
TWIN TRACKS:

Developing sustainably and equitably
in a carbon-constrained world

How the UNFCCC and post-2015 development processes
can complement each other and support desired outcomes



Foreword

This year, 2015, world leaders will have to take a series of decisions that will have profound impacts on the wellbeing of our planet and its people. The outcomes of the UN post-2015 development summit in September and the UN climate meeting in Paris in December could help to set a trajectory for a safer and fairer world. The question is whether we have the political ambition to take the bold decisions that are needed to tackle poverty and preserve the health of people and planet? Frankly, there is no other responsible path to take.

The last 20 years have seen unprecedented economic development lift millions of men, women and children out of poverty, but this has come at a high cost to the future sustainability of our one planet. One of the aims of the Millennium Development Goals, to half extreme poverty, has already been reached 5 years ago, although most of this is due to action in a few high-population countries. However, many critical global challenges remain that might undo this development: 1.2 billion people still live below the poverty line, inequality continues to rise, some women and vulnerable girls remain highly marginalised, our planet is on a trajectory for global temperature increases well above 2 degrees. We are degrading ecosystems and bio-diversity and breaching the capacity of the Earth to absorb the impacts of our natural resource consumption and generation of waste. Clearly the world and its prospects for future sustainability are in a precarious state and there is an urgent need for action.

CARE International and WWF recognise the inter-connected and inter-dependent nature of the world we live in. We know we will not eradicate poverty if there is runaway climate change, and will in any case have effectively to adapt to some climate change impacts, and put a stop to resource degradation. We will not be able to mitigate climate change and reduce environmental degradation if we maintain our carbon and resource intensive lifestyles and don't address the different dimensions of poverty comprehensively. Only by bringing our complementary skills and perspectives together, we can achieve our common aim of a more equitable world where all people live with dignity and nature thrives.

'Twin Tracks: Developing Sustainably and Equitably in a Carbon-Constrained World' analyses the current draft frameworks under the UNFCCC and UN post-2015 development framework processes. It illustrates the critical, interlinked importance of both processes and the need for them to eradicate poverty and promote sustainable lifestyles for a low-carbon world. This report is intended to be a resource for government representatives and for climate and development practitioners involved in either or both negotiations. Our analysis reveals substantial opportunities for mutual support towards many outcomes, and highlights where further agreements and ambition is required to accelerate progress towards a low-carbon, equitable and sustainable future.

The scale of the challenges we must meet to change towards a sustainable and equitable future is sizeable and often daunting. But solutions are available, and a future without tackling climate change or poverty would be terrible for all of humanity. The global community must, for the sake of this generation and all that follow, be doubly successful in delivering real outcomes this year. Our world and its people must no longer wait – the time for action is now and we urge leaders to recognise and act boldly upon the inter-dependency of our common future. for action is now and we urge leaders to recognise and act boldly upon the inter-dependency of our common future.



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'David Nussbaum'.

David Nussbaum
**Chair of WWF's Global Climate
& Energy Initiative,
and Chief Executive, WWF-UK**



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dr. Wolfgang Jamann'.

Dr. Wolfgang Jamann
**Secretary General and CEO,
CARE International**

IN A NUTSHELL...

- The adoption of major international policy frameworks in 2015 provides a key opportunity for tackling the interlinked twin challenges of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and climate change. This opportunity must be seized.
- The twin character must be reflected in these agreements by having a strong and visible climate change narrative (including a climate goal) in the post-2015 development framework, and a clear recognition of the sustainable development needs and contributions of climate action in the Paris climate agreement.
- The detailed analysis of the existing agreements, institutions and processes under the UNFCCC and in the post-2015 development framework context contained in this paper clearly shows that substantial synergies exist for mutual support towards main outcomes, which have received little attention so far. Realising these synergies can help countries in an ambitious implementation of these frameworks once they are agreed.
- The analysis also reveals areas where further agreements and ambition are required in order to accelerate the just transition to zero-emission and climate-resilient development.

INTRODUCTION

2015 is an important year. It provides opportunities for the global community to address the twin challenges of climate change and sustainable development, respectively through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Post-2015 development processes. The latter agenda includes the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Financing for (Sustainable) Development Process (Ff(S)D). Understanding and realising the synergies between these parallel and interlinked processes will be vital if the goals of either are to be successfully achieved. Although both processes approach their aims from different starting points, they both recognise the need to eradicate poverty, and both require a just transition towards equitable and sustainable economies and societies. We cannot deliver sustainable development without tackling climate change, and we cannot tackle climate change without addressing the root causes of poverty, inequality and unsustainable development patterns.

Greenhouse gas emissions, which have historically been largely caused by the wealthier minority in the world, need to be reduced at speeds and to levels that are commensurate with enabling humanity, and the rest of life on Earth, to avoid the worst impacts of climate change. Unless human development follows a new, sustainable and equitable path, climate impacts will increase and, in many cases, overwhelm societies. If the opportunity afforded by these conferences is not seized, progress made on development may erode, or even in some cases be reversed. The poorest and most marginalised segments of the population, often women and children, are most vulnerable to climate impacts, and are the most threatened in achieving sustainable development or even enjoying their basic human rights.

The **purpose of this paper and its infographics** is to provide an overview of the mutually supportive elements of the UNFCCC and Post-2015 SDG process to be the basis for further discussions. It seeks to draw out the areas where the two processes have common interests and to enable those more familiar with one process to better understand the other. As the processes for Financing for (Sustainable) Development and post-2015 sustainable development and UNFCCC continue to evolve throughout 2015, the content of the discussion paper will be updated as needed.

AIM, PRINCIPLES, TIMELINE

WHAT THE UNFCCC PROCESS CONTRIBUTES

Aim to prevent dangerous climate change

Protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations of humankind

Paris agreement will be applicable to all Parties

Action based on principles, incl. (CBDR&RC¹), precautionary principle and equity

Promotion of sustainable development

Global temperature limitation goal (<2/1.5°C)

Ongoing implementation, with new agreement to set the path for post-2020

WHAT IS STILL NEEDED

Provisions that climate action shall promote realisation of human rights and gender equality as part of Paris agreement, at all levels of action

Agreement to pursue a just transition to climate-resilient and zero-emission development in order to achieve sustainable development, poverty eradication and prosperity

Taking needs of poor and vulnerable communities fully into account

Recognition that insufficient mitigation action has direct impacts on the need for adaptation and ultimately on the level of irreversible loss and damage that will be suffered

DESIRED OUTCOME

Achieve a just transition to sustainable development and poverty eradication, where dangerous climate change is avoided and natural resources are preserved

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES ARE MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE

Both processes draw their principles from the Rio Principles, including CBDR and equity, and refer to the right to sustainable development

The timelines for both processes overlap directly

The UNFCCC framework works to prevent dangerous climate change and limit its impacts, which have the potential to reverse development gains. Post-2015 action through SDGs can drive ambition and support implementation of legally-binding agreements in UNFCCC

WHAT THE POST-2015 PROCESS CONTRIBUTES

Aim to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development

Universally applicable to all countries

Guided by the Rio Principles, including CBDR and equity

Integrates environmental conservation into several aspects of social and economic decision-making

More holistic vision and approach to global development challenges

SDGs implemented from 2016-2030

WHAT IS STILL NEEDED

Firm and universally agreed commitment to sustainable development as the aim for post-2015, with equal consideration given to economic, social and environmental dimensions

An explicit statement that sustainable development is impossible in a climate-impacted world in the post-2015 declaration

¹ Common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities; the OWG outcome document explicitly mentions “common but differentiated responsibilities”, but not “respective capabilities”

MITIGATION

WHAT THE UNFCCC PROCESS CONTRIBUTES

Global temperature limitation goal (<2/1.5°C)

National GHG emission mitigation pledges/commitments (pre- and post-2020) and reporting

WHAT IS STILL NEEDED

Long-term emission reduction goal (e.g. in the form of a full fossil fuel emissions phase-out by 2050 and a target for 100% renewables)

A ratchet-up cycle based on a 5-year commitment period, which increasingly moves towards ambitious mitigation commitments by all countries (differentiated according to capability and responsibility)

Framework to ensure equitable mitigation actions in line with global goal

Agreement to phase out fossil fuel subsidies

Ensure accountability and implementation of additional initiatives to advance pre-2020 mitigation (incl. from UN climate summit)

DESIRED OUTCOME

Just transition to zero-emission sustainable development (mitigation) and avoid dangerous climate change

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES ARE MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE

The sectors which are most important for mitigation (energy, agriculture, forests, transport, etc) covered under the SDGs

For pre-2020, rapid SDG implementation can foster action in all countries across sectors

Post-2020, the SDG implementation can create synergies with implementation under the Paris Agreement

WHAT THE POST-2015 PROCESS CONTRIBUTES

SDG targets with emission relevance in sectors: agriculture, energy, sustainable consumption and production, infrastructure, cities, policy integration and forests

2°C reference and pre-2020 gap in preamble

WHAT IS STILL NEEDED

Highlight importance of long-term emission reduction goal (such as zero emissions by 2050) in post-2015 declaration to signpost to climate deal in Paris

Mitigation indicators for relevant sectors, including the goals for energy, transport, agriculture, infrastructure and land use/forestry, recognising co-benefits

ADAPTATION and LOSS & DAMAGE associated with climate change impacts

WHAT THE UNFCCC PROCESS CONTRIBUTES

Promotion of enhanced action on adaptation of vulnerable countries, people, communities and ecosystems

Cooperation and support for developing countries through Cancun Adaptation Framework, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) process etc

Means of implementation for adaptation

Institutions (e.g. Adaptation Committee, Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage, climate funds)

WHAT IS STILL NEEDED

Global adaptation goal guiding global cooperation

Anchoring loss and damage in the Paris agreement and provision of additional finance

Cycles of national efforts on adaptation

Post-2020 public finance support goals for adaptation

Strengthened attention to the rights and needs of the poor and vulnerable people

DESIRED OUTCOME

Safeguarding sustainable development through addressing climate impacts

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES ARE MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE

Both processes recognise the importance of addressing climate change impacts

UNFCCC established architecture should be regarded as instrumental to countries' SDG efforts

Most likely, adaptation efforts (and potentially action on loss and damage) will be further strengthened through a Paris agreement and the SDG implementation

WHAT THE POST-2015 PROCESS CONTRIBUTES

Several targets reflect particular attention to the poor and most vulnerable people, communities, ecosystems and countries

Resilience (as entry point for climate resilience of people, communities and ecosystems) is integrated in several targets, including targets 1.5 on building the resilience of the poor and vulnerable, 13.1 on strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and 13.2 on integrating climate change measures into national planning

