

Consideration of Outputs component of the first Global Stocktake (2)

15 September 2023

WWF is pleased to submit for consideration the following inputs, ahead of the intersessional GST consultation in October 2023, on preparations for the Consideration of Outputs component of the first Global Stocktake (GST). This submission supplements WWF's previous inputs to the GST portal.

This submission outlines WWF's recommendations on the high level messages, and guidance and ways forward for nationally determined contribution elements for the consideration of outputs component of the first global stocktake, taking into account the indicative draft structure for GST1 CMA5 decision (hereafter referred to as the 'GST decision') contained in the informal <u>note</u> by the co-chairs produced at SB56 in Bonn in June 2023, specifically Section E.

Summary

- 1. High level message requesting: Parties to urgently revisit current 2030 climate ambition targets and set new 2035 targets within NDCs and LT-LEDS in line with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C, reflecting the outcomes from the First GST.
- 2. Ways forward and guidance:
 - .1. The GST decision should recognise that 1.5°C must be considered by the Paris Agreement as the uppermost safe global warming limit.
 - .2. The GST decision should include *collective* timelines and measures for economy-wide and sector/system transformations
 - .3. The GST decision should include further guidance towards preparation of NDCs and LT-LEDs and the inclusion of specific *national* measures and timelines for economy-wide and sector/system transformations.
 - .4. The GST decision should request the UNFCCC Secretariat, supported by developed countries and International Finance Institutions (IFIs), to conduct informational workshops for Parties in 2024 to support NDC and LT-LEDs preparation;
 - .5. The GST decision must provide clarity on financing and support needs to implement the required actions, and responsibilities and proposals for providing that support.



1. High level political message

With reference to **Key findings 4 and 5** of the GST Technical Dialogue Synthesis Report, the high level political messages in the GST must respond to the urgent need to strengthen the global response to address the climate emergency through a significant acceleration of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions by all countries and strengthened adaptation actions. The GST decision must provide a clear mandate and detailed guidance *for Parties to urgently revisit current 2030 climate ambition targets and set new 2035 targets within NDCs and LT-LEDS in line with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C, reflecting the outcomes from the First GST Technical Dialogue.*

Since COP21, Parties have failed to adequately respond to similar calls for significant ratcheting of ambition, indicating the importance of additional guidance and ways forward based on the GST findings in strengthening the development of NDCs and LT-LEDS. The GST decision should provide clear collective targets and ambition levels, and guidance to Parties on how their nationally determined actions can collectively add up to the needed collective ambition, including transformation at the sectors/systems level through domestic action and international cooperation.

2. Guidance and Ways Forward

With reference to the findings of the GST Technical Assessment and elements documented in the Summary reports of the technical dialogues and the GST Technical Dialogue Synthesis Report, WWF recommends that Parties adopt five priority **ways forward**:

- .1. The GST decision should state that 1.5°C now must be considered by the Paris Agreement the uppermost global warming limit. The IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C, the 6th Assessment Report, GST TD Synthesis report¹ and numerous interventions by Parties have demonstrated that due to the response of the climate system and the cryosphere, including tipping points, emerging climate impacts will happen globally and result in irreversible changes to key biomes, including, carbon and biodiversity rich land, ocean and freshwater ecosystems and food systems.
- .2. To support clarity and understanding among Parties about the alignment of timelines and measures with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C, the GST decision should include *collective* timelines and measures for economy-wide and sector/system transformations, based on the findings of the GST technical dialogue. Examples of features, informed by the aforementioned resources are provided below, in Fig, section (a).

¹ See <u>Technical dialogue of the first global stocktake Synthesis report by the co-facilitators on the technical dialogue (TD Synthesis Report</u>) paragraphs 42, 164, 214



