

WORLD SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SUMMIT

MAINSTREAMING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE RESILIENCE FOR COLLECTIVE ACTION

VIRTUAL DIALOGUE ON COP27 CLIMATE NEGOTIATIONS: ROAD TO SHARM EL-SHEIKH Date: 15 September 2022 | Time: 2:00 – 4:30 p.m. (IST)

Framing Presentation and Preliminary Findings of TERI Study



COP27 Compass

- Act4Earth was launched at the WSDS 2022 valedictory session with an objective to drive ambitious and urgent action on climate change and sustainable development through knowledge, dialogue and capacity building
- Act4Earth platform's two components:
 - COP Compass
 - SDG Charter
- COP27 Compass: Amplifying perspectives from the Global South crucial for equitable climate action



The Scientific Consensus

- Unless there are immediate, rapid, and large-scale reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, limiting warming to 1.5°C will be beyond reach. [Working Group I - IPCC AR6]
- Global warming, reaching 1.5°C in the near-term, would cause unavoidable increases in multiple climate hazards and present multiple risks to ecosystems and humans. (very high confidence) [Working Group II - IPCC AR6]
- Projected cumulative future CO2 emissions over the lifetime of existing and currently planned fossil fuel infrastructure without additional abatement exceed the total cumulative net CO2 emissions in pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot. (high confidence) [Working Group II - IPCC AR6]
- Global GHG emissions are projected to peak between 2020 and at the latest before 2025 in global modelled pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot and in those that limit warming to 2°C (>67%) and assume immediate action. (high confidence) [Working Group II IPCC AR6]



Cumulative CO₂ emissions for G20 countries and EU-27 (% of World Total), 1850-2020



Source: Our World in Data based on the Global Carbon Project

Per capita CO2 emissions for G20 countries and EU-27, 2020 (tonnes per person)



Source: Our World in Data based on the Global Carbon Project

Estimated remaining carbon budgets and time from the beginning of 2020 (GtCO₂)

Global warming relative to 1850– 1900 until temperature limit of 1.5°C

83% - Likelihood of limiting global warming to temperature limit



67% - Likelihood of limiting global warming to temperature limit



50% - Likelihood of limiting global warming to temperature limit



Global warming relative to 1850– 1900 until temperature limit of 2°C

83% - Likelihood of limiting global warming to temperature limit



67% - Likelihood of limiting global warming to temperature limit



50% - Likelihood of limiting global warming to temperature limit



Note: The calculation for exhausting climate budget assumes global annual emissions of 40 GtCO₂. Source: Based on data from IPCC (2021)



- The urgency to act to achieve the Paris temperature goals
- Achieving the twin goals of urgent climate action and equity
- Urgency of international response

Approach



Identification of issues key to the Global South in terms of policy processes Overview of key processes

Review of literature

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Recommendations

Global Goal on Adaptation

Loss and Damage

Climate Finance

Global Stocktake

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Climate Finance

New Collective Quantified Goal of Climate Finance (NCQG)

An ad hoc program was launched which will run up to COP-29 in 2024 to initiate New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance.

The existing discourse on how parties will support the NCQG lie on the linkage between NCQG and different articles identified in the Paris Agreement.

As of now Climate finance remains disproportionately allocated towards mitigation actions and NCQG can bridge this gap.

Recommendations

To create an ad-hoc technical committee under the UNFCCC: The Technical Committee's work would be concentrated on quantitative, qualitative, and transparent aspects, with guiding concepts like adequate and predictable climate finance and accountability of those giving and mobilizing financial resources as main topics.

Mandate a technical process led by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) may be given a mandate by countries to carry out a technical procedure that will help guide discussions about the new collective quantifiable aim.

Establish a Work Program on the new collective quantified goal: Countries may carry out a specific Work Program, as was done in 2011 during COP17 in Durban, under the supervision of the CMA and under the direction of co-facilitators chosen by the COP president.

Long-term Finance (LTF)

'The long-term finance (LTF) process is aimed at progressing on the mobilization and scaling up of climate finance of resources originating from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources'

In 2009, developed nations agreed to provide developing nations with \$100 billion in climate finance through the year 2020. This time frame was extended to 2025 as part of the Paris Agreement.

However, industrialized countries have failed to deliver on the identified target and extended the period to 2023 which is three years post Glasgow.

During the announcement of India's new climate pledges, Prime Minister Narendra Modi also suggested \$1 trillion from developed nations to be line with the targets.

Recommendations

Restructuring organizations and governance: Organizations, institutions and government should adopt national strategies and go deeper for defining the roles and responsibilities in fighting climate change.

Need of financial institution capacity: There is a need of financial institutions for disbursing the finance which is not available currently. This requires the support of international climate organizations for better coordination of long-term finance (LTF) at national, regional and local levels.

Transparency on delivering and usage of climate finance: Enhanced transparency will increase the accountability to assess if developed countries are meeting their commitments and weather funds are being effectively used by developing countries.



Santiago Network for Loss and Damage

At COP25 in 2019, the Santiago Network was launched under the Warsaw International Mechanism to step up the technical assistance for the implementation of relevant approaches at the local, national and regional levels, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

The functions of the Santiago Network were further agreed upon in Glasgow at COP26.

Key proposals from Global South on the Santiago Network



Loss and Damage Needs Assessment – communication vehicle for technical assistance needs and associated finance needs

Financing Loss and Damage – dedicated funding channels for Santiago Network on Loss and Damage

Secretariat for SNLD – For global South, the preference is to be hosted within UNFCCC or any other international organization, including an United Nations body.



