



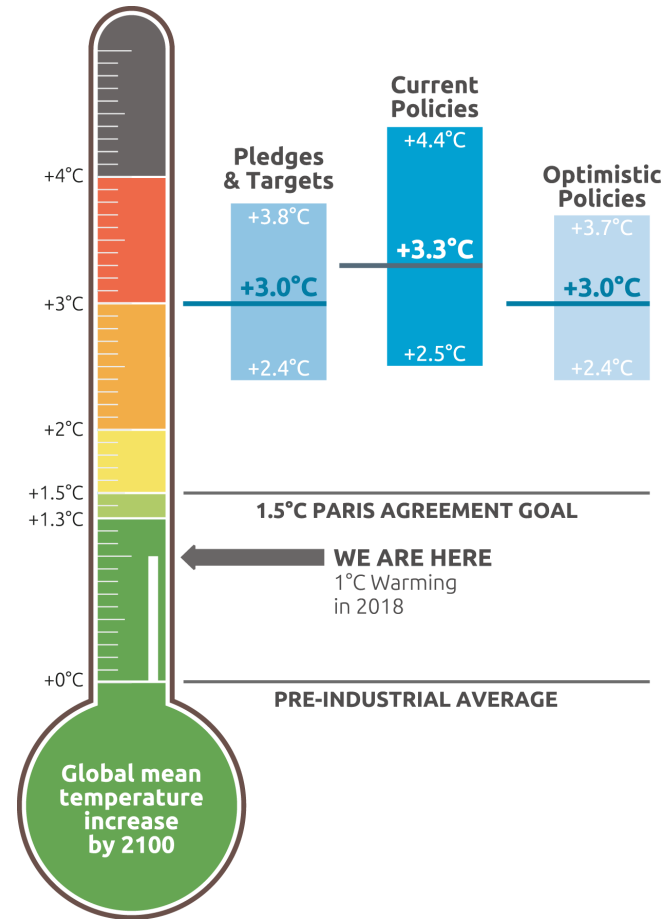
PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11

THE PARIS AGREEMENT AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

PARAMARIBO, SURINAME, FEBRUARY 2019

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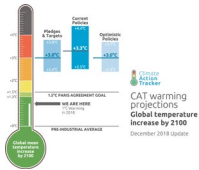
PARIS AGREEMENT...



CAT warming
projections
**Global temperature
increase by 2100**

December 2018 Update

SDGs



Goal likely to be reached
(i.e target fulfilment of
more than 95%)



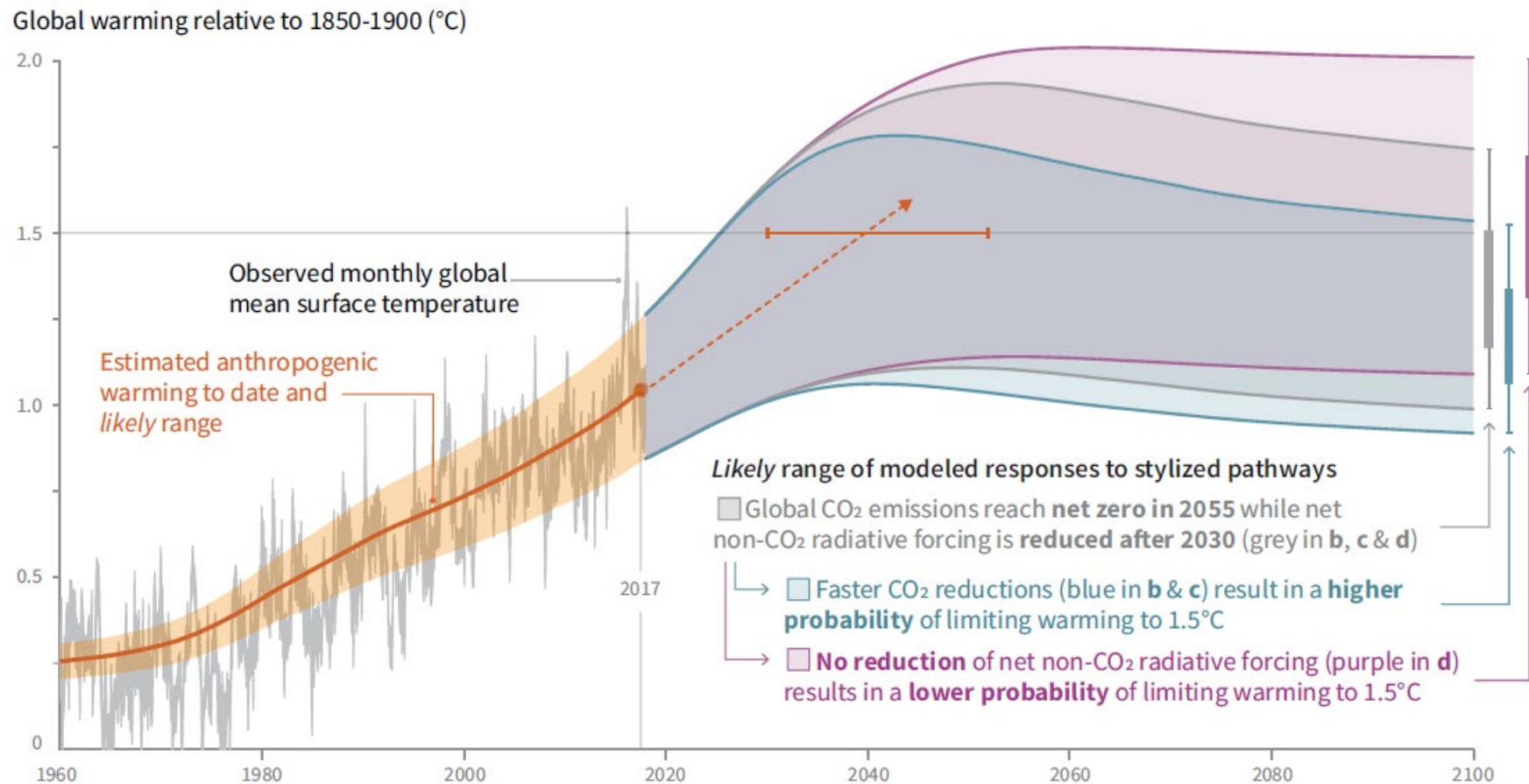
Goal not likely to be reached, but more
than 50% of gap between today's
status and the goal is likely closed



