

Fair Shares and Climate Ambition

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Climate Equity Reference Project

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COP29, Baku, Azerbaijan
Side Event “NDCs for Climate Justice”

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CLIMATE EQUITY REFERENCE
PROJECT

Context

- Very substantial climate effort required
 - Major, rapid, low-carbon transformation required in every country, to disentangle from fossil fuels (supply and demand), while also:
 - Adapting to rapidly changing and increasingly unpredictable and hostile climate
 - Dealing with climate impacts
- Concurrently: ongoing crisis of poverty, concentrated in the Global South
 - Lack of access to essential health services
 - 100s of millions don't have enough to eat & lack of access to safe drinking water
 - Millions of preventable deaths annually due to preventable diseases like diarrhea, lack of vaccine access, cooking smoke, local air pollution
 - Lack of access to electricity and clean cooking fuel



International Cooperation is Key
Climate Finance, Support, Solidarity

Fair Shares and Climate Ambition

- The Civil Society Equity Review (since 2015)
 - **Fair Shares Assessment of NDCs** (annually)
 - International Cooperation (2022 and 2024)
 - Loss and Damage (2019)
 - Equitable Fossil Fuel Extraction Phase Out (2021 and 2023)
- Fair Shares of Loss and Damage Finance (2024)

FAIR SHARES: A CIVIL SOCIETY EQUITY REVIEW OF INDCS

REPORT

NOVEMBER 2015



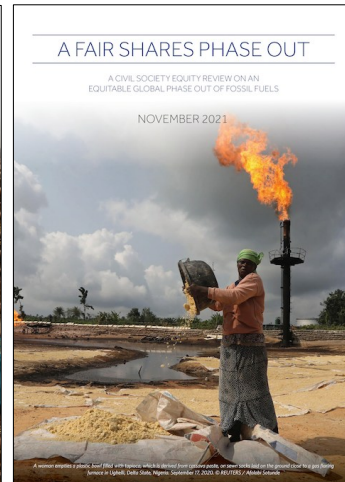
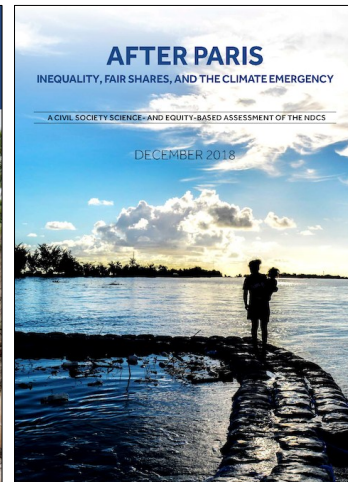
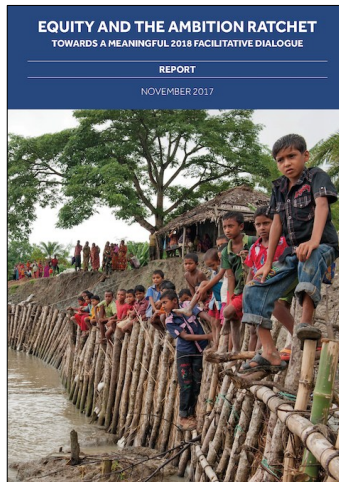
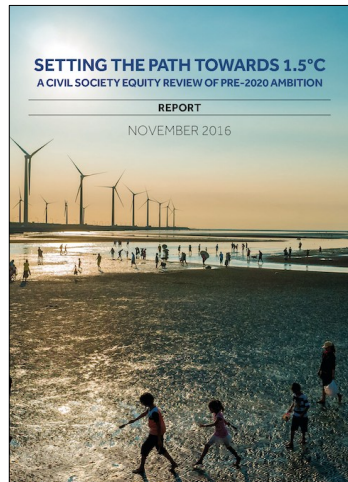
Civil Society Equity Review

<https://equityreview.org>

Initiated by:



Over 500 supporting organizations. Full lists at <https://equityreview.org>



Civil Society Equity Review

- Paris COP: “NDCs” should be “fair and ambitious” (decision 1/CP.21 para 27)
- Paris Agreement (Article 14):
“Global stocktake ... conducted in the light of equity”
- Civil Society Equity Review to complement and overcome limitations of “official” GST review

