



Supporting countries to move towards climate-resilient and low emission pathways

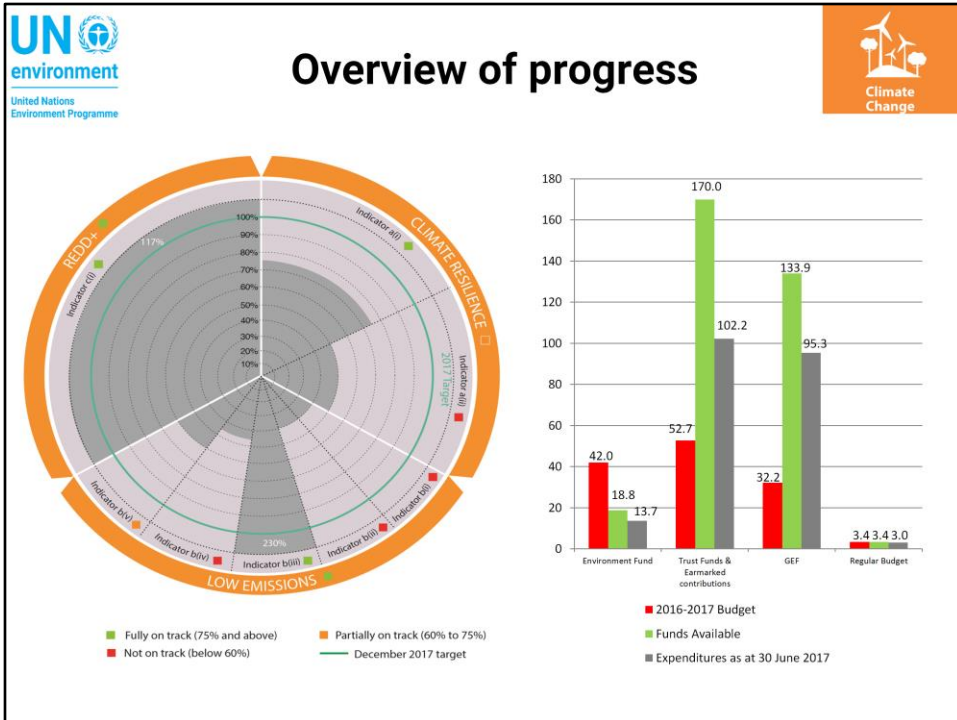
UN Environment's work in climate change focuses on

- **adaptation and resilience to climate change,**
- **low emission growth focusing on energy efficiency and renewables, along with access to energy finance, and**
- **REDD+ (i.e. reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation).**

UN Environment's work on climate change is designed in relation to Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

- **Adaption and resilience:** SDG 1.5, 13 .1
- **Low emission growth:** SDG 7.2 and 7.3
- **REDD+:** SDG 15.2

In addition, we have recently seconded a staff member to the UN in New York to support the Secretary General's office on the climate agenda. This will be instrumental in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change in the context of the 2030 Agenda as well as serving as a close link with the work of UN Environment and the wider UN System.



