

CONFÉRENCE DES NATIONS UNIES
SUR LES CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES
COP21·CMP11

THE LIMA-PARIS ACTION AGENDA

*10,000 partners
united for the climate*





The Paris Agreement represents a major breakthrough. Henceforth, the nations of the world are committed to an irreversible course of action aiming to limit climate change and protect the planet's most vulnerable citizens. It is also, and above all, a crucial turning point in history. Because the goals agreed upon by the international community can only be met by taking action immediately.

The Lima-Paris Action Agenda is part of this urgent response: building upon the September 2014 summit convened by UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon, it brings together the key players from civil society, local authorities, associations and businesses.

Throughout the year 2015, and for the first time, all of these driving forces were united in the preparations for a UN climate conference. This new participative approach gave rise to 70 coalitions, focusing on topics such as solar power, geothermal energy, protecting the oceans, better insulation for buildings, clean transport, forests and more. Each of these coalitions represents an ambitious, concrete, collective commitment. Coalitions of businesses and nations have committed to accelerating investment in all areas of green growth, adding to supplementing the sums pledged by national governments at COP21.

These actions have taken on a new dimension, in terms of both their content and their scope. The Action Agenda is already taking shape in 2016, the year in which France holds the presidency of the Conference of Parties: we are working with our partners to finalise an operational calendar, and will be producing regular progress reports to ensure that the commitments we have made are honoured.

*Minister of Environment, Energy and the Sea,
in charge of International Relations on Climate,
President of the COP*

The Action Agenda in figures

12 themes : Forests, Agriculture, Resilience, Transports, Building, Finance, Short-lived climate pollutants, Renewable energies, Energy access and efficiency, Cities and subnationals, Business, Innovation



10,000 partners

11,000 individual commitments



70 coalitions



180 countries



Involvement of over 7,000 local authorities and 2,000 businesses

AT LE BOURGET

- Hundreds of billions of dollars allocated to climate action, speeding the transition towards a resilient, low-carbon economy.
- More than a third of the world's 2000 biggest businesses have committed themselves to climate action, representing a total economic power equivalent to the combined GDP of China, Germany and Japan.
- Thousands of local officials, business leaders and key figures from civil society travelled to Paris to present their climate commitments and discuss new solutions and proposals.

THE PARIS AGREEMENT – COP21

On Saturday 12 December 2015, 195 countries adopted a historic, binding agreement at the Paris Climate Change Conference.

The 22nd session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 22) to the UNFCCC will be held in Marrakesh, Morocco, 7-18 November 2016

UNDERSTANDING THE LIMA-PARIS ACTION AGENDA

Who is behind the LPAA?

The Lima-Paris Action Agenda (LPAA) is an initiative led by the governments of France and Peru, the Secretary General of the United Nations and the Secretariat of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Launched at the Climate Summit held in New York in September 2014, its importance was cemented during the COP20 conference in Lima and continued to grow throughout the months of preparation for the Paris Climate Conference. The goal is to bring together stakeholders from civil society to get concrete climate commitments and launch immediate, concrete actions.

Who is involved in this initiative?

The Action Agenda brings together states and non-states actors – cities, regions, international organisations, partners from civil society, indigenous peoples, women, young people, universities and businesses.

What is new about this approach?

For the first time in the history of the international climate conference, the Action Agenda brought commitments and actions from civil society to the negotiating table and put them at the heart of discussions. The objective was also to boost the operational efficiency of actions to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change, between now and 2020 and in the long term, by highlighting the importance and the power of effective collaboration. Concrete commitments were made throughout the year 2015, and presented at COP21 in Paris. The Lima-Paris Action Agenda will be deployed over the coming months and years. The incoming moroccan presidency is committed to the subject and will make of COP22 a new major step of this mobilisation.

What topics are covered by the Action Agenda?

Throughout COP21, from 1st-8th December 2015, the initiatives featuring in the Lima-Paris Action Agenda were presented through 12 key thematic events, which will form the basis of the actions taken by the signatory countries to implement the terms of the Paris Agreement. In addition, a high-level Action Day (5th December 2015) turned the spotlight on the firm commitments made by signatories all over the world.



