



# Public policies and climate change

## 2nd Gathering of Parliamentarian Network on Climate Change

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# Climate Change: Policy decisions

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- ❑ Climate change requires a **sustainable development strategy**: All of us contribute and all of us will be affected.
  - ❑ There are differences in contribution and effects: **Asymmetry**
  - ❑ The ones who contribute less, will be the ones more affected, and vice versa: **Equity**
  - ❑ Committed reductions will not be enough to achieve the goal of 2°C: **Temporal paradox**
  - ❑ The structural change needed requires a “**facilitator space**” that allows the application of policies.
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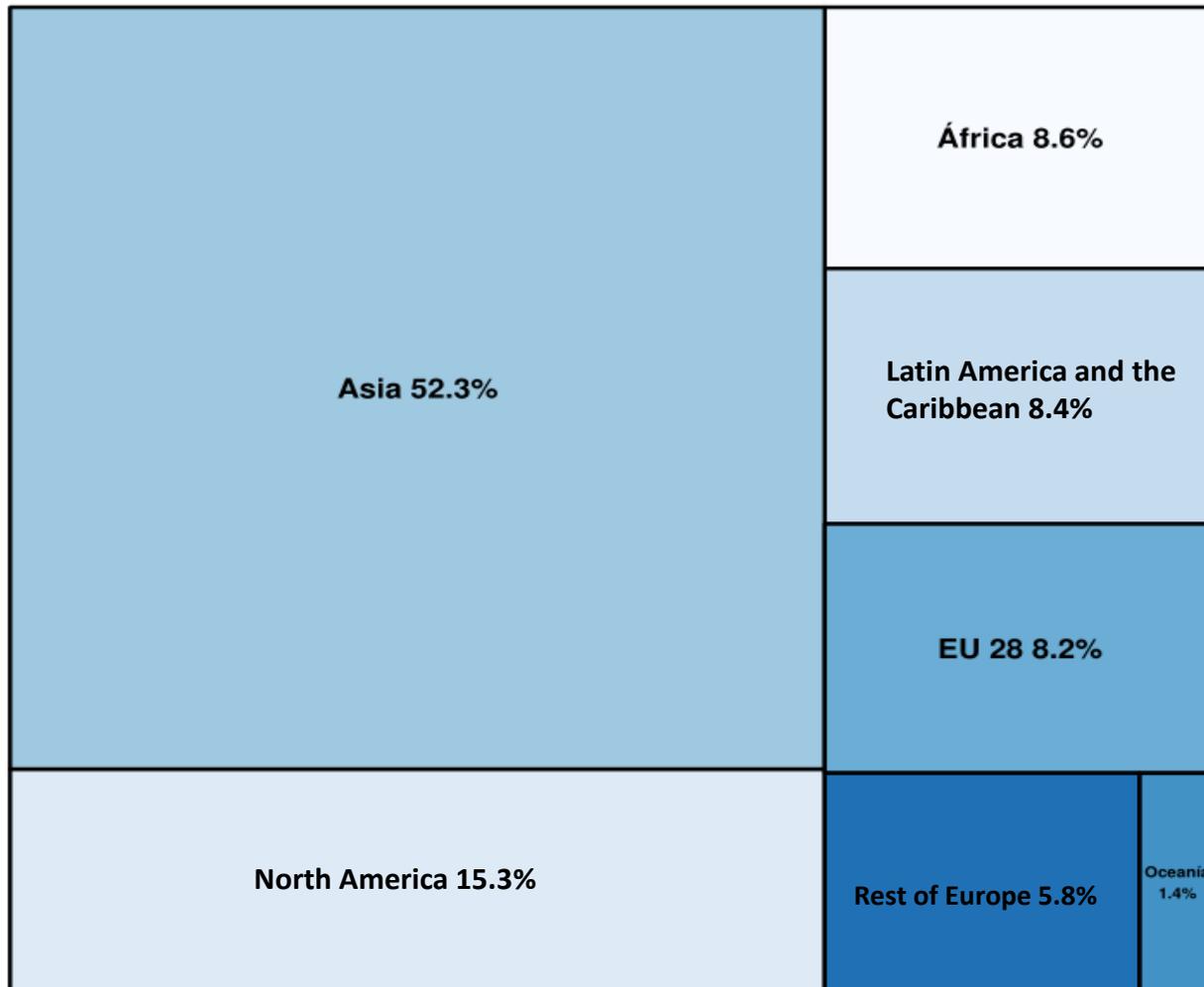
# Sustainable development strategy



**Goal:** The big challenge is to **put in place and implement public policies** that allow an economic, socially inclusive, environmentally sustainable, and low-carbon growth.

