

## 2030 Outcome

Government and nongovernment development actions are compatible with the long-term mitigation and resilience goals of the Paris Agreement



Climate Stability has three programmatic areas



- 2. Decarbonization
- 3. Science and Transparency





## A. Background: Adaptation and Resilience

#### **Objective**:

Enhance UNEP's role in supporting countries and stakeholders in emission reduction and adaptation to climate change through more effective interactions between science, policy, finance, technology and the economy.

#### **SDG targets:**

2.3, 2.4, 3.d.1, 6.1, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 11.5, 11.7, 11.a, 11.b, 11.c, 14.1, 14.2, 14.3, 14.4, 14.5, 14.7, 14.b, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.a, 13.b, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.6, 15.8, 15.9, 15.a.

MEA implementation the programme will contribute to: UNFCCC / going forward to targets 8 and 11 of the Global Biodiversity Framework.

#### **Envisaged impact:**

Resources mobilized for climate action; adoption of adaptation policies, strategies and planning frameworks; numbers benefitting from nature-based adaptation; hectares of land restored; positive shifts in awareness, behaviour and practices.

## Linkages to other subprogrammes:

Nature Action, Finance & Economy transition; Science-Policy, Environmental Governance, Digital Transformations.

#### **MTS Direct Outcomes:**

1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 1.7 and 1.8.





## Resources mobilized

2022 – 2023: US\$70
million mobilized for 10
country projects in Africa,
Asia and Latin America.
Ecosystem-based
Adaptation | UNEP - UN
Environment Programme

3<sup>rd</sup> capitalization of the Global EbA Fund in 2022 bringing total to US\$33 million. 28 projects in all regions under implementation. Grantees – Global EbA Fund



Over total portfolio of projects, we aim to benefit around 3.67 million people, restore 179,000 hectares of land, improve climate adaptation knowledge of 110,000 people and 140 institutions, and build over 154 water harvesting structures.





## Adoption of governance frameworks

23 National adaptation planning projects

Africa (11): eSwatini, Gambia, Ghana, Malawi, Mauritania, Lesotho, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome & Principe, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

Asia (6): Iraq, Lao PDR, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan.

Latin America (5): Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Panama.

Europe (1): Georgia.



# Key elements of adaptation planning processes

- Assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at the sector, subnational, national and other appropriate levels.
- Integrating climate change adaptation into national and subnational development and sectoral planning.
- Analysing current climate and future climate change scenarios.
- Enhancing capacity for planning and implementation of adaptation.
- Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process.



## Responding to Loss and Damage

Secondment to Technical Support Unit (TSU) for the Transitional Committee on the establishment of a loss and damage fund

- UNFCCC COP 27 (2022)
   established new funding
   arrangements to help
   countries respond to loss
   and damage.
- Transitional Committee had 3 meetings in 2023 and is being supported by an interagency TSU.
- 4 staff from UNEP were seconded to the TSU in 2023.
- Fourth and final meeting scheduled for October 17-20 in Aswan, Egypt.

The Living Indus:
Managing Climate
Change through
Ecological
Restoration

Objective: to establish a catalytic Living Indus Initiative programmatic framework: funding, legislation and policy and planning instruments and to catalyse investments in ecological restoration in the Sindh Province. which was most affected by 2022 floods.

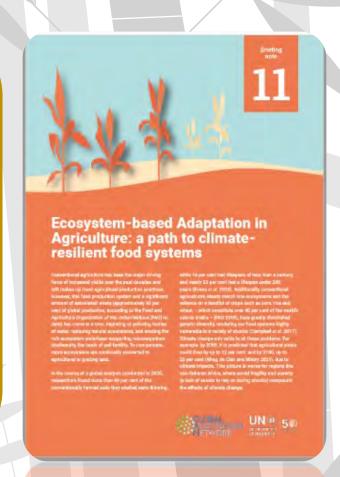


#### Pakistan 2022 Floods

- Minister & UNEP ED discussed UNEP support during CoP 27;
- UNEP mission December 2022 in Islamabad. 35+ meetings with government, NGOs and development partners;
- UNEP mission in Feb 2023, led by UNEP ED;
- Draft Concept Note developed by 3 Feb 2023;
- NOL issued by MoCC on 14 Feb 2023;
- National and Sindh Province stakeholder consultation in July 2023;
- Aim to submit to GCF Board Meeting Oct 2024.

Knowledge products, publications and stakeholder engagement

- Adopting A Human Rights-based Approach to Ecosystem-based Adaptation: A Contribution to Sustainable Development.
- Seven Lessons on Using Ecosystem Restoration for Climate Change Adaptation.
- Harnessing Nature to build Climate Resilience: Scaling up the use of Ecosystem-based Adaptation.
- Ecosystem-based Adaptation Briefing Note Series.



