



UNEP

Global Environment Outlook

# GEO<sub>4</sub>

*environment for development*



United Nations Environment Programme





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# GEO-4 Contents



DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN WELL-BEING



AIR



LAND



WATER



OPTIONS FOR ACTION



REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES



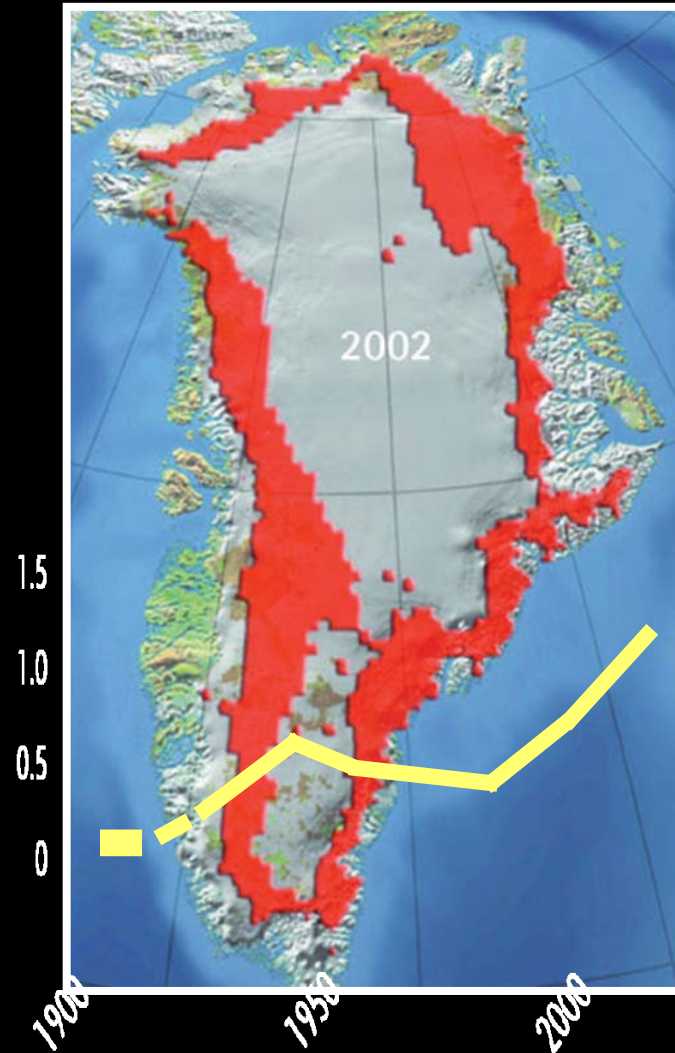
VULNERABILITY



OUTLOOK

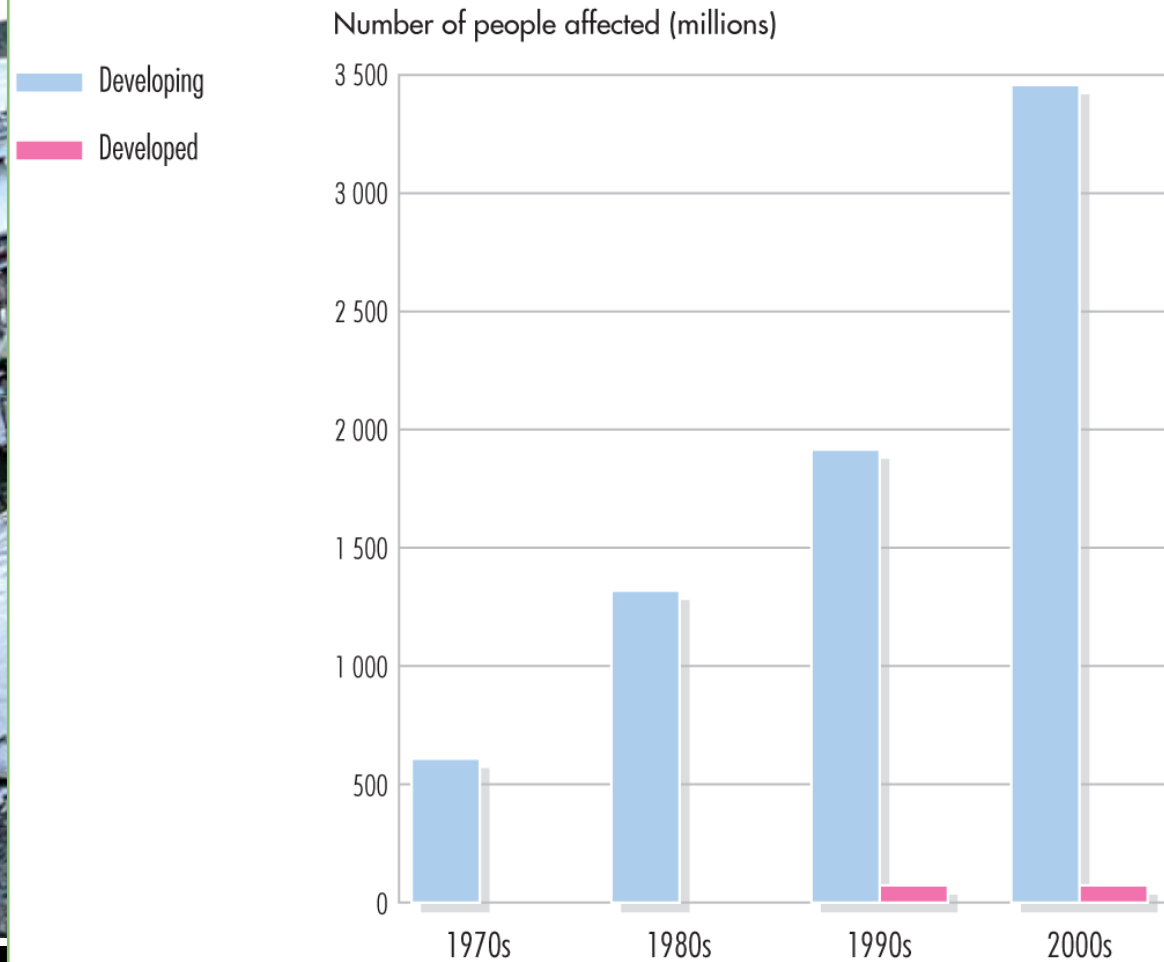


Unprecedented environmental change is indisputable



# Vulnerability

Number of people affected by climate-related disasters in developing and developed countries





**The world has changed considerably over the past 20 years, but we have not turned the corner towards sustainable development. We live in a better world than at any time in history, but unprecedented environmental change has made us more vulnerable than we have ever been.**



# Main Messages



Human innovation to engineer and exploit the environment is being countered by the force of environmental change itself. Change is happening faster than we can keep up with.