Delivering SDGs (particularly goals 3, 4, 14) depend on climate adaptation

WHAT IS STILL NEEDED

Highlighting the importance of climate-sensitive approaches across the framework in the declaration

Provision of adequate means of implementation for above targets

Forensically embedding climate adaptation into the indicators/delivery/targets of 17 goals

ENERGY

WHAT THE UNFCCC PROCESS CONTRIBUTES

The Kyoto Protocol identifies energy as a key source of GHGs and encourages improved energy efficiency and increased use of renewables

Also calls for the phasing out of detrimental subsidies in greenhouse gas emitting sectors

Energy addressed in efforts to raise mitigation ambition in UNFCCC process, including pre-2020 commitments

WHAT IS STILL NEEDED

Agreement to phase out all fossil fuel emissions and phase in a 100% renewable energy future with sustainable energy access for all, as early as possible, but not later than 2050

Discussion about how to effectively implement UN Climate Summit commitments

Strong mandate to institutions under the Convention including the Green Climate Fund and the Technology Mechanisms to support specific high impact initiatives in e.g. renewable energy, energy efficiency, cities and reduction of deforestation

DESIRED OUTCOME

Universal access to (and efficient use of) affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean zero-emission energy

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES ARE MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE

Both processes identify energy as an important sector for both development and mitigation. They call for policies that improve access to energy and reduce impacts on the climate system which makes them mutually supportive

WHAT THE POST-2015 PROCESS CONTRIBUTES

SDG 7 to ensure universal access to sustainable and modern energy and its targets to double energy efficiency and increase renewables, in line with the SE4ALL initiative

Target 12.c to rationalise inefficient fossil fuel subsidies

WHAT IS STILL NEEDED

Strong and relevant indicators, implementation plans and follow up and review mechanism

AGRICULTURE

WHAT THE UNFCCC PROCESS CONTRIBUTES

Agriculture identified as a key sector for adaptation and mitigation in UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol

SBSTA work programme on agriculture 2015/2016

Adaptation finance often addressing agriculture

WHAT IS STILL NEEDED

Recognition of the need to address climate change in a way that contributes to food and nutrition security in 2015 treaty

Commitment for integrated approach to sustainable, equitable, productive and resilient low-emission agriculture (mitigation and adaptation)

Ensure accountability and implementation of agriculture-related initiatives to advance pre-2020 action (incl. from UN climate summit)

DESIRED OUTCOME

A sustainable, productive, equitable and resilient, low-emission agricultural system that provides food and nutrition security for all

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES ARE MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE

Both processes recognise agriculture as a key sector for poverty eradication and climate mitigation and adaptation. They both call for the implementation of policies that will promote food and nutrition security, which makes them mutually supportive

WHAT THE POST-2015 PROCESS CONTRIBUTES

SDG 2 and its targets, in particular Target 2.4 which promotes sustainable and resilient agricultural practices that strengthen the capacity for adaptation and target 2.5 to preserve biodiversity

WHAT IS STILL NEEDED

Strong and relevant indicators, implementation plan and follow up and review mechanism

Clear linkage between agriculture interventions and forest management to enhance biodiversity for food security outcomes

Mention of water and agriculture link, as agriculture is the biggest freshwater consumer, and climate change will increasingly affect water security

FORESTS

WHAT THE UNFCCC PROCESS CONTRIBUTES

Recognises forests as an important carbon sink or source and as an important contributor to adaptation

Has established the REDD+ mechanism and decided that the Green Climate Fund will play a major role in delivering finance for REDD+

REDD+ framework includes seven environmental and social safeguards including biodiversity

WHAT IS STILL NEEDED

A goal to halt deforestation and forest degradation

Ensure accountability and implementation of forest-related initiatives to advance pre-2020 action (incl. from UN climate summit)

Integration of forest and land sector in new climate agreement in a sustainable and rights-based manner, incl. through ensuring all Parties consider the forest and land sector in their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs)

DESIRED OUTCOME

Sustainably and equitably managed forests that help halt and reverse forest loss and its emissions, provide natural habitat for species, sustainable livelihoods and preserve genetic diversity

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES ARE MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE

Both processes identify forests as a key action area and call for the sustainable management and restoration of forests, which will contribute to mitigation, climate resilience and the protection of resources that provide vital services e.g. livelihoods, food and shelter

WHAT THE POST-2015 PROCESS CONTRIBUTES

SDG 15 and its targets which aim to protect, restore and sustainably manage forests and halt deforestation

WHAT IS STILL NEEDED

Completion of target 15.2 with a figure for the target percentage increase of afforestation and reforestation globally (currently x%)

Strong and relevant indicators, implementation plan and follow up and review mechanism

Clear linkage between agriculture interventions and forest management to enhance biodiversity for food security outcomes

FINANCE

WHAT THE UNFCCC PROCESS CONTRIBUTES

Aims to mobilise funding for climate actions in developing countries

Various financial institutions under UNFCCC to support adaptation actions

Goal by developed countries to mobilise US\$100bn annually by 2020 for climate action in developing countries

WHAT IS STILL NEEDED

Clear and predictable roadmap (incl. public finance increase) by developed countries for the US\$100bn by 2020 annually

Expand climate finance contributions from developing countries with comparable capabilities as developed countries

Agreed definition of additionality (e.g., climate finance above and beyond existing development finance commitments)

Agreement that all non-explicit climate finance (incl. ODA and domestic) should be 'climate smart'

Establishment of new finance sources which can support both SD and climate action (such as international transport)

Decision on innovative financing mechanisms which generate additional climate finance

DESIRED OUTCOME

Financial frameworks and adequate, predictable and sustainable funding for developing countries, which incentivise environmental sustainability and drive climate-resilient and zero-emission development everywhere

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES ARE MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE

The outcomes of the Financing for (Sustainable) Development (FF(S)D) Conference will affect the post-2015 summit as well as Paris UNFCCC COP in December 2015

Both processes could be better mutually supportive and avoid counterproductive interference if the FF(S)D process would commit to making development finance climate-proof and climate finance pro-poor

The SDGs refer to existing financial commitments under the UNFCCC, thereby recognising that countries will need to live up to their climate finance commitments to avoid blocking progress in development

WHAT THE POST-2015 PROCESS CONTRIBUTES

SDG Target 13.a, Target 10.b, Target 15.a & b, Target 17.3, Target 17.16 further reinforce on the financial commitment for the fulfilment of the objective of UNFCCC and Sustainable Development Goals

The Third Financing for (Sustainable) Development (FF(S)D) Conference in July 2015 is expected to agree on a finance package for sustainable development

WHAT IS STILL NEEDED

Means of implementation that are coherent with FF(S)D outcomes

Clarity on relationship of climate and development finance, including agreed definition of additionality (e.g., climate finance above and beyond existing development finance commitments)

Agreement that all non-explicit climate finance (incl. ODA and domestic) should be 'climate smart'

Establishment of new finance sources which can support both SD and climate action (such as international transport)

MONITORING and ACCOUNTABILITY

WHAT THE UNFCCC PROCESS CONTRIBUTES

Regular reporting procedures for

- Developed countries (National Communications every 4 years, Biennial Reports every 2 years) covering actions and financial support; Annual National GHG Inventory reports
- Developing countries (National Communications, Biennial Update reports on mitigation and support received every 2 years, voluntary including a National GHG Inventory)

Review mechanisms

WHAT IS STILL NEEDED

Defined categories of mitigation activity, appropriate to countries' differing levels of development, and common metrics associated with each (economy-wide carbon budgets at least for developed countries)

Further alignment of metrics and indicators for adaptation

System-wide gender equality standards for data generation, disaggregation and progress reporting

DESIRED OUTCOME

Effective and coherent monitoring and reporting to achieve sustainable action progress and mutual and citizen accountability, with transparent data and role for civil society

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES ARE MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE

The UNFCCC process could inspire post-2015 to a bottom-up approach to initial differentiation with an independent body reviewing the commitments

It would be in the best interests of all countries if both processes use the same indicators and metrics where possible

WHAT THE POST-2015 PROCESS CONTRIBUTES

Open Working Group preamble: disaggregation of data and statistics by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts

Technical work on indicators to measure ongoing targets

Initial discussions on the review and follow-up mechanism

WHAT IS STILL NEEDED

The mechanism for review and follow-up – as the monitoring and accountability framework is being described – is yet to be defined.

However, strong accountability and monitoring will be crucial for the implementation of post-2015 development

An independent review body to guide the national differentiation of targets, where required

Indicators to support monitoring and accountability

System-wide gender equality standards for data generation, disaggregation and progress reporting

IMPLEMENTATION

WHAT THE UNFCCC PROCESS CONTRIBUTES

Call for all countries to develop low-emission development strategies, with support for developing countries

Continuous planning at national level for adaptation

All countries are encouraged to enter commitments

Technical Expert Meetings where actions and solutions are discussed

WHAT IS STILL NEEDED

Requirement for all countries to prepare low-emission development strategies (in line with the global goal to phase out fossil fuel emissions by 2050) and integrate climate resilience

Clear guidance from the Technical Expert Meetings on how specific actions can be scaled up and how the UNFCCC could support such actions

DESIRED OUTCOME

National strategies to implement zero-emission, sustainable development while eradicating extreme poverty

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES ARE MUTUALLY SUPPORTIVE

National level implementation of both processes can only be efficient and sensible if it takes place in an integrated manner across departments and sectors. Integrated strategies will increase efficiency and benefits for both poverty eradication and a just transition to zero-emission development. Siloed implementation would – especially when it comes to implementation – have detrimental effects and risk cancelling out successes on both sides

WHAT THE POST-2015 PROCESS CONTRIBUTES

All countries are committed to implementing the SDGs. National ownership of implementation, concrete calls for integrating climate change measures and ecosystems and biodiversity values into national development strategies

National sustainable development strategies are expected to incorporate the SDGs and targets and use global and national indicators to report on progress

WHAT IS STILL NEEDED

Guidance for design and implementation for national sustainable development strategies
Clarity on Means of Implementation

CONCLUSIONS

2015 can be a turning point. With the two UN agreements on sustainable development and climate change action, the world can decide to change direction and take the path towards an equitable and sustainable, zero-emission future. The coincident timing of two key moments in the post-2015 sustainable development agenda and the UNFCCC process affords a rare opportunity for humanity to define its common future in a way that will help to ensure that continued human economic development does not cause irreversible destruction of the environmental systems on which we rely for our economic and social development. At the same time, the two processes can help underpin sustainable development strategies in each country, and attract the financial, capacity building and technical support for those who need it. This will help to achieve the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and a good quality of life for present and future generations.

