

United Nations
Climate Change



RCC Latin America
Collaboration for Climate Action

Leveraging Carbon Pricing Policies for NDC achievement

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Regional Collaboration Centre - UN Climate Change

- RCC Asia-Pacific supports 40 countries in Asia and the Pacific (in coordination with IGES)
- RCC MENA and South Asia supports 22 Arab States and 8 South Asian countries (In coordination with WGEO)
- RCC East and South Africa supports 19 countries in Southern and East Africa (In coordination with EADB)
- RCC Central and West Africa supports 26 countries in 15 Member States of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and 11 French-speaking countries (in coordination with BOAD)
- RCC Latin America provides support to 17 countries in Latin America (In coordination with UNEP).
- RCC Caribbean supports 16 countries in the Caribbean region (In coordination with WINDREF).



Global Presence



RCC Latin America - Areas of Work

Meta 01 Ambition: Maximizing the scale and scaling up climate action.

Communication, capacity building and participation to promote NDCs and Long Term Strategies (LT-LEDS).

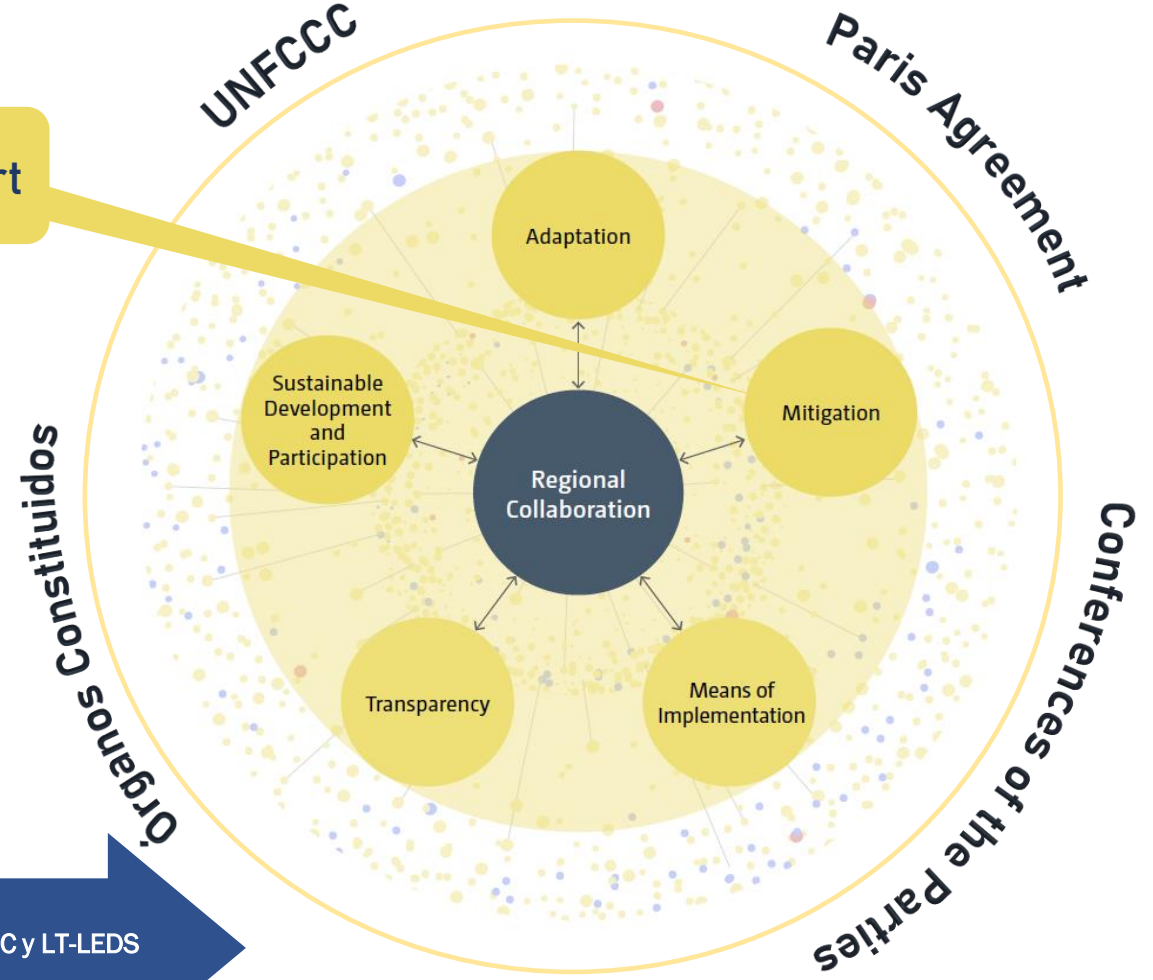
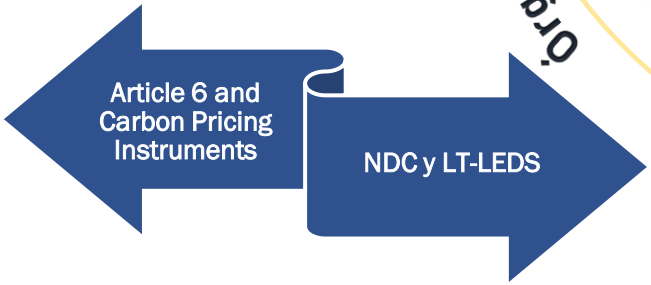
Meta 02 Implementation

