

Nations Unies

Conférence sur les Changements Climatiques 2015

2015 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 21)



A Global Game-Changer



Paris Agreement

The Parties to this Agreement,

Being Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, hereinafter referred to as "the Convention",

Pursuant to the Durban Platform for Enhanced Action established by decision 1/CP.17 of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its seventeenth session,

In pursuit of the objective of the Convention, and being guided by its principles, including the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

Recognizing the need for an effective and progressive response to the urgent threat of climate change on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge,

Also recognizing the specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as provided for in the Convention,

Taking full account of the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries with regard to funding and transfer of technology,

Recognizing that Parties may be affected not only by climate change, but also by the impacts of the measures taken in response to it,

Emphasizing the intrinsic relationship that climate change actions, responses and impacts have with equitable access to sustainable development and eradication of poverty,

Recognizing the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change,

Taking into account the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities,

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

Recognizing the importance of the conservation and enhancement, as appropriate, of sinks and reservoirs of the greenhouse gases referred to in the Convention,

Noting the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, and noting the importance for some of the concept of "climate justice", when taking action to address climate change,

Affirming the importance of education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and cooperation at all levels on the matters addressed in this Agreement,

Recognizing the importance of the engagements of all levels of government and various actors, in accordance with respective national legislations of Parties, in addressing climate change,



Paris Agreement



Reduce carbon emissions and increase carbon sinks to help remove carbon from atmosphere

Mitigation

Combating climate change



Adaptation

Reduce vulnerability to climate change

Resilience

Build capacity for community & individuals to cope and grow in face of climate change

Collective effort from all



Paris Agreement

Keep well below
+ aiming for 1.5°C



Nationally Determined Contribution

Peak carbon
Emission asap

Report
every 5
years

Stocktaking
every 5
years

Carbon neutrality
2050-2100

Climate Ready!

1. What leading cities are doing
2. Hong Kong's efforts thus far
3. Rallying bureaux / departments
4. Involving the community and the youth





1

What leading cities are doing

USDN

Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance

A project of the Urban Sustainability Directors Network
In partnership with INC and C40



Carbon / Climate Neutrality by 2050?

Long term deep decarbonisation planning framework
17 cities among C40 as examples

CARBON NEUTRAL CITIES ALLIANCE

Framework for Long-Term Deep Carbon Reduction Planning

Developed for the Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance
by the Innovation Network for Communities

Vision to achieve climate
neutrality by 2050:
2 metric tonnes of CO₂
equivalents per capita



Climate Protection

Climate-Neutral Berlin 2050
Results of a Feasibility Study

Mitigation Measures Adopted by C40 Cities

Renewable Energy:

Policy to support community-owned RE

Smart Grids:

Building energy management systems, RE and uptake of EV; electricity grid interconnection

New Buildings:

Net zero / RE positive new building (NB); all NB to meet the highest possible energy standards

Existing Buildings:

Green retrofit of existing building; building energy efficiency with a clear market value

Sustainable Transport Modes:

Increase walking, bike and transit share

Clean Technologies / Fuels:

Increase vehicle share with “low carbon / clean fuels”

Alternative Urban Form:

Walkable, transit-oriented and liveable, compact neighbourhoods

Solid Waste Management:

Towards zero waste; waste-to-energy technologies; sustainable consumption

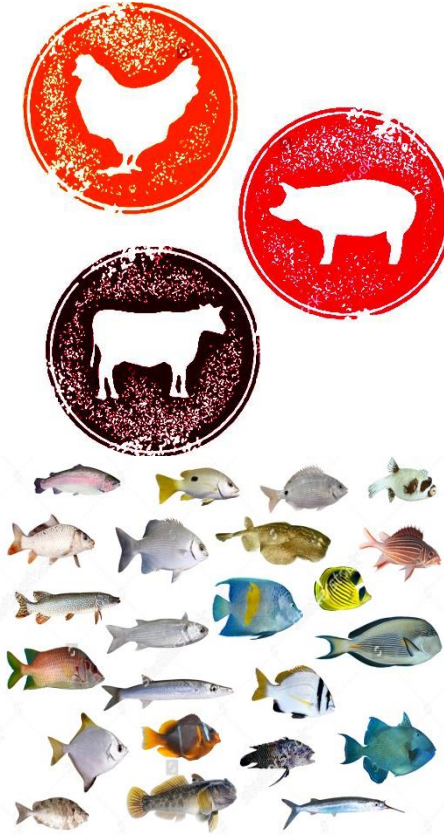


Supply of clean energy
Promotion of green building
(incl. new and existing ones)
and distributed
low carbon energy facility
Low carbon transportation
Waste reduction /
waster-to-energy

