CMA Decisions and GST outcomes

Presented at

Webinar on the Support Ecosystem for the Next Round of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for Sub- Saharan Africa

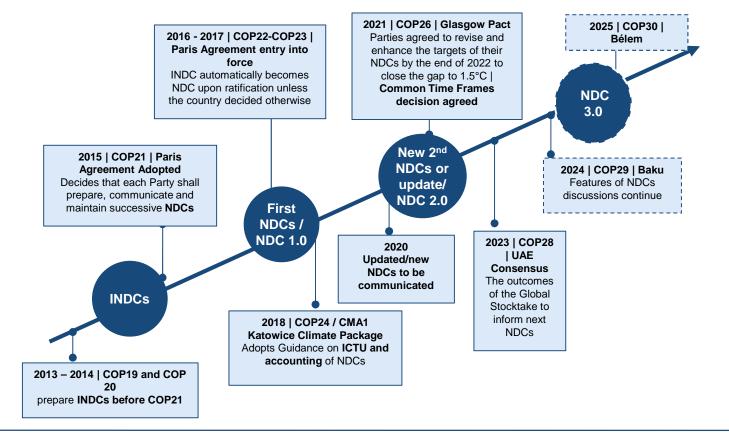
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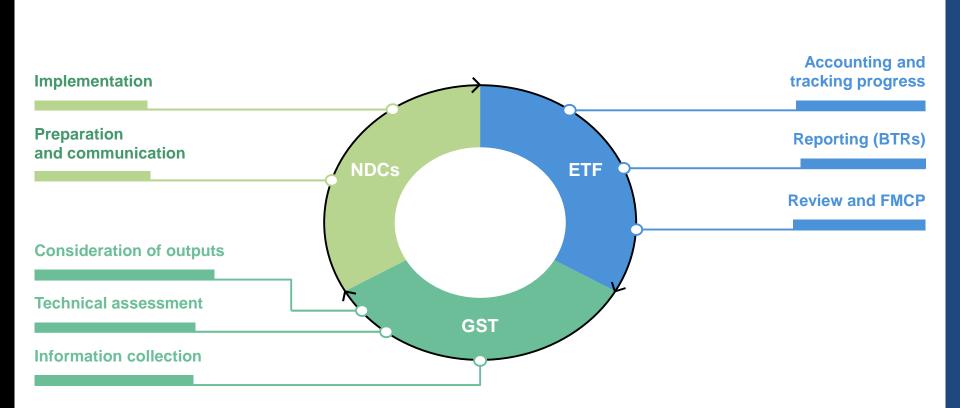
Presentation Outline

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)





NDC preparation process under the Paris Agreement



 \rightarrow Next NDCs due in 2025



The latest available NDCs of 195 Parties imply an <u>increase</u> in global GHG emissions in 2030 compared to 2010 (<u>about 8.8%</u>) and <u>decrease of 2.0%</u> in 2030 compared to 2019 levels.

This is in contrast with the reduction levels by 2030 compared to 2019 identified by the IPCC AR6 WG III as compatible with keeping the global temperature increase below 1.5°C (-43%) or 2°C (-27%). We need to significantly increase efforts as current mitigation actions and policies are not sufficient.

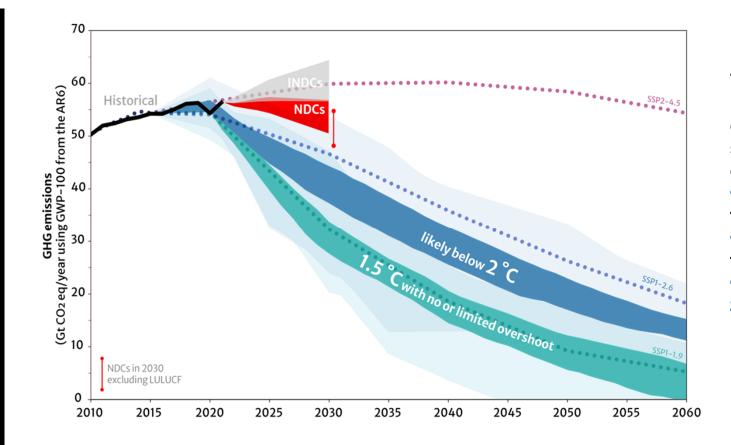
Comparison with 2022 NDC synthesis report

