



What are Parties doing to mitigate climate change?

For developed countries, [mitigation policies](#) and measures have focused mostly on the sectors with the highest emissions, such as energy and transport, and have included steps such as more stringent emission reduction requirements and increased investments.

As a further step towards increased mitigation, the Kyoto Protocol operationalizes the Convention by committing industrialized countries to limit GHG emissions. [Market-based instruments](#), such as GHG emissions trading schemes, have also been used to complement regulatory and fiscal instruments.

Following the 2009 Copenhagen Accord and the 2010 Cancun Agreements developed countries have communicated quantified economy-wide emission targets for 2020 and developing countries have agreed to implement [nationally appropriate mitigation actions](#) (NAMAs) with support from developed countries. In addition, developed country Parties to the Kyoto Protocol adopted a second commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol with targets for 2013-2020. For developing countries the Kyoto Protocol's [clean development mechanism](#) (CDM) has been an important avenue of action for these countries to implement project activities that reduce emissions and enhance sinks.

In the process leading up to the Paris Conference all countries, developed and developing, have prepared [intended nationally determined contributions](#) (INDCs). Under the Paris Agreement all Parties have to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.

Parties to the Convention have also cooperated increasingly to reduce GHG emissions from deforestation in developing countries. Developing countries are encouraged to contribute to mitigation actions in the forest sector by undertaking activities to reduce emissions from [deforestation and forest degradation, conserve forest carbon stocks, implement sustainable management of forests and enhance forest carbon stocks](#) (REDD-plus). The Paris Agreement also recognizes the importance of sinks, including forests and encourages Parties to implement and support the existing framework of guidance and decisions that has been elaborated on REDD-plus under the Convention over the years.

Emissions from international aviation and maritime transport contribute increasingly to global emissions. To address these emissions, there has been ongoing work in the [International Civil Aviation Organization](#) and the [International Maritime Organization](#), as well as cooperation between these two organizations and the UNFCCC.

All over the world, many measures are being taken to mitigate climate change by countries trying to live up to their commitments under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. According to the Convention, Parties shall take into consideration the specific needs and concerns of developing country Parties arising from the [impact of response measures](#), a call that is echoed similarly by the Paris Agreement. The Kyoto Protocol commits Parties to strive to minimize adverse economic, social and environmental impacts on other Parties, especially developing country Parties. In order to facilitate assessment and analysis such impacts, and with the view to recommending specific actions, the COP have established a [forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures](#) under the Convention, which is also to serve the Paris Agreement.