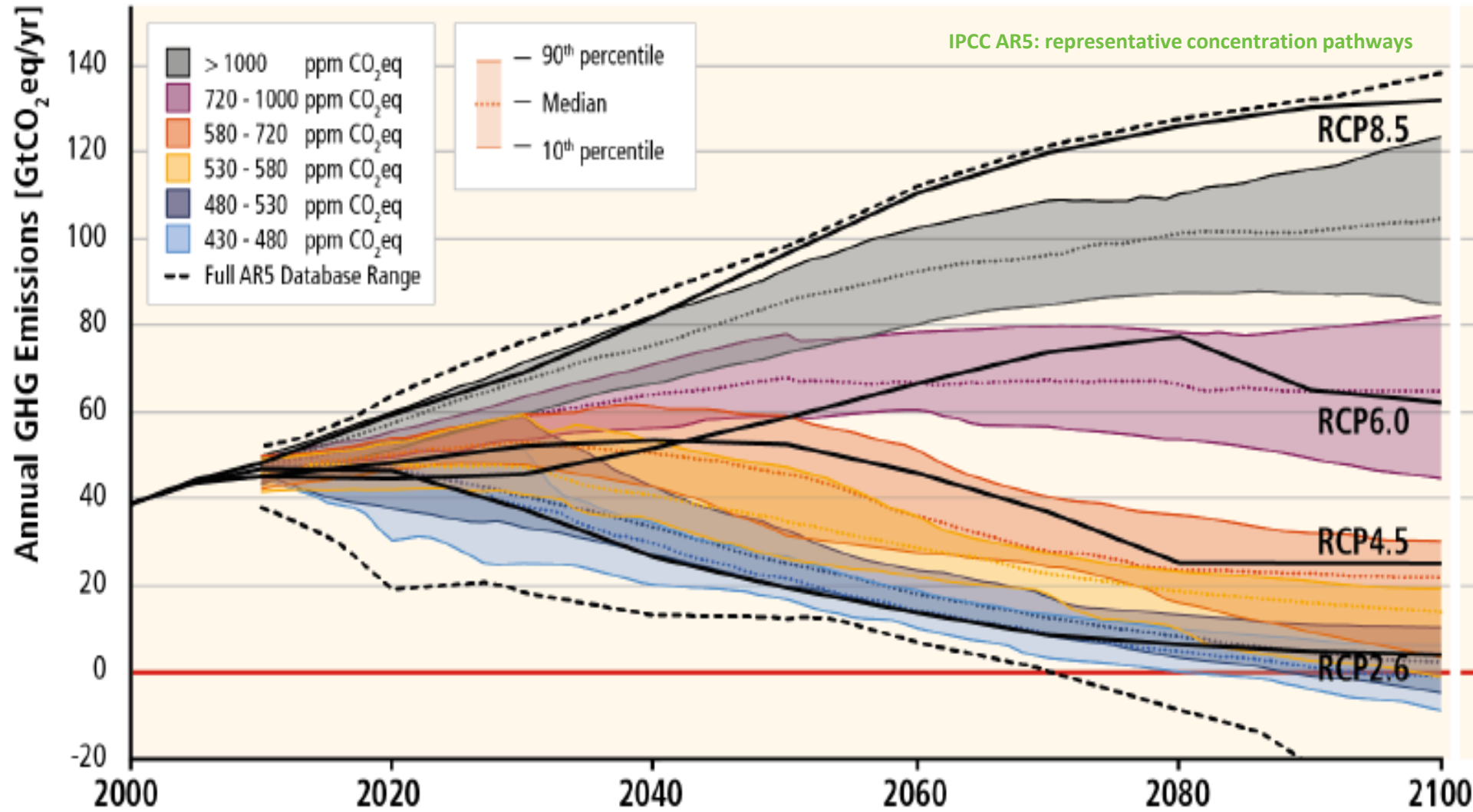


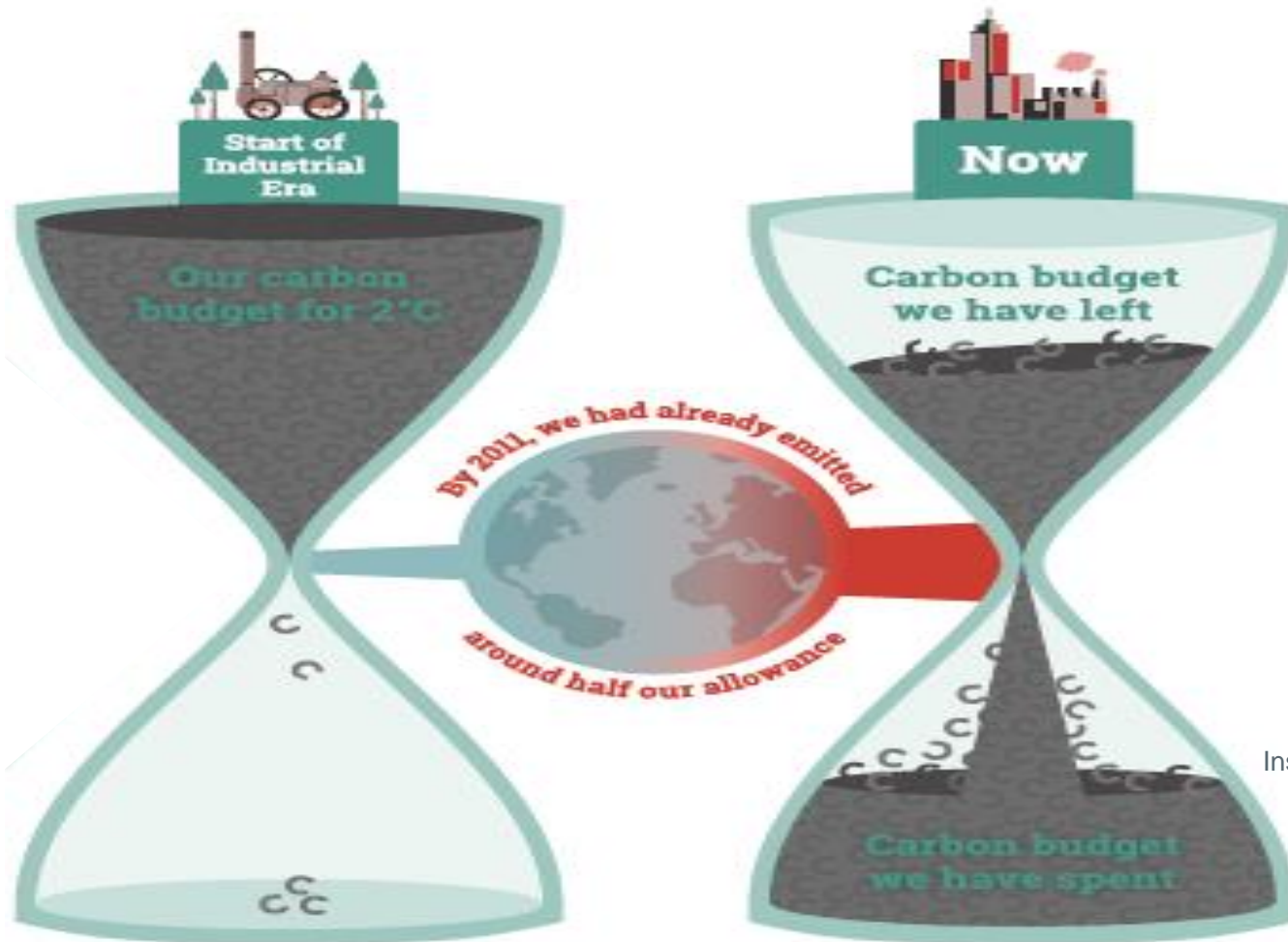
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), 2013-2014

- “Warming of the climate system is unequivocal”
- “Human influence on the climate system is clear”
- “It is *extremely likely* that that human influence has been the dominant cause of the observed warming since the mid-20th century”



Synthesis report to be finalized in October/ November 2014





Unless we follow the '2.6' path we will reach our budget limit between 2050-2070

University of Cambridge (2014)
Institute for Sustainability Leadership
Information Is Beautiful Studio