Almost stagnant ambition for 2030 – projected aggregate emission level for 2030 estimated this time is only 0.8 Gt (~2%) lower, compared to last year's report

The estimates indicate an even strong possibility of global emissions peaking before 2030, given the implementation of the conditional components of NDCs, depending on access to enhanced financial resources, technology transfer and technical cooperation, capacity-building support; and also, on the availability of market-based mechanisms; and absorptive capacity of forests and other ecosystems



Comparison with IPCC scenarios



To achieve 1.5 with no or limited overshoot, reduction s in GHG emissions of •43% by 2030 relative to 2019 •60% by 2035 relative to 2019 •Net zero CO₂ emissions by 2050



NDC Synthesis Report 2023 - Other findings

The quality of the information presented in the NDCs, including the data underpinnin commitments, has improved

Most Parties have economy-wide targets in their NDCs, with more Parties having moved to absolute emission reduction targets NDCs are better aligning with broader long-term low emission development goals, achievement of carbon neutrality, national legislative/regulatory/planning processes, and other international frameworks such as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Interlinkages and co-benefits of mitigation and adaptation are now better understood, also in the context of economic diversification and just transition

Non-State actors and other stakeholders are becoming more involved in the NDC planning and implementation processes

Parties are increasingly recognizing gender integration to enhance ambition and effectiveness of their climate action

n adaptation: Adaptation is moving towards more tegrated national frameworks, with national adaptation lans being established as the main instrument for nationa vel planning and implementation of adaptation; many DCs identify time-bound quantified targets for adaptation

On mitigation: Parties indicating quantitative targets for the share of renewables in electricity generation sharply increased. Renewable energy remain to be the most frequent mitigation option, followed by energy efficiency improvement of buildings and multi-sectoral energy efficiency

CMA5 Outcome of the First Global Stocktake 2023

GST Decision text 1/CMA 5

Collective progress and informing action and support

<u>Mitigation:</u> Urgent deep GHG emissions reduction. Transitioning away from fossil fuels, Tripling Renewable energy, doubling energy efficiency,

Encourage economy wide NDCs

<u>Adaptation</u>: Incremental, multisectoral and transformational actions, universal Early Warning Systems, Adaptation targets to reach global goal on adaptation,

Enhance national adaptation plans and adaptation communications

<u>MOI</u>: Scaling up mobilization, \$100bn Commitment, doubling adaptation finance, support NCQG, Technology Implementation Programme, Enhanced capacity building support

Avert and minimize loss and damage, Data management Advances Just transition and enhances international cooperation

Guidance and way forward

- Dialogues on GST, Finance, Mountains and Children
- Revised NDC and LT-LEDS
- UN SG Event
- Communicating BTRs
- Mainstreaming GST Outcomes

International cooperation



Crosscutting: urgency for action, equity and best available science, sustainable development

Summary and key messages

UNFCCC Decisions Relevant to NDCs

- Encourages Parties to come forward in their next NDCs with ambitious, economy-wide emission reduction targets, covering all GHGs, sectors and categories and aligned with limiting global warming to 1.5 °C, as informed by the latest science, in the light of different national circumstances (*Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 39*)
- Invites Parties to put in place new or intensify existing domestic arrangements for preparing and implementing their successive NDCs (*Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 171*)
- Recalls the NDC decisions for new 2025 NDCs:
 - a) Submission of new NDCs by 2025 (Art. 4 para. 9)
 - b) 2025 NDCs to be submitted 9 to 12 months in advance of the CMA 7 (November 2025) (Decision 1/CP.

21, para. 25)

- c) 2025 NDCs with an end date of 2035 (Decision 6/CMA.3, para. 2)
- d) 2025 NDCs to be a progression beyond the Party's current NDC and reflect its highest possible ambition *(Art. 4 para. 3)*
- e) 2025 NDCs to provide ICTU information (Art. 4 para. 8)
- f) 2025 NDCs to use adopted accounting approaches (Art. 4 para. 13)
- g) 2025 NDCs to provide information on how the preparation of the NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the GST (*Decision 4/CMA.1 para. 4(c)*)
- h) Encouragement to align NDCs with LT-LEDS (Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 40)
- Noting the capacity challenges of the LDCs and SIDS related to preparing and communicating NDCs (Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 41)