From July 2022 to July 2023, a total of 792 government staff and 2000+ other stakeholders were engaged by UNEP through global and regional events e.g., UNFCCC events, NAP Expo, International EbA Community of Practice Workshop, UNFCCC Africa Climate Week, Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN), Gobeshona Conference, and the 17<sup>th</sup> Conference on Community-Based Adaptation.



## **Ecosystem-based Adaption**

#### Nature as a buffer

- Urban flood prevention: El Salvador, Lao PDR, Mexico.
- **Prevention of landslides:** Burundi, Mexico, Nepal.
- Coastal protection: Madagascar, Tanzania.
- Livelihood development:

   Benin, Djibouti, Gambia,
   Madagascar, Tanzania.
- Dune stabilization: Mauritania.

# LAKE VICTORIA

Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda 2018-2021

"The contours help us to prevent soil erosion and landslides," he said, gazing up the hill at his farm.

"Because the water remains in those contours, it keeps the land moist and we get better harvests. Where we used to harvest one sack, now we get two."

Philbert Ntaciyica, farmer, Lake Rweru, Burundi

# CityAdapt

Ecosystem-based Adaptation in El Salvador, Mexico & Jamaica 2017-2022

2017-2022

"I do think that the project has helped communities increase the income of some families because if you improve the quality of your soil by eliminating the loss of topsoil, you increase fertility, you have a higher crop, you have more money".

Hector Velasquez, Coffee farmer, El Salvador



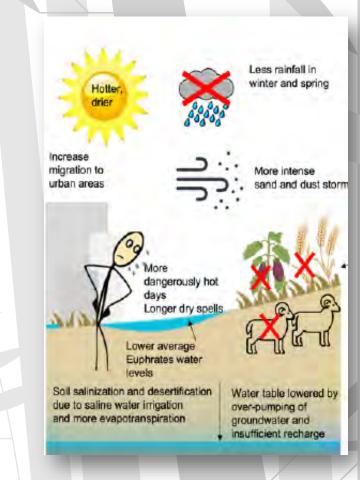
#### Climate risk assessments

## Transboundary Climate Risks in the Euphrates and Tigris Basin

Developing innovative way of communicating risk

#### **Key outputs:**

- Review of current hazards and vulnerabilities and observed climate change.
- Regional climate change storylines with focus on water resources.
- Qualitative environmental and socio-economic impact narratives.
- Headline adaptation options for key sectors.



# And using the science to engage in policy dialogues

- Briefing and consultation with UN Resident Coordinators in Euphrates Tigris Basin.
- UNEP will play a supporting role, with the four RCs: Iran, Iraq, Syria, Türkiye.
- Case study for the 2023 UNEP Adaptation Gap Report.
- Complementing national level adaptation planning in Iraq & Syria.

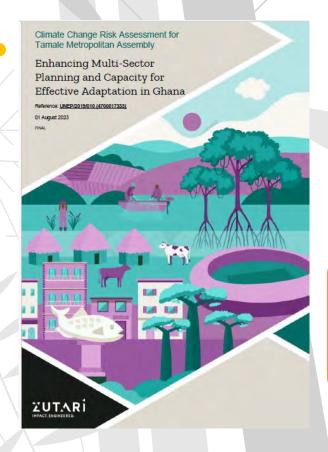


## National adaptation plans

Costa Rica: Adaptation Action Plans for 3 cantons (Talamanca, Siquirres and Corredores).

> Nepal's Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring and Review and Reporting System - across 25 federal ministries and 753 local governments.

> > Established climate monitoring unit in the Ministry of Environment Iraq.



Tamale
Metropolitan
area (Ghana)
climate risk
assessment and
adaptation
options analysis.

**Zimbabwe** costbenefit analysis and national adaptation finance strategy.



#### NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) 2021–2050

SUMMARY FOR POLICY MAKERS





## **Innovative Financing**

Building climate resilience through innovative financing mechanisms for climate change adaptation - Antigua & Barbuda SCCF: US\$5 million grant 2016-2023

- Small loans for adaptation interventions in a revolving fund mechanism to meet new adaptation guidelines and standards for built infrastructure to withstand extreme climate variability.
- Interventions include water harvesting, hurricane shutters, mosquito screens, water storage, and other adaptation measures.
- 66 loans, committing US\$ 1.4 million in the Revolving Loan Programme.

Uganda leads on innovative insurance solutions to mitigate climate risks for smallholder farmers

- Insurance will be combined with extension services that provide farmers with education and financing for climate-smart agricultural practices such as agroforestry, water management, access to yield-increasing inputs and dependable markets.
- Uganda Banana Industrial Research and Development Centre (BIRDC) leading with technical assistance provided by UNEP as part of the IKI-funded NDC Action Project.