This review of the synergies between the two processes demonstrates that the post-2015 framework and especially the SDGs offer a focus for countries to consider the low-emission sustainable development of their energy and transport systems, industries, agriculture, infrastructure, cities and how they use natural resources in ways that restore and protect our global natural capital. Climate change represents a real threat to the existing and future progress of human development. In order that the goals of the post-2015 development process can be achieved, development needs to proceed in a manner that is climate change compatible, i.e. tending towards zero-emission and resilience to already unavoidable climate impacts. At the same time, the UNFCCC process has much to gain from coordinating with the SDGs since most of their concerns – from priority sectors for mitigation to all aspects of adaptation, as well as equity considerations – are relevant to the post-2015 development agenda and consequently in countries' development and the development of finance plans.

As the post-2015 development process will make its decisions first, in September, this summit will set the tone for the UNFCCC Paris COP21 in November/December. For this tone to be a positive one, it is crucial that climate provisions within the SDGs are visible, well-resourced and provide a strong mandate for action, including through keeping a dedicated climate change goal and promoting climate integration across relevant goals and targets. If, for fear of prejudging the outcomes of the UNFCCC, climate gets low visibility and weak action in the post-2015 development framework, it would set a very negative tone for Paris. The Heads of States and Governments Summit on post-2015 development is an opportunity to send a strong signal from the world's leaders that they consider development inseparable from strong mitigation and adaptation efforts in the face of climate change. It is highly positive that the SDG climate goal has been agreed, but climate needs to be integrated through other SDG goals by setting emissions/carbon indicators for relevant goals, including for energy, transport, infrastructure and forests. This can complement economy-wide targets made by some countries in the UNFCCC process and help to promote their domestic decarbonisation as soon as possible, but no later than 2050. For countries pledging sectoral goals, these could be the same for both processes. Reporting, monitoring, reviewing and verification procedures for these emissions/carbon indicators should be developed and implemented under the UNFCCC to avoid creating an administrative burden. But including them in the SDGs creates a stronger motivation to consider climate by the ministries responsible for these sectors more than the UNFCCC alone could deliver. Adaptation indicators are also highly relevant to certain goals, including for ending poverty and hunger, ensuring healthy lives, achieving gender equality, ensuring access to water, making cities and infrastructure resilient, and increasing marine and terrestrial ecosystem resilience. Taking into account the agreements on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction offers further benefits for coherent implementation. The Ff(S)D process can also help to create clarity on the financial support that will be available to countries to develop sustainably and create signals for reaching agreement on finance in Paris. This will help build momentum for a stronger outcome in Paris.

When it comes to implementing the outcomes of both processes, this will need an integrated, cross-ministerial effort. Siloed implementation would set countries up for failure to achieve either climate or development goals. In order for the synergies between the two processes to be realised, there needs to be cooperation and coordination between the post-2015 and UNFCCC processes themselves to set out political parameters to ensure joined up thinking. Preparing national sustainable development strategies that incorporate climate change considerations affords the best way for each country to plan policies and actions that are appropriate to its national circumstances, while achieving the globally defined goals of each process in the context of a long-term vision for sustainable development and providing an indication of its trajectory to get there. For these strategic plans to be implemented optimally, implementing institutions need to be aware of commitments made in both processes and engage in national level planning so that resources can be brought to bear where they are needed.

If the sustainable development and climate change processes act coherently, then we have an unprecedented opportunity to develop a world that will eradicate extreme poverty at the same time as preventing dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Successfully achieving this common goal must be the aim for both the UNFCCC and post-2015 development processes.

Recommendations for next steps:

- The SDGs and UNFCCC processes are interdependent for achieving success. Without sustainable development, the threat of climate change cannot be averted and without action on climate change mitigation and adaptation, development achievements could be stalled or reversed.
- Each process needs to deliver on different aspects of a just transition to zero-emission, climate-resilient sustainable development. The UNFCCC needs to set the overall level of climate ambition, for example 100% renewables and the phasing out of fossil fuel emissions by 2050. This goal must be backed by mid-term targets and mechanisms to ensure that countries ramp up their efforts continually in order to reach the associated fair and ambitious national contributions level of emissions reductions required to keep warming below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. Furthermore, the UNFCCC should advance robust reporting, monitoring, reviewing and verification systems. It needs to scale-up mechanisms to achieve adaptation, including a global goal for adaptation, and to provide support for losses and damages suffered when adaptation capabilities are exceeded. It also needs to ensure channels by which means of implementation (MOI) – finance, technology and capacity building – can be increased and reached where they are needed.
- The SDGs have a far broader remit, covering social, economic and wider environmental issues. Setting climate-sensitive indicators under relevant SDGs is one way in which climate considerations can be integrated into achieving broader sustainable development for both mitigation and adaptation. These indicators could complement the UNFCCC agreement, e.g. by setting sectoral-level indicators that will help drive a just transition to zero-emission, climate-resilient sustainable development and which are consistent and ideally the same for countries that have put forward sectoral targets in the UNFCCC.
- Applying climate-sensitive indicators, for adaptation and mitigation under relevant SDGs would provide development, finance and infrastructure ministries in all countries with a clear requirement to integrate climate considerations into national and sectoral planning for the sake of a more resilient and sustainable development. In the case of adaptation, this should also take into account indicators agreed in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.
- Developing national sustainable development strategies, which aim to eventually result in zero emissions, will be an important means to ensure both UNFCCC and SDG outcomes are coherently implemented in ways appropriate to each country and adequate in light of the global ambition required, while engaging cross-ministerial cooperation to achieve them. This is also implied in the SDGs Goal 13.2, as well as consistent with agreements under the UNFCCC to promote low-emission development strategies, develop National Adaptation Plans, etc.
- Ensuring implementation of both process outcomes at the national level is not too burdensome. When implementing the SDGs, countries should use existing UNFCCC reporting formats and methodologies, where appropriate and possible, for any climate indicators that would be applied.

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OVERVIEW

This section elaborates on the above infographics and includes additional details. They quote existing language and identify relevant concepts from both processes, so that they can be used for mutual reinforcement. Each quotation or element is identified by its source. In the case of the UNFCCC, this means stating whether the source is the Convention, Kyoto Protocol or a decision. In the case of post-2015 development, it is identified whether the language comes from a goal or target as agreed by the Open Working Group (OWG), or in the UN Secretary General’s report. Where a goal or target is from the OWG, no extra endnotes are provided since the source is always the same and is referenced here.ⁱ The paper also identifies areas that still need to be addressed in both processes in the hope and expectation that these gaps might be addressed in the course of the ongoing negotiations in both processes. For the summary section and the infographic, for reasons of brevity, the areas and aspects regarded most important were selected and partially merged.

Of course, there is already a degree of cross-pollination of ideas between the processes:

	UNFCCC	POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT
AGREED	Draft decision: The ‘Geneva document’ which is the basis for the Paris outcome document and will be discussed in Bonn in June currently includes a preambular reference to the post-2015 agenda	SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts* * *Acknowledging that the UNFCCC is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change ⁱⁱ OWG preamble: limiting temperature increases to <2°C or 1.5°C and reference to the UNFCCC process ⁱⁱⁱ

1. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Principles

	UNFCCC	POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT
AGREED	UNFCCC: Common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDRRC) ^{iv} UNFCCC: Full consideration for the special circumstances of developing countries, particularly the most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change ^v UNFCCC: Equity ^{vi} UNFCCC: Precautionary measures ^{vii} UNFCCC: Promotion of sustainable development, integrated with national development programmes ^{viii}	OWG preamble: Guided by the Rio Principles, including principles on common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR) and equity OWG preamble: Guided by the principles of the UN Charter. The importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights, including the right to development and the right to an adequate standard of living, including the right to food and water, the rule of law, good governance, gender equality, women’s empowerment and the overall commitment to just and democratic societies for development
STILL NEEDED	Promote the survival of all species and ecosystems Taking into full consideration the needs and rights of the poorest and most vulnerable countries and their inhabitants	Clarity as to whether CBDR applies only to the environmental dimension or the entire framework

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES SUPPORT EACH OTHER

In general, the UNFCCC and post-2015 development agendas are guided by many of the same principles, notably equity and common but differentiated responsibilities, to achieve the aim of sustainable development. The UNFCCC focuses more on equity between countries, while the post-2015 process focuses also on equity within countries and between social groups.

The right to sustainable development is enshrined in both processes. UNFCCC’s ultimate objective includes the aim of ensuring that food production is not threatened by global temperature increase and the commitment that all Parties “cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change; develop and elaborate appropriate and integrated plans for coastal zone management, water resources and agriculture”. As part of the Cancun Agreements from 2010, governments also “emphasised that Parties should, in all climate change related actions, fully respect human rights”, providing an important link to the right to food, etc, which anyhow requires further operationalisation.

Overall aims

AGREED	UNFCCC	POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT
	STILL NEEDED	<p>UNFCCC: Ultimate objective...stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a timeframe sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner^x</p> <p>Decision: Affirms that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and that all Parties share a vision for long-term cooperative action...including through the achievement of a global goal, on the basis of equity and in accordance with common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities...^x</p> <p>Decision: ...also recognises the need to consider... strengthening the long-term global goal on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge, including in relation to a global average temperature rise of 1.5°C^{xi 2}</p> <p>UNFCCC: Affirming that responses to climate change should be coordinated with social and economic development in an integrated manner... taking into full account the legitimate priority needs of developing countries for the achievement of sustained economic growth and the eradication of poverty^{xii}</p>
<p>Long-term goal for emission reductions, such that global emissions peak as soon as possible and no later than 2020, and decline drastically afterwards, leading to zero fossil fuel emissions by 2050.</p> <p>Vision for what a zero-emission 2050 would look like, including for a world powered by 100% renewable energy. Global emission budget of 1,000Gt CO₂ from 2012 onwards^{xv}</p> <p>Global adaptation goal on building resilience of all people, community and ecosystem from climate change impacts. The global adaptation goal should be the combination of qualitative and quantitative goals and should include finance. Institution and readiness objectives</p> <p>Agreement to pursue a just transition to climate-resilient and zero-emission development in order to achieve sustainable development, poverty eradication and prosperity (options in Geneva text)</p>		<p>Firm universally agreed commitment to sustainable development as the aim for post-2015, with equal consideration given to economic, social and environmental dimensions</p>

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES SUPPORT EACH OTHER

The two processes have mutually supporting overall aims: there is general agreement that poverty cannot be eradicated and sustainable development cannot be achieved without tackling climate change. Without sustainable development there will be neither the zero-emission development nor climate resilience required to address the threat of climate change. Without addressing climate change, climate impacts, both as extreme weather events and as long-term changes to the climate system, will erode and even reverse progress already made in development, and will threaten the permanence of future development gains. The post-2015 process references the UNFCCC for this reason. Within the UNFCCC, development activities are a big part of mitigation action, while adaptation action essentially aims at safeguarding development and is therefore often integrated. Therefore, the UNFCCC should welcome adaptation and mitigation targets in the post-2015 framework and the Paris outcome could acknowledge the important role they will play in the implementation of UNFCCC outcomes.