Framework Convention on Climate Change

Adopted: 1992

In effect: 1994

Ultimate objective of preventing dangerous climate change

Common but differentiated responsibilities

Universal (all UN member States)

Kyoto Protocol

Adopted: 1997

In effect: 2005

Mitigation targets for developed countries

1) 2008-2012

2) 2013-2020

Near-universal

Cancun Agreements

Adopted: 2010

Voluntary mitigation pledges for all countries

2013-2020

99 countries

Paris 2015

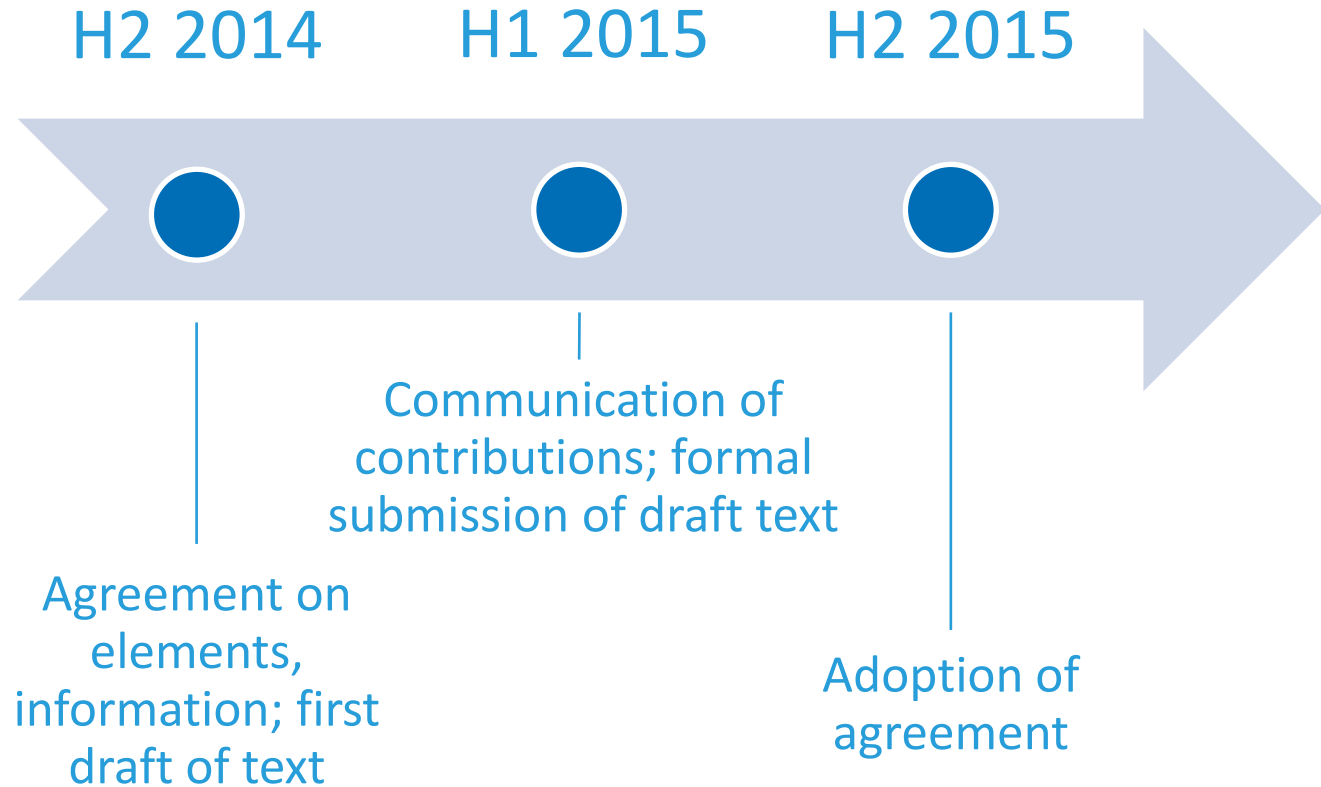
To be adopted: 2015

To come into effect: 2020

Applicable to all countries



Timeline to Paris 2015



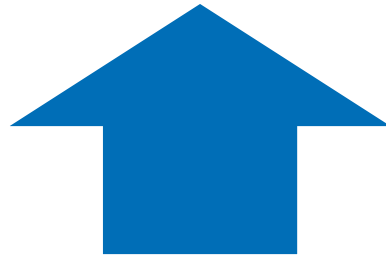


Adaptation

Build resilience to adverse effects of climate change

Mitigation

Reduce emissions to limit temperature increase to 2°C (if not 1.5°C)