## Gender & Environmental and Social Safeguards

#### **Gender inclusion: Sudan**

- Village Development Committees (VDCs) were formed in 43 villages of White Nile State.
- Women represent at least 30% of the VDC membership and have empowered women in local decisionmaking processes. The largest committee elected a woman as Chair.
- The project team held workshops with village elders to raise awareness of the need for gender inclusion.
- Adaptation solutions were implemented for women-headed households in alternative energy, raising poultry and goats, vegetable gardening, post-harvesting activities and rural dairy processing.

## **Environmental and Social Safeguards:** Rwanda

Situation of clashing interests on water needs for livelihood use and conservation and sustainability of wetland areas.

#### Mitigation actions proposed:

- Implement water quantity and quality monitoring.
- Establish thresholds for water extraction.
- Define regulatory roles.
- Train local communities on efficient water use and water conservation.
- Establish water use management committees.
- Install irrigation hoses with a spray system for efficiency of water use and to reduce soil erosion.
- Use crop residues for mulching to conserve soil moisture.

#### PROJECT TITLE:

ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTATION APPROACH

#### EXECUTING ENTITY:



Rwanda Environment Management

#### **KEY TARGETS:**

#### 1.000

Hectares of degraded forests, savannahs and wetlands restored using climate-resilient species

#### 6.100 +

Individuals benefitting directly from project interventions

#### 1.600 +

Community members, local government officials and others trained to plan and implement EbA



## C. Strategic Risks: Adaptation and Resilience

- Soft capacity limits to adaptation: governance barriers: incentives, coordination, human capacity. Limits the spending and effectiveness of the spending.
- Slow process to access international funding: takes on average 10 years from concept approval to end of project.
- Global support for adaptation remains low and slow.
   Replenishment of global adaptation funds remains low.
   Adaptation seen to compete with other agendas.



- Cumulative burden of disasters and humanitarian responses detracts from adaptation planning and investment decisions.
- Slow progress of methodological development to measure adaptation effectiveness. Limits rationale to invest in adaptation.
- Slow progress on global mitigation will make adaptation more costly and loss and damage higher. Hard limits to adaptation already observed in some locations e.g., SIDS.



## D. Opportunities: Adaptation and Resilience

## **Opportunities: Globally**

- Craft partnerships between Governments and NGOs to strengthen capacities and deliver effectively.
- Bridgetown Initiative on Climate Finance. This relies on country systems which requires us to put more focus on developing planning and budgeting frameworks for adaptation. Diversify from the project focus.
- Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund champion innovation and direct access and make regional approaches possible.
- Work with humanitarian agencies to craft blended approaches to DRR and adaptation.
- The Global Goal on Adaptation: prospect for setting quantitative targets to guide national adaptation monitoring efforts.
- Win-win solutions on mitigation and adaptation from sustainable land, forest and marine management.



# **Opportunities: Institutionally**

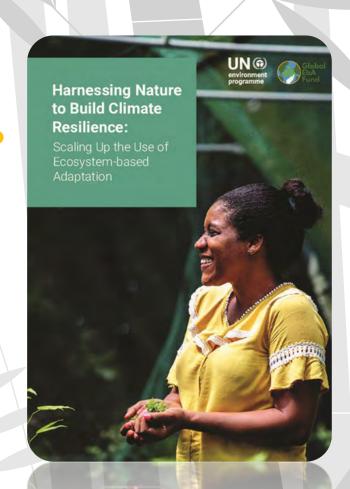
- Programmatic approach to the MTS delivers more coherent programming and reporting on results.
- New Climate Division will provide greater focus and direction.
- More and higher-level advocacy on gains from adaptation and delivery of co-benefits for SDGs, and on the need for comprehensive climate action responses entailing mitigation and adaptation.



## E. Lessons Learned and Changes Made: Adaptation & Resilience

#### **Lessons Learned**

- Securing private sector
   engagement on adaptation
   takes staff time and is difficult
   to do. Private sector tends to
   focus on limited-risk ventures.
- Mixed execution structures are necessary for capacity-weak contexts and especially for larger projects.
- Putting target communities at the centre of locally-led approaches is essential for adaptation effectiveness and to prevent mal-adaptation.
- Institutional, political, capacity and financial barriers to adaptation severely constrain adaptation progress.



## **Changes Made**

- Channeled core funding to those activities that cannot be funded from other sources.
- Forge partnerships with NGOs; engage in discussion with governments about execution challenges.
- Carry out detailed community-level consultation and adjust the project design accordingly.
- Design projects with a good strategy to tackle barriers and a well-informed theory of change.



## F. Looking Ahead: Adaptation and Resilience

Programming on ecosystem-based adaptation in 2024-25

Adaptation Fund:
US\$ 100 million
6 Regional
proposals in Latin
America and Africa

Least Developed Countries
Fund: US\$ 60 million
Ethiopia; Tanzania; Mauritania;
Gambia; Sao Tome & Principe



Seven Lessons on Using Ecosystem Restoration for Climate Change Adaptation

Policy brief

Green Climate Fund: US\$250 million Nature - water security: Jordan GCF.