There are differences in referencing the temperature limitation goal: in UNFCCC governments agreed to consider strengthening the below 2°C goal to 1.5°C because of severe climate change risks; while, for example, the UNSG's synthesis report only refers to 2°C. The first of the periodic reviews related to the 1.5°C goal is expected to conclude in June. On that basis, governments can return to that matter in the final phase of the post-2015 negotiations to reflect it appropriately. However, being consistent with the UNFCCC language would be the logical step.

There are proposals by governments for agreeing longer-term goals on emission reduction (e.g. for 2050) that would give scope to develop long-term visions of the transition to societies that have achieved zero-emission, climate-resilient and sustainable development – an outcome that the post-2105 framework also aspires to.^{xvi}

² This review was initiated in 2013, with a report of the findings published on 20 March 2015. Parties will consider the recommendations and make their decisions in Bonn in June 2015, for adoption by the COP in Paris

Nature of agreement and timeline

	UNFCCC	POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT
AGREED	<p>Decision: Paris agreements will be “a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all Parties”^{xvii}</p> <p>Decisions: Pre-2020 agreements covering 2015-2020, post-2020 agreements covering 2020-2025 and/or 2020-2030, with the possibility of a long-term 2050 goal with revisions/commitment periods in regular intervals</p>	<p>A universal framework that applies to all countries</p> <p>A voluntary, visionary agreement that will help to focus resources, public and political attention</p> <p>Most targets have the deadline of 2030, some due in 2020. The SDGs will be implemented after they are agreed in 2015 with reviews at regular intervals</p>
STILL NEEDED	<p>The exact legal form remains to be decided and different issues may be contained in agreements with different legal character, which could include a protocol, COP decisions, or other legal instruments</p> <p>Legally-binding triggers for mitigation (potentially 3 or 5 years with longer-term indicative targets) and finance cycles</p> <p>Mitigation commitments that are internationally legally binding</p>	<p>A strong set of global indicators that link outcomes in different goal areas and guidance for the development of indicators for national and regional monitoring</p> <p>A strong accountability framework to enable national implementation</p> <p>Clarity on follow-up and review process and how it will be embedded in the UN system, especially the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF)</p>

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES SUPPORT EACH OTHER

An internationally legally binding agreement for climate action, with appropriate compliance provisions, is preferable to voluntary agreements, but the legal form of the Paris Agreement – whether there is indeed a Paris Protocol at all, and if so, which provisions will be included in that treaty and in COP decisions – will be a subject of negotiation this year. The post-2015 framework, especially if supported by a strong MOI package and accountability framework, will at a minimum galvanise action and direct resource flows, as happened with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Coherence in the frameworks and a coordinated approach in implementation will support both frameworks and their outcomes.

Both processes have different timelines for implementation: the post-2015 process will run to 2030, while the UNFCCC currently has commitments to 2020 and a workstream on raising pre-2020 mitigation ambition. The UNFCCC is still to decide whether the next phase of commitments will run to 2025 or to 2030, or indeed both, with binding 2025 targets and indicative ones for 2030. In any case the SDGs, taking over from the MDGs after 2015, could support a lot of commitments agreed for both pre- and post-2020 in the UNFCCC, and could also contribute towards the pre-2020 workstream’s aim to increase levels of mitigation.

Human rights, including the promotion of gender equality

	UNFCCC	POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT
AGREED	<p>Decision: Emphasises that Parties should, in all climate change related actions, fully respect human rights^{xviii}</p> <p>Decision: UNFCCC gender decisions from Doha^{xix} and Lima Work Programme on Gender^{xx} further agrees that enhanced action on adaptation... should follow a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach...^{xxi}</p> <p>Green Climate Fund governing instrument: GCF requested to follow a “gender-sensitive approach”... Secretariat tasked to “integrate gender considerations into the preparation of draft policy documents”, and to prepare a “draft gender policy and action plan” (approved on an interim basis in March 2015)</p> <p>Decision: advance the understanding of... how loss and damage... affects those segments of the population that are already vulnerable owing to geography, gender, age, indigenous or minority status, or disability...^{xxii}</p>	<p>OWG preamble: Rio+20 outcome reaffirmed... the importance of freedom, peace and security, respect for all human rights... and the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as other international instruments relating to human rights and international law</p> <p>Goals and OWG preamble: Gender equality goal (number 5 and its targets) and references (e.g. 1b, 4.5, 4.7, 13b)</p> <p>UNSG Report: Empower women and girls. The new agenda must ensure the equal rights of women and girls, their full participation in the political, economic and public spheres and zero tolerance for violence...^{xxiii}</p>
STILL NEEDED	<p>Human rights as well as gender equality provisions are included in the Geneva negotiation text on the 2015 treaty, but remain to be agreed by Parties and to be applied at all levels of climate action</p>	<p>Clear reference to the importance and role of human rights including women’s rights as well as the rights-based approach to development in the post-2015 declaration</p>

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES SUPPORT EACH OTHER

Both the UNFCCC and post-2015 development processes have solid provisions on gender considerations. The Green Climate Fund’s (GCF) mandate and recent approval of an interim gender policy and action plan take this an important step further in concrete implementation activities under the UNFCCC. Although the UN Human Rights Council has expressed concern that climate change “poses an immediate and far-reaching threat to people and communities around the world,”^{xxiv} human rights are not yet strongly embedded in the climate negotiations. However, the negotiating text contains language that would assert these rights to be respected in the Paris Agreement.

The SDGs, like the MDGs, avoid directly referencing human rights in goals and targets but the post-2015 declaration should reference them at least as clearly as the Millennium Declaration did.

The particular challenges faced by African countries, LDCs, SIDS and landlocked developing countries

	UNFCCC	POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT
AGREED	<p>UNFCCC: Recognising further that low-lying and other small island countries, countries with low-lying coastal, arid and semi-arid areas or areas liable to floods, drought and desertification, and developing countries with fragile mountainous ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change^{xxv}</p> <p>UNFCCC: Full consideration shall be given to meeting the needs of these groups of country: Small island countries... landlocked... countries^{xxvi}</p> <p>UNFCCC: The Parties shall take into full account the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries in their actions with regard to funding and transfer of technology</p> <p>Decision: Least Developed Countries Fund and Least Developed Countries Expert Group founded to specifically support LDCs^{xxvii}</p> <p>Decision: Decides to establish a least developed countries expert group...^{xxviii}</p> <p>Decision: GCF Board approved to use resources in “50:50 balance between mitigation and adaptation over time and a floor of fifty percent of the adaptation allocation for particularly vulnerable countries, including least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing States (SIDS) and African States”</p>	<p>SDG target 1.a: Ensure significant mobilisation of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular LDCs, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</p> <p>SDG target 17.2: Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including to provide 0.7% of gross national income in official development assistance to developing countries, of which 0.15 to 0.20% should be provided to LDCs</p> <p>SDG target 13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities</p> <p>SDG target 9.a: Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, LDCs, landlocked developing countries and SIDS</p> <p>UNSG Report: Together, we need to focus on those goals that are most off-track and on countries that face particular development challenges, including the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing states and countries affected by or recovering from conflicts or disasters^{xxix}</p>
STILL NEEDED	<p>Accelerated implementation of above commitments</p>	<p>Adequate means of implementations supporting above commitments</p>

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES SUPPORT EACH OTHER

In both processes, many of the means of implementation have provisions to ensure that the special circumstances of LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDS are recognised and addressed. This is important, as these groups of countries face particular challenges in development, and in being highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. The two processes should coordinate in a way that ensures coherence in their support for those countries, and thereby become mutually supportive.

2. CROSS-SECTORAL THEMES

Mitigation

	UNFCCC	POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT
AGREED	<p>Global temperature limitation goal (<2/1.5°C)</p> <p>Decision: Decides to launch a workplan on enhancing mitigation ambition to... close the ambition gap^{xxx} [pre-2020 ambition]</p> <p>Decision: ... potential damage limitation would require Annex I Parties as a group to reduce emissions in a range of 25–40 per cent below 1990 levels by 2020...^{xxxi} [Kyoto, pre-2020 ambition for developed countries]</p> <p>Decision: Urges developed country Parties to increase the ambition of their quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets^{xxxii}</p> <p>Decision: Also decides to set up a registry to record nationally appropriate mitigation actions seeking international support and to facilitate matching of finance, technology and capacity-building support for these actions [pre-2020 actions by developing countries]</p> <p>Decision: To invite all Parties to initiate or intensify domestic preparations for their intended nationally determined contributions... in the context of adopting a protocol, another legal instrument or an agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention^{xxxiii} [post-2020, all countries]</p>	<p>Reference to 2°C temperature limitation goal and pre-2020 gap in preamble</p> <p>Targets that can contribute to achieving emissions reductions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sustainable food production systems (2.4) • increase share of renewable energy (7.2) • double the rate of improvement of energy efficiency (7.3) • clean energy research and efficiency (7a) • improve global resource efficiency in consumption and production (8.4) • sustainable tourism (8.9) • sustainable and resilient infrastructure and retrofitting industries (9.1; 9.3) • sustainable transport (11.2) • sustainable urbanisation (11.3) • integrated urban policies including resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, etc (11b) • support to LDCs for sustainable and resilient buildings (11c) • rationalise inefficient fossil fuel subsidies (12c) • integrate climate change measures in national policies, strategies and planning (13.2) • improve awareness and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning (13.3) • implementation commitment to mobilise US\$100bn annually by 2020 and fully operationalise the GCF (13a)
STILL NEEDED	<p>Long-term emission reduction/carbon budget goals that are consistent with 1.5 degrees to guide overall efforts (e.g. in the form of a fossil fuel emission phase-out by 2050 and a target for 100% renewables)</p> <p>A ratchet-up cycle based on a 5-year commitment period, which increasingly moves towards ambitious mitigation commitments by all countries (differentiated according to capability and responsibility)</p> <p>Framework to guide an equitable and ambitious distribution of mitigation commitments of countries</p> <p>Agreement on differentiated mitigation commitments (e.g. economy-wide carbon budget, emission reduction target (absolute/intensity), etc) that are ambitious and equitable. Developed countries and developing countries with similarly high responsibility and high capability need to agree to the strongest form of post-2020 commitments. Other developing countries should be allowed with more flexibility according to their level of responsibility and capability</p> <p>Agreement to phase out fossil fuel subsidies</p> <p>Ensure accountability and implementation of additional initiatives to advance pre-2020 mitigation (incl. from UN climate summit)</p>	<p>Mitigation indicators for relevant sectors, including the goals for energy, transport, agriculture, infrastructure and land use/forestry, recognising co-benefits</p> <p>Implementation framework and strong follow-up and review mechanism</p> <p>Highlight importance of long-term emission reduction goal in post-2015 declaration to signpost to climate deal in Paris</p> <p>A strong mandate to integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and policies by emphasising co-benefits of mitigation measures which achieve the climate objective and other SDGs-related objectives simultaneously (e.g. reduction of air pollution, improved urban transportation with reduced traffic congestion, reduction of reliance on imported fuels, etc)</p> <p>An explicit statement that sustainable development is impossible in a climate-impacted world in the post-2015 declaration</p>