Support

Channel finance and technology where they are needed



Finance under the UNFCCC

- Long-term finance commitment: scaling up to USD 100 billion per year by 2020 from a wide variety of sources
- Various delivery mechanisms:
 - Global Environment Facility (GEF) → serves multiple environmental agreements, USD 1.25 billion for climate change mitigation in 2014-18
 - Adaptation Fund → recently replenished with USD 100 million
 - Green Climate Fund



Green Climate Fund (GCF)



- Serve as the main operating entity for global climate finance
- Provide support to developing countries in reducing emissions and in adapting to climate change
- Support projects, programmes, policies, and other activities
- Has various “thematic funding windows”, including low-emission transport

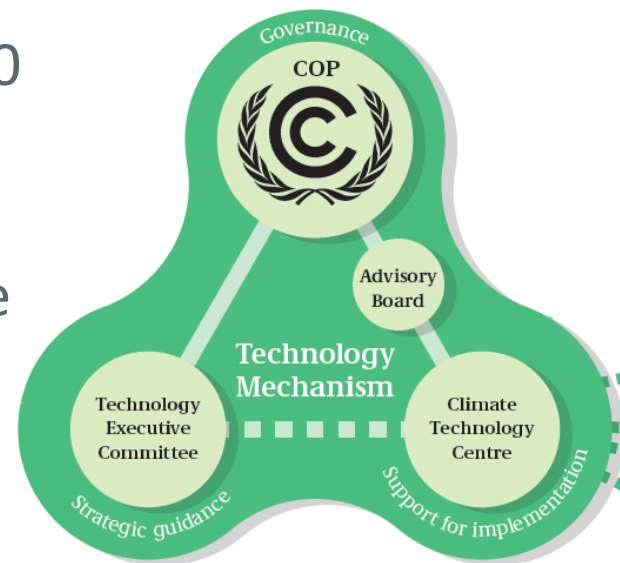


- GCF is still in the launch phase
- Has started the initial capitalization process, with an aspirational target of USD 10-15 billion by end of year
- Expectation of continued evolution between now and 2020, transitioning from initial capitalization to means of formal replenishment in meeting the USD 100 billion/year target
- The design of modalities for applying for funding are currently under active consideration



Technology Mechanism

- Established through UNFCCC process in 2010
- Facilitate implementation of enhanced action on technology development and transfer to support action on climate change
- Two broad components:
 - Technology Executive Committee (TEC)
 - Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)





TEC

- Policy/strategy function
- Executive committee of 20 members
- Recommends actions such as:
 - Technology needs assessments
 - Analysis of barriers to technology development and transfer
 - Roadmaps and action plans



CTCN

- Implementation function
- Three core services:
 - Provide technical assistance to developing countries (which can submit requests for assistance via their national designated entities)
 - Provide and share knowledge on climate technologies
 - Foster stakeholder collaboration and networking
- Does not provide financial support, although costs of procuring technical assistance for the above is covered
 - USD 100 million funding for first five years; 25% already mobilized



CTCN modalities of operation

- At request of developing country:
 - Provide advice and support in identifying technology needs and implementing technologies, practices, and processes
 - Facilitate provision of information, training, and support, including in-country
- 11 requests have been made so far, 14 under development
- Examples include air pollution reduction strategy in Cote d'Ivoire, biodiversity monitoring in Chile, solar PV design in Iran