Nature - asset protection against dune mobility -

livelihoods: Mauritania.

Nature – DRR – food security nexus: Mozambique GCF.

Nature - DRR: Dominica GCF.

Nature – pollution – blue carbon: Kenya GCF.

Nature – drought and livelihoods: eSwatini; Indonesia.

Nature - Great Forests of Mesoamerica and the Dominican

Republic.









## A. Background: Decarbonization

## **Objective:**

Enhanced effectiveness and impact of UNEP's support to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

#### **Contribution to the MEAs:**

UNFCCC – Montreal Protocol Kigali Amendment.

# Contribution to MTS Outcomes:

Decision Makers at all levels adopt decarbonization, dematerialization and resilience pathways

Enhanced assistance to capacity building, technology, and finance in support of the Paris Agreement.

#### **Contribution to SDG targets:**

(just direct contribution) SDG 1, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17.

#### Portfolio size:

- USD 380 million current portfolio
- USD 465 million pipeline portfolio

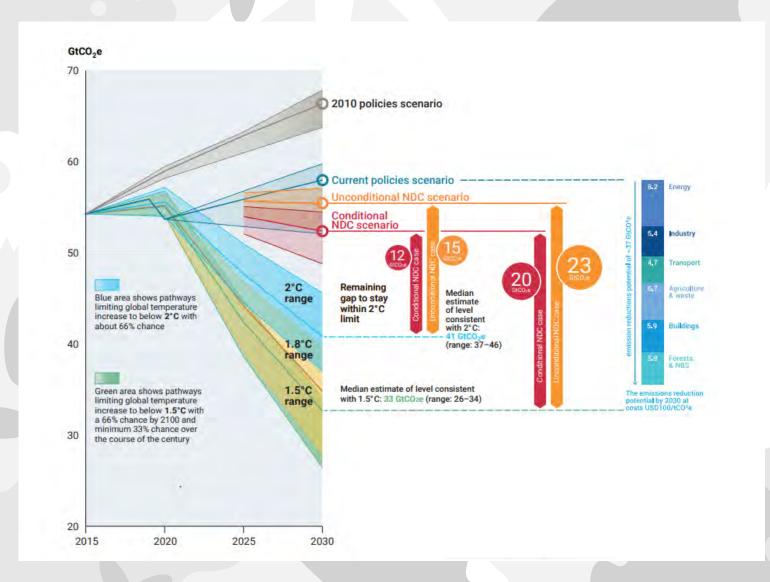


#### Impact of the portfolio:

Supporting more than 80 countries to transition to low-emission pathways, through a portfolio of global and country projects (more than 40 single country projects).



## A. Background: Decarbonization



## **Key features**

Focus on the highest emission reduction potential: energy, industry, transport, buildings, and infrastructure.

Works through partnerships and supports decision-makers at different levels:

- capacity building.
- policy and investment.
- technologies and finance.



## Strategies and partnerships

Supporting countries in reducing their climate impacts and implementing low-carbon emission pathways to achieve the targets of the Paris Agreement.

## NDC Action project

UNEP's Nationally
Determined Contribution
(NDC) Action project helps
to build robust governance
frameworks in 10 partner
countries:

- 6 countries supported to develop decarbonization roadmaps.
- 5 countries supported to mobilize climate finance
- Further support to 21 countries through the NDC partnership.

## **Copenhagen Climate Centre**

With more than 60 experts the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP CCC) works to implement UNEP's climate change strategy and energy programme, with a focus on policy, transparency and implementation.

- Supporting 10 counties in Netzero, LT-LEDS planning and implementation (energytransport).
- 39 countries supported in prioritization of climate technologies (with additional 17 in a new phase).



The <u>Climate Technology Centre and</u> <u>Network</u> is the implementation arm of the Technology Mechanism of UNFCCC. CTCN serves as a catalyst for climate innovation and technology advancement.







Cities and buildings





UNEP's work on cities is underpinned by the global GEF financed partnership named Urbanshift, with C40, WRI, ICLEI, World Bank, ADB, and UNDP.

<u>UrbanShift</u> delivers trainings, academies, peer-to-peer exchanges to more than 50 cities on:

- Integrated urban planning.
- Urban biodiversity and Nature based solutions.
- Climate action planning and climate finance.
- Urban growth and green neighborhoods.
- Circular economy.

As custodian of SDG 12.3 indicator, the Food Waste Index, and mandated by UNEA Resolution 4/2, UNEP tracks global progress and builds capacity to deliver SDG target 12.3 and GBF target 16, through circular food systems at city-level, public-private partnerships on food loss and waste, and consumer behaviour change programmes.



