

# How can the Asia-Pacific region meet the 1.5°C target?

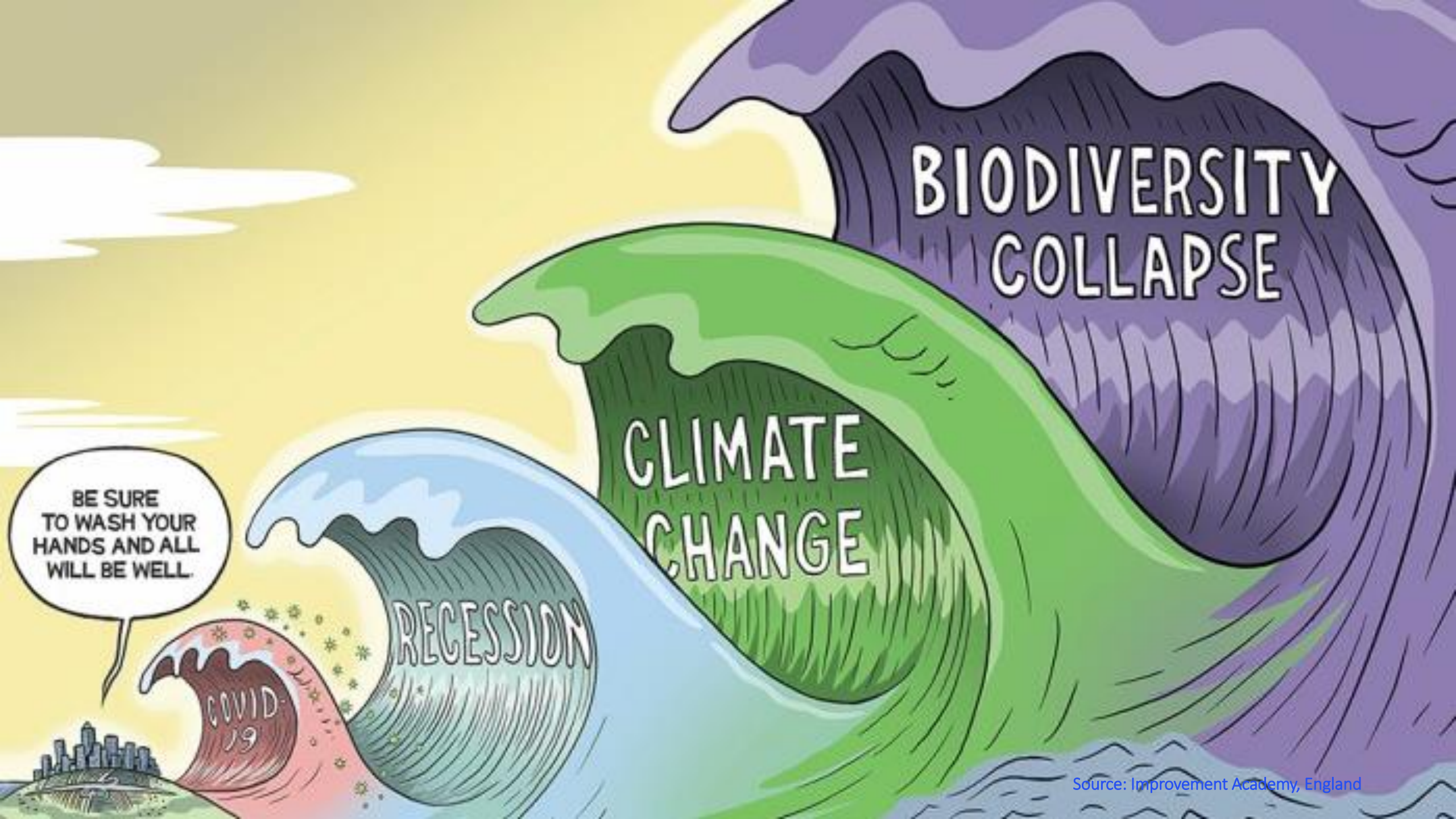


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*Hannah Ryder, Regional Climate Change Consultant*

Environment and Development Division, ESCAP

4<sup>th</sup> Greenhouse Gas Inventory System Training Workshop, 23-24 February 2022



BE SURE  
TO WASH YOUR  
HANDS AND ALL  
WILL BE WELL.