- .3. The GST decision should include further guidance towards preparation of NDCs and LT-LEDs which clarify specific *national* measures and timelines for economy-wide and sector/system transformations. It should invite Parties to take this into consideration for the preparation of NDCs and LT-LEDs and when revising and setting new climate targets. Examples of such guidance are provided below in Fig, sections (b).
- .4. The GST decision should request the Secretariat, supported by developed countries and International Finance Institutions (IFIs), to conduct informational workshops for Parties in 2024 with a view to assist them in preparing NDCs with enhanced 2030 targets and actions and new 2035 targets and actions in line with 1.5°C degrees and with the principle of highest possible ambition, fairness, equity, human rights and the best available science. This, along with the findings of the First GST and the NDC, LT-LEDS synthesis reports, should provide inputs for a *NDC and LT-LEDS enhancement synthesis report*, to be prepared by the Secretariat. This would detail NDC and LT-LEDS enhancement opportunities and challenges. With reference to the findings of the First GST technical dialogue, this should include guidance and capacity on:
 - a. Enhancing the role of indigenous people in NDC formation and implementation;
 - b. Gender mainstreaming when enhancing and implementing NDCs;
 - c. Enabling environments for NDC implementation (policy, legislation and regulatory environment, fiscal environment and its development);
 - d. Linking nationally determined targets to non-state actor initiatives; sector/system transformations;
 - e. Linking short and long term climate targets and implementation;
 - f. Linking actions and monitoring in NDCs, LT-LEDS relating to effective protection of land, freshwater and ocean carbon sinks; and corresponding measures on ecosystem restoration, afforestation and reforestation and transforming food systems;
 - g. Linking climate ambition and action to national responses to the Rio Conventions for synergistic ambition and implementation;
 - h. Clarification on key concepts and terminology, such as net zero, in demonstrating alignment with the Paris Agreement.
- .5. The GST decision must provide clarity on the financing and support needed to fully implement the actions required to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement. The decision should remind Parties that developed countries must meet at a minimum their commitment of providing at least USD 600 billion over the period of 2020-2025 (at least \$100bi/year), and continue to scale up their funding in the second half of the decade, in line with their responsibilities and capabilities, the needs of developing countries, and the outcomes of negotiations on the new collective quantified goal (NCQG).



Fig. Science-based collective targets (a) and guidance for Parties on preparing NDC/LT-LEDS (b), informed by the GST TD and IPCC 6th Assessment Report (non-exhaustive)		
 a. Collective targets: Adopting collective timeframes based on the outcomes of the First GST Technical Dialogue, and the IPCC's 6th Assessment Report are key to providing clarity for Parties on collective climate milestone and help set the pace for climate action along a collective pathway that limits temperature rise to 1.5°C with low or no overshoot. This should include sector/system targets consistent with the findings of the IPCC 6th Assessment Report: 1 Clarification on collective pathways: Global GHG emissions need to peak as soon as possible and between 2020 and 2025, noting that peaking will take longer for developing countries. All Parties need to undertake rapid and deep reductions in GHG emissions in the decades after peaking; Global GHG emissions should collectively fall by 43 per cent by 2030 and further by 60 per cent by 2035 compared with 2019 levels; Parties should collectively reach net zero CO₂ emissions by 2050, tailored to different national circumstances. 	 a. Timeframes and measures: Guidance towards preparation of NDCs and LT-LEDs should clarify specific <i>national</i> measures and timelines for economy-wide and sector/system transformations, as well as appropriate conditions for successful implementation, where appropriate. Examples are provided below to illustrate how the findings of the first GST technical dialogue would inform this element of the CMA decision. 1 Economy-wide timeframes and measures would include, for example: Absolute emissions reductions; Conservation of land, freshwater and ocean sinks; Timeframe for peak of domestic emissions; Quantitative estimations on net zero; Realizing climate resilient development; sustainable development co-benefits 2 Sector/system transformation measures and timeframes, including in priority sectors energy; buildings, industry and other sectors, and AFOLU including food systems. Timeframes and measures to increase transparency on energy transformation include on, e.g.²: Phase out of fossil fuel subsidies; 	
.2 Clarification on sector/system and collective pathways	Phasing out of fossil fuels;Scaling up of renewable energy as a proportion of the energy mix, towards 100%;	
 For the transformation of the energy system, e.g.: Phase-out of all fossil fuels; Removal of fossil fuel subsidies; Ceasing exploration of new oil and gas as soon as possible; Shifting financial flows from activities that promote high emissions and maladaptive development. For the transformation of the land sector: 	 Strengthening the power grid and energy storage strategies; Doubling of energy efficiency; Reducing flaring and methane emissions. Guidance for conservation and transforming food systems would include key timelines and measures on, e.g. ³ : Conserving, sustainably managing and restoring land, freshwater and ocean stores; Implementing high integrity ecosystem based adaptation and nature based solutions; Zero deforestation and land degradation; 	

 ² See GST TD Synthesis report, Key finding 6, paragraphs 116-119
 ³ See GST TD Synthesis report, Key finding 6, paragraphs 126-128



 Conservation of 30-50% of land, ocean and freshwater sinks, including conservation of 30% of landscapes by 2030 in line with the CBD Global Biodiversity Framework decision; Zero deforestation; Parties should collectively maintain and enhance existing carbon storage. 	 Ecosystem restoration, afforestation and reforestation of deforested and degraded lands; Boosting nature positive production; Reducing food loss and waste; Supporting healthy and sustainable diets; Reducing CH₄ emissions from the agriculture sector.
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Shirley Matheson NDC Enhancement Coordinator smatheson@wwf.eu

Fernanda Carvalho Policy Manager, Climate and Energy fcarvalho@wwfint.org



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