Facilitate the implementation of Climate Action to achieve commitments

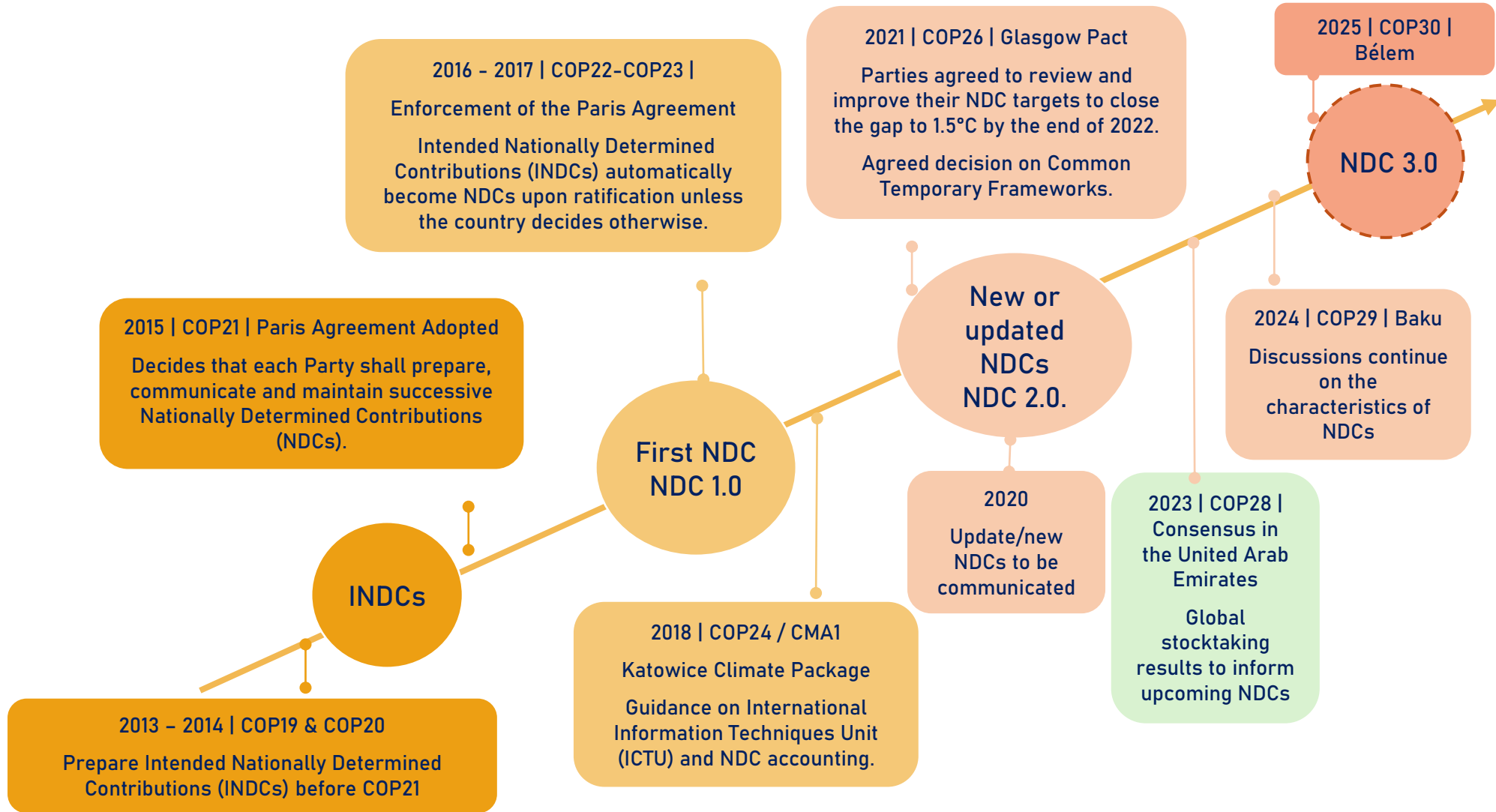
Meta 03 Partnerships and Collaboration

Partnerships at international, regional and local levels. Work Plan to Support the Issue-Based Coalition for Climate Action.

Specific Support



NDC: A history, more than 10 years of ambition



NDC: Cornerstone for Climate Action

Art 4. Each Party

Prepare, communicate and maintain successive NDCs and undertake internal mitigation measures (A4.2).

Successive NDCs will represent a progression and reflect the highest possible ambition (A4.3).

Provide information necessary to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding (A4.8).

Communicate an NDC every 5 years, informed by the results of the Global Stocktake (A4.9).

May adjust its existing NDC at any time to increase ambition (A4.11).

Be accountable for its NDCs (A4.13).

Parties that are developed countries

They should continue to take the lead by taking on economy-wide absolute emissions reduction targets (A4.4)