COVID-  
19

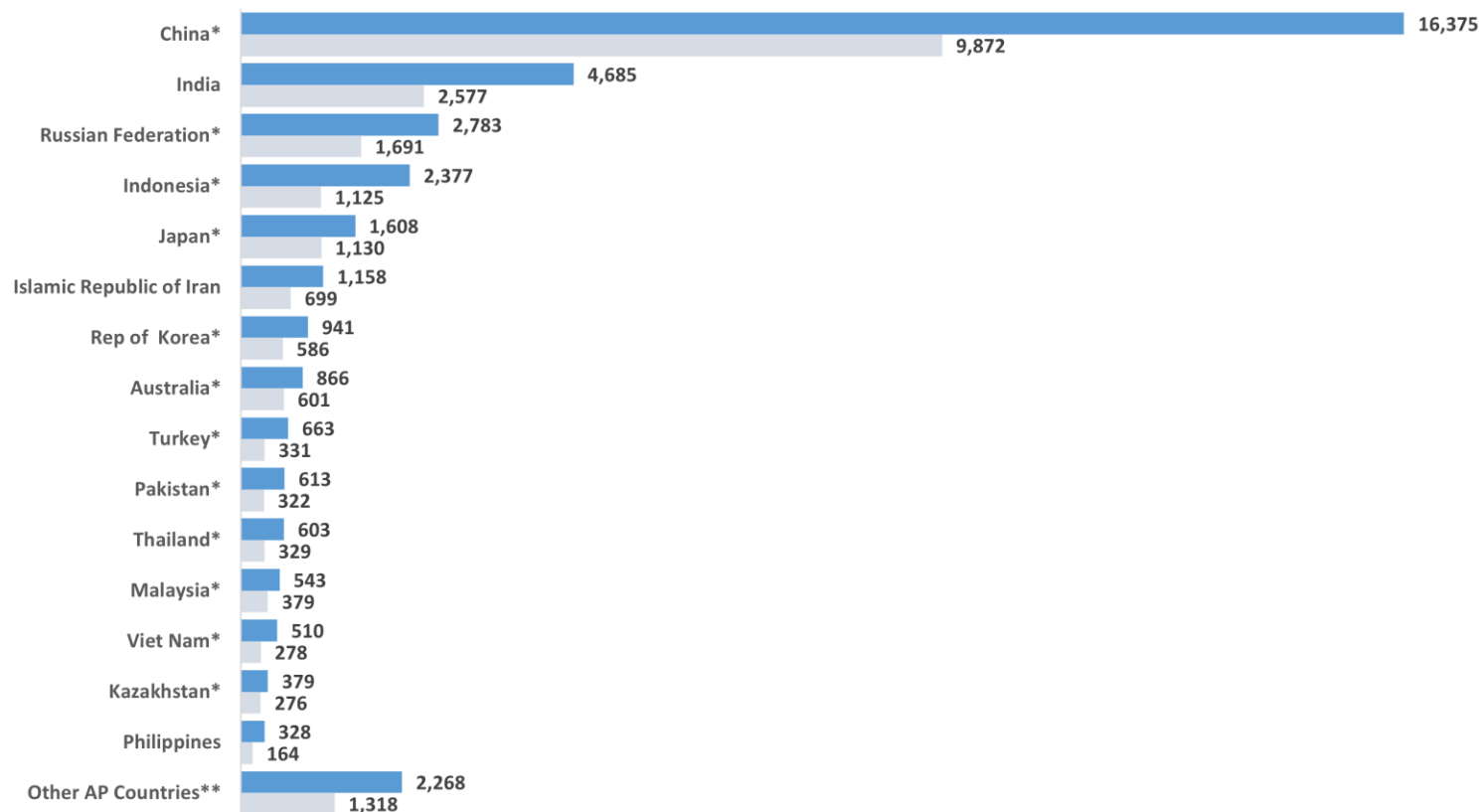
RECESSION

CLIMATE  
CHANGE

BIODIVERSITY  
COLLAPSE

The Asia-Pacific region can and needs to drive global climate transformation

Growth of GHG emissions in the Asia-Pacific region, 2010 -2019, by country, (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e)



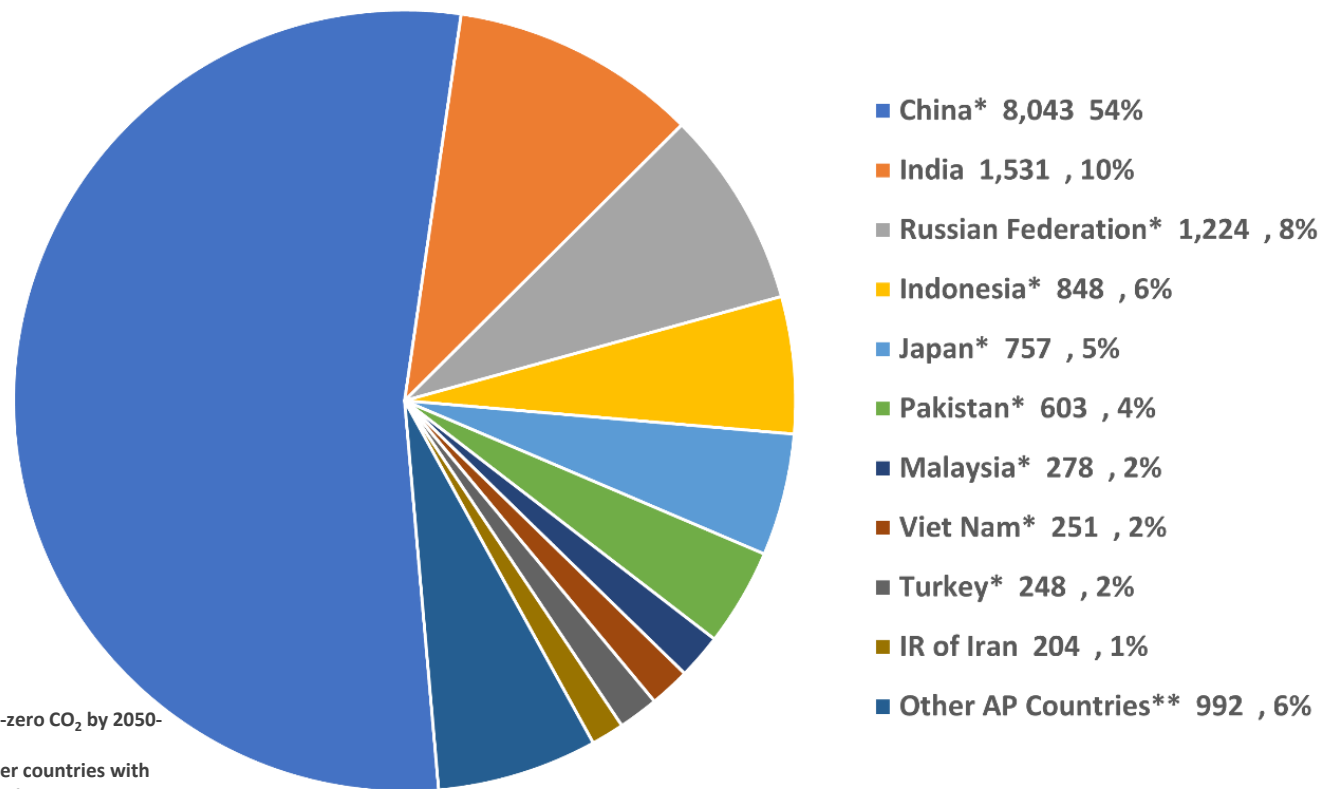
■ 2019 Emissions (Total: 36.7 GtCO<sub>2</sub>e) ■ 2010 Emissions (Total: 21.7 GtCO<sub>2</sub>e)

\* Pledged net-zero CO<sub>2</sub> by 2050-2060

\*\* Includes other countries with net-zero CO<sub>2</sub> pledges

The Asia-Pacific region greenhouse gas emissions reductions are insufficient

Asia-Pacific country share of the estimated total INDC and NDC commitments by 2030 (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e)