Forest

Major commitments

- A commitment from Germany, Norway and the United Kingdom to allocate over 5 billion dollars to forests in the period 2015-2020. These same donor nations have also announced 300 million dollars in REDD+ funding for Columbia.
- Indonesia announced the formation of a new Peatland Restoration Agency, halting the conversion of peat swamp forests.
- Private sector stakeholders announced ambitious objectives to achieve zero net deforestation throughout the whole supply chain for agricultural products such as palm oil, soy and paper; the Consumer Goods Forum brought together companies with a combined annual turnover of 3 billion dollars, committed to minimising deforestation throughout their supply chain by 2020.
- A declaration on protected forest zones in 16 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean; with the Guiana Amazonian Park, France was also a signatory of this declaration.
- A progress report on existing reforestation initiatives such as the Bonn Challenge, which aims to restore 150 million hectares of degraded forest by 2030.
- The 'Haiti Takes Root' programme; led by France and Sean Penn's Haitian Relief Organization, this initiative aims to support reforestation efforts in Haiti. The programme was the subject of a joint declaration of intent signed by the French government and the Haitian authorities, setting out the operational timetable for their cooperation.



Agriculture

Major commitments

- 15 West African nations signed an agreement entitled 'The Promotion of Agroecology Transition in West Africa', a regional initiative which will yield benefits in terms of both climate adaptation and reducing emissions. The programme aims to see over 25 million households adopt environmentally-friendly agricultural practices by 2025.
- The '4 per 1000' initiative proposed by France; the aim of this scheme is to increase carbon sequestration in soils, boosting agricultural yields and cutting emissions from this sector. Over 100 governments and other organisations have already signed up to this initiative.

Resilience

Major commitments

- The 'Paris Pact on Water and Adaptation', signed by 305 organisations from 87 countries at COP21; this pact aims to improve forward planning and adaptation for aquatic ecosystems.
- The creation of early warning systems for over 50 developing nations and small islands, with 80 million Euros already allocated to Crews.
- A G7-led initiative to provide insurance for 400 million vulnerable people within 5 years.
- A coalition of businesses (37 so far) joining forces to form a 'Business Alliance for Water and Climate'; led by Suez Environnement, this programme encourages businesses to measure and minimise their impact on water resources.
- The 'Anticipate, Absorb and Reshape' (A2R) initiative, launched by Ban Ki-Moon to strengthen the capacities and boost the resilience of the world's most vulnerable countries (small islands, various African nations) by 2020.

Oceans at the heart of the Lima-Paris Action Agenda

For the first time in the history of the international climate conferences, a high-level session was entirely dedicated to oceans. The participants, supported by France, China, Monaco and Spain, commissioned a special report from the IPCC.



The Paris Pact on Water and Adaptation

The aim of this pact is to help the organisations responsible for managing water resources to adapt to future climate change, for example by equipping them with forecasting systems to detect floods and periods of drought. The signatories will also encourage the creation of new international projects, and implement a system for monitoring the progress made on these commitments.



Transport

Major commitments

- 20% of all vehicles on the road should be electric by 2030, equivalent to 100 million cars and 400 million bicycles (Paris Declaration on Electro-Mobility and Climate Change); this is the goal of the call to action launched by a coalition of programmes and networks representing dozens of governments, cities, businesses and organisations. In addition, France has launched a global call for projects for the development of an electric car costing less than 7000 Euros.
- The MobiliseYourCity programme aims to help 100 cities and 20 developing nations to establish sustainable mobility strategies by 2020; the cities involved in this scheme have vowed to reduce carbon emissions from their public transport systems by between 50% and 75%.
- 56 partners, including 24 governments, have signed up to the Global Green Freight Action Plan, establishing national and regional green freight schemes and, between now and 2025, involving over 100 of the world's biggest freight and cargo operators.

The MobiliseYourCity initiative

It aims to bring together 100 cities, 20 countries and 8 international transport operators between now and 2020, focused on developing sustainable mobility strategies. Effective planning of urban transportation is an urgent priority in developing nations experiencing rapid urban expansion, in order to avoid a catastrophic increase in greenhouse gas emissions, but also to reduce atmospheric pollution and the economic costs of traffic chaos. This new initiative was officially launched at COP21. Tens of millions of Euros will be raised in 2016 for use in the pilot cities and countries.