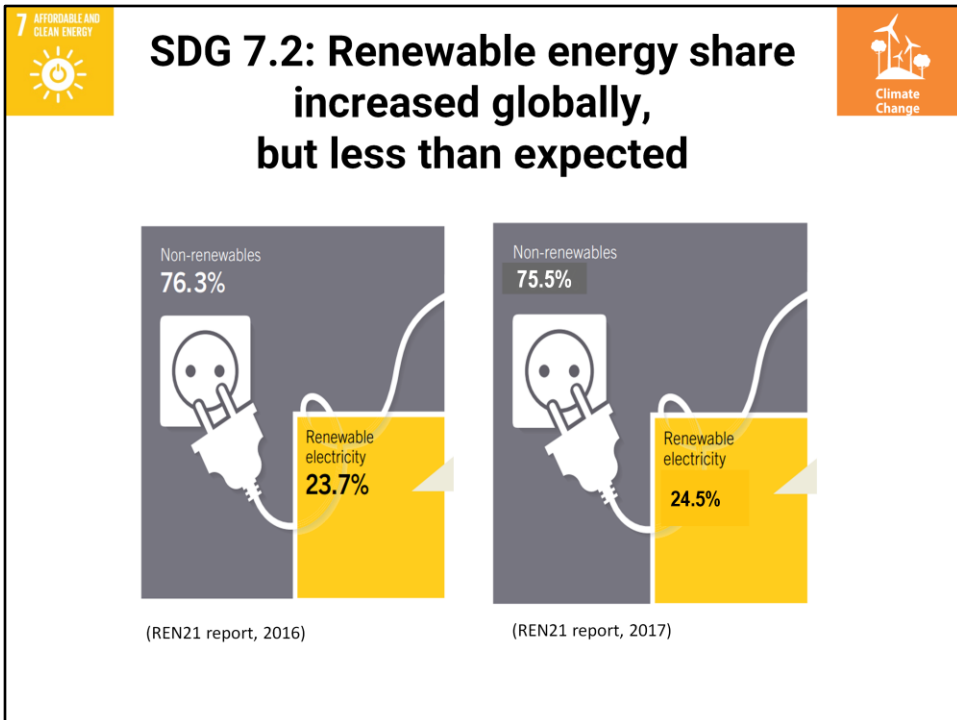
The performance of UN Environment work on climate change is measured against 8 indicators with 2 linked to Climate Resilience (Expected Accomplishment A), 5 linked to Low Emission pathways (Expected Accomplishment B) and 1 linked to Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (Expected Accomplishment C). Six out of eight indicators are new for this biennium.

As of June 2017, we met and in some cases exceeded three of our targets, we partially achieved two targets, but progress on three indicators has been slower than expected.

Climate Resilience: our work on supporting countries to adapt to climate change has progressed but not to the extent expected. New projects that have been implementation on ecosystem based adaptation are in the process of being initiated in Gambia, South Sudan and Uganda and we expect to report on improved progress in the indicator target on new adaptation projects under implementation by the end of December 2017. In terms of number of countries that have progressed in integrating ecosystem based adaptation into national and sectoral plans (the second indicator target on climate resilience), we expect progress in some additional countries by the end of the year, for example in Madagascar and Seychelles.

Low Emissions: As the next slides explain in more detail, the percentage of renewable energy increased by 0.8% (indicator b(i)), which indicates that there is progress at global level, but not to the extent expected. Countries are making progress in meeting energy efficiency standards in specific sectors (indicator b(ii)), but not to the extent expected. The work on technology support (indicator b(iii)) is progressing well and exceeding expectations, with support being offered to five new countries during the period June –January 2017. In terms of number of policies and actions reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other climate pollutants (indicator b(iv)), there was progress in one country (Nigeria) and we expect significant progress to be reported by the end of the year. No data was available for this reporting period on the increase in climate finance invested on clean energy (indicator b(v)), but we expect progress to be reported in the next cycle (period up to the end of December 2017).