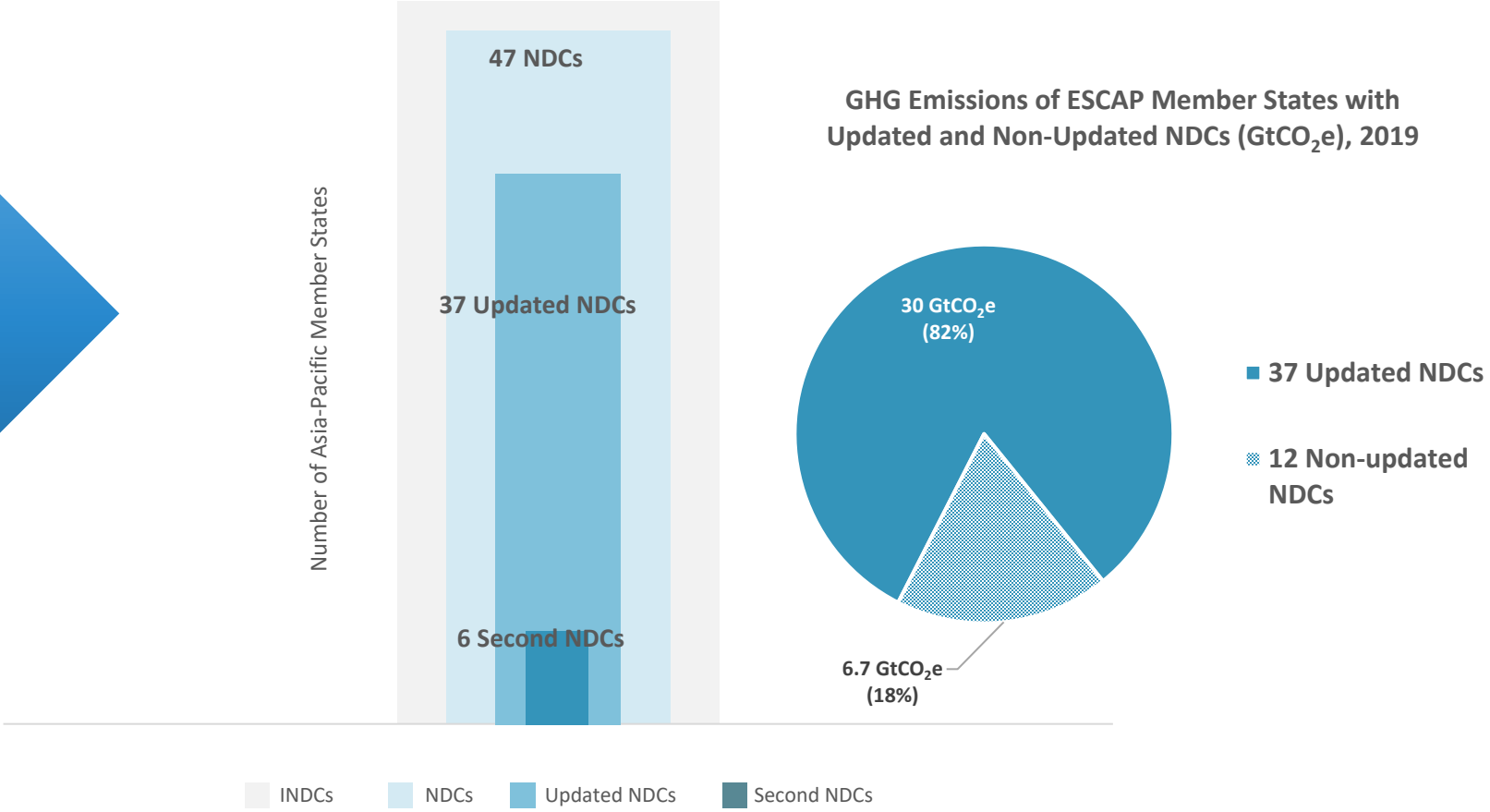
\* Pledged net-zero CO<sub>2</sub> by 2050-2060  
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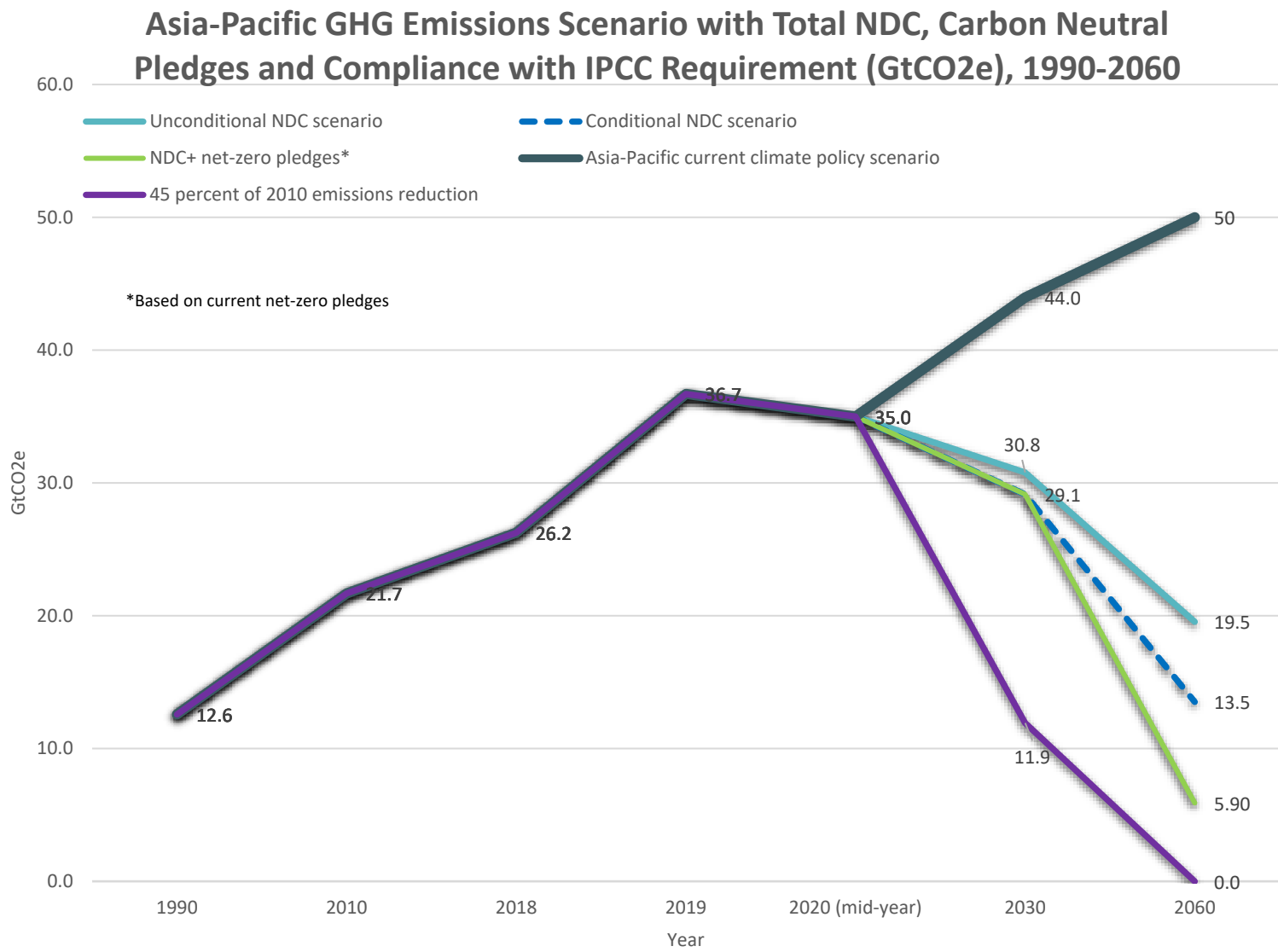
Updated NDCs still remain insufficient in ambition

