



The Paris Agreement and its role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals

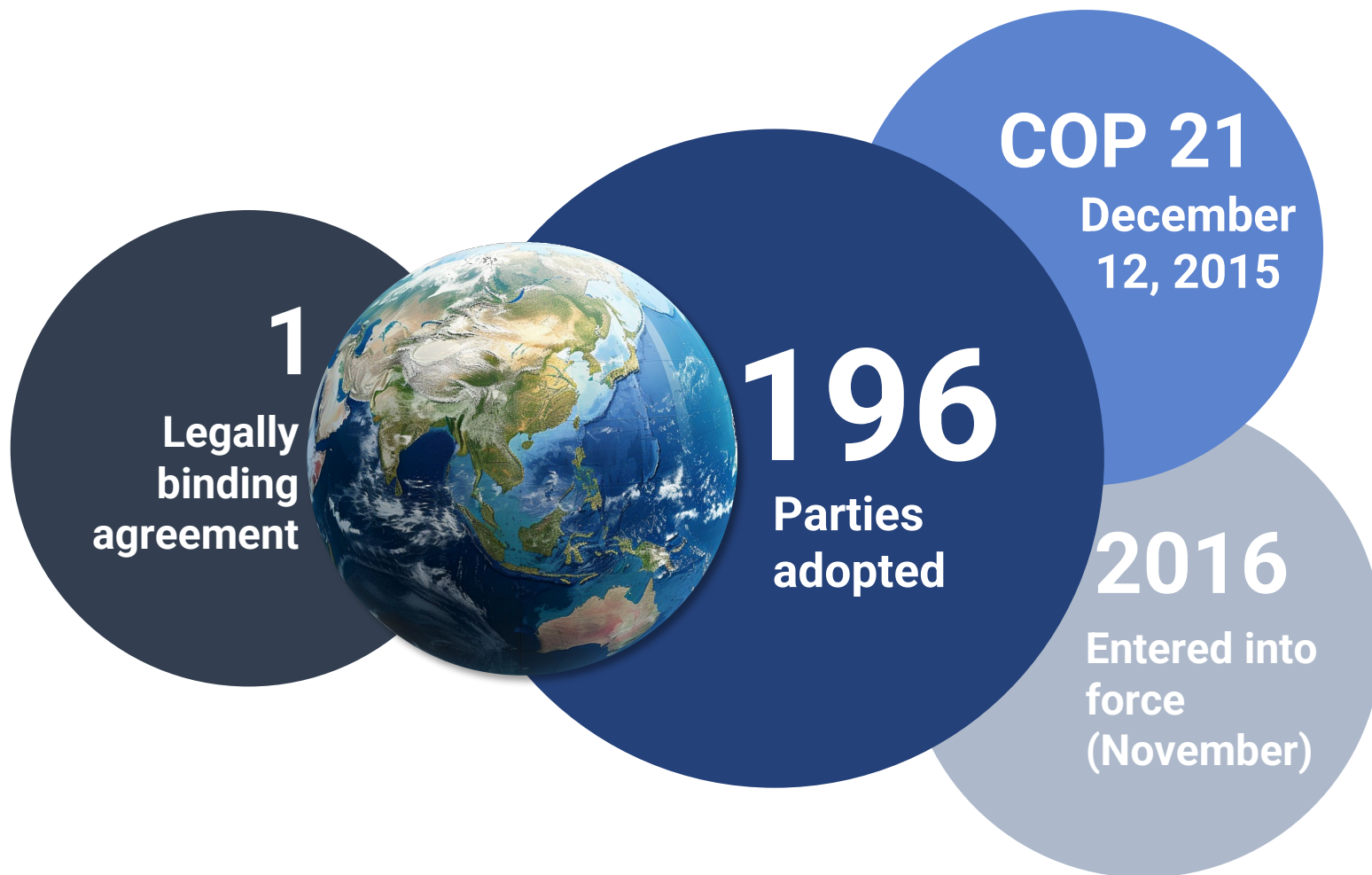
- A focus on the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake

Aligning the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement – Integrating SDG Implementation and Climate Action
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Paris Agreement at a glance



Overarching goal:

- Limit global warming to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and strive for 1.5°C.
- Increase countries' ability to deal with climate change's impacts and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development,
- Make finance flows consistent with low greenhouse emissions and climate-resilient development pathways (Art. 2).