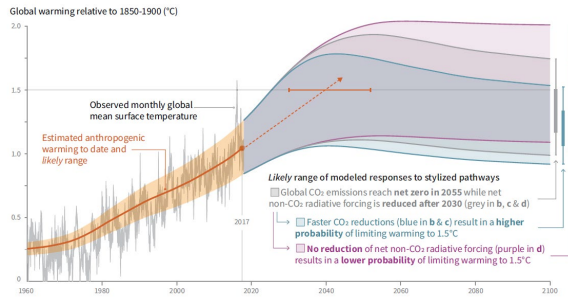
Goal not likely to be reached, and
less than 50% of gap between today's
status and the goal is likely closed

	ROW	BR/SE	CHINA	OECD	USA
1. No poverty	Red	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
2. Zero hunger	Red	Red	Green	Green	Green
3. Good health and well-being	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
4. Quality education	Red	Orange	Green	Green	Green
5. Gender equality	Red	Red	Red	Orange	Orange
6. Clean water and sanitation	Red	Orange	Orange	Green	Green
7. Affordable and clean energy	Orange	Orange	Green	Orange	Orange
8. Decent work and economic growth	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red	Red
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure	Orange	Orange	Green	Green	Green
10. Reduced inequality	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
11. Sustainable cities and communities	Red	Orange	Red	Green	Green
12. Responsible consumption and production	Green	Red	Red	Red	Red
13. Climate action	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red
14. Life below water	Red	Red	Red	Orange	Orange
15. Life on land	Red	Red	Orange	Orange	Orange
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions	Red	Red	Orange	Orange	Orange
17. Partnerships for the goals	Not enough data to assess				