Status of Asia-Pacific Member States NDC Submission by February 2022

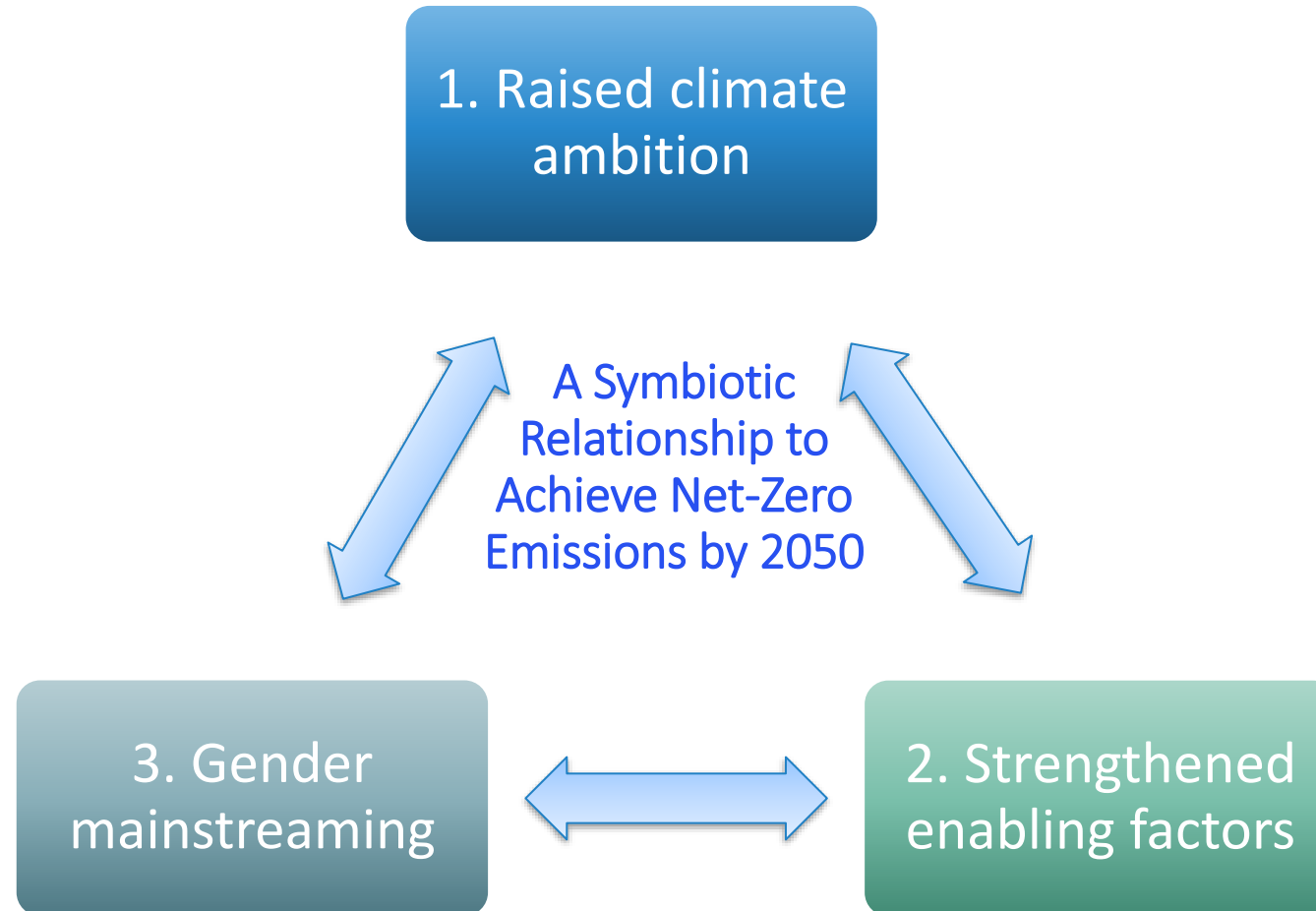
Total of 49 INDC Submitted



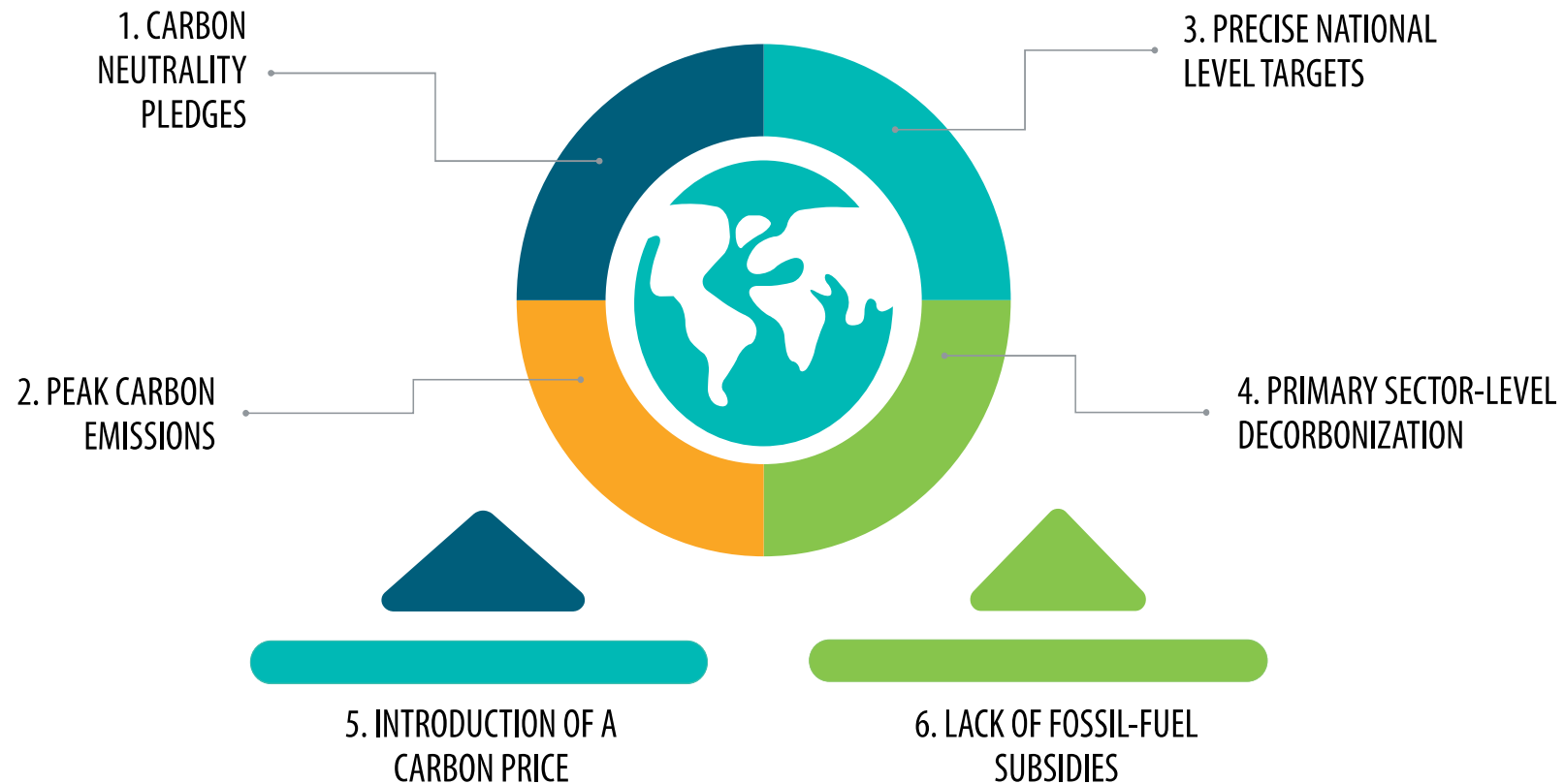
The Asia-Pacific region is not yet fully committed to drive low-carbon transformation



# *National Enabling Frameworks?*



# 1. Raised climate ambition



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PLATFORM  
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



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# Carbon neutrality pledges

Achieved	Adopted a Law	Policy Document	Ongoing Consultations		Not Yet Considered
Bhutan	Fiji	Australia	Afghanistan	Pakistan	Azerbaijan
	Japan	China	Armenia	Palau	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
	Maldives	Indonesia	Bangladesh	Russian Federation	Georgia
	New Zealand	Kazakhstan	Brunei Darussalam	Samoa	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
	Republic of Korea	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Cambodia	Thailand	Mongolia
		Malaysia	Cook Islands	Timor-Leste	Philippines
		Marshall Islands (The)	India	Tonga	Tajikistan
		Nauru	Kiribati	Turkey	Turkmenistan
		Nepal	Kyrgyzstan	Tuvalu	
		Papua New Guinea	Micronesia (Federated States of)	Viet Nam	
		Singapore	Myanmar	Vanuatu	
		Solomon Islands	Niue		
		Sri Lanka			
		Uzbekistan			