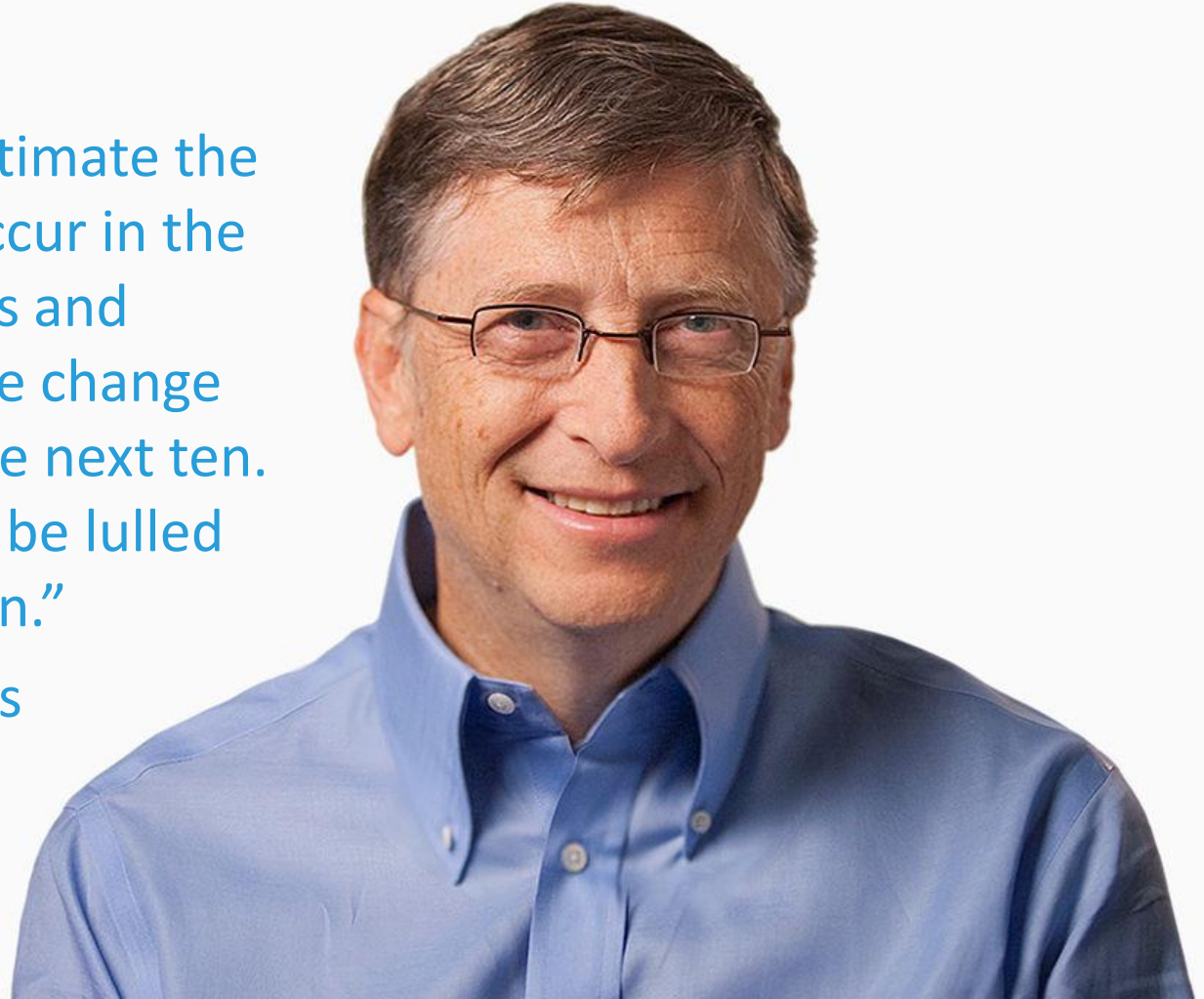


Conclusions

- Meeting the climate change challenge will require sustained action by all countries and sectors → Paris Agreement (2015)
- ICAO remains the preeminent global agency for addressing international aviation emissions
- UNFCCC helps sets the global agenda, provides a space for discussion, and incubates the development of various assistance initiatives, which aviation – like all sectors – may access

“We always overestimate the change that will occur in the next two years and underestimate the change that will occur in the next ten. Don't let yourself be lulled into inaction.”

~Bill Gates





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Thank you!



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

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