

International policies to enable the use of new technologies to transform urban areas and communities

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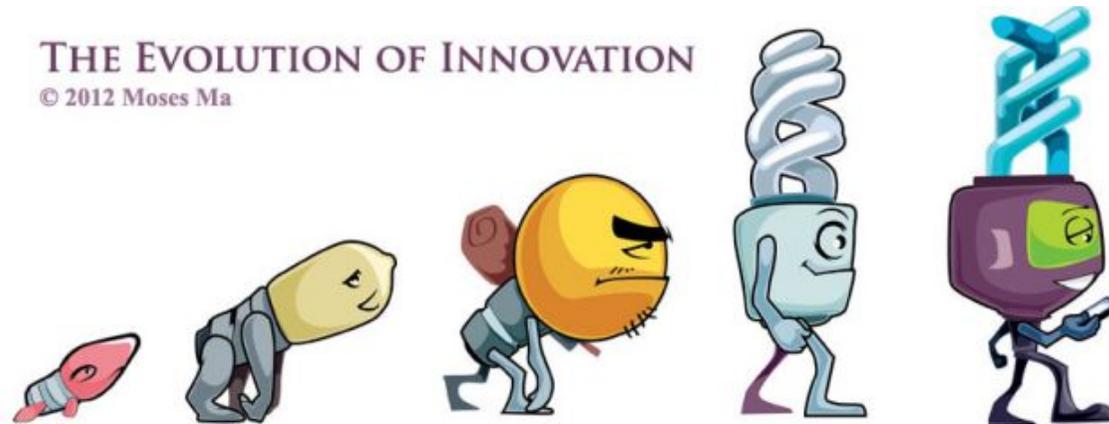
Presentation outline



International Climate Regime - Phases of evolution



THE EVOLUTION OF INNOVATION
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The Paris Agreement

Article 2:

“This Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, including by:

- (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”.



What is the Global 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda?

In 2015, countries adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

The SDGs, also known as Global Goals, build on the success of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and aim to go further to end all forms of poverty.

The SDGs are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.



SDG 7 and 11

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 7

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable



What the governments are doing?

- The SDGs call for **action by all countries** to promote prosperity while protecting the planet.
- While the SDGs are not legally binding, governments are expected to establish **national frameworks for SDG achievement**.
- Countries have the primary responsibility for **follow-up and review** of the progress made in implementing the Goals, which will require **quality, accessible and timely data collection**.
- For the Paris Agreement, countries shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions. So far, most of mitigation measures proposed by countries are in the energy sector.
- Each country's successive NDC will represent a progression beyond the Party's then current NDC and reflect its highest possible ambition,



Where are we?

- In terms of climate change, current NDCs put the world on course for temperature rise greater than 1.5 and 2°C. If emission gap is not closed by 2030 – increasingly unlikely than 2°C can still be reached
- Progression is being made in key sectors such as energy sector (e.g. rapid cost reduction in renewables, new technologies available).
- Financial and investment needs are substantial; these flows are beginning to shift in the right direction but much more is needed
- There is a need to improve national policies and regulations to achieve the objectives of the international frameworks.



Where do we want to go?

- Decarbonized world needed in second half of the century
- Vision of the future you want to see for the sector you represent and for the world as a whole
- Transformational change needed in order to achieve Paris Agreement goals and SDGs. Shifts in finance and investment, sustainable consumption and production (including energy).
- Ensure that no one gets left behind and that development and economic opportunities are tapped
- Outline what enabling policies and incentives would unlock greater ambition and action



Where do we want to go? Example, Smart Cities

Smart cities:

- Key areas are urban mobility, sustainable housing, clean energy, waste management and information and communication technology.
- The objective should be to:
 - a) Decrease vulnerability of cities to urban migration, demographic changes, environmental degradation and climate change
 - b) Reduce carbon footprint of cities
 - c) Enhance the quality of life for inhabitants
 - d) Improve the environmental quality of the cities
 - e) Establish public-private partnerships (PPPs)
- The concept of a smart city should also include different geographical contexts.

In the absence of a universally accepted tool for assessing the smartness of cities, it will be necessary to develop a tool that brings together research and thinking in several institutions on the subject for assessing a city's comparative ratings in several areas.



How do we get there?

- Strengthened implementation through concrete policies and regulations, along with synergies with non-state action.
- Decoupling economy growth from carbon and carbon emissions.
- Significant opportunities already exist – identify opportunities for specific sector, sources of emission, geographies.
- Opportunities for collaboration, existing initiative than can be scaled up.



Final message

- Tackling climate change and fostering sustainable development are two mutually reinforcing sides of the same coin – Sustainable development cannot be achieved without climate action.
- Climate change is already impacting public health, food and water security, migration, peace and security.
- Investments in sustainable development will help address climate change by reducing emissions and building climate resilience. This includes key sectors, such as energy sector



Thank you

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