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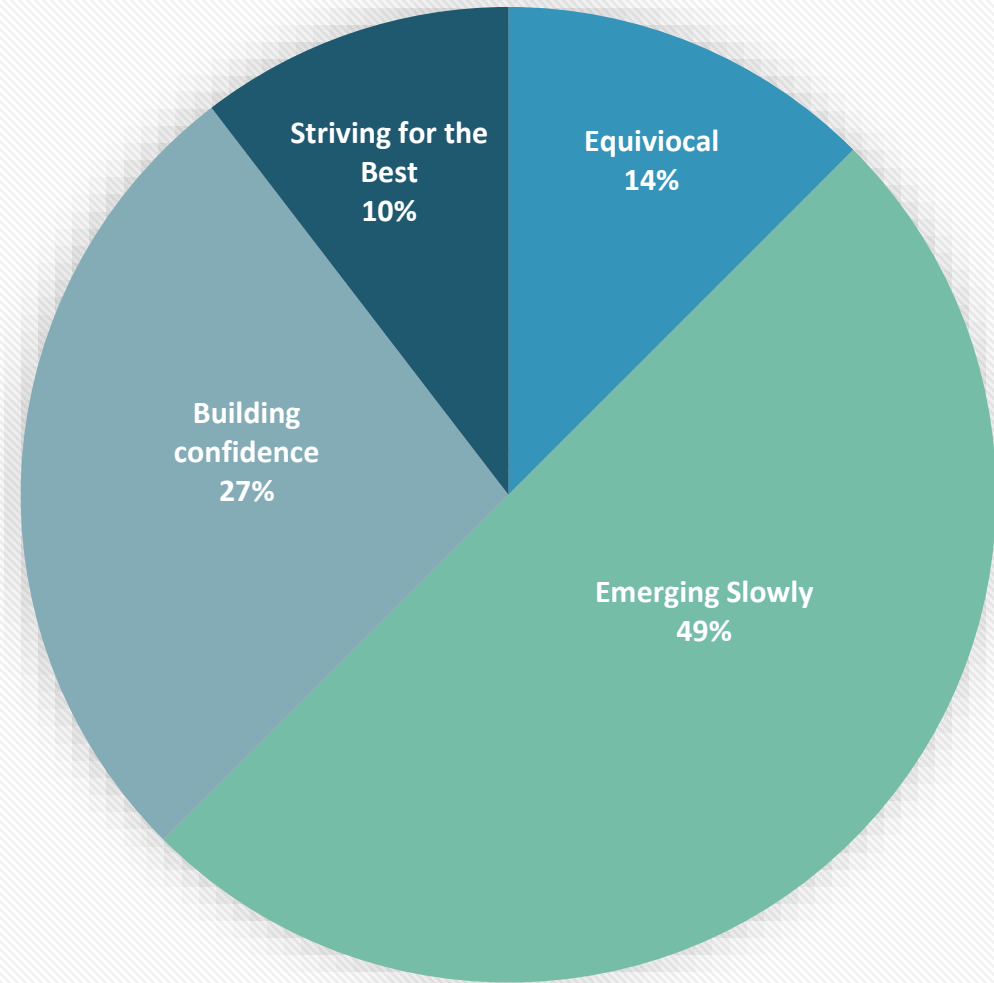
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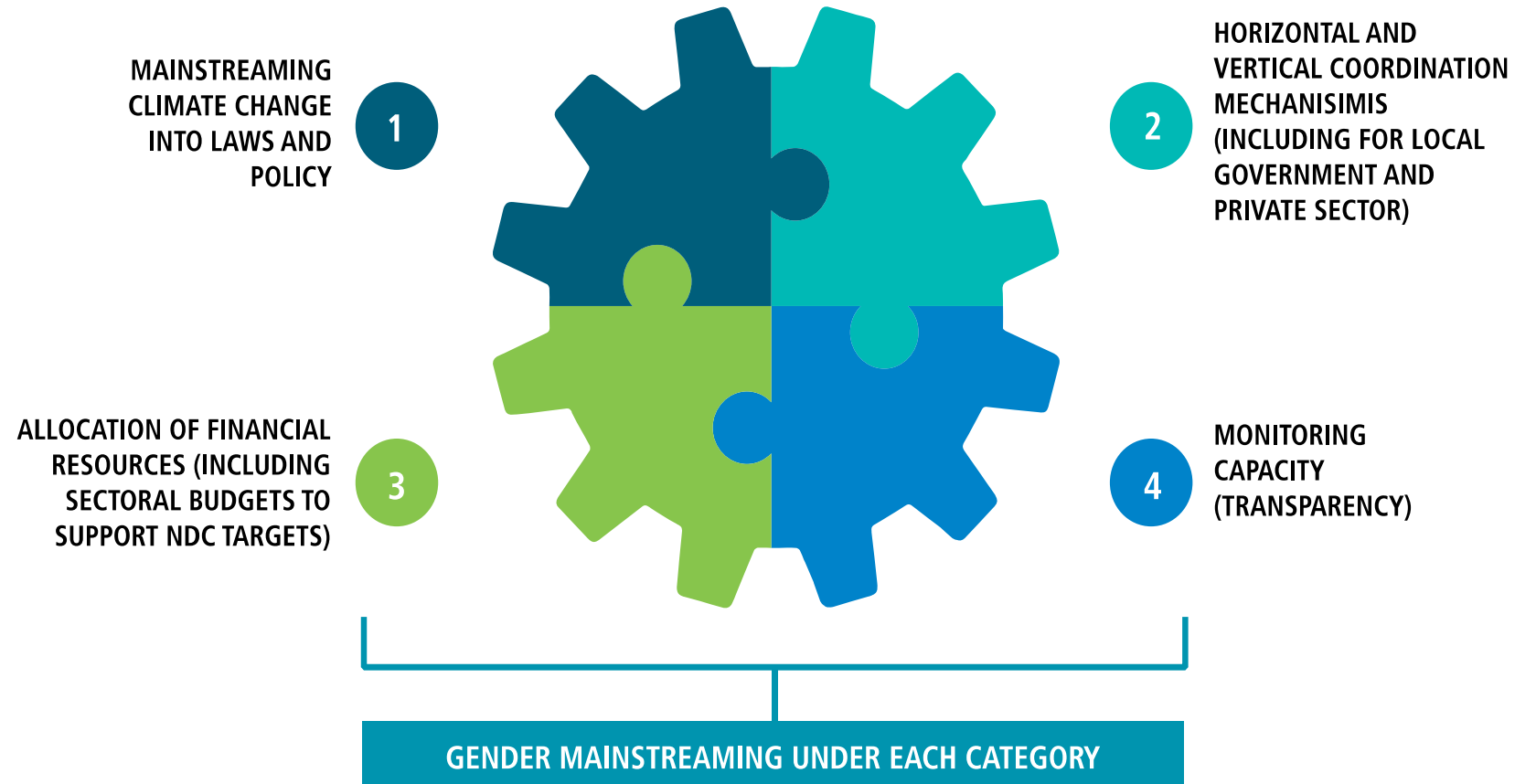
Some low-income countries from the region demonstrate higher climate ambition than high-income countries!