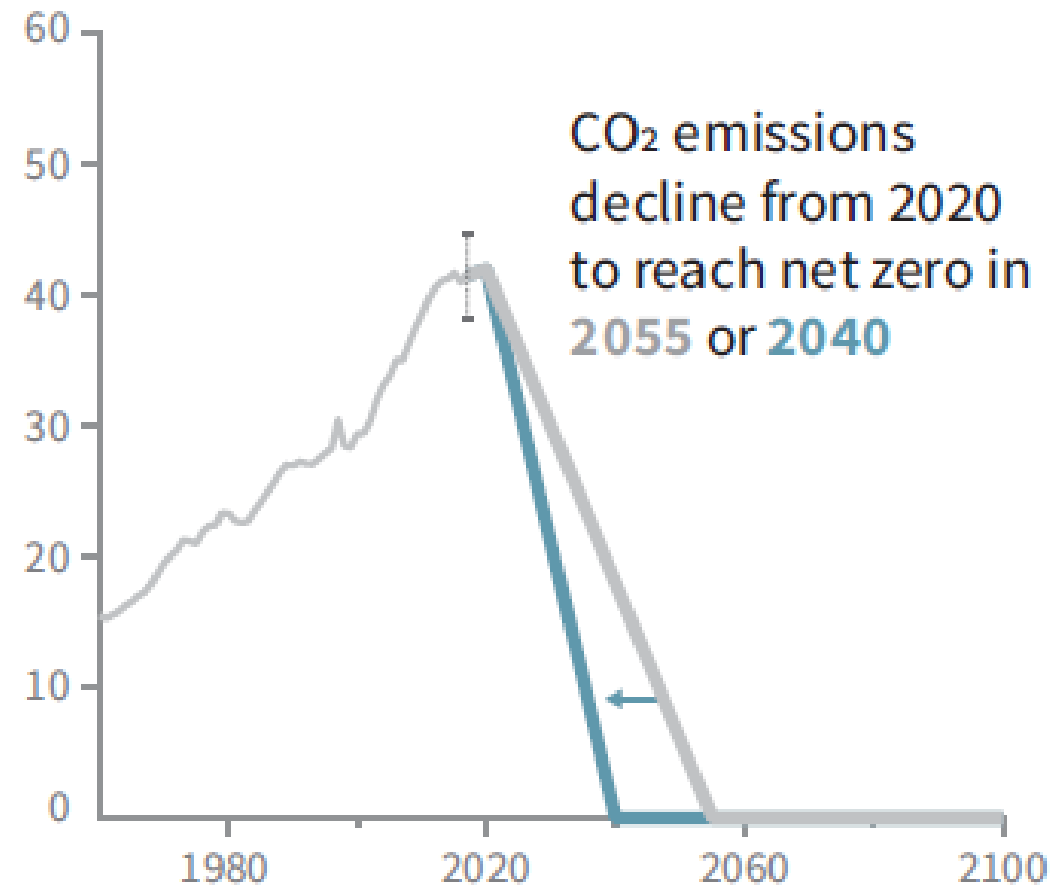
EXAMPLE: WORKING BACK FROM 1.5°C



IMPLIED NET GLOBAL CO₂ EMISSIONS PATHWAY

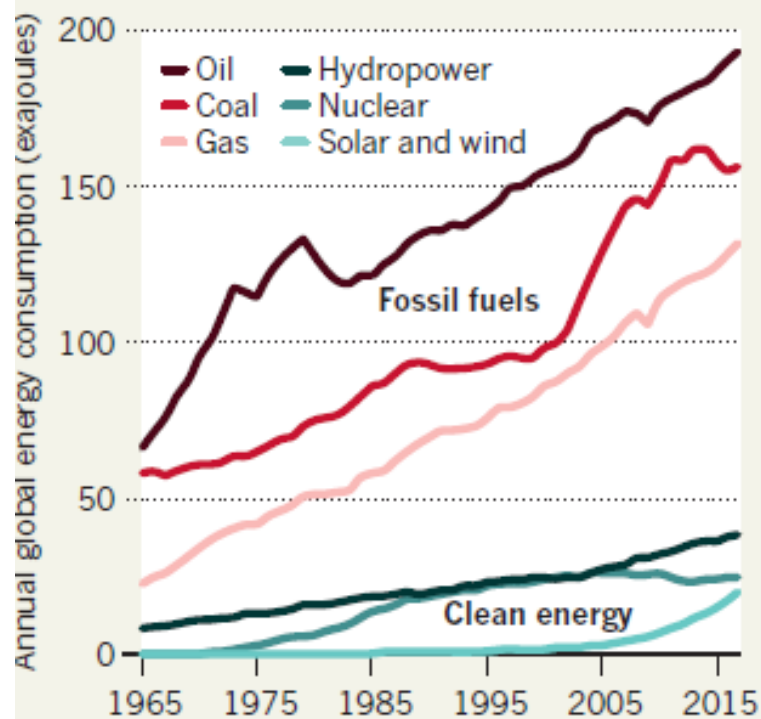


Billion tonnes CO₂ per year (GtCO₂/yr)



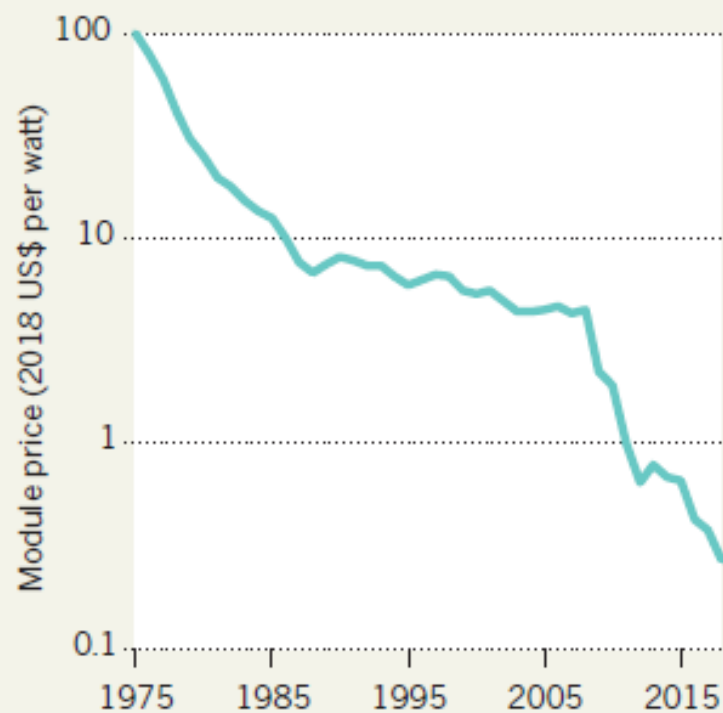
RENEWABLES ARE PICKING UP

Half of all new energy-generation capacity is renewable. Switching to electric cars would prioritize clean energy over oil.