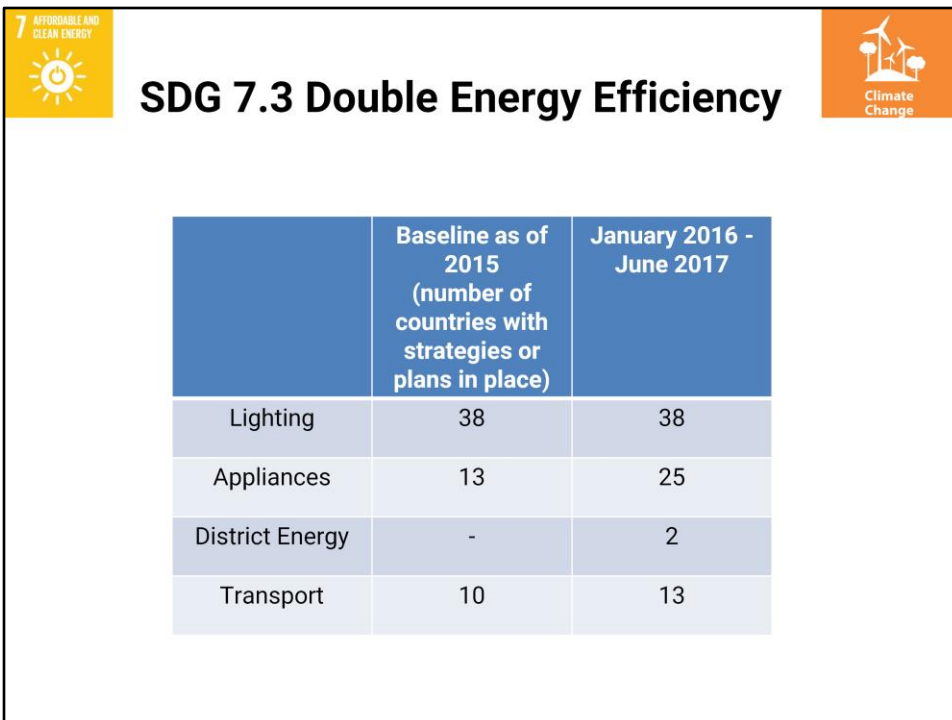
REDD+: we met and exceeded our target. The target for the biennium has already been achieved. More details in subsequent slide.



Our work in supporting low-emission growth focuses on increasing the use of renewables and improving energy efficiency by providing guidance on policy, technology and access to finance.

The 2016 Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21) report estimated that the renewable energy share of global electricity production increased by 0.8% from the end of 2015 (23.7%) to the end of 2016 (24.5%), showing that there is progress globally, but not to the level of expectation noted in the indicator target.

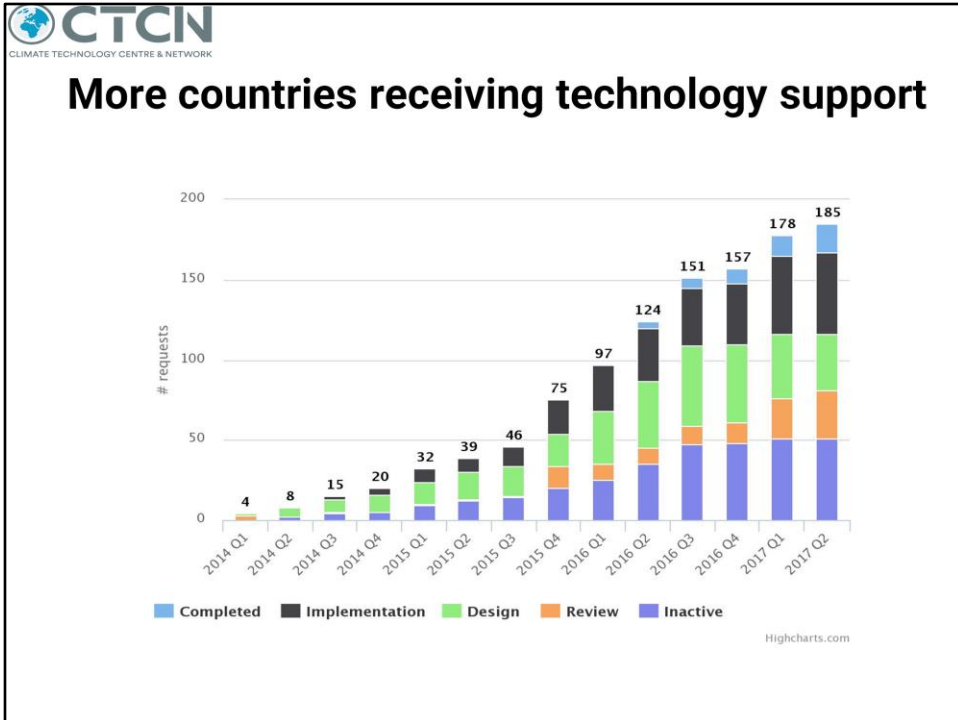
Our own contribution to the target to increase the share of renewable energy globally focuses on trying to mobilize investment. During this reporting period, one new investment partner, Sindicatum, joined the Seed Capital Assistance Facility, with a total capitalization of \$52 million.