# Asymmetrical condition

Distribution of greenhouse gas emissions, by regions, 2013  
(In percentages)



# An equity problem

People with economic backgrounds of lower incomes contribute less to generate CO2 emissions.



They have less resources to adapt themselves to new climatic conditions



They are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change.



# International Context: Paris Agreement (COP 21)

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**The main goal** of the agreement is to keep the increase in temperature under 2°C during this century and to boost efforts to limit the increase in temperature even below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

❑ **Mitigation:** reduce emissions fast enough to achieve the temperature target.

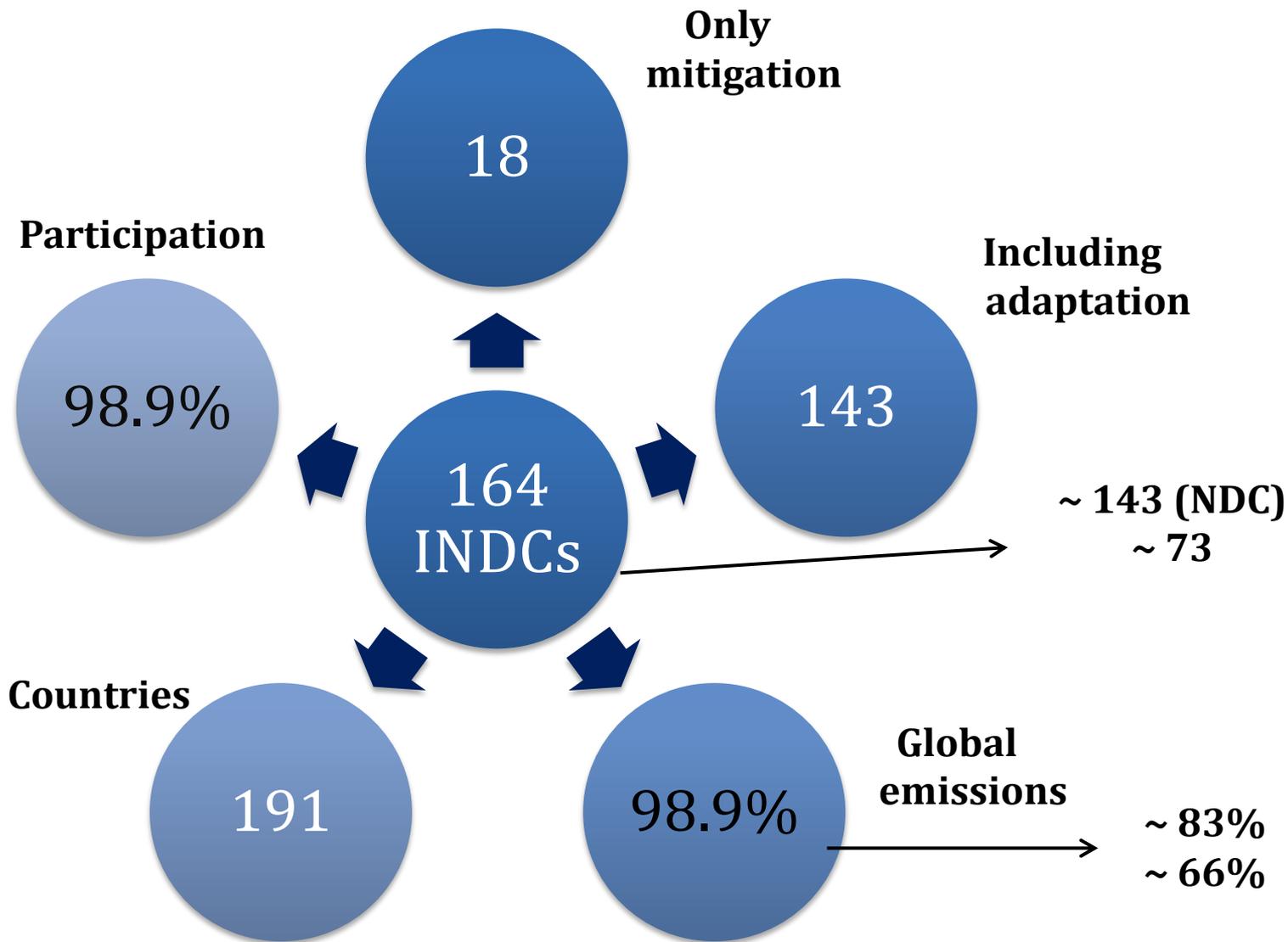
❑ A transparency system and overall balance; an **accounting** for climate action