Key elements of the Paris Agreement

- The Paris Agreement requires all Parties to put forward their **best efforts**, in a nationally determined manner, to enhance action on climate change: **mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation**.
- The agreement also provides an **enhanced transparency framework** for action and support, which includes requirements that all Parties report regularly on their emissions and implementation efforts.
- A **global stocktake** is conducted every five years to assess the collective progress towards achieving the agreement's purpose and inform further individual actions by Parties.



Temperature goal

Limit the global rise to as close as possible to 1.5 °C.



Pre-2020 action and support

Encourage action between now and 2020 by all actors, including non-Party stakeholders.



Transparency and the global stocktake

Robust transparency and accounting, supported by international review and global stocktakes.



Finance, technology and capacity-building

International cooperation to support a low-carbon and climate-resilient future.



Mitigation and voluntary cooperation

All Parties must prepare nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and work to achieve them, reporting on progress, and regularly enhancing ambition.



Adaptation and loss and damage

Strengthen national adaptation efforts and support vulnerable countries to cope with climate change effects.



Support mechanisms under the Paris Agreement

Enhanced provision on finance

developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to developing country Parties for adaptation and mitigation, in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention (Article 9);

Enhanced provisions on Technology

establishes a technology framework to provide overarching guidance to the work of the Technology Mechanism in promoting and facilitating enhanced action on technology development and transfer (Article 10);

Enhanced provisions on Capacity-building

enhance the ability of individuals, organizations and institutions in the developing countries and in countries with economies in transition to identify, plan and implement climate change mitigate and adaption actions (Article 11).

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Overview of COP 28

- Biggest COP to date:
 - 85,000 participants
 - 150 Heads of State and Government
- Level of Negotiations only second to those during COP21
- The COP that marked the transition away from fossil fuels
- Decision adopted on day one of the COP





Arrangements of the Paris Agreement

Paris Agreement Goals

Mitigation

keep temperature increase to well below **+2 /1.5 degrees C**

Adaptation

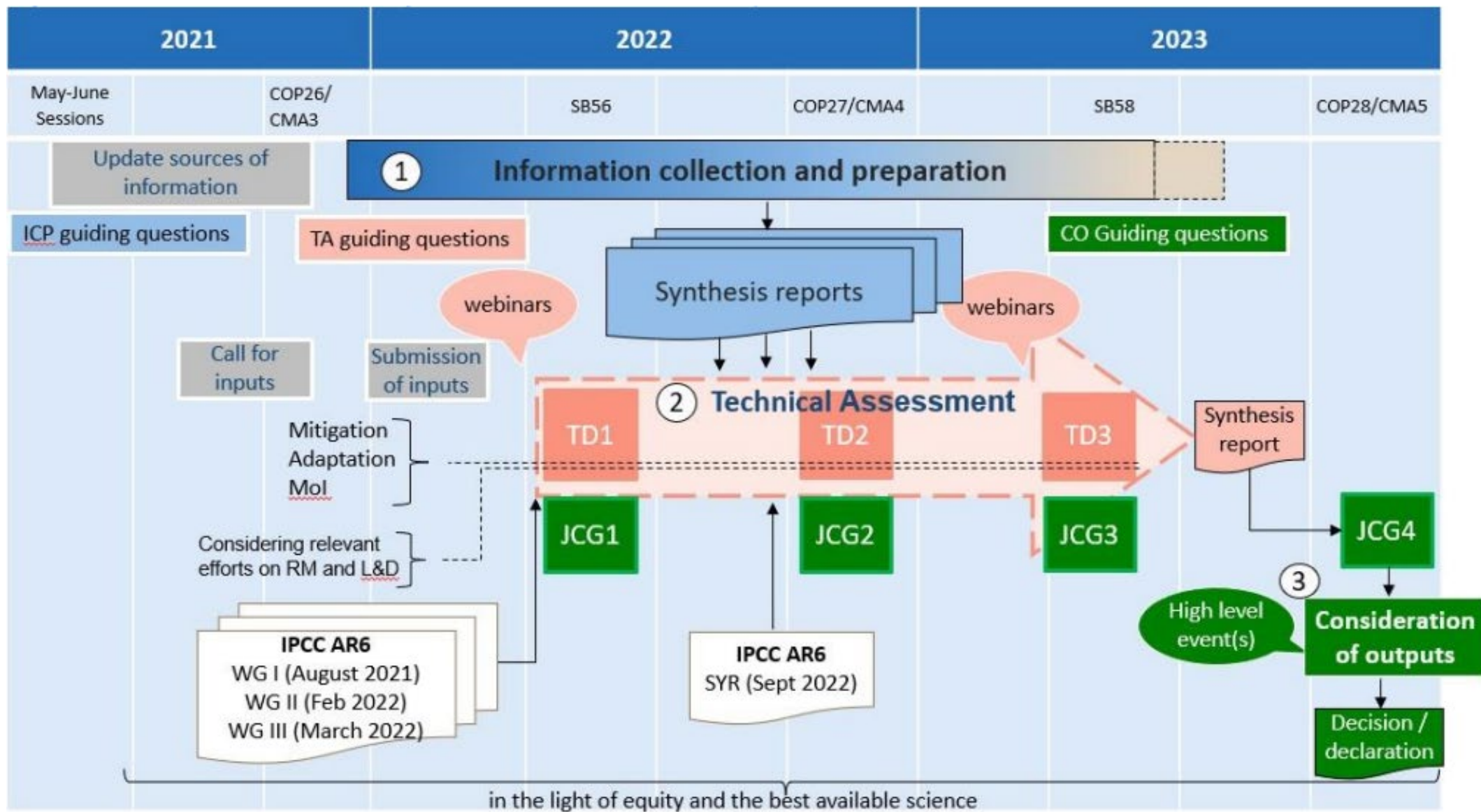
increase the ability to **adapt and foster resilience**