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES SUPPORT EACH OTHER

The post-2015 development framework has much to contribute to mitigation action. The sectors that are most important for mitigation – energy, agriculture/forestry, infrastructure, urbanisation – are all covered under the SDGs. While the UNFCCC aims to set an indicative level global ambition and national emissions reduction targets, including economy-wide targets for those countries of more advanced development, various options remain on the table for the negotiations until Paris. The post-2015 development process offers an opportunity for setting appropriate indicators for key sectors under the relevant SDG to provide a framework for implementation.

For the existing pre-2020 UNFCCC commitments, the fact that the SDGs will be implemented straight away and that they will be applicable to all countries can only be of advantage for the UNFCCC process, and could help to close the pre-2020, as well as the anticipated 2020-2025 and 2025-2030, mitigation gaps.

Post-2020, the SDGs will be important as part of the implementation of the commitment that will be inscribed as part of the Paris Agreement.

Climate resilience and adaptation to climate impacts

	UNFCCC	POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT
AGREED	<p>Decision: national adaptation plan process (a) To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience; (b) To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation... in particular development planning processes and strategies...^{xxxv}</p> <p>Decision: Adaptation Committee established “to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation”^{xxxvi}</p> <p>Decision: Invites all Parties to enhance action on adaptation...: (a) Planning, prioritising and implementing adaptation actions...³ (b) Impact, vulnerability and adaptation assessments... (c) Strengthening institutional capacities... (d) Building resilience of socio-economic and ecological systems... (e) Enhancing climate change related disaster risk reduction strategies^{xxxvii}</p> <p>Decision: Adaptation must be addressed with same priority as mitigation^{xxxviii}</p> <p>Decision: Encourages the Adaptation Committee to establish subcommittees [etc]... expert advice in different sectors and areas^{xxxix}</p> <p>Cooperation and support for developing countries through Cancun Adaptation Framework, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) process</p> <p>Some means of implementation for adaptation</p> <p>Institutions (e.g. Adaptation Committee, Warsaw International Mechanism on Loss and Damage, climate funds)</p>	<p>SDG target 1.5: By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</p> <p>SDG target 2.4: by 2030 ensure sustainable food production systems... that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters</p> <p>SDG targets 9.1 and 9.a: related to building and upgrading resilient infrastructure</p> <p>SDG target 13.1: Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries</p> <p>SDG Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p> <p>SDG target 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience</p>
STILL NEEDED	<p>Global adaptation goal: The Geneva negotiation text contains various options</p> <p>Cycles of planned national efforts on adaptation (e.g. as part of INDCs)</p> <p>Increased pre-2020 public adaptation finance and post-2020 public finance support goals for adaptation</p> <p>Strengthened attention to the rights and needs of the poor and vulnerable people</p>	<p>An explicit statement that sustainable development is impossible in a climate-impacted world in the post-2015 declaration</p> <p>Highlighting the importance of climate-sensitive approaches across the framework in the declaration</p> <p>Provision of adequate means of implementation for above targets</p> <p>Forensically embedding climate adaptation into the indicators/delivery/targets of 17 goals</p>

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES SUPPORT EACH OTHER

Both processes recognise the importance of addressing climate change impacts through adaptation. The targets contained in the post-2015 development framework help reinforce this message and clarify that climate change is also inextricably linked to sustainable development from this perspective. In the UNFCCC, various processes exist in assistance of developing countries’ adaptation efforts, regarding technical, capacity building and financial support. This includes national planning instruments such as National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and capacity building support, such as through LEG (Least Developed Country Expert Group), etc Overall, this established architecture should be regarded as central to countries’ efforts to deliver on the SDGs. It can be expected that adaptation efforts will be further strengthened through a Paris agreement. Beyond this, the SDG targets further add to the scaling up of adaptation actions on top of what the UNFCCC entails.

³ Including in the areas of water resources; health; agriculture and food security; infrastructure; socioeconomic activities; terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems; and coastal zone

Loss and damage associated with climate change impacts

	UNFCCC	POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT
AGREED	<p>Decision: Enhancing action and support, including finance, technology and capacity building, to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, so as to enable countries to undertake actions^{xi}</p> <p>Decision: Invites relevant international and regional organisations, institutions and processes to integrate... measures to address the impacts of climate change and to explore and strengthen synergies in the context of addressing loss and damage^{xii}</p> <p>Decision: Establishment of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) on loss and damage associated with climate change impacts</p> <p>Decision: adoption of the WIM 2015-2016 work plan, which incl. e.g. activities in relation to vulnerable groups, social protection systems, financial instruments, non-economic losses, etc^{xiii}</p>	<p>SDG targets related to social protection systems (1.3) and natural disaster losses (1.5, 11.5) entry points for addressing loss and damage beyond what can be adapted to</p> <p>SDG target 14.2: By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans</p> <p>SDG target 14.3: minimise and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels</p> <p>SDG target 15.1-15.3: related to restoration and reforestation of different ecosystems (which potentially could address losses that are mostly due to climate change)</p>
STILL NEEDED	<p>Anchoring loss and damage and related institutional aspects in the 2015 agreement including its separation from adaptation, recognition of relation to causal responsibilities for greenhouse gas emissions, and the provision of additional finance and compensatory approaches: existing Geneva negotiation text includes options for this to happen</p> <p>Full implementation of the WIM work plan and its overall mandate</p>	<p>A clear reference to the need to address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in the post-2015 declaration</p>

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES SUPPORT EACH OTHER

There is an increasing recognition, including in the UNFCCC, that losses and damages of climate change impacts will occur at significant scale despite efforts to mitigate and adapt, which, among other things, led to the establishment of a specific mechanism under the UNFCCC. Some SDG targets provide entry points for synergies, as they touch on similar issues (e.g. losses and casualties from disasters; functioning social protection systems for the poor and vulnerable; restoration of ecosystems and addressing ocean acidification). The UNFCCC process may look at this issue the technical, institutional, financial and implementation aspect, whereas SDGs might look at it from a holistic approach and aggregate it into total development outcomes. This can be a complementary approach to fulfil the UNFCCC objectives.

3. SECTORAL OUTCOMES

DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES: HOW THE TWO PROCESSES SUPPORT EACH OTHER

To be truly sustainable, progress on development and poverty eradication over the next fifteen years will need to take climate action on mitigation and adaption, as well as climate impacts, into account. This means developing in ways that result in very low or zero greenhouse gas emissions and that allow increasing resilience to climate impacts. Extreme weather events and other climate impacts are already being experienced, and are having the greatest impacts on the poorest and most vulnerable people, as they have the least capacity to cope with additional pressures on their livelihoods and wellbeing. These impacts have the potential to reverse all development gains.

The post-2015 development process and the UNFCCC both explore many of the same sectors, looking at them through different lenses. In each case, zero-emission, sustainable development will be promoted and enhanced if those two lenses are brought together to achieve a common focus. This section aims to draw out some of the synergies between the processes in key sectors.

Energy

	UNFCCC	POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT
AGREED	<p>Kyoto Protocol (KP): Parties... shall implement... policies and measures... such as: Enhancement of energy efficiency in relevant sectors of the national economy^{xliii}</p> <p>KP: Parties... shall implement... policies and measures... such as: Research on, and promotion, development and increased use of, new and renewable forms of energy^{xliv}</p> <p>KP: All Parties... shall^{xlv}... Formulate, implement, publish and regularly update... programs^{xvii} [would] concern the energy, transport and industry sectors as well as agriculture, forestry and waste management^{xviii}</p> <p>KP: Energy is a sector/source in the KP^{xviii}</p> <p>KP: Parties... shall implement... policies and measures... such as: Progressive reduction or phasing out of... subsidies in all greenhouse gas emitting sectors that run counter to the objective of the Convention^{xix}</p>	<p>SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. The targets under this goal are aligned with the Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) initiative, although target 7.2 'increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix by 2030' is less ambitious than the SE4ALL target to double renewables. The SE4ALL initiative, launched in 2011, aims to provide universal access to modern energy, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency and double the share of renewables in the global energy mix, all by 2030. Over \$50 billion has been committed from all sectors to make this a reality, and more than 70 countries have signed up¹</p> <p>SDG target 12.c: Rationalise inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions</p>
STILL NEEDED	<p>Discussion on effective integration of outcomes from, for example, Technical Expert Meetings under UNFCCCⁱⁱ; UN Climate Summit initiativesⁱⁱⁱ, on mitigation in energy use with particular attention in pre-2020 discussions</p> <p>Agreement to phase out all fossil fuel emissions which could help trigger the transition to a 100% renewable energy future with sustainable energy access for all, as early as possible, but not later than 2050</p>	<p>Strong and relevant indicators, implementation plan and follow-up and review mechanism.</p>

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES SUPPORT EACH OTHER

Carbon dioxide emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels is the greatest source of greenhouse gas emissions, while methane emissions from fossil fuel extraction compound the energy sector's contribution to atmospheric warming. At the same time, some 1.4 billion people have no access to electricity and a billion more only have access to unreliable electricity networks. About 3 billion people rely on solid fuels (traditional biomass and coal) to meet their basic needsⁱⁱⁱ, and use of these energy sources can have devastating effects on the health of those who are exposed to the particulates and other pollutants, such as ozone, that such fuels emit upon combustion. Ozone also adversely impacts crop productivity^{iv} and thereby has impacts on food security.