The work on **lighting and appliances** focused on increased cooperation with the private sector and we currently have nine appliance and equipment manufacturers working with UN Environment on improving efficiency: Philips Lighting, Osram, BSH Hausgeräte GmbH, ABB, Electrolux, Arçelik, MEGAMAN, MABE, and Whirlpool Corporation.

In terms of **district energy**, we now have 38 partners in 12 cities in 8 countries and have held project inception meetings in China, Chile, India, Serbia and Malaysia, resulting in national and city level commitments, adoption of respective work plans, and establishment of national multi-stakeholder project Steering Committees. Rapid Assessments were initiated and drafted for review and are pending local validation in Chile (2 cities) and India (6 cities). Policies are expected to be formulated towards the end of the process.

In terms of **transport**, 3 countries have made progress during the past 18 months, for example Bosnia Herzegovina is now producing diesel fuel that complies with EURO-IV and EURO-V standards, and the EN 590 standard for biofuels.



UN Environment’s work on low emission growth includes work on transfer of climate change technologies.

Recognizing UN Environment’s experience, expertise and leadership in the areas of climate change and clean technologies, UN Environment was selected to co-host the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), which is the operational arm of the Technology Mechanism of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Supported by 11 partner institutions, the centre promotes the accelerated development and transfer of climate technologies, at the request of developing countries, for low-carbon and climate-resilient development. The Centre facilitates a network of national, regional, sectoral and international technology centres, organizations and private-sector entities.

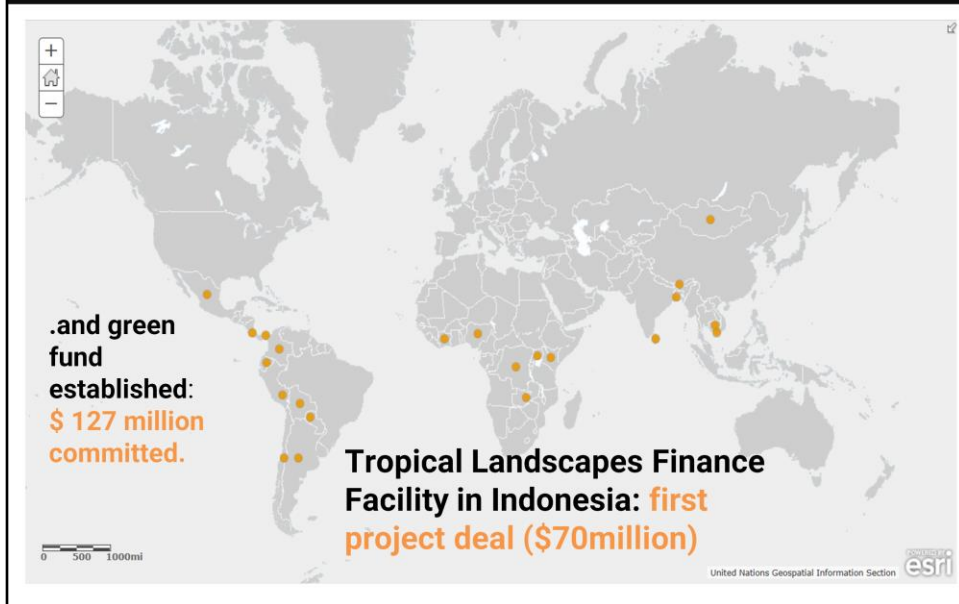
UN Environment’s work on the technology support is measured against the following indicator:

Indicator: iii): “Increased number of programmes and projects on the transfer of advanced technologies in the area of renewable energy or energy efficiency implemented by countries, with the assistance of UN Environment”.

Our target for the end of 2017 was to support the implementation of **twenty**

initiatives on the transfer of advanced technologies in renewable energy or energy efficiency. UN Environment has already exceeded this target and is currently supporting implementation in 31 countries (with one or more project per country, for a total total of 49 projects). During the period January – June 2017, **Armenia, Botswana, Seychelles, Tunisia and Tanzania** joined CTCN as new countries and initiated new projects, while **Jordan**, an active country, started a new project on Energy Efficiency.