**Ambition Categories**



■ Equivocal ■ Emerging Slowly ■ Building confidence ■ Striving for the Best

## 2. Strengthened enabling factors



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environment  
programme

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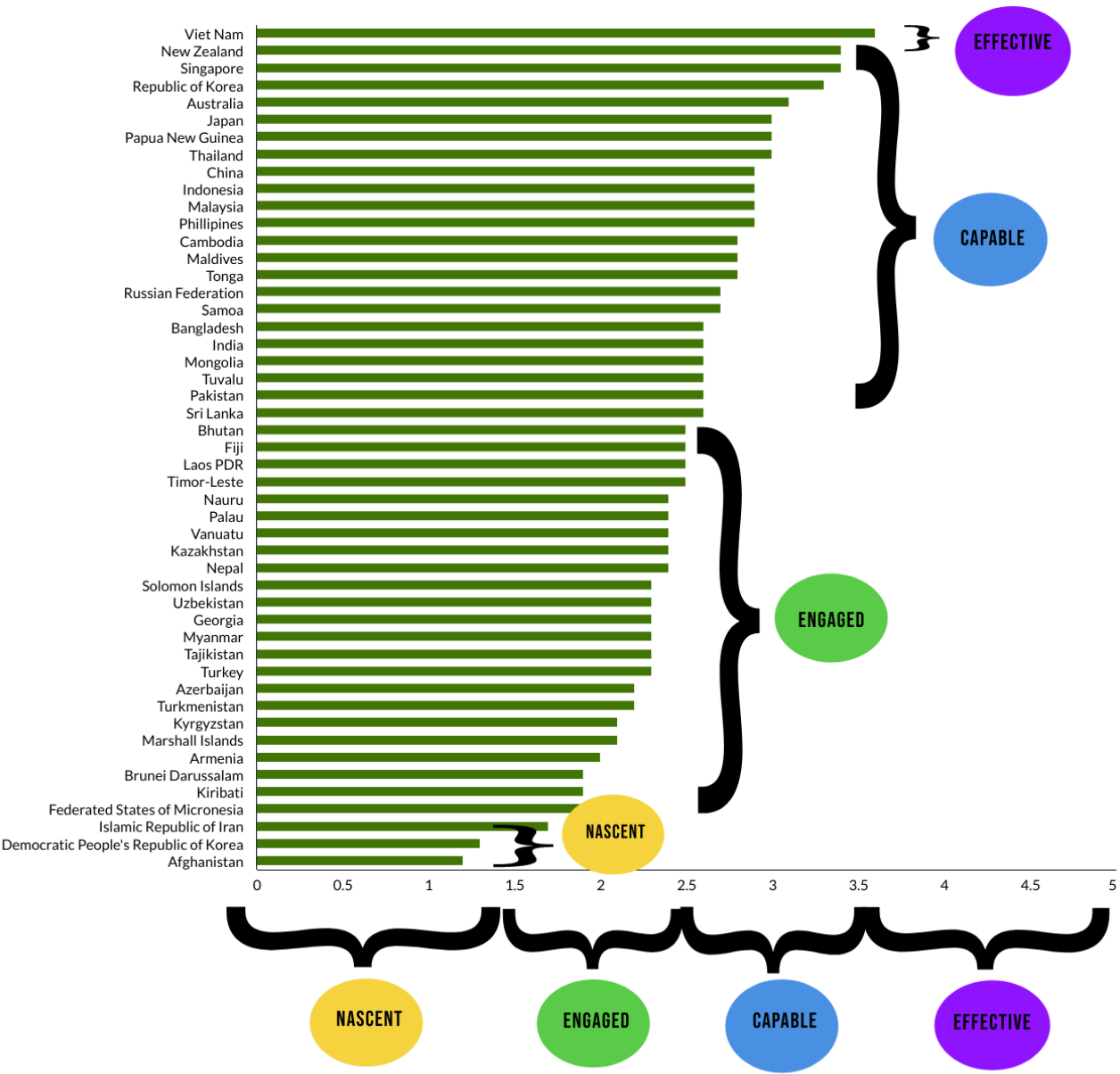
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the  
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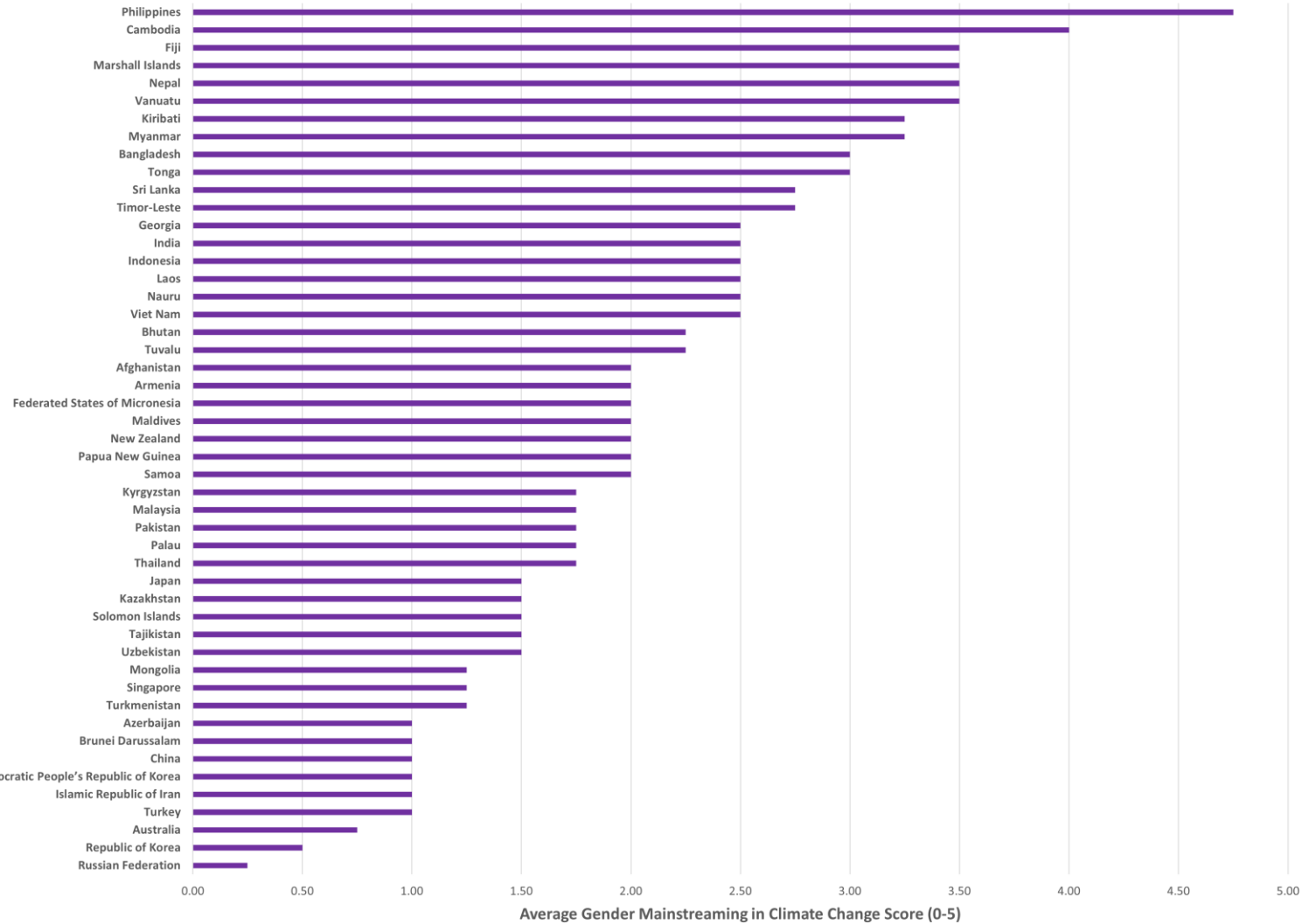
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The most enabled countries in this region are not only high-income countries!