Ensuring sustainable access to modern and reliable forms of energy will only constitute sustainable development if it is done in such a way that promotes efficient use of sustainable, renewable energy sources and rapidly moves the global energy system away from its use of fossil fuels. This will benefit people directly and indirectly through reducing risks from climate impacts, and in realising important developmental co-benefits. Both processes identify energy as an important sector for both development and mitigation. They both call for policies that improve access to energy and reduce impacts on the climate system, which make them mutually supportive.

Agriculture

AGREED	UNFCCC	POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT
	STILL NEEDED	<p>UNFCCC: Cooperate in preparing for adaptation to the impacts of climate change; develop and elaborate appropriate and integrated plans for... agriculture^{lv}</p> <p>KP: Parties... shall implement... policies and measures... such as: Promotion of sustainable forms of agriculture in light of climate change considerations^{lvi}</p> <p>KP: All Parties...shall... Formulate, implement, publish and regularly update... programs [that] concern the... agriculture [sector]^{lvii}</p> <p>KP: Agriculture is a KP sector/source category^{lviii}</p> <p>SBSTA: Agriculture work programme, exploring issues such as how to enhance the adaptation of agriculture to climate change impacts, while promoting rural development, sustainable development and productivity of agricultural systems and food security in all countries, particularly in developing countries</p>
<p>Recognition of the need to address climate change in a way that contributes to food and nutrition security and inclusion of such provisions in the 2015 treaty</p> <p>Strengthened commitment for an integrated approach to sustainable, productive, equitable and resilient agriculture (mitigation and adaptation) in support of food and nutrition security</p> <p>Ensuring accountability and implementation of agriculture-related initiatives to advance pre-2020 action (e.g. by following on from adaptation funding and UN climate summit initiatives)</p>		<p>Strong and relevant indicators, implementation plan and follow-up and review mechanism</p> <p>Clear linkage between agriculture interventions and forest management to enhance biodiversity for food security outcomes</p> <p>Mention of water and agriculture link, as agriculture is the biggest freshwater consumer, and climate change will increasingly affect water security</p>

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES SUPPORT EACH OTHER

Climate change is already impacting terrestrial food production and, therefore, food and nutrition security in several regions of the world, resulting in negative impacts being more common than positive ones, including price spikes following climate extremes in key producing regions^{lix}. In order to end hunger and achieve food and nutrition security, agricultural systems will need to be made more resilient to changes in the climate, including through new techniques and more resilient and diverse cultivars, breeds and species. It should be noted that smallholder farmers and their families, who are often poor, chronically hungry and marginalised, are vulnerable to climate change impacts while contributing little individually to greenhouse gas (GHGs) emissions. However, the agriculture sector, including particularly in areas of high use of external-chemical inputs, overall, is itself a significant source of greenhouse gases, including from methane emissions from the production of paddy rice and raising of ruminant animals, and from nitrous oxide emissions from the use of chemical fertilisers. Emissions resulting from livestock production have been estimated to account for between 18%^{lix} and 51%^{lii} of greenhouse gas emissions, making them a greater source of global CO₂ emissions than from automobiles, boats, planes and trains combined. Agriculture also has indirect impacts on greenhouse gas emissions, for instance as a driver of deforestation to increase land availability for agriculture. Creating a sustainable agriculture sector that can reliably feed the world in the long-term and that promotes solutions that do not undermine people's right to food will require both changes in production methods and consumption patterns.

Both processes recognise agriculture as a key sector for poverty eradication and climate mitigation and adaptation. They call for the implementation of policies that will promote food and nutrition security in an equitable manner, especially to promote gender equity, and to improve the sustainability, productivity and resilience of agricultural systems and reduce emissions, which makes them mutually supportive.

Forests and other terrestrial ecosystems

	UNFCCC	POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT
AGREED	<p>UNFCCC: Concerned that human activities have been substantially increasing the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases... and that this will result on average in an additional warming of the Earth's surface and atmosphere and may adversely affect natural ecosystems and humankind^{lxii}</p> <p>KP: All Parties... shall... Formulate, implement, publish and regularly update... programs^{lxiv} [that] concern the... forestry [sector]...^{lxv}</p> <p>KP: Parties... shall implement... policies and measures... such as: Protection and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases... promotion of sustainable forest management practices, afforestation and reforestation^{lxvi}</p> <p>Decision: Parties should collectively aim to slow, halt and reverse forest cover and carbon loss, in accordance with national circumstances...^{lxvii}</p> <p>Decision: Also encourages all Parties... to continue their work to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and to share the results... including via the web platform on the UNFCCC website^{lxviii}</p> <p>Decision: Also recognising that policy approaches and positive incentives... can promote poverty alleviation and biodiversity benefits, ecosystem resilience and the linkages between adaptation and mitigation^{lxix}</p> <p>Decision: Further agrees that enhanced action on adaptation should be undertaken in accordance with the Convention, should follow a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems^{lxx}</p> <p>REDD+ framework includes seven environmental and social safeguards including biodiversity, participation, rights of indigenous peoples and local communities</p> <p>The UNFCCC process has established the REDD+ mechanism on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries, with the GCF to play a major role in delivering finance to support REDD+ implementation</p>	<p>SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</p> <p>SDG target 15.1: by 2020 ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</p> <p>SDG target 15.2: By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and increase afforestation and reforestation by [x]% globally</p> <p>SDG target 15.5: Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</p> <p>SDG target 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests</p> <p>UNSG Report: Managing the natural resources base – fisheries, forests, freshwater resources, oceans, soil – is essential for sustainable development^{lxxi}</p>
STILL NEEDED	<p>A goal to halt deforestation and forest degradation</p> <p>Promote sustainable mitigation actions in the forest and land use sectors, including through REDD+, to help close the “gigatonne gap” before 2020 (incl. initiatives from UN summit)</p> <p>Strong accountability mechanisms related to REDD+ safeguards</p> <p>Integration of forest and land sector in new climate agreement in a sustainable and rights-based manner, through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring all Parties consider the forest and land sector in their Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) • Show a real commitment to defining ways and means to deliver results-based payments for sustainable and rights-based REDD+ 	<p>Strong indicators, implementation plan and follow-up and review mechanism</p> <p>Completion of target 15.2 with a figure for the target percentage increase of afforestation and reforestation globally</p> <p>In post-2015 declaration, greater understanding of the role of forests for adaptation/risk reduction (on a regional/global scale), as well as more locally, for climate – the Amazon, for instance creates volatile organic compounds (VOCs) that are the nucleation centres for rain that falls over southern Africa</p>

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES SUPPORT EACH OTHER

Deforestation is the second-largest source of anthropogenic CO₂ emissions^{lxxii} making this an important sector for climate change mitigation. Intact forests also play an important direct role in the climate system. Volatile organic compounds released from forests act as nucleation centres for the creation of rain clouds: large-scale forest loss in the tropics has been associated with less rain and weakening monsoons¹⁰, with implications for food and water security on local, regional and transcontinental scales. While estimating the numbers of forest ‘dependent’ people is difficult, almost all people rely on forests for at least some products. Forests contribute to human livelihoods through timber, fuel wood, medicinal plants and other non-timber forest products.

Other ecosystems also provide other ecosystem services that are essential for human life and wellbeing, through water and nutrient cycling and provision of renewable resources. Some ecosystems, including forests, are themselves at risk from anthropogenic climate change, and may, as a result, act as a positive feedback whereby increasing temperatures lead to increasing CO₂ and methane emissions as vegetation burns or rots. Because biodiversity tends to promote ecosystem resilience to changing climatic conditions, natural systems should be conserved to ensure that their natural biodiversity is maintained, both in its mix of species and their relative proportions, and sustainably managed to ensure that these essential ecosystem services are not degraded.

Both processes identify forests as a key action area and call for the sustainable management and restoration of forests, which will contribute to mitigation, adaptation, and the protection of resources that provide vital services – e.g. livelihoods, food and shelter.

Water

AGREED	UNFCCC	POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT
	<p>Decision: Invites all Parties to enhance action on adaptation under the Cancun Adaptation Framework... including projects and programmes⁴</p> <p>Decision: "Water resources" covered as one focus area in the current phase of the Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability</p>	<p>SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p> <p>SDG target 6.3: by 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and increasing recycling and safe reuse by x% globally</p> <p>SDG target 6.6: by 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes</p> <p>SDG target 15.1: By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems</p>
STILL NEEDED		<p>Strong and relevant indicators, implementation plan and follow-up and review mechanism</p> <p>Complete target 6.3 with a target percentage for the increase of recycling and safe reuse of water</p>

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES SUPPORT EACH OTHER

Understanding how climate impacts on water supplies and integrating this into development planning will be essential in order to ensure that development can continue to progress both in areas that are becoming increasingly water stressed and in areas that are experiencing greater flooding risks. Designing well-managed water supply infrastructure can also reduce the impacts of variations in rainfall patterns, leading to greater resilience to extreme weather events.

⁴ Including in the areas of water resources; health; agriculture and food security; infrastructure; socioeconomic activities; terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems; and coastal zones.

Health

AGREED	UNFCCC	POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT
	<p>Decision: to continue the technical examination of opportunities with high mitigation potential, including those with adaptation, health and sustainable development co-benefits, in the period 2015–2020^{lxv}</p> <p>Decision: “Health” covered as one focus area in the current phase of the Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability^{lxvii}</p>	<p>SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being at all ages</p> <p>SDG target 3.1: By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</p> <p>SDG target 3.9: by 2030 substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination</p>
STILL NEEDED	<p>Acknowledgement that climate change contributes to the likely increasing incidence of tropical diseases and possible expanding range of malaria as part of adaptation planning and implementation</p>	<p>Strong and relevant indicators, implementation plan and follow-up and review mechanism</p>

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES SUPPORT EACH OTHER

Conservative estimates suggest that climate change will cause some 250,000 additional deaths per year by the 2030s.^{lxviii} The IPCC found that climate change may increase the burden of a range of climate-relevant health outcomes and that climate change is a multiplier of existing health vulnerabilities including insufficient access to safe water and improved sanitation, food insecurity, and limited access to health care and education^{lxviii}. The IPCC also found there is evidence to suggest that climate change could cause increased malaria outbreaks in highland areas, especially in east Africa, and that changes to meningococcal meningitis and leishmaniasis outbreak patterns were suggestive of climate change influences. Addressing climate change will therefore help to minimise additional burdens on health. Furthermore, policies that reduce the extent of climate change have the potential to also yield significant, near-term health benefits. The most obvious gains are from reducing the annual mortality attributable to ambient and household air pollution, among the largest causes of mortality globally, particularly in low and middle-income countries^{lxix}. Greater use of renewables in electricity generation and more efficient combustion of fossil fuels and biomass can cut ambient air pollution and contribute to climate change mitigation.