Parties that are developing countries

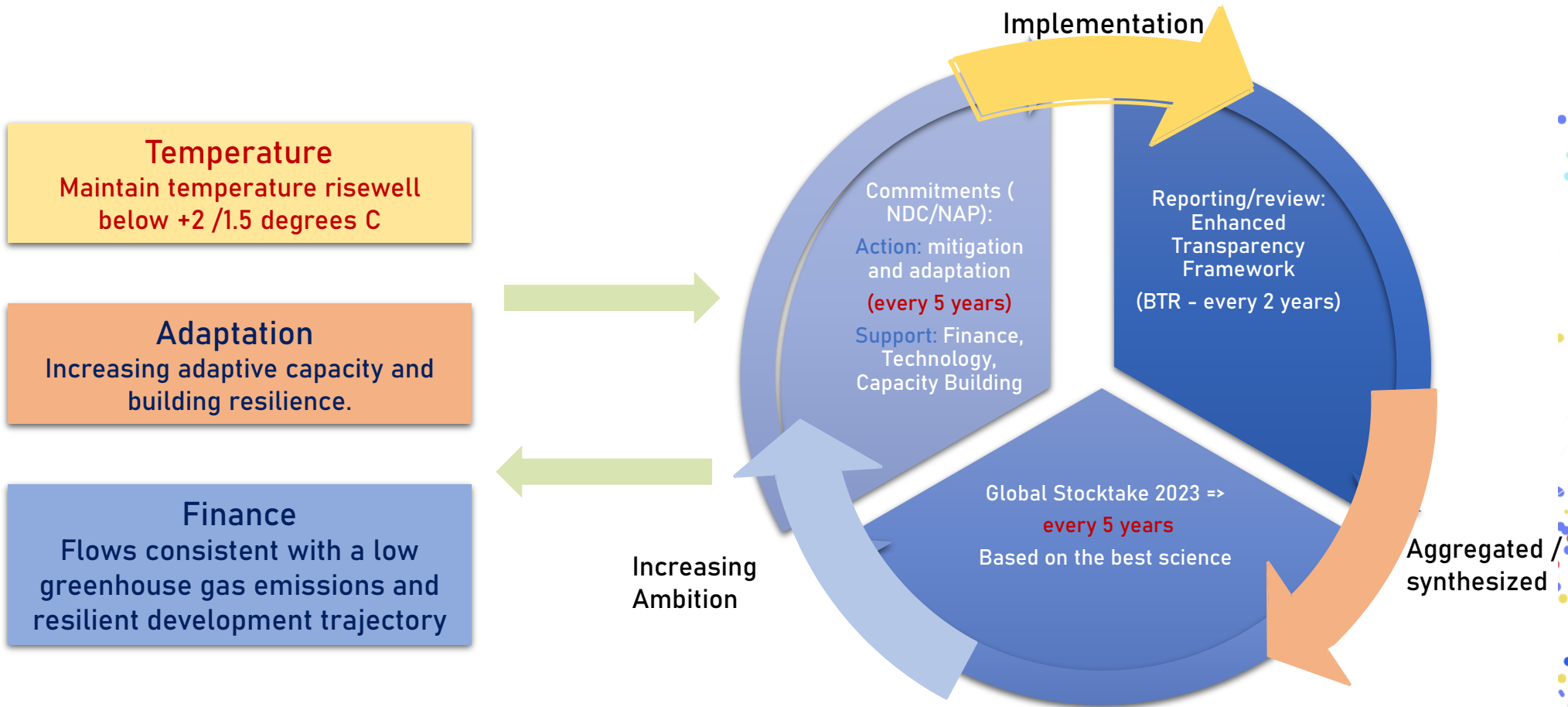
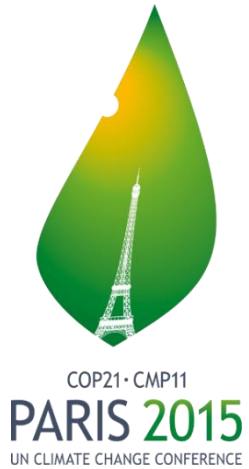
They should continue to enhance their mitigation efforts, and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets, in the light of different national circumstances (A4.4)

Support will be provided to developing country Parties for their implementation (A4.5)