❑ **Adaptation:** strengthen countries' abilities to face climate impacts.

❑ **Losses and damages:** strengthen the ability to recover from climate impacts.

❑ **Support:** including financial support so countries build clean and resilient futures

# Aggregate effect of INDC



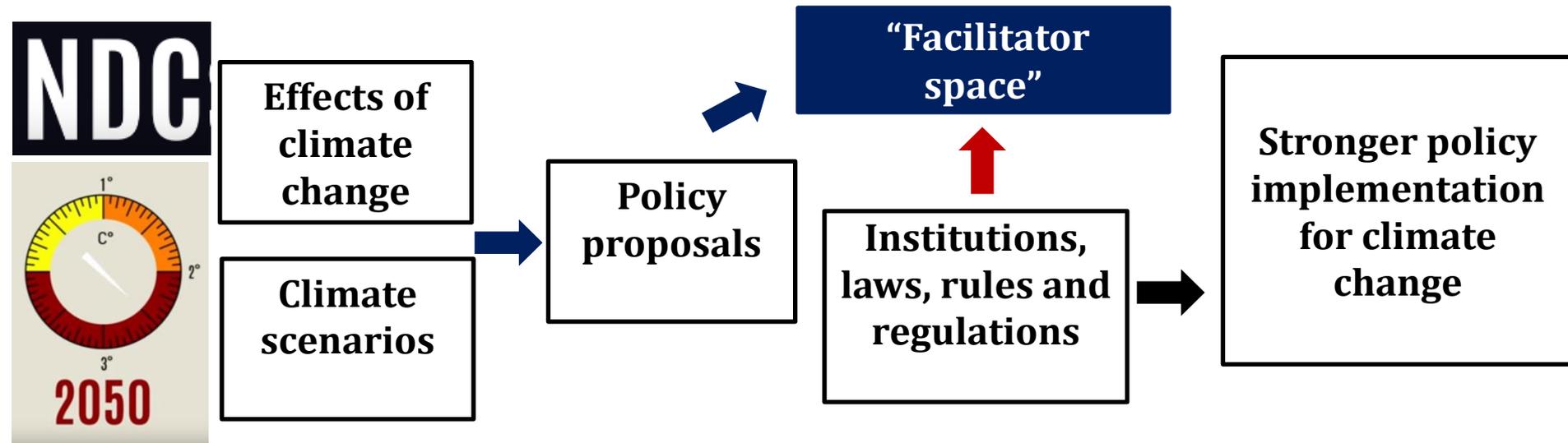
**INDCs**







# Climate policies and legal framework



□ **Put in place** economic, social, environmental, legal policies to drive progress towards achievement of reduction targets of polluting gases nationally (NDC).

□ The achievement of NDC needs a **“facilitator space”** where institutionalism and legislation help to implement public policies and integrate wider criteria in the decision-making.

# Legal climate policies: Some characteristics

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- ❑ Align the **regulatory framework** with the objectives of trajectory on polluting emission reductions;
- ❑ Pass **laws and rules** that allow the implementation of mitigation and adaptation policies;
- ❑ Provide **penalties and legal incentives** to support efforts of emission reduction.
- ❑ Provide **sectorial legislation** besides the local and regional one;
- ❑ Encourage **public participation** in NDC; and
- ❑ Eliminate conflicts among **related laws**.

# Final considerations

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- ❑ The current **development style** is not sustainable.
- ❑ The solution needs **public policies** that build the social, economic, environmental, sustainability responsiveness.
- ❑ A **sustainable legal framework** will facilitate the enforcement of stronger public policies in NDC implementation processes.
- ❑ **NDC** should be seen as a framework that allows to build long-term public policies and as an instrument to drive towards a sustainable development.



**Thank you**

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