Transportation

AGREED	UNFCCC	POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT
	<p>KP: Measures to limit and/or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases... in the transport sector^{boxx}</p> <p>KP: Transport fuel combustion regarded as a sector/source of emissions^{boxxi}</p>	<p>SDG target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport</p>
STILL NEEDED	<p>Building on UN Climate Summit 2014 initiatives as part of pre-2020 mitigation, which included transportation initiatives^{boxxii}</p>	<p>Strong and relevant indicators, implementation plan and follow-up and review mechanism</p>

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES SUPPORT EACH OTHER

Transport services allow people to access jobs, health facilities and educational opportunities and are vital for trade, something important both for development and for helping to build resilience to climate impacts. However, the transportation sector accounts for around a fifth of global CO₂ emissions, with the aviation sector in particular growing rapidly, by up to 300-700% by 2050^{boxxiii}. Transport is also a major contributor to air pollution, which has significant impacts on health. There has been far less progress than in the energy sector in transitioning towards low and zero emissions. Taking opportunities to develop transport systems that can run on renewable electricity will be an important contribution towards achieving clean development.

Cities and infrastructure

AGREED	UNFCCC	POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT
	<p>Decision: Decides to accelerate activities under the work plan on enhancing mitigation ambition... (b) Facilitating the sharing among Parties of experiences and best practices of cities and subnational authorities... to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change^{xxxxiv}</p> <p>Climate finance supporting initiatives in cities and urban areas (e.g. under the GCF, bilateral support, implementation of UN Climate Summit initiatives^{xxxxv})</p>	<p>SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p>SDG target 11.6: by 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality, municipal and other waste management</p> <p>SDG target 11.b: by 2020, increase by x% the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, develop and implement in line with the forthcoming Hyogo Framework holistic disaster risk management at all levels</p> <p>SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation</p>
STILL NEEDED		<p>Complete target 11.b with a target percentage increase</p> <p>Strong and relevant indicators, implementation plan and follow-up and review mechanism</p>

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES SUPPORT EACH OTHER

The total global urban population has risen from 34% in 1960 to 54% in 2014, and is expected to grow at ~1.84% per year between now and 2020 and increasing thereafter, albeit at slightly lower rates^{xxxxvi}. The rate of change in population shift creates challenges, but also opportunities to build sustainable communities and infrastructure within cities and take advantage of the efficiency potential there is in having populations more closely clustered, for instance in energy use and for increased use of public transport. Building urban climate resilience will be increasingly important also to avoid the erosion of development and poverty reduction gains. These efficiency gains, together with efforts to reduce the environmental impacts of cities and strengthen their resilience, can contribute to climate mitigation and adaptation efforts.

Oceans

AGREED	UNFCCC	POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT
	UNFCCC: Aware of the role and importance in terrestrial and marine ecosystems of sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases ^{boovii}	
STILL NEEDED	<p>Greater emphasis on action to protect marine ecosystems from climate impacts, including loss of coral cover, Arctic species, and associated ecosystems with reduction of biodiversity and potential losses of important ecosystem services^{booviii}</p> <p>More explicitly addressing developmental and resilience issues associated with sea level rise and coastal flooding including storm surges, and the attendant risks of death, injury, and disruption to livelihoods, food supplies, and drinking water^{boovix}</p>	<p>Strong and relevant indicators, implementation plan and follow-up and review mechanism</p>

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES SUPPORT EACH OTHER

Ten per cent of the world's population is reliant on the oceans for their livelihoods, with around three-fifths getting 15% of their animal protein intake from fish^c. Climate change represents a double threat to the world's oceans and their biota via the warming of water to levels that can cause increased coral bleaching and water acidification owing to the dissolution of CO₂ which weakens the calciferous shells of many sea creatures. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions, therefore, helps to reduce some of the pressures faced by the oceans, which increases the probability of possibility of achieving the goal of sustainably using the oceans. At the same time, the need arises to start addressing loss and damage to people's livelihoods from ocean acidification.

Industrialisation

AGREED	UNFCCC	POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT
	<p>KP: All Parties, taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities... shall... Formulate, implement, publish and regularly update... programs [that would] concern the energy, transport and industry sectors as well as agriculture, forestry and waste management^{xcii}</p> <p>KP: Industrial processes are a sector/source^{xciii}</p> <p>Implementation of concrete initiatives with climate finance (e.g. UN Climate Summit initiatives as part of pre-2020 mitigation^{xciii})</p>	<p>SDG target 8.4: Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation</p> <p>SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation</p> <p>SDG target 9.2: Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation</p> <p>SDG target 12.6: Encourage companies... to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle</p>
STILL NEEDED		<p>Strong and relevant indicators, implementation plan and follow-up and review mechanism</p>

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES SUPPORT EACH OTHER

In 2010, emissions from the industry sector were larger than those from either transportation end use or from buildings, accounting for over 30% of total greenhouse gas emissions, growing at a rate of 3.5% per year globally between 2005 and 2010. There is considerable scope for reducing the energy intensity of the sector by developing and using the best available technologies, but in order to achieve global emissions reductions commensurate with the 2°C goal, developing innovative processes and reducing demand for new and replacement products, for example by increasing product life, will be needed. Climate change presents potential risks to industrialization, for instance in changes to water availability. Industrialization is key to development and job creation, and there are real opportunities in developing products that will facilitate the transition to zero-emission, climate-resilient development.

4. MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION, INCLUDING FINANCE

Finance

	UNFCCC	POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT
AGREED	<p>Decision: Mobilisation and provision of scaled-up, new, additional, adequate and predictable financial resources is necessary to address the adaptation and mitigation needs of developing countries^{xv}</p> <p>Decision: Decides to designate the Green Climate Fund as an operating entity of the financial mechanism of the Convention^{xvii}</p> <p>Decision: Welcomes with appreciation the successful and timely initial resource mobilisation process of the Green Climate Fund that led to the mobilisation of US\$10.2bn to date^{xviii}</p> <p>Decision: Also requests the Green Climate Fund to enhance its collaboration with existing funds under the Convention and other climate relevant funds^{xix}</p> <p>Decision: Reaffirming that developed country Parties commit... to a goal of mobilising jointly US\$100bn per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing country Parties, and that funds... may come from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources^{xx}</p> <p>Decision: Also urges developed country Parties to mobilise financial support for the national adaptation plan process for interested developing country Parties that are not least developed country Parties^c</p> <p>Also decides that the Standing Committee shall... (f) Preparing a biennial assessment, overview of climate finance flows, to include information on the geographical and thematic balance of such flows^d</p> <p>UNFCCC finance portal</p> <p>Existing institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance Institutions • Standing Committee on Finance • Green Climate Fund (implementation) (with SD co-benefits) • Global Environment Facility (with SD co-benefits) • High-level forum on climate finance (every 2 years at COP) • Adaptation Fund (AF) • Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) • Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) 	<p>SDG target 13.a: implement the commitment undertaken by developed country Parties to the UNFCCC to a goal of mobilising jointly US\$100bn annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalise the Green Climate Fund through its capitalisation as soon as possible</p> <p>SDG target 10.b: encourage ODA and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular LDCs, African countries, SIDS, and LLDCs, in accordance with their national plans and programmes</p> <p>SDG target 15.a: mobilise and significantly increase from all sources financial resources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems</p> <p>SDG target 15.b: mobilise significantly resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management</p> <p>SDG target 17.3: Mobilise additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</p> <p>SDG target 17.16: enhance the global partnership for sustainable development complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of sustainable development goals in all countries, particularly developing countries</p> <p>The third Financing for Development conference taking place in Addis Ababa in July is expected to agree on a 'finance package' for sustainable development</p>
STILL NEEDED	<p>Agreed definition of additionality (e.g. public climate finance beyond existing development finance commitments)</p> <p>Processes for predictable provision of financial support to countries in need, before and after 2020, advancing proposals existing in the negotiation text</p> <p>Provision of finance in relation to level of mitigation ambition, consequent climate change impacts and associated adaptation and loss and damage costs; proposals contained in the negotiation text</p> <p>Expand climate finance contributions from developing countries with comparable capabilities as developed countries</p> <p>Decision on innovative financing mechanisms which generate additional climate finance. Proposals contained in the existing Geneva negotiation text</p>	<p>All OECD countries to meet the objective of 0.7% of gross national income</p> <p>Strong (sustainable) development finance commitments at FF(S)D conference in Addis to signal political will to support other countries' sustainable development</p> <p>Clarity on relationship of climate and development finance, including agreed definition of additionality (e.g., beyond existing development finance commitments)</p> <p>Means of Implementation that are coherent with FF(S)D outcomes</p> <p>Agreement that all non-explicit climate finance (incl. ODA and domestic) should be 'climate smart'</p> <p>Establishment of new finance sources which can support both SD and climate action (such as international transport)</p>

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES SUPPORT EACH OTHER

Achieving sustainable development will, in many areas, require substantial additional investments, although many of these increasingly realise various co-benefits. However, in particular, the costs of climate change impacts add additional costs, while many poor, developing countries have hardly contributed to its causes.

The outcomes of the Finance for (Sustainable) Development (Ff(S)D) conference in Addis in July will affect the post-2015 summit in September in New York, but it will also impact directly on the Paris UNFCCC COP in December. Failure in Addis will hinder success in both New York and Paris. To ensure success, the Addis conference will need to deliver ambitious commitments on domestic resource mobilisation, public and private finance, and other areas. The conference will also need to provide clarity on how development finance should relate to climate finance, for example how climate and development finance should be accounted for separately, without prejudicing the crucial climate finance debates in the context of COP21.

Both processes could be better mutually supportive and avoid counterproductive interference if they would commit to making development finance climate-proof and climate finance pro-poor.

The SDGs refer to existing financial commitments under the UNFCCC, thereby recognising that countries will need to live up to their climate finance commitments to avoid blocking progress in development.

