



Detailed Summary of HLPF Event: Keeping 1.5 within Reach, Setting NDCs 3.0 in Motion'

Event Summary:

The high-level event that occurred at the HLPF, titled '**Keeping 1.5 within Reach, Setting NDCs 3.0 in Motion**' focused on the urgent need for more ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to keep global warming within 1.5°C. Key speakers included representatives from the United Nations (UN), the COP presidency Troika consisting of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Azerbaijan and Brazil and various developing countries in a high level dialogue. The discussions centered on strategies for enhancing NDCs, aligning them with broader development goals, and the critical role of international cooperation and financial support to achieve these goals.

Key Statements:

1. UN and Troika Leadership:

UN speakers and the Troika co-chairs emphasized the critical importance of submitting 1.5°C-aligned NDCs by the 2025 deadline, underlining that the upcoming round of NDCs represents a pivotal opportunity to realign global efforts with the scientific imperatives and temperature goals established under the Paris Agreement. The Troika co-chairs highlighted the importance of global stocktakes to inform these plans, stressing that effective implementation mechanisms and international cooperation are vital for maintaining political momentum and mobilizing the necessary resources to support ambitious climate actions. The UN system's coordinated support, through initiatives such as the Climate Promise, NDC 3.0 Navigator, and NDCs 3.0 Regional Fora were highlighted as essential in aiding developing countries in their efforts to prepare and implement the next generation of NDCs.

2. Developing Countries' Challenges:

Representatives from developing nations, from Colombia, the Solomon Islands and Viet Nam, shared their unique challenges in addressing climate change. They emphasized the significant financial and technical support required to draft and implement ambitious NDCs. For instance, the Solomon Islands highlighted the continuous recovery mode from extreme weather events, which hampers economic growth and development. They stressed the need for international financial and technical assistance to build resilience and implement effective climate actions. Enhanced international cooperation and support are vital for the success of ambitious climate plans, particularly for developing countries facing significant challenges. Similarly, Viet Nam's representative discussed the need for comprehensive national consultations and sectoral discussions to ensure broad-based support and alignment with national development plans.

The integration of nature-based solutions and renewable energy initiatives was underscored as crucial for meeting climate targets. The Solomon Islands representative mentioned the importance of leveraging their natural resources for climate mitigation and biodiversity

conservation, while also addressing the socio-economic impacts of climate change. Vietnam's efforts to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 were highlighted, emphasizing the need for substantial international support to meet conditional contributions set in their NDCs.

3. Role of Financial Institutions:

Financial institutions, including the World Bank, underscored the necessity of substantial investment in climate action. They highlighted the importance of aligning policies and regulations with NDC goals to create an enabling environment for investment. The World Bank representative discussed the critical role of clear political leadership, sound analysis, and well-defined targets in the successful implementation of NDCs. The need for coordinated efforts across sectoral ministries and inclusive stakeholder engagement was emphasized to ensure broad ownership and effective implementation of climate plans.

The discussion also covered the mobilization of private sector investments and the use of concessional funds to support developing countries. Innovative financial mechanisms, such as carbon pricing policies and the reform of environmentally harmful subsidies, were identified as potential avenues to generate additional resources for climate action. The World Bank's approach to integrating climate, development, and finance into national planning processes was highlighted as a model for supporting countries in achieving their climate goals.

4. UN System Coordination:

The UN system's commitment to providing coordinated support to countries was a key theme of the event. The Climate Promise initiative, led by UNDP, aims to build capacity and drive transformational implementation of NDCs. The introduction of tools such as the NDC 3.0 navigator was discussed, which will assist countries in developing robust and implementable NDCs. The event highlighted the importance of regional forums to facilitate knowledge sharing and collaboration among countries and organizations involved in climate action.

The coordinated efforts of various UN agencies, including UNEP, UNFCCC, UNDP and the World Bank, were presented as crucial in addressing the multifaceted challenges of climate change. The integration of climate action with broader development goals and the promotion of inclusive stakeholder engagement were emphasized as essential for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) alongside the Paris Agreement targets.

Important Takeaways:

1. Urgency of Ambitious NDCs:

The event underscored the immediate need for ambitious action to keep the 1.5°C goal within reach. The upcoming NDC submissions by early 2025 represent a critical opportunity to realign global efforts with scientific imperatives. Effective implementation mechanisms, clear policy signals, and robust financial support are essential to ensure that the new generation of NDCs is more ambitious and effective than previous iterations.

2. International Cooperation:

Enhanced international cooperation and support are vital for the success of ambitious climate plans, particularly for developing countries facing significant challenges. The event highlighted the importance of coordinated UN support, the NDCs 3.0 regional forums that are being organized this year, and international partnerships in providing the necessary resources and technical assistance to help countries meet their climate targets. Collaborative efforts among UN agencies, financial institutions, and donor countries are essential to bridge the gaps in emissions and implementation.

3. Financial Mobilization:

The effective mobilization of financial resources, including private sector investments and concessional funds, is crucial to support the implementation of ambitious climate plans. Innovative financial mechanisms, such as carbon pricing and the reform of harmful subsidies, can generate additional resources for climate action. The event emphasized the need for a comprehensive approach to financing, integrating climate, development, and finance into national planning processes to achieve long-term sustainability.

4. Inclusive Approach:

Inclusive stakeholder engagement is essential to enhance the effectiveness of climate actions. The event highlighted the importance of integrating the voices of civil society, indigenous peoples, women, youth, and vulnerable communities into the climate planning and implementation processes. An inclusive approach ensures that climate actions are equitable and address the specific needs and challenges of different groups, thereby increasing the overall impact and sustainability of climate initiatives.

5. Holistic Integration:

Aligning NDC commitments with broader development pathways and policy instruments can drive transformational change and achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The event emphasized the need for holistic integration of climate action with national development plans, biodiversity conservation, and socio-economic policies. This approach ensures that climate actions contribute to sustainable development and resilience, addressing both mitigation and adaptation needs.