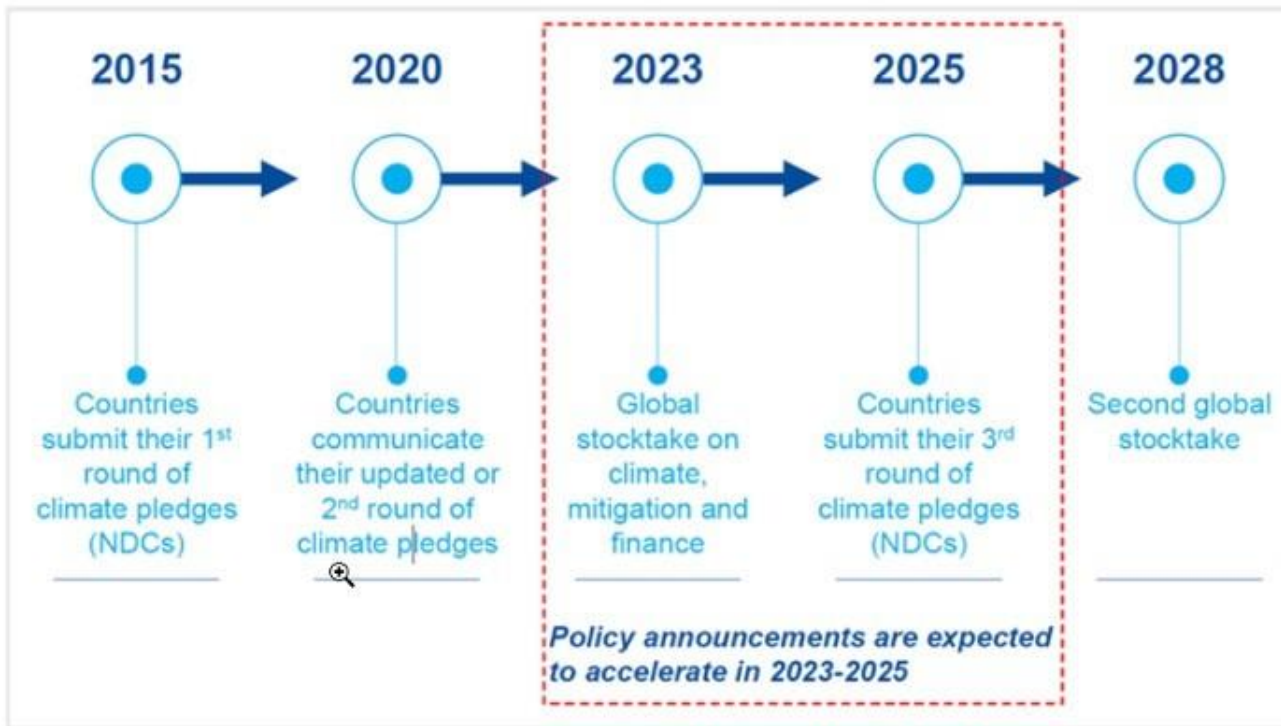
Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

It can prepare and communicate strategies, plans and actions for low greenhouse gas emission development that reflect its special circumstances (A4.6).

Ambition Cycle



Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)



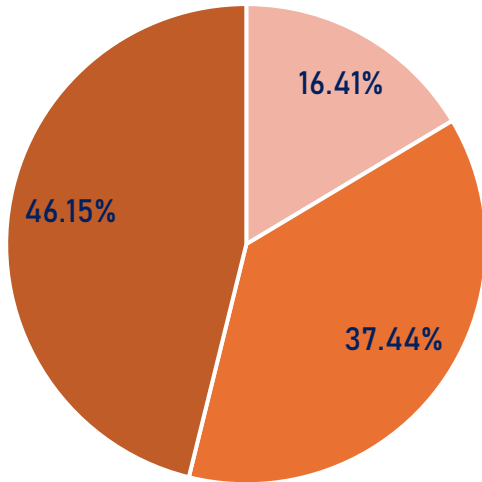
National climate plans for 2030

Review every 5 years to increase ambition to meet PA targets

Bottom-up plans, determined by both national realities and scientific requirements

Global stocktake in 2023

Summary of NDC Objectives - Synthesis Report 2023



- Otras (incluyendo políticas y medidas, intensidad y picos de emisiones)
- Reducciones de Emisiones Absolutas
- Business as Usual



94% of Parties provided quantified mitigation objectives, expressed as clear numerical targets, while 6% included strategies, policies, plans and actions for which there is no quantifiable information.



80% of Parties reported targets at the national level, covering all or nearly all sectors defined in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, with an increasing number of Parties moving to absolute emission reduction targets



For greenhouse gases (GHGs), all Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) cover CO₂ emissions, 91% cover CH₄, 89% cover N₂O, 54% cover HFCs, 36% cover PFCs and SF₆, and 26% cover NF₃.



46% of Parties provided information on mitigation co-benefits derived from their adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans.

NDC financing and costs

5.8 trillion dollars per year

This is the approximate cost of the financial needs expressed in the NDCs of 78 countries by 2021.

UNFCCC

International financial assistance will have to be increased, restructuring new sources of public and private capital through mechanisms that reduce the cost of capital.