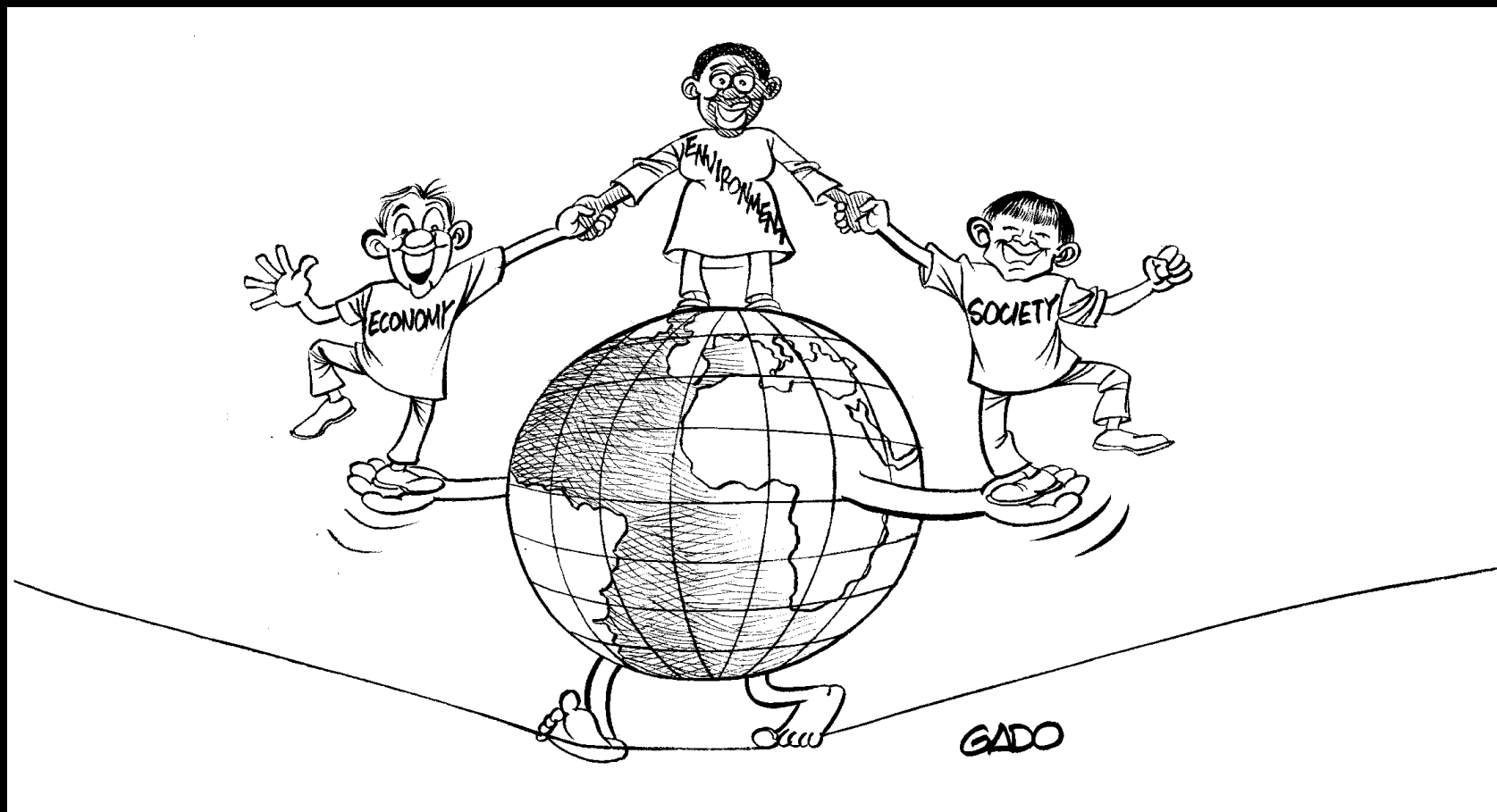
# Main Messages



We have a much better toolbox and technologies to tackle some of the global challenges. We have better science, a more informed public, and a more proactive private sector but are yet to cross the threshold of sustained action and staying power to reverse the negative trends of environmental decline.



# Main Messages



**The time to act is NOW!**



# UNEP Climate Change Strategy

with a few selected examples







## UNEP Climate Change Strategy

- **Structured around four themes – mitigation, adaptation, science, & communication**
  - ❑ Facilitating a transition towards low carbon societies
  - ❑ Adapting by building resilience
  - ❑ Improving understanding of climate change science
  - ❑ Communicating and raising public awareness





## Transition towards low-carbon societies

- ❑ Building coalitions & engaging private sector to improve energy efficiency
- ❑ Accelerating development of markets for renewable energy technologies
- ❑ Facilitating finance of clean energy technologies, including CDM
- ❑ Leading by example on carbon neutrality







## Adapting by building resilience

- ❑ Integrating climate change and ecosystem management practices
- ❑ Building national institutional capacities for adaptation planning
  - ❑ Help mainstream climate change into development planning and UN country operations
  - ❑ Promote exchange of experiences on adaptation through regional networks of experts in developing regions
  - ❑ Integrate disaster risk reduction and responses into planning





## Improving understanding of climate change science

- ❑ Supporting the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
- ❑ Providing climate change information to national governments
- ❑ Improving understanding of GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
- ❑ Leveraging science to strengthen the international regime on climate change