Business and the Private Sector

Major commitments

- Internal carbon pricing: 69 business leaders representing a combined annual turnover of 1.9 billion dollars have committed to implementing this initiative and incorporating carbon pricing into their long-term business plans.
- 114 businesses worldwide are mobilizing to align their strategy and engagement to reduce emissions and limit temperature increase below 1,5 or 2°C. To support these ambitious engagements, the ADEME, the Carbon Disclosure Project and the EIB are developing a new methodology, "ACT : Assessing Low-Carbon Transition", to measure businesses' engagements in reducing their GHG emissions.
- Some businesses have made remarkable, concrete promises: Acciona has vowed to go carbon neutral in 2016, with Philips Lighting following suit by 2020.



Private Finance

Major commitments

- Major investors coalitions launched in September 2014 surpassed their targets: the Montréal Carbon Pledge, joined by investors that measure their carbon footprint, has now been signed by nearly 120 investors representing more than USD 10 trillion in assets. The Portfolio Decarbonization Coalition (PDC) surpassed its target by a factor of 6, having mobilized 23 investors worldwide with USD 600 billion of assets under current and future decarbonization schemes.
- through the Divest-Invest Philanthropy Coalition, 115 charities will divest from the top 200 fossil fuel producers and invest 5% of their portfolio into climate solutions.
- 106 banks (representing total global investments of over 600 billion dollars) and a dozen investment funds have committed to increasing their efforts in favour of energy efficiency.



Short-Lived Climate Pollutants

Major commitments

100 participants – countries, regions, businesses, NGOs – made new promises to reduce their emissions of short-live climate pollutants: HFCs (air conditioning and refrigeration), methane and carbon black (particles, diesel emissions, burning of hydrocarbons).



Building

Major commitments

- The Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction: launched by France and United Nations environment programme (UNEP), its goal is to increase strongly the share of green building in real estate worldwide. The initiative brings together 20 countries (nearly 1.2 billion capita), 8 major groups, and more than 50 organizations of building and construction. Its target is to federate the existing initiatives, including the “Energy Efficiency Accelerator Platform” carried by the WRI and SE4All and financed by the GEF, or from the “World Green Building Council”.

The Global Alliance for Building and Construction

The Global Alliance for Building and Construction: how to reduce by half the emissions of a sector destined to double in size? The Alliance aims at promoting low-emissions buildings and supporting the development of adequate regulations. The mobilisation of funding, both public and private, will be at the heart of its activities. It will tackle the training of professionals from the building sector and the use of renewable energy and effective materials.



Renewable Energies

Major commitments

- The Global Geothermal Alliance (GGA), led by France and Iceland and hosted by IRENA, aims to achieve a 500% increase in the world's geothermal energy production capacity and a 200% increase in geothermal heating by 2030. The alliance brings together 36 countries and 23 institutions.
- The International Solar Energy Alliance, founded by India with the support of France, aims to expand the implantation of solar energy in subtropical countries. To achieve this goal, the alliance hopes to raise investment of over 1000 billion dollars between now and 2030. The alliance's actions are focused on 120 subtropical countries, working to push down prices and accelerate the development of solar technology and its applications.
- The Africa Renewable Energy Initiative (AREI), supported by France: The coalition of african countries for the development of renewable energies on the continent, aims at producing and extra 10 GW of renewable energies in 2020 and 300 GW in 2030. The G7 countries, the European Commission and Sweden, promised 10 billion dollars of investment by 2020.
- Promoting access to clean energy: initiated by the European Commission, african countries and european partners signed 7 agreements for reinforced cooperation on access to clean energy. A new cooperative fund (public and private), "ElectriFI", was launched with an initial funding of 75 million euros from the European Commission.
- Other coalitions were launched during the COP : such as the West African Corridor for clean energy, supported by IRENA, or the initiative on sea water desalination from renewables - "H2O minus CO₂".
- The RE100 initiative, led by We Mean Business, brings together businesses committed to supplying 100% of their energy needs from renewable sources.