UNEP's GlobalABC and its 290 members support countries in developing Buildings and Construction roadmaps using the GlobalABC model.

The 7th Global Status Report on Buildings and Construction was launched at COP27, generating significant media interest.

During COP27, UNEP, France, Morocco and partners called on countries to join the <u>Buildings</u> <u>Breakthrough</u> to accelerate the transition to sustainable buildings. To date 25 countries have joined.



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## Mobility

Based on the principles of **Avoid-Shift-Improve**, electrification is envisaged to contribute more than 40% of the required GHG mitigation in road transport to achieve Net Zero (GFEI 2019).

UNEP and its partners leveraged a total US\$ 30 million to accelerate and up-scale e-mobility through the **GEF-7 E-Mobility Programme**.

- 17 countries committed to up-taking low-carbon e-mobility.
- 16 financial institutions engaged.
- 4 e-mobility knowledge products completed.

UNEP <u>Global Electric</u>
<u>Mobility Programme</u> is supporting 60 countries in the Global South to shift to electric mobility by implementing USD 130 million in grants.

UNEP-managed Africa
Regional Support and
Investment Platform
(RSIP) is now operational
and has established a
network of more than 300
e-mobility practitioners in
30 African countries.





## **Energy efficiency**



UNEP's <u>United for Efficiency</u> (U4E) works to help countries implement an integrated policy approach to promote energy-efficient lighting, equipment and appliances.

U4E support to new <u>ASEAN</u>
<u>Cool Initiative</u> is expected to facilitate
112 mtCO2 savings in 2040.



## **Cooling Action**

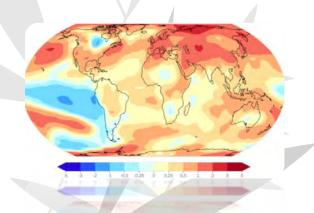
The UNEP Cool Coalition connects 130 partners driving sustainable change in the cooling sector: 26 countries, 13 cities, 31 private sector, 20 IOs, 5 academia, 35 civil society.



Working Groups: National Cooling Action Plans, Urban Heat Adaptation, Sustainable Cold Chains, Nature Based Solutions for Cooling.



National Cooling Action Plan methodology developed by UNEP Cool Coalition has been applied in 10 countries, with plans to apply it in 17 more countries.



Added cooling action in the G20 Energy Transition Working Group Outcome Document.





Methane





Methane

- The CCAC/UNEP Global Methane Assessment made the case for action and gave rise to the EU and US led Global Methane Pledge, launched at COP26: a commitment to reduce methane emissions globally by 30 % by 2030, from 2020 levels.
- Joined now by 150 countries.
- New GMP Champions: Canada, the Federated States of Micronesia, Germany, Japan, and Nigeria.

- **UNEP-convened Climate and Clean Air** <u>Coalition</u> (CCAC): secretariat services for GMP and core implementer, alongside IMEO.
- CCAC Support System for Implementation:
  - Methane Roadmap Action Programme reached >70 countries; ongoing deeper dive support to 30 country roadmaps.
  - Institutional strengthening: 18 countries.
  - Sector policies & transformative action (about US\$ 20 million under implementation for short-lived climate pollutant reduction).
- CCAC country methane hotspots analysis 'country profiles'.
- 2030 Baseline Report showing likely 13% methane emissions increase.

**International Emissions Observatory** 



- UNEP's International Methane **Emissions Observatory** (IMEO) provides open reliable near real time actionable data to reduce methane emissions.
- At COP27, UNEP IMEO launched the Methane Alert and Response System (MARS) to accelerate deep reductions of methane emissions.
- IMEO-led and CCAC-created Oil and Gas Methane Partnership 2.0 (OGMP 2.0) now counts 116 companies, exceeding 35% of global oil and gas production.



## Pollution Free linkages

Actions that address climate change and air pollution at the same time achieve greater results. Actions to reduce short-lived climate pollutants have quick impacts on global warming and air quality.

<u>UNEP-convened CCAC:</u> has developed several integrated approaches to achieve clean air and climate results:

- Integrated Assessment of Air Pollution and Climate Change for Sustainable Development in Africa, was recognized by AMCEN and is now the basis for the effort with AUC.
- Guide for businesses to integrate air pollutant emissions into inventories along their value chains, with WEF, IKEA and SEI.

Key contributions to <u>International</u>

<u>Days on Clean Air</u>
for blue skies.

CCAC Hubs, e.g., Household Energy and Heavy Duty Diesel, Waste, with implementation projects underway. New CCAC Clean Air Flagship, to be launched at COP28.





## Driven by Science

Global emissions must fall by 45% to get on a 1.5°C pathway. Urgent sector and system-wide transformations – in the electricity supply, industry, transport and buildings sectors, and the food and financial systems.