Finance flows consistent with path to low GHG emissions and resilient development

Ambition Cycle



Timeline of the first global stocktake



GST1| Overarching outcomes

- Reminders: critical role of multilateralism and UN values, principles of PA, rights, food security, integrity of ecosystems, link to SDGs
- **PA has driven near-universal climate action** → set goals that sent signals on urgency
- Progress made **not enough** – on Adaptation, Mitigation, and MOI
- 2023 was the hottest year on record and temp have risen by 1.1 to date
- **Mitigation linked to development goals can increase the pace, depth and breadth of mitigation actions**
- **Climate finance needs to increase manifolds** → sufficient global capital exist to close investment gap but there are barriers to redirecting finance to climate action → government can help send signals
- Feasible, effective and low-cost mitigation options already exist in all sectors to achieve 1.5
- 25-40% of global emissions were to be reduced by 2020 → **unsuccessful!**
- Enhance efforts to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation by 2030
- Importance of international cooperation → No unilateral measures (Art 3.5 of Convention)

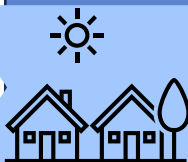
Overview of the GST outcome (2023)

GST Decision text 1/CMA 5

Collective progress and informing action and support



Mitigation: Keep 1.5^o in reach, Urgent deep GHG emissions reduction, Transitioning away from fossil fuels, Tripling renewable energy, doubling energy efficiency, Encourage economy wide NDCs



Adaptation: Incremental, multisectoral and transformational actions, universal Early Warning Systems, adaptation targets to reach global goal on adaptation, Enhance national adaptation plans and adaptation communications



MOI: Scaling up mobilization, \$100bn commitment, doubling adaptation finance, support NCQG, Technology Implementation Programme, Capacity building support