Loss and Damage Assessment

Role of organizations, bodies, networks and experts (OBNEs)

Coordinate resources required for SNLD

Putting loss and damage on COP27 agenda

Glasgow– Sharm el-Sheikh Work Programme on the **Global Goal** on Adaptation

Global Goal on Adaptation

The Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) was established after several developing countries pushed to boost adaptation action due to the increasing climate change impacts on vulnerable countries and communities. Under the GGA, Parties to the UNFCCC hope to work out a metrics which will help evaluate adaptation action. This is a complex evaluation, as there are varied degrees of vulnerability faced by communities across the world and there is 'no one size fits all' solution to adaptation action. It is noted that adaptation is locally, regionally and nationally driven and will vary from country to country. Hence developing a common metrics becomes complex. Since GGA's establishment in 2015 there has slow progress to understand and implement the GGA, until 2021.

The **Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh Work Programme on the global goal on adaptation** (GSS-WP) aims to 'enhance understanding of the GGA'; contribute to reviewing the overall progress made by in achieving the GGA; strengthen adaptation communication and increase adaptation finance.

1st Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh Workshop held in June 2022

- Have a long-term orientation, stressing on the need for a long-term global response not only urgent and immediate adaptation response
- Reflect specific contexts and be country driven
- Be holistic and comprehensive and reflect the transboundary and cascading nature of climate impacts and risks
- Encompass local and indigenous knowledge and consideration of women, youth and vulnerable groups
- Consist of different targets and allow iterative adjustments to reflect changes with time, such as increased climate risks, the adequacy of the GGA's characteristics after each GST, new findings from the IPCC and the recommendations therein.



•To address GGA, nations proposed context-specific, decision making, response-based, impact-based, input, output and outcome-based indicators based on different approaches consisting of both qualitative and quantitative methods

•Since adaptation cannot be captured through a one single indicator, we recommend a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system framework based on bunch of indicators

•An ideal M&E system framework should incorporate mainly three types of indicators

Input indicators (Track 1) – activity-based response indicators Output indicators (Track 2) – institutional readiness and climate risk management indicators

Outcome indicators (Track 3) – impact indicators

Sample Indicators

Tracks	Indicators
Input Indicators	Number of trained health workers/service providers to 100,000 climate vulnerable communes
	Number of communes per 100,000 climate vulnerable communes get information about any climate extremes or any change in climate before in hand
	Number of interactions used to happen virtually or physically among communes and government or non-government officials through a community-based social platforms in a year
	Number of job training programmes provided yearly at highly climate vulnerable regions to diversify income
	Proportion of land retained as blue and green spaces to the grey spaces
	Time taken to evacuate and settled the communes affected by climate hazards
Output Indicators	Number of countries with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), long-term strategies, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the UNFCCC
	Number of countries (local governments within a country) that adopted and implemented national (local) disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
	Percentage of climate funds released and disbursed in US \$ per year for EAS infrastructure, community-based social platforms, indigenous practices, nature-based solutions, economic development, and R&D separately
Outcome Indicators	Number of communes per 100,000 climate hazard affected communes has attained at least 10 percent of increase in their income and consumption level at least after 3-5 years
	Number of communes per 100,000 climate hazard affected communes has attained at least 5 percent of decline in the number of health service availed due to climate-related health issues at least after 3-5 years
	Number of communes per 100,000 climate hazard affected communes has attained tertiary level of higher education
	Amount of climate funds as a proportion of nation's per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been disbursed in US \$ per year to the climate vulnerable communes
	Number of countries adopted and implemented the reservation policy for climate hazard affected communes, reservation of at least 5 percent for male and 10 percent for female in public sector employment and education for a minimum of 3-5 years
	Number of countries adopted and implemented the policy of free food and health facilities for all climate hazard affected communes for a minimum of 3-5 years



Global Stocktake (GST)

What is Global Stock-take (GST)?

The GST mechanism was introduced in December 2015 at the Conference of Parties 21 (COP 21) under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement (PA). The GST would take stock of PA as the implementing tool for collective progress assessment that aims to achieve the purpose of the PA and its long-term goals. The key purpose of GST is to inform all the Parties about updating and enhancing National Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Timeline on the process of GST



Three Phases of GST

Phase 1: Information collection and preparation

- Information provided by developed countries on efforts related to climate finance
- Information related to technical support and transfer for developing countries
- Information for the enhanced transparency framework
- Information and reports referred to adaptation

Phase 2: Technical assessment

- Recognize adaptation efforts of developing countries
- Review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided for adaptation
- Review overall goal achieved on adaptation
- Take stock of implementation of PA
- Assess the collective progress towards achieving long term goals

Phase 3: Consideration of outputs

- Inform parties for updating NDCs according to actions and supports
- Inform parties for enhancing international cooperation
- Inform successive NDCs
- Enhance implementation of adaptation actions

Recommendations

Need of Regulatory change

- The period of five years for evaluating the stocks might be short and need to be reconsidered.
- The proper description on how the calculations of stocks will be done should be developed which could be used as a rulebook for all the nations.

Provisions of enabling conditions

- The provision for finance to be articulated in the GST need to be dedicatedly represented.
- GST aims to have a provision and finance consistency for climate actions; however, it isn't clear how it will play out for finance.
- A significant data and research gap filling, fostering convergence towards new topics, and a better understanding of the inclusion of finance in GST is required and plays a crucial role for the global south.

Positive international cooperation

- The key objective of GST also includes collective performance which includes collective actions to achieve data collection for adaptation and mitigation goals.
- The global south needs support from the global north for data collection, and technical assessment, hence, bilateral and multilateral cooperation is required

Thank you!