Aggregated Enabling Factors Index for the Asia-Pacific Region  
(with Gender)



Comparison of countries in the Asia-Pacific region according to their Gender Mainstreaming Progress



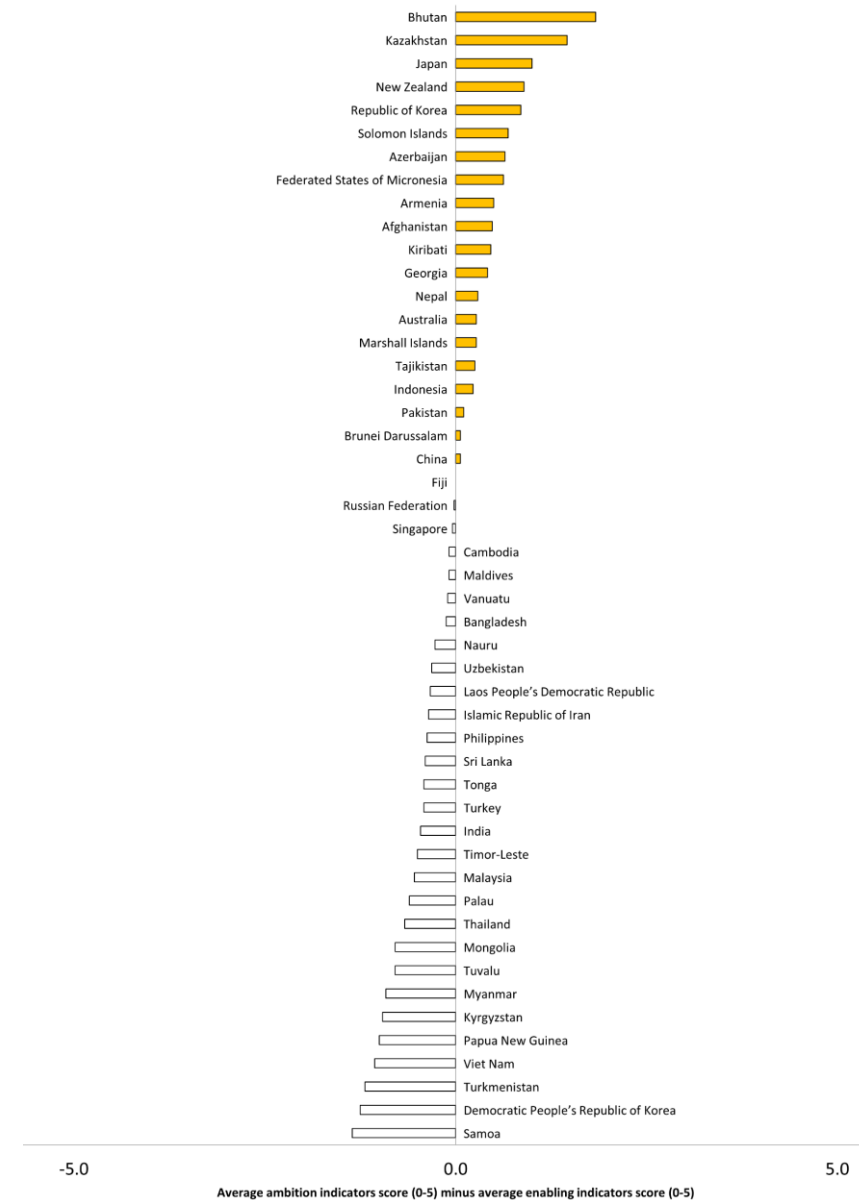
### 3. Gender mainstreaming

Developing countries in the region are leading the way on gender mainstreaming !



## Four Key Implications:

- The most ambitious and enabled countries in this region are not only high-income countries
- Most Asia-Pacific countries already have the capacity to be more ambitious
- Need to develop further effective MRV systems
- Much can and must be learnt from each-other!



# WHAT NEEDS TO BE DONE?

- **Firmly commit to implementing GHG emissions' reductions pledges included in submitted and updated NDCs.**



- **Adhere to and introduce carbon neutrality pledges.**



- **Introduce carbon pricing instruments to generate revenues to invest in clean energy.**



- **Commit to freezing coal-based capacity growth and phase-out existing capacity in defined timeframes.**



- **Invest in nature-based solutions, including reforestation for adaptation and mitigation.**



- **Align current and future COVID-19 recovery with NDC targets, SDGs and green growth strategies.**



- **Strengthen gender mainstreaming to ensure more inclusive climate outcomes.**



- **Increase efforts on national coordination and transparency of reporting.**



- **Share experiences and engage private sector for decisive climate action by all.**



# What Can Asia-Pacific Member States Specifically Do?



Design ambitious targets in the long-term low emissions development strategies and roadmaps

1. Quantify more ambitious national greenhouse gas emissions benchmarks by 2030
2. Assess the gaps between those benchmarks and the current nationally determined contribution commitments for greenhouse gas reductions
3. Develop milestones for 2025 updates of the nationally determined contributions to meet those benchmarks
4. Promote climate friendly consumption and production choices



## FULL REPORT

[HTTPS://WWW.UNESCAP.ORG/KP/2021/15DEGC-WITHIN-REACH-ASIA-PACIFIC-REGION-AMBITION-AND-POTENTIAL-NDC-COMMITMENTS-ASIA-PACIFIC](https://www.unescap.org/kp/2021/15DEGC-WITHIN-REACH-ASIA-PACIFIC-REGION-AMBITION-AND-POTENTIAL-NDC-COMMITMENTS-ASIA-PACIFIC)

**Vinaka Vinaka vaka levu!**

**Спасибо!**

**Thank you!**

**اشكر!**

**谢谢!**