Mitigation Measures Experimented by C40 Cities



More leading edge cities—**LONDON, PORTLAND, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER**, for example—have experimented with a consumption-based emissions (“Scope 3”) measurement system, which produces a somewhat different picture of a city’s emissions and has potential implications for reduction targets and strategies. Proponents of consumption-based emissions inventorying argue that it provides a more accurate accounting of GHGs produced by the people and businesses that live, work, study, operate in the city, accounting for emissions that result from local consumption of goods that were produced elsewhere (e.g., clothes, furniture, food) and services (e.g., health care, banking). It models emissions from the full “life cycle” of goods and services, including their production, pre-purchase transportation, wholesale and retail, use, and post-consumer disposal. It is based on spending by households and government entities, and certain types of purchases made by businesses (e.g., capital and inventory formation), regardless of where in the world the emissions were produced.



Consumption-based carbon footprint

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Hong Kong's efforts thus far

Environment Bureau, HKSAR Government



Hong Kong's Climate Change Strategy and Action Agenda Consultation Document



ENERGY SAVING PLAN

For Hong Kong's Built Environment
2015~2025+



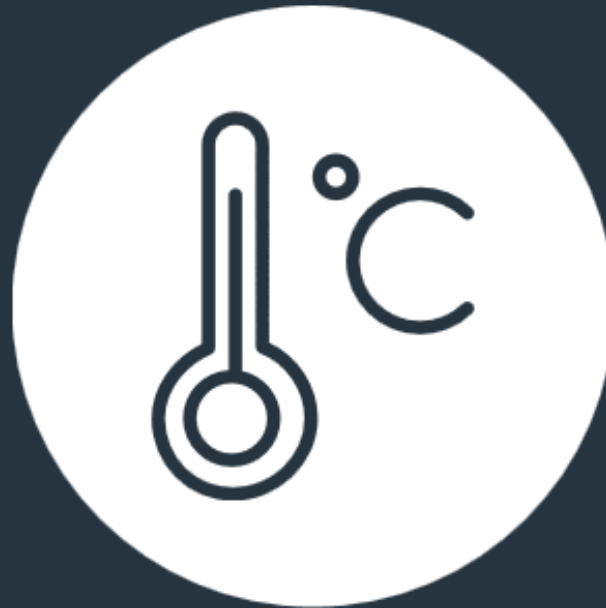
Environment Bureau in collaboration with
Development Bureau
Transport and Housing Bureau
May 2015

HONG KONG CLIMATE CHANGE REPORT 2015



Environment Bureau in collaboration with
Development Bureau | Transport & Housing Bureau
Commerce & Economic Development Bureau | Food & Health Bureau | Security Bureau
November 2015

Mitigation Measures Adopted by Hong Kong



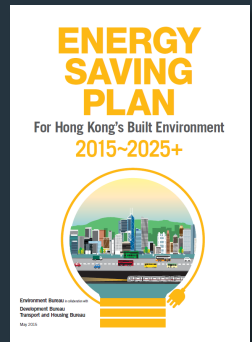
**Fuel switch
for electricity
generation**

**Expand rail and
promote EVs**

**Save energy
and
promote
green
building**

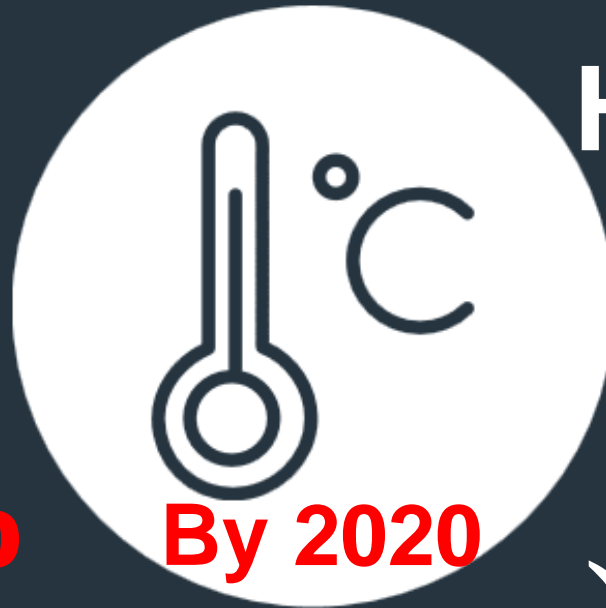
**Reduce waste
and turn waste-
to-energy**

**Afforest and expand urban
landscaping**



Mitigation Targets (Carbon Intensity with Base Year 2005)

National



Hong Kong

↓ **40-50%**

By 2020

↓ **50-60%**

↓ **60-65%**

By 2030

↓ **??????**

Climate Measures Adopted by Hong Kong



联合国气候变化大会“中国角”系列边会 China Pavilion at the UN Climate Change Conference

巴黎 · PARIS · 2015



Adaptation

Reduce vulnerability to climate change



Resilience

Build capacity for community & individuals to cope and grow in face of climate change

Steering Committee on Climate Change convenes its first meeting

The Chief Secretary for Administration, Mrs Carrie Lam, today (April 7) chaired the first meeting of the Steering Committee on Climate Change (the Steering Committee).