The SIDS Lighthouse initiative

It aims to accelerate the deployment of renewable energies in island nations, where these technologies can offer significant economic benefits. This coalition, led by the International renewable energy agency, brings together 33 Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) and 18 partners (governments and international organisations), committed to equipping all members with a roadmap for the deployment of renewable energies and to helping them add 100MW of solar power capacity, 20MW of wind power and more

energy from other renewable sources by 2020. Since its launch in September 2014 the initiative has yielded status reports for all of the islands involved, and has already helped around a dozen of them to produce detailed assessments of their energy potential, existing electrical networks and regulatory frameworks. The initiative is now focusing on accelerating deployment, increasing the financial resources and supporting project leaders, while also seeking to replicate successful pilot schemes. The results are already being felt, and the 2020 targets may be revised upwards.

Energy Efficiency

At COP 21, hundreds of governments, businesses and financial institutions made firm commitments to boost their energy efficiency, one of the fundamental challenges of the energy transition.

- Getting rid of incandescent light bulbs. This is the commitment made by 70 countries, who also committed to promoting more efficient alternatives such as LED bulbs, as part of the en.lighten initiative;
- 65 countries signed up to increase the energy efficiency of individual vehicles in developing nations, under the banner of the Global Fuel Efficiency Initiative (Indonesia, Egypt, Vietnam, Philippines, Morocco, Colombia, the European Union, the United Arab Emirates, Mexico, Pakistan and others).
- Some 775 businesses, 130 national, regional and local government bodies and more than 100 financial institutions have committed to increasing investment and support for energy efficiency schemes, as part of the '100/100/100' campaign launched by SE4ALL. Among these signatories, 75 companies have made binding promises to improve their energy efficiency via actions which should allow them to save up to 62,000 gigawatt-hours over the next five years.

The en.lighten initiative

It unites 70 countries from Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, the Caribbean and the Middle East around a commitment to halt the use of incandescent light bulbs by the end of 2016, replacing them with LED alternatives. The transition to these new bulbs will reduce both energy spending and emissions, saving over 140 billion dollars each year and cutting CO₂ emissions by 580 million tonnes.



Subnationals and climate action at local level

Major commitments

- At the summit hosted by the City of Paris, 700 mayors and governors committed to supporting the transition to 100% renewable energy sources in their cities and regions, reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by 2050;
- 38 international partners – local governments and their networks, governments, bi- and multilateral banks and private sector– endorsed the Paris Action Statement focusing on strategic priorities by 2020: ambition, resilience, investment and vertical integration.
- The Compact of Mayors saw 428 cities sign up to conduct inventories of their greenhouse gas emissions, identify and implement climate objectives. Based on the experience of over 6000 European towns and cities, the European Commission has pledged 60 million Euros to the Covenant of Mayors, to be used to support local climate plans in various parts of the world.
- Six UN agencies joined forces to launch an action ‘hub’ to help coordinate strategies at city and regional level.



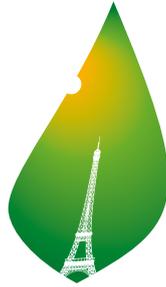
Under the terms of the Under 2 Mou, over 100 states, provinces and regions will reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by 80-90% by 2050 (compared to 1990 levels), or will aim to meet an annual emissions reduction target of no less than two tons per capita between now and 2050. This Memorandum of Understanding unites 127 subnational authorities from 27 countries across 6 continents, representing 729 million citizens and 20.4 billion dollars of GDP, equivalent to almost a quarter of the global economy.



Innovation

Major commitments

Mission Innovation is a programme which aims at doubling international R&D spending on clean technologies by 2020. Launched at COP 21 in the presence of French President François Hollande, US President Barack Obama and Bill Gates. Mission Innovation unites 20 countries which collectively account for 75% of global R&D in low-carbon solutions. The project is backed by a private-sector “Breakthrough Energy Coalition” led by Bill Gates (bringing together 28 investors from 10 countries), which will inject more private capital into clean energies via a dedicated investment fund which will be progressively endowed with several billion dollars.



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<http://newsroom.unfccc.int/lpaa-fr/>

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