## Communicating and raising public awareness

- ❑ Support outreach and communication of results from the IPCC
- ❑ Help communicate key scientific messages on climate change to policy makers and the public
- ❑ Use existing and newly emerging communication tools to bring key climate change messages to wider audiences





## Adaptation in Africa

- ❑ Africa: By 2020, between 75 and 250 million people are projected to be exposed to an increase of water stress due to climate change
- ❑ Low-lying coastal regions are vulnerable due to the threat of sea-level rise and increased occurrence of extreme weather events.
- ❑ Agriculture in low-latitude regions vulnerable due to reduced water availability.
- ❑ Human health potentially impacted in areas with low adaptive capacity





## CC DARE – a new support facility

- ❑ Flexible and targeted support to Sub Saharan African countries for integrating CC into development planning
- ❑ Help desk facility which may gradually be expanded to other regions, if funding becomes available
- ❑ As a joint initiative of UNEP and UNDP the CC DARE aims to become a practical example of UN cooperation on a critical development issue







## CDM Challenges – Regional Distribution



Current Challenges : Project distribution and complex CDM Modalities  
& Procedures:

- ❑ Transaction cost to hire service providers.
- ❑ Heavy institutional requirements for project cycle (DNA, DOE Validation, DOE Verification, etc.).
- ❑ Knowledge gap between CER buyers & sellers.
  - Limited access to finance by potential developers:
  - Financial intermediaries lack of knowledge about CDM.
  - Lack of trained national CDM consultants.
  - Investment climate in host countries (e.g. SS Africa).
  - Limited budgets for operations of DNAs.
  - Need for national entities capable of bundling projects.



# UNEP's CDM Capacity Building Strategy



- ❑ **Capacity Building interventions designed based on:**
  - Continuous barriers analysis process.
  - Monitoring global market.
  - Consultations with in-country stakeholders.
  
- ❑ **Key objectives:**
  - Minimize transaction cost.
  - Remove CDM-related barriers.
  - Facilitate efficient & effective completion of CDM project cycle.
  
- ❑ **Ingredients to achieve objectives:**
  - A combination of targeted, hands-on sectoral workshops, guidebook materials, market analysis & research, host country participation in global carbon events, & web-based tools.



## Target countries



### Latin America

- Cuba
- Nicaragua
- Peru
- Bolivia
- Ecuador
- Guatemala
- Suriname
- Caribbean Islands Region.

### SS Africa

- Ghana
- Cameroon
- Mali
- Uganda
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Zambia
- Mozambique
- Mauritius
- Tanzania
- Benin
- Gabon
- Madagascar
- Congo
- Senegal

### North Africa

- Algeria
- Egypt
- Morocco

### South Asia

- China
- Cambodia
- Bangladesh
- Sri Lanka
- Philippines
- Vietnam
- Thailand
- Pacific Islands Region.





## Results Achieved

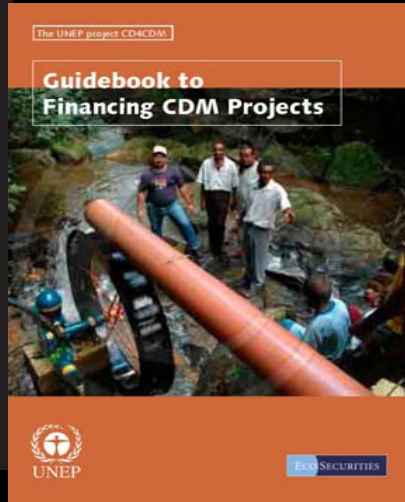


- Supported operationalization of DNAs in a number of countries:
  - DNA infrastructure support.
  - DNA CDM web site.
  - National CDM Investors' Guide.
  - Participation of DNAs in Carbonexpo.
- Funded preparation of pipeline of PINs/PDDs prepared by national consultants.
- Organized capacity building workshops targeting:
  - Policymakers.
  - National consultants, DNAs, potential developers.
  - Bankers and financial intermediaries.
  - Sectoral workshops (e.g. fuel-switching workshops, etc.)



### What's a fair price for carbon?

Find out what these carbon market leaders think in the new CD4CDM Perspectives Series from the UNEP Risoec Centre.



# Thank You for your Attention.