- UNEP-CCC curated the 2022 Flagship Emission and Adaptation Gap reports coproduced by UNEP Science Division, WASP and Concito.
- New 2023
   reports to be
   published
   soon.

## **Emissions Gap Report**

- EGR 2022 is the 13th edition in an annual series. The report finds that the world is far off track to limiting global warming.
- Only an urgent system-wide transformation can deliver the enormous cuts needed to limit greenhouse gas emissions by 2030: 45% compared with projections based on policies currently in place to get on track to 1.5°C and 30 per cent for 2°C.
- 60,000+ downloads and 185.4K views.





#### **Innovative Finance**





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Increased access to low-cost capital is critical to improve the affordability of energy transitions. UNEP is working with partners on increasing investment in clean technologies and greening financial flows.

#### **UNEP-CCC Carbon markets / Article 6**

 US\$ 20+ million funding raised from IKI & EU, to support 5 countries (including Pakistan, Zambia) with carbon market framework, capacity building, SD tools, and carbon financing.

#### **UNEP-CCC** in numbers

- Attracted US\$ 1 million for the establishment of a <u>Super-ESCO</u> in Kenya by the AfDB.
- Mobilized US\$ 10 million from AfDB for full Street Lighting retrofitting of Mozambique after submitting pre-feasibility analysis.
- Facilitated US\$ 17-20 million in 5 cities in China, with 3 of these being in stage of investment.

## Seed Capital Assistance Facility



SCAF is a UNEP-managed multi-donor trust fund, supporting private sector investors and development agencies, to invest in African and Asian markets.

- 27 countries.
- US\$ 40 million.
- 2,741 MW RE capacity supported.
- 5,796,720 tCO2e p.a. mitigated.
- 20,634 jobs created in 18 developing countries.

#### **Net-Zero Asset Owners Alliance**

The <u>UNEP-convened Alliance</u> grew to 86 investor members with US\$ 11 trillion in assets. Of those, US\$ 7.1 trillion now are under 1.5 C-aligned portfolio decarbonization targets by 2025.

#### **Net-Zero Banking Alliance**

The <u>UNEP-convened Alliance</u> grew to 134 bank members with US\$ 4 trillion in assets. Of those, 75 members have now published 1.5 C-aligned portfolio decarbonization targets by 2030.



## **Gender & South-South Cooperation**



Renewable energy employs about 32% women, compared to 22% in the energy sector overall, according to IRENA (2019).



Creating opportunities for women to be an active part of the energy transition

The regional Asia and the Pacific led <u>EmPower</u> project aims to empower women to utilize renewable energy for resilient livelihoods while contributing to both climate change adaptation and mitigation

- 5 countries.
- US\$ 21 million mobilized.
- Gender equality integrated in 11 key policies on climate change, renewable energy and DRR.



**South-South cooperation** 

Working in tandem with regional stakeholders, the African Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Cooling and Cold Chain (ACES) in Kigali seeks to accelerate uptake of sustainable cold chain solutions in agriculture and heath in Africa.

With US\$ 20 million contributions, the center allows for "try before you buy" equipment set for rural deployment of cold chain solutions.



Solar photovoltaic (PV) jobs in 2022; among renewable energy technologies, solar PV is the fastest-growing sector, accounting for more than one third of the total renewable energy workforce. Women hold 40% of these jobs. (2022)



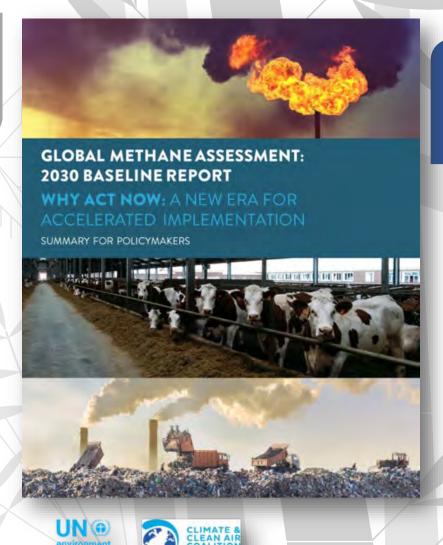
## C. Strategic Risks and Opportunities: Decarbonization

## **Strategic Risks**

The just energy transition needs to maximise the positives and minimise the negatives for socio-economic benefits.

Grant resources for climate change are mingling – policy, planning and capacity building work needs grants – planning for long term strategies are key to sequence net zero pathways – this cannot be financed by loans.

The growth of climate agenda topics and areas to cover outpaces in-house staffing capacity resources.



## **Opportunities**

Integration of climate, nature and pollution in programme delivery is key to address the triple planetary crisis. The new Climate Change Division.