SOLAR ENERGY IS AFFORDABLE

Costs have dropped by 80% over the past decade as solar installations have expanded.

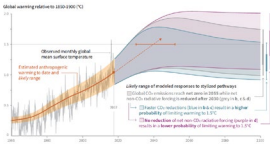


G-20 COUNTRIES DELIVERY ON NDCs

Progress towards achieving the unconditional NDC targets for the G20 economies (methodology explained in text) in the target year (2030, except for the USA: 2025). The number of studies that support the finding (on track, further action needed and uncertain) are compared to the available studies, as indicated between brackets.

On track	Further action needed		Uncertain or insufficient information
	Low additional effort ^a	High additional effort ^b	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● China (5 of 6 studies) ● India (7 of 7 studies) ● Indonesia (2 of 3 studies) ● Japan (3 of 4 studies) ● Russia[*] (4 of 4 studies) ● Turkey[*] (3 of 4 studies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Argentina (2 of 3 studies) ● EU28 (6 of 6 studies)^c 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Australia (5 of 5 studies) ● Canada (4 of 4 studies) ● South Africa (4 of 4 studies) ● Republic of Korea (4 of 4 studies) ● United States (2025) (7 of 7 studies) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Brazil (studies disagree)^d ● Mexico (studies disagree)^d ● Saudi Arabia (insufficient information, 2 studies disagree)

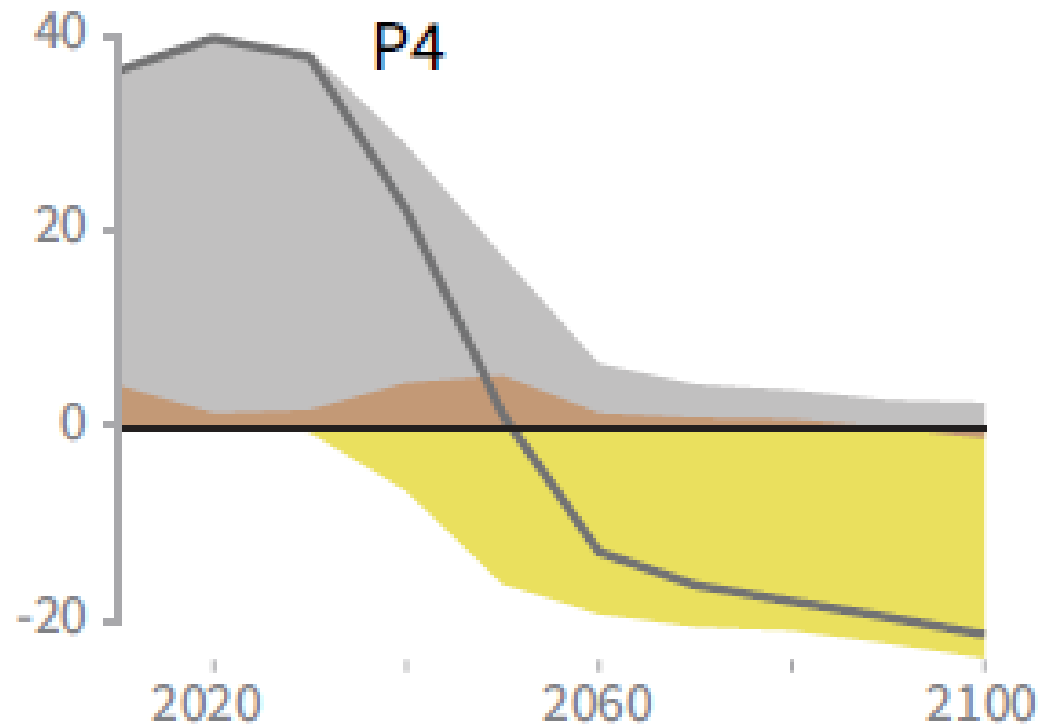
ALTERNATE SCENARIOS...CLIMATE AND SDG IMPACTS



● Fossil fuel and industry ● AFOLU ● BECCS

‘TRADITIONAL’

Billion tonnes CO₂ per year (GtCO₂/yr)



‘NEXT GENERATION’

Billion tonnes CO₂ per year (GtCO₂/yr)