Avert and minimize **loss and damage**, Data management



Advances **Just transition and consideration of response measures**

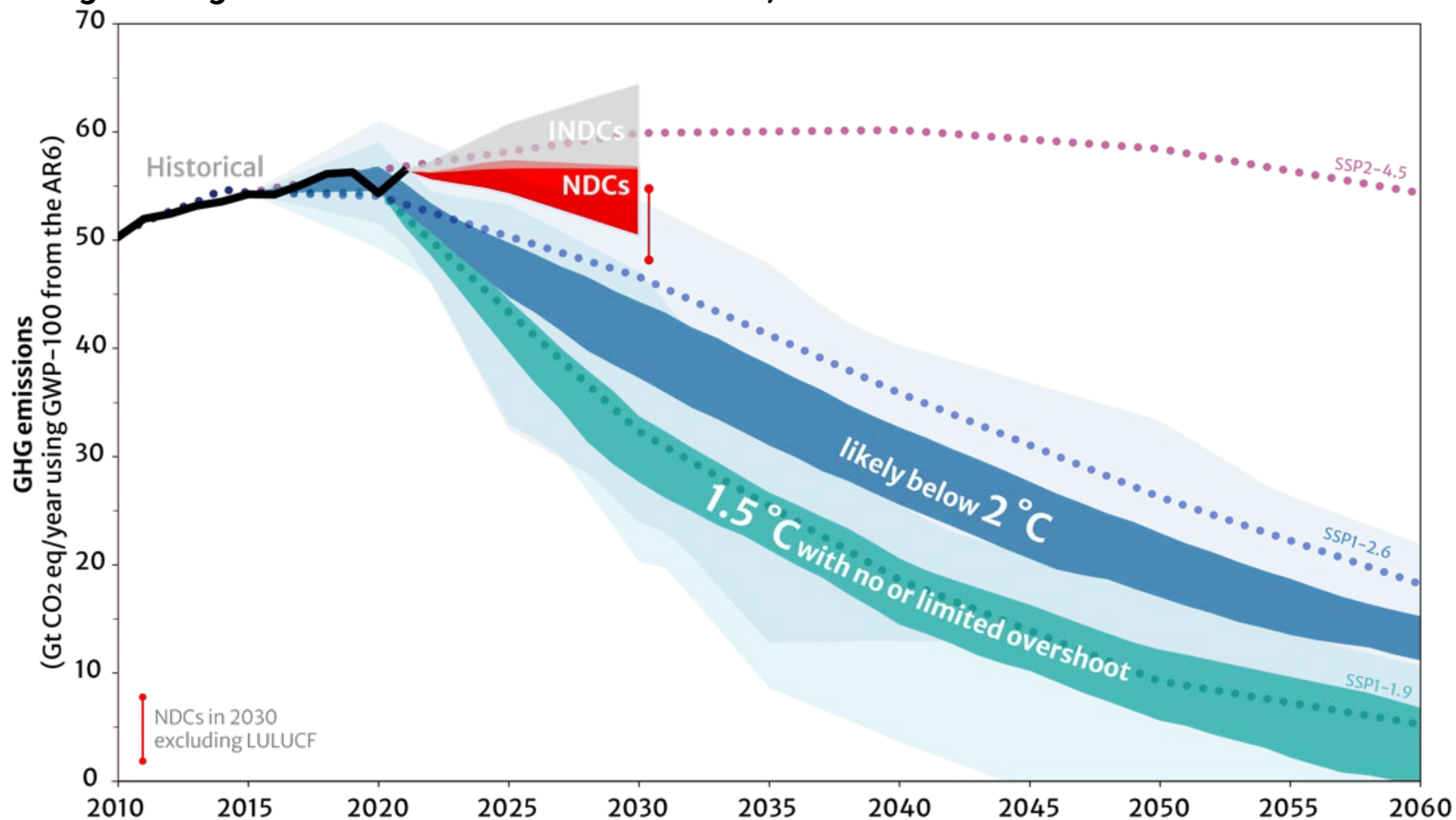
International cooperation

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

Guidance and way forward

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

Notes with significant concern that, despite progress, GHG emissions trajectories are not yet in line with the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, and that there is a rapidly narrowing window for raising ambition and implementing existing commitments in order to achieve it;



Notes with concern the findings of the IPCC AR6 that **policies implemented** by the end of 2020 are projected to result in higher global greenhouse gas emissions than those implied by the nationally determined contributions, indicating an implementation gap, and resolves to take action to urgently address this gap;

GST1 | Mitigation outcomes

Progress to date

- “Significant progress” : At PA adoption temp. rise expected was 4°C and today 2.1-2.8°C
→ *if NDCs fully implemented*