UNEP is leading the GEF-8 net-zero nature-positive accelerator integrated programme – a ground-breaking US\$ 100 million programme supporting 12 countries to accelerate pathways to net zero, nature positive long-term planning and an integrated whole-of-economy approach, delivering on both the implementation of Paris Agreement and Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.



## D. Lessons Learned and Changes Made: Decarbonization

#### **Lessons Learned**

Project results
need to be up
taken by financing
institutions to
ensure the needed
investments for
the energy
transition.

Resource mobilization needs to be coordinated and flexible.



## **Changes Made**

MTS is responding to synergies across the three planetary crisis. The decarbonization programme talks to many other programmes – most projects have cross-cutting benefits.

UNEP created thematic funds to provide flexible financing to support delivery of MTS.

Expanding our climate finance transaction work to support other teams in more tailored project design.

Working in close collaboration with UN net zero alliances.



## E. Looking Ahead: Decarbonization

#### **COP 28 - UAE**

- Global stock take supporting and enhancing net zero targets and sectoral targets and bridging the financial gap.
- Article 6 negotiations important for emission reduction.
- The Buildings Breakthrough will be officially launched.
- UNEP-led Cool Coalition to launch Global Cooling pledge.
- UNEP Food Waste Index Report 2023.

The Global Forum for Buildings and Climate is scheduled to take place in Paris on March 2024 organized by France in collaboration with UNEP.

A new UNEP led GEF-8 programme on electric mobility now also tackles the issue of used EVs, battery end-of-life and circularity.





## Challenges

- New technologies for the energy transition CCS, green hydrogen, advanced batteries, direct air capture, etc.
- Heating and cooling for extreme weather events.
- Just transition from fossil fuels how to redistribute and transfer subsidies.
- Integration of renewables in the grid.
- Critical minerals.
- Vulnerability of the integrated energy systems.
- Lack of low-cost capital for emerging technologies.
- Difficulty in integrating biodiversity and climate agendas.







# A. Background: Science and Transparency

#### **Objectives**

Provides support for: High quality, credible, open and disaggregated climate and environmental data.

- Information, statistics and early warning systems.
- Scientific assessments and expertise.

## Outcome target

Aims for the adoption of the Enhanced Transparency Framework arrangements under the Paris Agreement.

## **Overall Impact**

- Response seeks for the active participation of state and non-state actors.
- Aim to strengthen the global response to climate change through enhanced transparency.

## **Support Mechanisms**

- Provide technical and financial support to countries.
- Facilitates reporting under the UNFCCC.





## **Initiative for Climate Action Transparency**

#### **Existing Science & Transparency Portfolio**

- US\$ 100 million current portfolio.
- US\$ 220 million pipeline portfolio.

#### **Enabling Activities Portfolio**

UNEP is currently supporting 91 countries in their Paris Agreement reporting processes including 43 countries who received formal approval by the Global Environment Fund in January 2023.





ICAT supports countries in establishing their national MRV system/framework and M&E system and in reviewing their national and/or sectoral mitigation targets in the context of their NDCs, establish/ strengthen their national framework for NDC tracking, and build the capacities of the national stakeholders on NDC tracking.

ICAT currently supports 23 countries.

ICAT contributes to tracking the progress of climate actions in a transparent manner under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).



Climate Information and Early Warning Services (CIEWS)

UNEP has a CIEWS portfolio with total US\$ 71.6 million funded by the Green Climate Fund, currently covering 6 countries: Cook Islands, Niue, Palau, Republic of Marshall Islands, Timor-Leste and Tuvalu.





Institutional strengthening & coordination (national frameworks and policies, trainings).



Improved observational equipment and technology in Nieu leading to better



Established end-to-end Early Warning Systems and capacity development in local communities.











Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency – Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP)



"you cannot manage what you cannot measure"

UNEP implements a global climate transparency support programme – CBIT-GSP, executed by the UNEP-Copenhagen Climate Centre with a total funding of US\$ 9 million from GEF.

The Programme provides support to all developing countries through various modalities, notably 10 Regional Networks, incountry needs-based support, exchange of experiences, trainings and quality reviews of transparency reports.

The programme also offers a one-stop shop for transparency through the Climate Transparency Platform, launched in August 2023.

Strengthening of institutions and technical capacities for climate transparency











copenhagen climate centre

Transparency work in Latin America and the Caribbean region

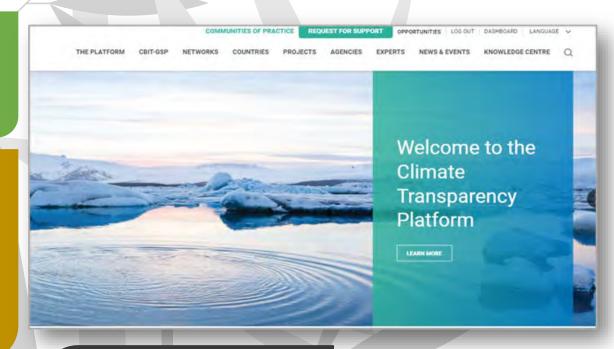
Capacity-building of nine ministries and stakeholders in the provisions set forth by the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement (Article 13) in LAC (for Spanish and English-speaking countries).

