

# PARIS AGREEMENT



ON CLIMATE CHANGE

## Presentation out line



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# PARIS AGREEMENT

**At the 21<sup>st</sup> conference of parties (COP 21) in Paris, on 12 December 2015, over 195 nations were gathered at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and**

**reached a landmark agreement to combat climate change and to accelerate and intensify the actions and investments needed for a sustainable low carbon future.**

**The Paris Agreement builds upon the [Convention](#) and – for the first time – brings**

**all nations into a common cause to undertake ambitious efforts to combat climate change and adapt to its effects, with enhanced support to assist developing countries to do so. As such, it charts a new course in the global climate effort.**

# Paris Climate Change Agreement



## AIMS OF PARIS CLIMATE CHANGE AGREEMENT-2015

- To keep the global average temperature rise well below 2°C above pre industrial levels.
- To strengthen the efforts to limit the average temperature rise to 1.5°C.
- Rich countries to help poorer nations by providing "climate finance" to adapt to climate change and switch to renewable energy.  
[USD 100 billion annually by 2020 for mitigation and adaptation]
- To take up rapid reduction strategy after 2050 so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of greenhouse gases.  
[Forests and oceans can both serve as carbon "sinks", both absorb carbon dioxide ]
- Assisting developing countries to cope up with the loss and damage incurring due to effects of climate change by the developed countries.

**2015**  
**CLIMATE CHANGE AGREEMENT**

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- The VISION of the Sierra Leone INDC is to create a new era for a harmonious relationship between the economy, environment, social and long term sustainability; shifts to a green economy and provides for the identification and implementation of various mitigation and adaptation measures. The goal of the INDC and the accompanying action plan is to prepare the government and people of Sierra Leone to limit their carbon footprint; reduce or minimize risks by improving adaptive capacity, adapt by reducing vulnerability to climate change impacts and increasing the resilience and sustainable wellbeing of all citizens; and to leverage new opportunities and facilitate collaboration in-country and with regional and global communities. The negative biophysical and socio-economic impacts of climate change will be minimized and the population will be well positioned to harness new opportunities presented by climate change through the implementation of low-emissions and climate resilient development policies and programs.

- **Conditional Contribution**
- Sierra Leone's INDCs is framed **in terms of desired outcomes**. Through this INDC, Sierra Leone is committed to implementing specific emissions-reduction actions, such as policies or mitigation actions like advancing a feed-in tariff for renewable energy technologies, phasing out fossil fuel subsidies, or converting to no-tillage agricultural practices.
- As a country whose **emission levels are relatively low already**, Sierra Leone could not commit to a certain outcome or result—for example, reducing emissions to a specific level (a greenhouse gas outcome). The domestic situation Sierra Leone faces i.e. being solely dependent on fuel imports to meet its minimum energy needs, reducing emissions further than BAU can only be achieved through country wide LEDs which the country has already adopted. **Sierra Leone hopes to realize this intention through international support in the form of finance, investment, technology development and transfer, and capacity building.**

# THE ROLL OF MP'S IN SUPPORTING THE PARIS AGREEMENT



- The Sierra Leone Parliament ratify the Paris agreement on October 6<sup>th</sup> 2016 putting us among the first 55 countries that deposited their instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval accession with the Depositary.
- Law making is key in ensuring Sierra Leone meets its target on the emission of greenhouse gases
- Oversight role – strengthening decision –making a legislation scrutinizing of government subvention.
- Budget oversight – ensuring our budget is climate friendly
- Representation Role- local engagement on the effects of climate change

The UN intergovernmental panel on Climate Change warned that nearly every country will need to significantly scale up their commitment made under the 2015 Paris Climate Accord if humans hope to avoid disaster ....

But its hard to imagine that will happen as almost no country is doing a good job meeting the relatively modest goals in place.( The United States was a signatory of the 2015 Paris agreement, but President Trump announced that Washington was pulling out of the deal).

The Climate Action Tracker, a project run by a group of three climate research organizations, has been monitoring the progress of 32 countries in meeting the Paris accord goals, taking together those 32 countries account for 80% of the world's green house gas emissions.



- The tracker's goal is to provide an “up-to-date assessment of countries' individual reduction targets and with an overview of their combined effects.” It looks at how much greenhouse gas each country emits right now; what it has committed to change on paper; and how well it's following through on those promises.
- As the graphic below shows, the group found that most major polluters are making few, if any, efforts to meet their goals. By Climate Action's calculations, “critically insufficient countries” failed to even commit to cutting emissions significantly on paper. Only seven countries have made commitments or efforts that would achieve the goal of the Paris accord



- As illustrated in the above graphic Gambia is the only West Africa country on track to cut carbon output in line with a 1.5 degree Celsius rise.
- According to Climate Action Tracker, it's one of the only developing countries in the world to lay out a plan that would "bend its emissions in a downward trajectory." A major part of that plan is a massive reforestation project it's running to stop environmental erosion and degradation by planting trees.
- One of the world's biggest economies India, with one of the fastest-growing renewable energy programs, India could meet its goal of generating 40 percent of its energy from non-fossil-fuel sources as early as the end of this year. It has done that by declining to open new coal-fired plants and promoting electric vehicles.

- Britain
- Like most industrialized nations, the United Kingdom is struggling to cut its emissions. But the nation deserves special mention as the only developed economy in the world to create a body to track how well the country is meeting its Paris agreement commitments and how the country could do better. Britain is also working toward an ambitious plan to reduce its emissions to “net zero” by 2050.
- Morocco
- The North African nation is one of only two countries with a plan to reduce its greenhouse-gas emissions far enough to keep warming below 1.5 degrees Celsius, an important threshold for staving off some of the worst effects of climate change. Morocco has promised to halt its growth of greenhouse gas emissions by commissioning large-scale renewable energy projects. The country has commissioned the largest concentrated solar power plant in the world, scaled up its natural-gas imports and cut back fossil-fuel subsidies. Morocco is on track to get 42 percent of its energy needs from renewable sources by 2020.



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