



Paris Agreement and 100% RE





COP21 mitigation outcome

Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C

COP21 mitigation outcome (2)

- Peaking global mean temperatures well below 2°C and simultaneously pursuing efforts to return warming to below 1.5°C: **scientifically consistent**
 - No time frame specified (before 2100, by 2100, after 2100)
 - No probability specified (50%, 66%, >66%, c.f. 'well below 2°C')
- Science/scientists should not preempt these policy choices and explore the entire possible scope.

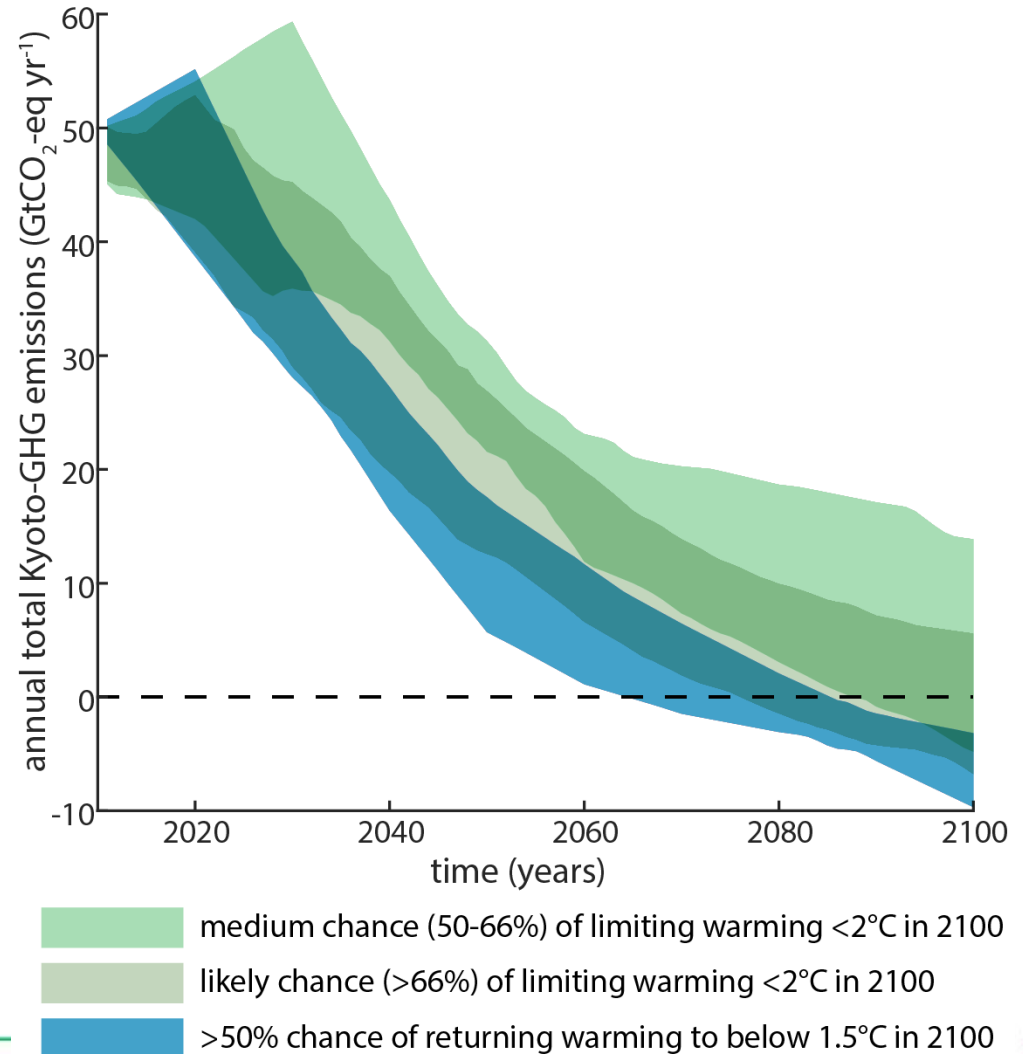
COP21 mitigation outcome (3)

“In order to achieve the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2, Parties aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, [...], and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science, so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century [...].”

1.5 vs 2C mitigation effort

Global pathways

→ depending on probability of staying below 2°C: ranges overlap



COP21 mitigation outcome (4)

Aligning finance flows – mandates ‘shifting the trillions’ reform agenda in other venues like G20

Low emissions strategies – by 2020 we will know countries 2050 decarbonisation plans – can no longer avoid an exit strategy from fossil fuels

Global Stocktake – links mitigation efforts to our collective exposure to climate risk

Rules – common vision and support to build confidence in a ‘global shift’

Climate proof UN agencies and IFIs – enables richer discussion on if we’re fit for purpose to manage the impacts of climate change

Next Steps

The Outcome of Paris

- the actual text agreement and decisions of the UNFCCC
- Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development

The Spirit of Paris

- The beginning of the end of the Fossil Fuel era
- Putting renewable energy at a more favorable position

The Momentum of Paris

- Bringing out actions and commitments from various stakeholders
- Record breaking mobilization by civil society

CAN's New Strategic Directions

1. Operationalisation of the new International Climate Regime
2. Bring climate impacts to the for front through highlighting the plight of vulnerable communities
3. Delivering on the Low-Carbon Development Strategies
4. Continuing the momentum of the 100% RE campaign
5. Shifting private and public financial flows towards 100% RE vision
6. Building a more vibrant and effective climate movement

'Just Transition' to 100% RE

- **CAFOD, ChristianAid, and ODI**: “Ramping up the production of coal is not needed in the battle to end extreme poverty and could in fact hinder progress”



Thank You