SDG 17.2: **22 countries** progressing with national REDD+ strategies



In 2014-15, a total **20 countries** began the process of developing, adopting or implementing national REDD+ strategies.

UNEP's target for 2016-17 is for 6 more countries to have REDD+ strategies that recognize their multiple benefits and the role of the private sector.

This target has already been achieved, **with 7 countries currently reported to have such strategies, of which 3 additional made progress in the past six months:**

Specifically, during the last six months:

Costa Rica: launched an Implementation Plan for their National REDD+ Strategy, which considers multiple benefits, including the role of the private sector

Sri Lanka: the National REDD+ Investment Framework and Action Plan was endorsed for implementation

Vietnam: the National REDD+ Action Programme 2017-2030 was approved.

Examples of other progress for this period include:

Cote d'Ivoire has been supported to develop national investment plans for REDD+, **Zambia** made significant progress with regards to its transition from readiness to implementation. Following completion of three of the four pillars of

REDD+, the country is presently finalizing a REDD+ investment plan with support from the UN-REDD Programme as well as the World Bank and The Nature Conservancy, **Argentina** completed the set up of the legal framework for the REDD+ strategy and Safeguards Information System, in **Colombia** the UN-REDD technical assistance served to establish and launch, in March 2017, the first National Platform for REDD+, which is a milestone related to the Joint Declaration of Intent of Colombia on REDD+. This platform operates under the leadership of the new Forests Director of Colombia's Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, has the inclusive participation of the main indigenous peoples, Afro-Colombian and campesino organisations, and is technically assisted by UN-REDD. At the launch, the government and different stakeholders outlined key issues for implementing REDD+ in the country, **confirming that controlling deforestation within the post-conflict context is a high national priority.** **Ecuador:** UN-REDD technical assistance served to fully complete the REDD+ readiness phase, making Ecuador the second country in the world to achieve this.

Tropical Landscape Finance Facility: To complement the support to countries to develop and implement national REDD+ strategies, new innovative partnerships for transformative land management have been established. The Facility was initially established in Indonesia, with UN Environment serving as Secretariat. The World Agroforestry Centre, BNP Paribas and ADM Capital are key partners in the Facility, which will include both a loan and grant window. The Facility will provide long-dated and concessional debt, securing refinancing from a capital finance programme via long-dated Tropical Landscapes Bonds. The Facility seeks to provide the world's first-ever large-scale finance programme for landscape protection and rural livelihoods; its motto is "leveraging private finance for public good". The Facility aims to lend in excess of US\$1 billion to commercial projects, with significant positive social and environmental impacts expected. Indonesia has a funding gap in excess of US\$ 20 billion for projects that address climate change mitigation and adaptation through, inter alia, inclusive access to energy, improved smallholder productivity, rural livelihoods and poverty alleviation. **The first project deal for restoring degraded rubber plantations (US\$ 70 million) was signed during this reporting period.** Similar facilities are now under consideration in India, Sri Lanka and possibly also Mongolia and Colombia.

A new fund **.andgreen** was established, which provides low interest loans (concessional finance) in exchange for the number of hectares of forest protected. The fund aims to raise USD 400 m – The initial focus is on Indonesia, Liberia and Brazil and its objective it to cushion costs for companies

& help accelerate the drive towards zero deforestation agricultural production using a landscape approach.

Challenges and opportunities

- Scaling up climate action
- Mobilizing and scaling up green investments through:
 - Engagement with private sector
 - Financial institutions
 - Global Environment Facility
 - Green Climate Fund
 - Climate Technology Centre and Network
- Translating technical assistance into bankable projects
- Seed funding for transformational work

This slide summarizes the challenges and opportunities we are facing in the implementation of the climate change portfolio:

If countries are to successfully implement the Paris Agreement, we need to scale up and catalyse climate action at a much broader scale. Countries will need to have access to finance, identify major players from the private sector who are interested in investment opportunities, and to do this, seed funding to develop and design transformational initiatives is key.