Non-financial Means of Implementation

	UNFCCC	POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT
AGREED	<p>Decision: organise regional technical workshops and to prepare technical material to build capacity in the preparation, submission and implementation of nationally appropriate mitigation actions as well as in the formulation of low emission development strategies^{ciii}</p> <p>Decision: Acknowledges the need to enhance support, including finance, technology and capacity-building [related to loss and damage]^{civ}</p> <p>UNFCCC: developed countr[ies]... shall take all practicable steps to promote, facilitate and finance... the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties...^{cv}</p> <p>Decision: Requests the Climate Technology Centre and Network... (a) Identifying currently available climate-friendly technologies... (c) Facilitating adaptation and the deployment of currently available technologies... (f) Helping to facilitate the financing of the activities...^{cvi}</p> <p>Decision: further enhance the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity-building by organising an annual in-session Durban Forum^{cvi}</p> <p>Decision: Decides that the Climate Technology Centre shall facilitate a network of national, regional, sectoral and international technology networks, organisations and initiatives^{cvi}</p>	<p>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development</p> <p>OWG: the Means of Implementations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology (17.6-18.8) • Capacity building (17.9) • Trade • Policy and institutional coherence • Multi-stakeholder partnerships • Data, monitoring and accountability
STILL NEEDED		<p>Clarity on what falls under the FF(S)D process and what does not</p> <p>Clarity on the process for discussing non-financial Means of Implementation, and if and how the OWG targets will be amended and/or integrated into the outcome document</p>

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES SUPPORT EACH OTHER

The UNFCCC's means of implementation discussions consider, apart from finance, mainly technology transfer and capacity building. The Rio+20 outcome document, which is, together with the Millennium Declaration, a source document for post-2015 development, adds trade and registry for commitments to this list. The OWG replaces the UNFCCC's registry of pre-2020 commitments with data, monitoring and accountability, and further adds policy and institutional coherence and multi-stakeholder partnerships. While the need for coherence between the means of implementation for both processes is obvious, especially with capacity building and technology, since they have them in common, it is currently difficult to judge how this coherence can be best achieved. This is due to the current lack of clarity in the post-2015 process on what will be discussed in the FF(S)D process and elsewhere.

There is also no clarity on how the FF(S)D outcome will be integrated into the post-2015 outcome document and what process will be applied to discussing MOI that were not considered in Addis. It is not clear yet where the non-financial MOI will be discussed or even what these non-financial MOI are (i.e. what will not be discussed in Addis). Agreeing on a clear process for the discussion of non-financial MOI will be important for the successful implementation of the SDGs.

Monitoring and accountability

	UNFCCC	POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT
AGREED	<p>Decision: Decides that developed country Parties shall use the “UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines for developed country Parties” for the preparation of their first biennial reports^{cx}</p> <p>Decision: Also decides that Annex I Parties shall submit a full national communication every four years^{cx}</p> <p>Decision: Decides that the international assessment and review process [for developed countries] will be conducted through a technical review of information and a multilateral assessment of the implementation of quantified economy-wide emission reduction targets^{cxii}</p> <p>Decision: That non-Annex I Parties shall submit a biennial update report every two years^{cxiii}</p> <p>Review mechanisms</p>	<p>The follow-up and review mechanism for post-2015 be set up as part of the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) and will be discussed at intergovernmental negotiations in May</p> <p>UNSG Report: Strong monitoring and accountability will be crucial for the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda... framework can be strengthened through the direct engagement of citizens and responsible businesses^{cxiii}</p> <p>UNSG Report: there is an urgent need to further improve data collection, dissemination and analysis... As suggested by my High-level Panel, targets will be considered to have been achieved only if they are met for all relevant income and social groups^{cxiv}</p> <p>OWG preamble: Disaggregation of data and statistics by data and statistics by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts</p> <p>Technical work on indicators to measure targets ongoing</p>
STILL NEEDED	<p>Defined categories of mitigation activity, appropriate to countries’ differing levels of development, and common metrics associated with each, to promote transparency and comparability, while respecting CBDRRC. Developed countries should commit to economy-wide carbon budgets, as in the Kyoto Protocol</p> <p>Further alignment of metrics and indicators for adaptation and agreements on effective regular reporting on adaptation actions</p> <p>System-wide gender equity standards for data generation, disaggregation and progress reporting</p>	<p>The mechanism for review and follow-up – as the monitoring and accountability framework is being described – is yet to be defined</p> <p>An independent review body to guide the national differentiation of targets, where required</p> <p>Indicators are currently being discussed, UN STATS has – in consultation with other UN entities – put forward suggestions for two indicators per target. This results in over 300 indicators. Discussions on process and indicators are ongoing and the final list of indicators is expected for March 2016</p> <p>System-wide gender equity standards for data generation, disaggregation and progress reporting</p>

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES SUPPORT EACH OTHER

The post-2015 process is still in the process of defining indicators and its follow-up and review mechanism. In both areas they could be drawing from UNFCCC experience and existing indicators and monitoring frameworks. This would also avoid duplicating processes and increase efficiency. It would be greatly in the interest of all countries to simplify the data gathering process by using the same data and indicators for both processes where possible.

Many targets in the post-2015 framework will require national differentiation. Learning from the UNFCCC process, an initial bottom-up process with countries indicating their intended contributions followed by a review by a ‘neutral entity’, such as the UNFCCC secretariat or the High Level Political Forum respectively, to assess whether the national contributions add up to the required level, could be one model to approach national differentiation for SDG targets.

Development Strategies for Implementation

	UNFCCC	POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT
AGREED	<p>Decision: Encourages developing country Parties to develop low-emission development strategies, recognising the need for financial and technical support by developed country Parties for the formulation of these strategies^{cv}</p> <p>Decision: Reiterates its invitation to developed country Parties to submit information on the progress made towards the formulation of their low-emission development strategies^{cvii}</p> <p>Decision: Also agrees that planning for adaptation at the national level is a continuous, progressive and iterative process, the implementation of which should be based on nationally identified priorities^{cvii}</p>	<p>OWG: Each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and the role of national policies, domestic resources and development strategies cannot be overemphasised</p> <p>SDG target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning^{cxix}</p> <p>SDG target 15.9: By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts^{cxix}</p>
STILL NEEDED	<p>Call to all countries to develop low-emission development strategies in line with the global emission reduction goal^{cxix}</p> <p>A requirement to integrate climate resilience into such strategies, where possible</p>	<p>Implementation compact that guides national sustainable development planning</p> <p>Clarity on Means of Implementation</p>

HOW THE TWO PROCESSES SUPPORT EACH OTHER

The outcomes of both processes apply to all countries whilst taking into account the specific national contexts. Hence, national implementation plans will be required everywhere. National zero-emission, climate-resilient development strategies, aiming to phase out emissions before 2050, offer the obvious means for a country to implement a long-term (ideally to 2050) vision of their development planning that will help them to achieve sustainable development and ensure that decisions made in the short term do not lead to a lock-in unsustainable development that precludes decarbonisation from being achieved. Obviously, the near-term actions would require more detailed strategic planning, while the long-term vision will provide focus and will aid prioritisation.

The process of elaborating development strategies that deliver on both processes in an integrated manner helps to identify the strategies, policies and measures a country plans to implement to transform all relevant sectors of its economy to achieve the SDGs, as well as its climate commitments.

When it comes to implementation, some of the same institutions will likely be involved in delivering the SDGs and the UNFCCC agreement. Creating integrated development plans affords the opportunity of getting ministries and departments to collaborate more closely to deliver progress for their society, economy and environment.

This provides an opportunity for policy coherence and efficiencies in delivering more than the sum of the parts. Existing institutions could also help countries to develop such plans.

⁵ For instance, a coal power station has a lifetime of forty years or more, so decisions made on whether to construct such infrastructure have obvious implications on a country's ability to have an energy system using 100% renewable sources by 2050.

Endnotes

- i OWG proposal for Sustainable Development Goals, <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=400&nr=1579&menu=1300> reference for all later quotes of SDG goals and targets
- ii OWG proposal for Sustainable Development Goals, Goal 13
- iii OWG proposal for Sustainable Development Goals, preamble
- iv UNFCCC Article 3
- v UNFCCC Article 3
- vi UNFCCC Article 3
- vii UNFCCC Article 3
- viii UNFCCC Article 3
- ix UNFCCC Article 2
- x 1/CP.16 para 1
- xi 1/CP.16 para 4
- xii UNFCCC preamble
- xiii Outcome doc of MDG and post-2015 high level event at UNGA in September 2013: <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/pdf/Outcome%20documentMDG.pdf>
- xiv Report of the Secretary General A/68/202, Para 9
- xv UNEP, The Emissions Gap Report, 2014, A UNEP Synthesis Report
- xvi Report of the Secretary General A/68/202, Para 111
- xvii UNFCCC 1/CP.17
- xviii 1/CP.16 para 8
- xix 23/CP.18
- xx 18/CP.20
- xxi 5/CP.17 para 3
- xxii 3/CP.18 para 7 and 7ai
- xxiii Report of the Secretary General A/68/202, Para 85
- xxiv United Nations Human Rights Council, Resolution 7/23
- xxv UNFCCC preamble
- xxvi UNFCCC Article 4.8
- xxvii 8/CP.20 para 3
- xxviii 5/CP.7 para 12
- xxix Report of the Secretary General A/68/202, Para 55
- xxx 1/CP17 para 7
- xxxi 1/CMP.6 preamble
- xxxii 1/CP.18 para 7
- xxxiii 1/CP/16 para 53
- xxxiv 1/CP.19
- xxxv 5/CP.17 para 1, 1a and 1b
- xxxvi 1/CP.16 para 20
- xxxvii 1/CP.16 para 14
- xxxviii 1/CP.16 para 2b
- xxxix 1/CP.17 para 113
- xl 2/CP.19 para 5c

- xli 2/CP.19 para 11
- xlii <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2014/cop20/eng/10a02.pdf>
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The report has been compiled by Bernadette Fischler (WWF-UK), Sven Harmeling (CARE International), and Kat Watts with contributions from Sandeep Chamling Rai (WWF International), Kit Vaughan (CARE International), Amy Cutter (WWF-UK), Tonya Rawe (CARE USA), Karl Deering (CARE International), Stephen Cornelius (WWF-UK) and Dominic White (WWF-UK).

Feedback and comments on the content and recommendations in this report are appreciated and welcome. Please contact Sandeep Chamling Rai at scrai@wwf.sg or Sven Harmeling at sharmeling@careclimatechange.org



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CARE International
Chemin de Balexert 7-9
1219 Chatelaine (Geneva)
Switzerland
Tel.: +41 22 795 10 20
www.care-international.org



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WWF International
Avenue du Mont-Blanc
1196 Gland, Switzerland
[@climateWWF](http://www.panda.org/climateandenergy)