Outcome of the GST – Mitigation

Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 28

Calls on Parties to contribute to the following global efforts (in a nationally determined manner):

As soon as possible

Phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that do not address energy poverty or just transitions

By 2030

Tripling renewable energy capacity and doubling the annual rate of energy efficiency improvements

Accelerating the substantial reduction of non-carbon-dioxide emissions globally, including CH_4

In this critical decade

Transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner to achieve net zero by 2050

Well before or by around mid-century

Accelerating efforts globally towards net zero emission energy systems, utilizing zero- and low-carbon fuels

No deadline

Accelerating efforts towards the phase-down of unabated coal power Accelerating the reduction of emissions from road transport on a range of pathways, including through zero- and low-emission vehicles Accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies, including, renewables, nuclear, abatement and removal technologies particularly in hard-to-abate sectors, and low-carbon hydrogen production Invites, encourages and emphasizes

- To preserve and restore oceans and coastal ecosystems and scale up, ocean-based mitigation action *(Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 35)*
- To transition to sustainable consumption and production + circular economy (*Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 36*)
- Importance of conserving, protecting and restoring nature and ecosystems towards achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal, including through enhanced efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030, and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and by conserving biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (Decision 1/CMA.5, para.

33)



Adaptation Outcomes Relevant to NDCs

Targets consistent with the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) decision

By 2025

To put in place national adaptation plans, policies and planning processes *(Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 59)*

By 2027

To establish multi-hazard early warning systems, climate information services for risk reduction and systematic observation (*Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 64 (a)*)

By 2030

Resilience targets across water, ecosystems and biodiversity, health, food, infrastructure and human settlements, poverty eradication, cultural heritage etc. *(Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 63)*

Process targets of the GGA (Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 64)

- To conduct up-to-date assessments of climate hazards, climate change impacts and exposure to risks and vulnerabilities
- To use the outcomes of the above assessments for the formulation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies;
- Country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies

Parties

- To undertake urgent, incremental, transformational and country-driven adaptation actions based on different national circumstances;
- To implement integrated, multisectoral solutions, such as land-use management, sustainable agriculture, resilient food systems, nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches (*Decision 1/CMA.5, para.* 55)
- To submit and update an adaptation communication as per Article 7, paragraphs 10–11, and Article 13, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement (Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 57)
- To enhance adaptation efforts in line with Article 2, paragraph 1(b), of the Paris Agreement and the global goal on adaptation, taking into account the framework for the global goal on adaptation (Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 62)



Loss and Damage Outcomes Relevant to NDCs

Parties

- To take urgent and enhanced action and support under the Warsaw International Mechanism and the Santiago network, and also as part of other relevant cooperation efforts, to avert, minimize and address loss and damage (*Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 130*)
- To improve coherence and synergies between efforts pertaining to disaster risk reduction, humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction, and displacement, planned relocation and migration *(Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 131)*
- To undertake actions to address slow onset events in a coherent and effective manner (*Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 131*)

Response measures outcomes of relevance to NDCs

Parties

- Develop methodologies and tools for assessing and analyzing the impact of the implementation of response measures (Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 143)
- Develop national case studies involving the assessment and analysis of the impacts of the implementation of response measures (Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 144)
- Establish capacity-building partnerships and networks to enhance the use of tools and methodologies (*Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 145*)
- Pursue relevant policies that promote sustainable development and poverty eradication (Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 146)



Outcome of the GST guidance and way forward - NDCs

Parties are

- Invited to put in place new or intensify existing domestic arrangements for preparing and implementing their successive NDCs (*Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 171*)
- Invited to present their next NDCs at a special event to be held under the auspices of the UNSG (*Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 190*)

SB Chairs & Secretariat

• Requested to organize an annual GST dialogue starting at SB60 to facilitate how the outcomes of the GST are informing the next NDCs at its subsequent session (*Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 187*)

Operating entities of the financial mechanism and constituted bodies

• Encouraged to continue to provide, within their mandates, capacity-building support for the preparation and communication of the next NDCs (*Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 188*)

Secretariat, RCCs and organizations

• Invited to provide capacity-building support for the preparation and communication of the next NDCs (*Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 189*)

COP under the guidance of COP28, COP29 and COP30 Presidencies

• Launch Road map to Mission 1.5 to significantly enhance international cooperation and the international enabling environment to stimulate ambition in the next round NDCs (*Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 191*)



Thank You

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