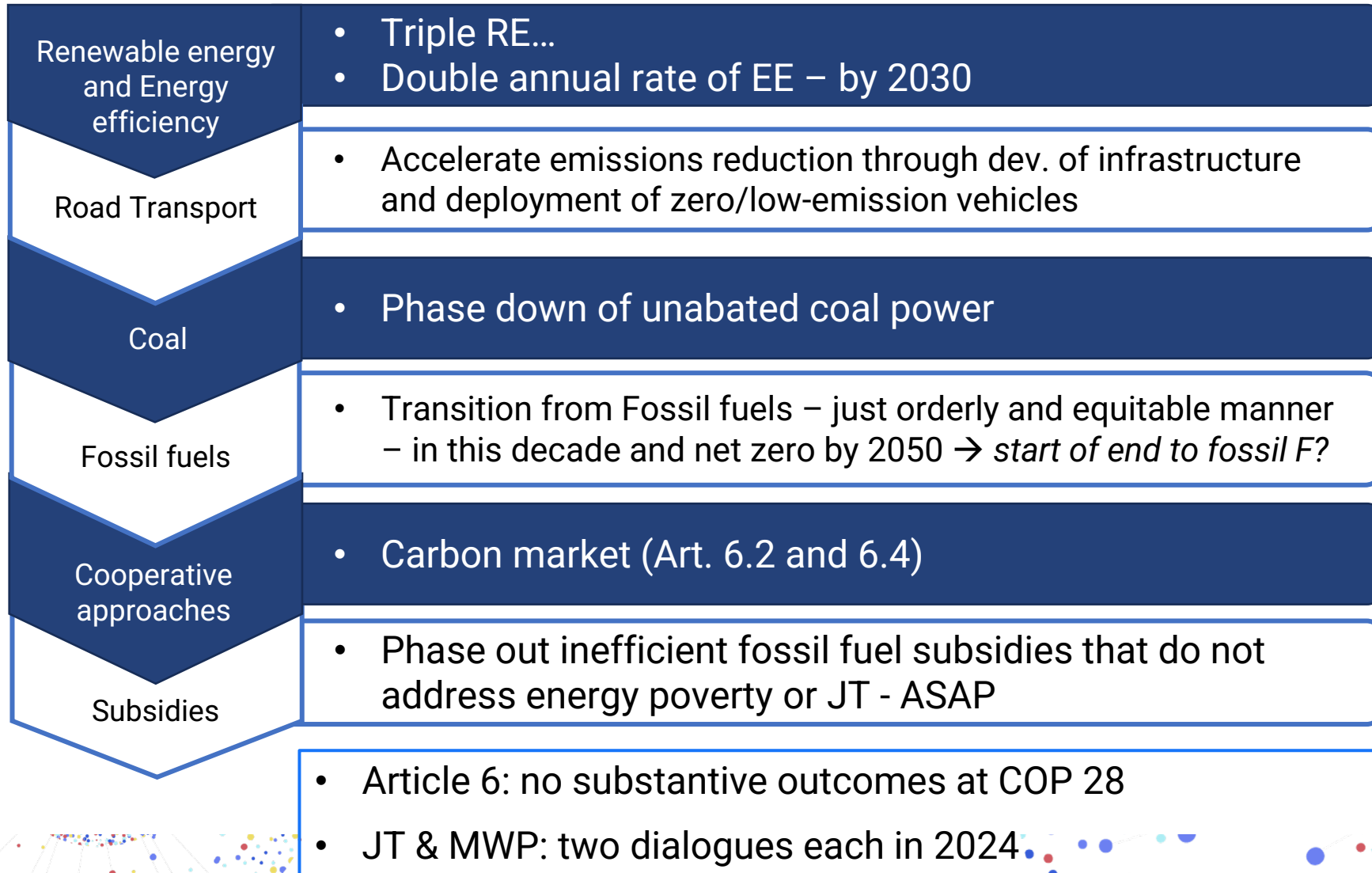
Status

- NDCs by all and 68 LT-LEDS = 87 % of global GDP covered by neutrality/net-zero targets
→ possibility to achieve below 2°C (if fully implemented)
- Fully implemented NDCs → 5.3% lower than 2019 by 2030
- There is an implemented gap (pre-2020) → need for urgent action to address the gap

What is needed?