Enhancement of MRV systems for climate mitigation, including GHG inventories, and climate finance, as well as M&E systems for climate adaptation in relevant sectors at the national and subnational levels.

**Building the enabling conditions** on Article 6 and
Carbon Markets for the LAC
Region.

Enhancement of **GHG**Inventory Systems in
Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica,
Peru, Dominican Republic,
Honduras in key prioritized
sectors (AFOLU, Energy,
Waste, IPPU).

Engagement, through government officials, with the **private sector** for NDC implementation and tracking in Argentina, Colombia, and Central America.



Development and enhancement of Climate Transparency Platforms and their training modules in Argentina, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, Peru.



Gender, Environment and Social Safeguards, South-South Cooperation

**Climate Information and Early Warning Systems** 

Developing localized socially inclusive and gender-responsive communication strategies for Early Warning information tailored to vulnerabilities and needs of local population groups.



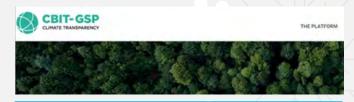


Strategic engagement of partners in Indonesia, Thailand and Pacific Island Countries provide peer-to-peer, South-South support for capacity development under the UNEP CIEWS portfolio.



Gender, Environment and Social Safeguards, South-South Cooperation

Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency – Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP)



#### Gender

Mainstreaming gender considerations into countries' national transparency systems and climate action plans.

## **South-South Cooperation**

Enhanced south-south exchange and peer learning through 10 Transparency Networks and the Climate Transparency Platform.

## Transparency work in Latin America and the Caribbean region

#### **Gender and Just Transition**

- Engagement in the Regional Working Group on Gender and Climate Change, the Euroclima Gender Community, and the Climate Change and Resilience Issue-Based Coalition (IBC).
- Integration of the gender perspective in the CityAdapt initiative on adaptation.
- Participation and inter-agency coordination of events, including the 2nd Forum on Defenders of Human Rights and Environment in LAC.

#### **South-South Cooperation**

- In-person Forum of Climate Investment based on NDC targets for Central America.
- Capacity-building on prioritized thematic areas expressed by countries on the Enhanced Transparency Framework for all the countries in to build countries' capacities in preparation for the COP28 negotiations.

#### **Environment and Social Safeguards**

Research, Publication, and Workshops on Environmental and Social Safeguards in the LAC Carbon markets.



## C. Strategic Risks and Opportunities: Science and Transparency

## Transparency work in Latin America and the Caribbean region

#### **Strategic Risks**

Risk of excluding underrepresented communities from project benefits.

#### **Opportunities**

- Creation of sustainable capacity-building programs and information systems for data management.
- Mainstreaming gender from project inception to implementation.
- Advancing the Adaptation and Loss and Damage agendas.

## **General Opportunities**

Contribution to the global efforts in the transition to the Enhanced Transparency Framework and the Global Stocktake. Facilitating
better access to
streamlined and
centralized
access to
transparency
information and
knowledge as
well as access
to support for
countries.

Contribution to the global Early Warnings for All initiative created by the UNSG. Anticipated growth of the UNEP CIEWS portfolio as UNEP is developing eight project concepts covering 12 countries.

Systematic
Observations
Financing Facility
(SOFF) - UNEP is
also an
implementing
entity for the
SOFF for 12 out
of 59
programmed
countries.



## D. Lessons Learned and Changes Made: Science and Transparency

#### **Lessons Learned**

- Country transparency needs are very significant and require considerable resources to address.
- High quality climate
   observation information is
   critical to ensure climate
   adaptation. However, there is
   a significant financial and
   technical burden placed on
   LDCs and SIDS to maintain
   observation systems.
- Facilitate in-person capacitybuilding programs.
- Gender considerations must be incorporated into the initial phases of projects.

## **Changes Made**

- Establishment of various collaborations with numerous support providers to join efforts and synergize interventions.
- When possible, we have accommodated in-person or hybrid events for South-South cooperation and projects that include workshops which bring together a diversity of groups (e.g., women, indigenous peoples).
- Indicators should go beyond merely identifying equal participation of men and women. More qualitative data and narrative reporting formats are now used to capture transformative results.





## E. Science and Transparency: Looking Ahead

Intensify efforts to help countries in the last stretch towards the submission of the first Biennial Transparency Reports.

Development of knowledge management and communications strategies to increase the visibility of climate science and transparency.

Continued efforts for capacity development in Climate Information and Early Warning Services.

Development of the project portfolio.

Further collaboration with the regions.