UNEP

387 billion per year

Estimated to be the cost of national adaptation priorities for all developing countries, for the period 2021 to 2030.

UNEP

Financial flows for mitigation must increase by 3 to 6 times to meet the average annual needs between 2020 and 2030

IPCC

Carbon Pricing Policies for NDC achievement

Carbon pricing has proven to be one of the most effective tools to unlock potential from the private sector, companies, as well as investors.

It is therefore an important part of the toolkit available to policy makers, both to achieve current NDCs at least cost and to encourage greater ambition in future



Carbon Pricing Policies for NDC achievement

Parties can engage in cooperative approaches in the implementation of their NDCs to allow for higher ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions



Two-thirds of all NDCs consider the use of carbon pricing to achieve their emission reduction targets, through international trading of emissions, offsetting mechanisms, carbon taxes, and other approaches

Carbon Pricing Policies for NDC achievement

14

Countries in the Latin American Region have expressed in their NDC their interest in the use of Market Mechanisms

32%

of the climate change mitigation cost could be reduced using carbon pricing approaches to meet the emission reduction targets set in NDCs, according to the World Bank

77%

of Parties to the Paris Agreement stated that they plan to or will possibly use at least one type of voluntary cooperation under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

What does the Global Stocktake tell us?



Implementation of the Paris Agreement is falling short in all areas and is not where it should be.

The review calls for a systems transformation, following a whole-of-society and whole-of-economy approach that integrates climate resilience and development aligned with low greenhouse gas emissions.

But there is a well-known large gap in mitigation, with the current trajectory of global emissions not consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C, while adaptation to climate change is not at the necessary levels.

The review also points to a growing gap between the needs of developing countries and the support provided and mobilized for them and calls for unlocking and redistributing trillions of dollars towards climate action and climate-resilient development.

Summary of GST results

Decision GST 1/CMA 5

High-Level Events on
Adaptation,
Mitigation and Means
of Implementation

Collective Progress and Action and Support Information



Mitigation: Keep 1.5°C target within reach, Urgent reduction of GHG emissions, Transition away from fossil fuels, Triple renewable energy, Double energy efficiency, Promote NDCs.



Adaptation: Incremental, multi-sectoral and transformational actions, Early Warning Systems, Targets for achieving the global goal on adaptation, Enhancing national adaptation plans and adaptation communications.



MOI: Scaling up mobilization, \$100 billion commitment, Doubling of adaptation funding, NCQG support, Technology Implementation Program, Capacity building support.



Avoidance and minimization of loss & damages, data management.



Progress on a just transition and consideration of countermeasures.

Orientation and the way forward

- GST, Finance, Mountains and Children Dialogues
- NDCs and LTS-LEDS reviewed.
- UNSG Event.
- Communicating BTRs
- Incorporation of GST Results

Key
messages

International
Cooperation

Cross-cutting: urgency for action, equity and best available science, sustainable development

NDC3.0 Support

Just and equitable transition
Creation of quality jobs, Stakeholder participation,

Climate-resilient future
Reflect national realities, strengthen resilience with scientific information, Nature-based solutions.

Paris Agreement temperature target
Aligned with 1.5C, LT-LEDS, Science-informed, Zero net emissions at or around mid-century.

GST Tracking
Mitigation, adaptation, finance, Technology, capacity building,

Unlocking ambition in finance
Integrate sectoral financing, Ambition on international cooperation, Private sector engagement, Funding flows for long term plans

International Cooperation
Facilitate participation in Article 6 mechanisms, South-South and North-South.

How?

Ownership
Encourage high-level political and cross-ministerial involvement, Stakeholder involvement, Partnership approach across ministries

Ready for implementation
Supported by legislation, roadmaps, investment plan. Linked to the work of other relevant regional/national initiatives

Technically sound
Compliance with UNFCCC decisions, transparency and accountability, implementation of ICTU guidance

Identify technology and capacity needs
Facilitating technology uptake and identifying capacity building needs.



What?



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