The Hong Kong SAR Government attaches great importance to the work on combating climate change, and actions are being taken on various fronts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions with a view to reducing the territory's carbon intensity by between 30 per cent and 60 per cent by 2020, using 2005 as the base level.

With the positive outcome of the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Hong Kong must ready itself for making greater effort and approach climate change more holistically, as it is an issue with broad socio-economic impacts beyond environmental protection.

Recognizing the need to step up climate actions and to draw up long-term policies, the Chief Executive announced in the 2016 Policy Address the establishment of an inter-departmental committee under the chairmanship of the Chief Secretary for Administration to steer and coordinate the climate actions of various bureaux and departments.

Members of the Steering Committee include 10 policy bureaux and three departments. Other departments may attend future meetings on an ad hoc basis. The membership and terms of reference of the Steering Committee are set out in Annex I and Annex II respectively.

At the Steering Committee's first meeting today, members reviewed the existing policy on combating climate change and noted that Hong Kong is on track to meet the carbon intensity reduction target in 2020. The meeting discussed the implications of the adoption of the Paris Agreement for Hong Kong and overseas experience in combating climate change. A key task of the Steering Committee is to formulate long term climate strategies to meet a new carbon reduction target beyond 2020. In this connection, bureaux and departments were asked to review the scope for enhancing their mitigation, adaptation and resilience actions (Note), with an aim of coming up with an enhanced climate change work plan, and a carbon reduction target for 2030 towards the end of this year.

The meeting recognized that enhancing publicity and public education, in particular among the younger generation, is crucial to motivating different sectors in the society to join hands in combating climate change. To this end, the Government will organise and take part in a series of publicity events to promulgate the climate change message to the community at large, with special focus on young people. The Education Bureau will actively promote environmental education, with an emphasis on climate change, both within and outside the kindergarten, primary and secondary curriculum. Schools will be encouraged to participate and organise life-wide learning activities on climate change and green lifestyle, exhorting students to put what they learnt into practice.

To gauge the views of stakeholders on combating climate change and to foster collaboration, a stakeholder engagement forum chaired by the Chief Secretary for Administration will be organized in summer. Details of the event will be announced in due course.

Note:

Climate change mitigation refers to efforts to reduce or prevent emission of greenhouse gas.

Climate change adaptation refers to efforts to anticipate the adverse effects of climate change and take appropriate actions to prevent or minimize the damage.

Climate change resilience refers to efforts to cope and absorb climate change related stresses and maintain the functional operation of public services, and economic and social activities.

ATTACHMENTS

- Annex I - Membership of the Steering Committee on Climate Change
- Annex II - Terms of reference of the Steering Committee on Climate Change

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Rallying bureaux and departments

Steering Committee on Climate Change

Terms of reference

Chairman

Chief Secretary for Administration

Members*

Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development or representative
Secretary for Development or representative
Secretary for Education or representative
Secretary for the Environment or representative
Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury or representative
Secretary for Food and Health or representative
Secretary for Home Affairs or representative
Secretary for Innovation and Technology or representative
Secretary for Security or representative
Secretary for Transport and Housing or representative
Director of Information Services or representative
Government Economist or representative
Director of Hong Kong Observatory or representative

Note: Bureaux and departments not on the membership list may also be invited to join on an ad hoc basis when relevant issues are discussed.



To sustain and enhance the efforts of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Government in combating climate change, the Steering Committee will –

steer the overall direction of the HKSAR Government in combating climate change, including the setting of post-2020 climate policies and targets as well as our long-term climate strategies;

monitor, coordinate and enhance efforts of relevant Government bureaux and departments in formulating and carrying out relevant policies and measures for mitigation, adaptation and resilience to climate change; and

enhance public awareness and understanding of climate change, especially amongst the younger generation, as well as promote collaboration with the private sector on low-carbon practice and Hong Kong's climate readiness.

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Involving the community
and the youth



Chief Secretary to host
stakeholder engagement forum
on climate change
in mid-2016

Government to work with stakeholders to promote green buildings



Involving the youth

Our campaigns will have a younger feel to enhance communication with the youth

Climate Ready!



Proposed publicity and public education

APIs/poster/roving shows/website

Climate Ready@HK logo

(shown in relevant publicity events organised by government or NGO)