- To achieve 1.5 °C:
 - ❖ Peak emissions by 2025
 - ❖ Reduce GHGs by 43% by 2030 then 60% by 2035 rel. to 2019; and reach net-zero by 2050
 - ❖ Road map to Mission 1.5: enhance Intl cooperation and enable/stimulate ambitious NDCs (*Troika*)

GST1 | Mitigation | how to get there



GST1 | Adaptation outcomes

Progress to date

- Increase in adaptation planning and implementation
- Dev'g countries formulating and implementing NAPs, AdComs and NDCs, including with domestic expenditure and increased alignment with national development plans

Status

- 51 NAPs and 62 AdComms
- Challenges by developing countries accessing climate finance
- Implementation gap exists
- 1/3 of the world still does not have access to early warning systems
- Adaptation responses are fragmented, incremental, sector-specific and unequally distributed across region

What is needed?

- Urgent, incremental, transformational and country-driven adaptation
- Use iterative adaptation cycle for building adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability
- Prepare NAPs by 2025 and to have progressed in implementing them by 2030



GST1 | Adaptation | how to get there

General (good practices)

- Establish and improve national inventories of climate impacts
- **Build accessible, user-driven climate services systems**, including early warning systems
- Enhance coordination of activities by the systematic observation community
- Review the guidance on adaptation communications in 2025.

Secretariat

- Regularly prepare synthesis report on adaptation **biennial transparency reports, adaptation communications** and **NDCs**.

Parties

- Undertake **urgent, incremental, transformational** and **country-driven** adaptation actions
- **Implement integrated, multi-sectoral solutions**, such as land-use management, sustainable agriculture, resilient food systems, nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches
- Submit and update an adaptation communication
- **Enhance adaptation efforts** in line with PA in line with GST and GGA

Parties and NPS

- **Accelerated and swift action at scale**
→ Increase ambition and enhance adaptation action and support –
- By 2030 of targets related to:
 - Climate-resilient water supply and sanitation, food and agricultural production and supply, health services, and infrastructure and human settlements;
 - Acceleration of the use of ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions;
 - Promotion of the use of adaptive social protection measures for all, and
 - Preservation of cultural practices and heritage sites.

- GGA: Thematic and dimensional targets for the GGA and its framework

GST1 | MOI (Finance) outcomes

Progress to date

- 89.6bn to developing countries in 2021 and 100bn goal may have been met in 2022

Status

- Pledges (GCF 2nd replenishment = 31 contributors- USD 12.8 bn; and L&D Fund = USD792mn)
- Current needs based on NDCs: 5.8 to 5/8 tn for pre-2030
- Finance needs of dev'g C:
 - ❖ Adaptation: USD 215-387bn until 2030
 - ❖ Clean energy: USD 4.3tn until 2030 and 5tn until 2050 to achieve net-zero

What is needed?

- Scale up new and additional grant-based, highly concessional finance, and non-debt instruments
- Double adaptation finance by 2025
- Gov should create enabling environment to attract private sector financing
- Reform of multilateral financial architecture – call for implementation of WB vision
- Number of dialogues



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Paris Agreement and SDGs: How they interact?

- The Paris Agreement, a crucial roadmap for climate actions, plays a significant role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and building resilience. This role is pivotal for achieving the SDGs.
- Some notable linkages:
 - Implementation of the Paris Agreement is directly linked to SDG 13 on climate action. It aims to limit global temperature rise to well below 2°C, and strive for 1.5°C, which is necessary to avoid the most catastrophic impacts of climate change.
 - The Paris Agreement recognizes the fundamental goal of ensuring food security and ending hunger (linked to SDG 2). It acknowledges the vulnerability of food production systems to climate change and the need for adaptation measures.
 - Adaptation and mitigation actions under the Paris Agreement, such as innovative and sustainable water management, support SDGs related to water (SDG 6), life on land (SDG 15), and partnerships (SDG 17).
 - The Paris Agreement provides a framework for countries to mobilize finance, technology, and capacity-building support for developing countries, enabling them to take climate action and achieve the SDGs.
 - The transparency and review mechanisms in the Paris Agreement help ensure countries continuously upgrade their climate commitments, aligning with the SDG principle of progressive improvement.



Thank you for your attention.