Peer reviewed methodology article →
<https://rdcu.be/u8C3>



Int Environ Agreements (2018) 18:117–134
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10784-017-9371-z>



ORIGINAL PAPER

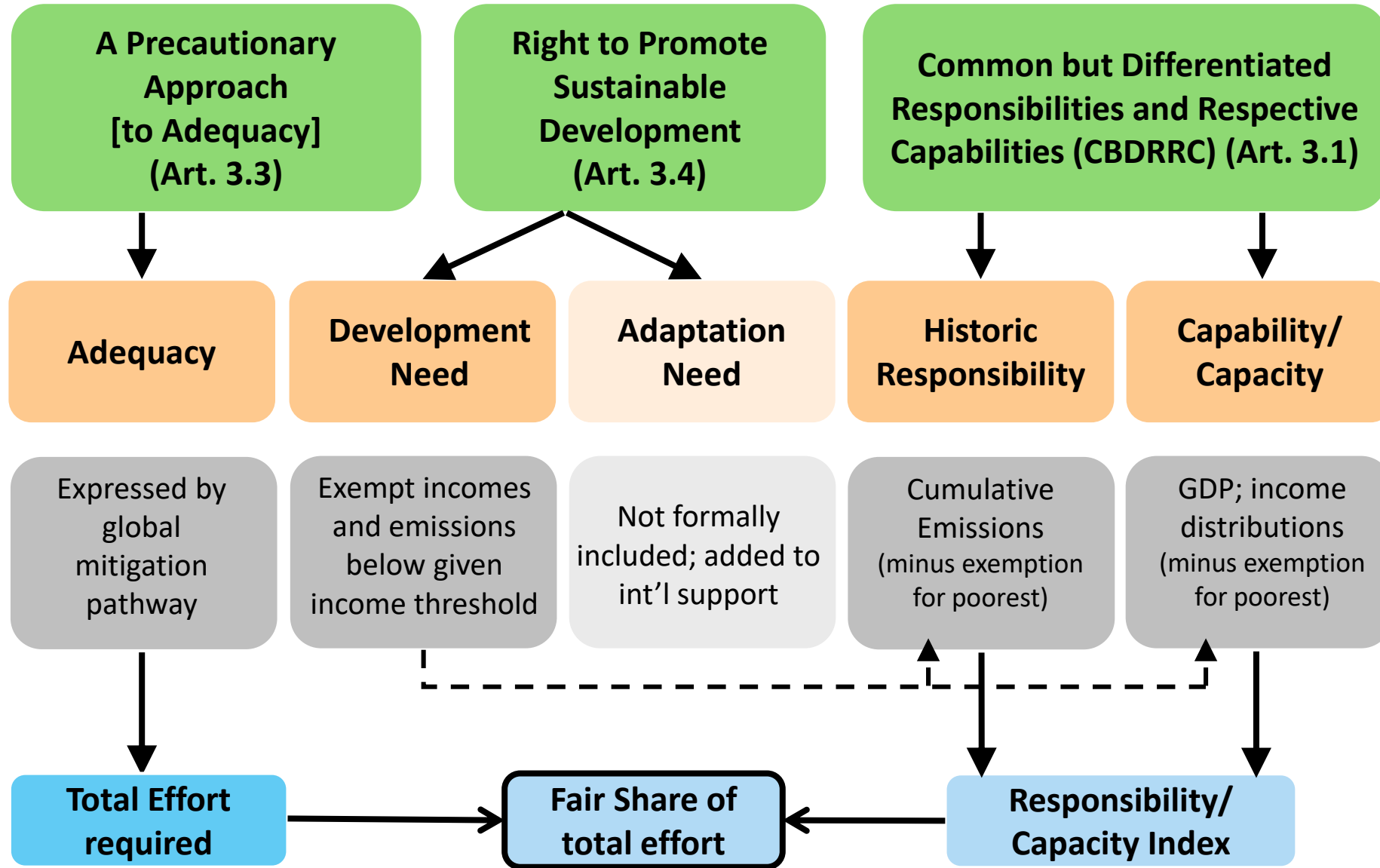
Fairly sharing 1.5: national fair shares of a 1.5 °C-compliant global mitigation effort

Ceecee Holz ¹  · Sivan Kartha ^{1,2} · Tom Athanasiou ^{1,3}

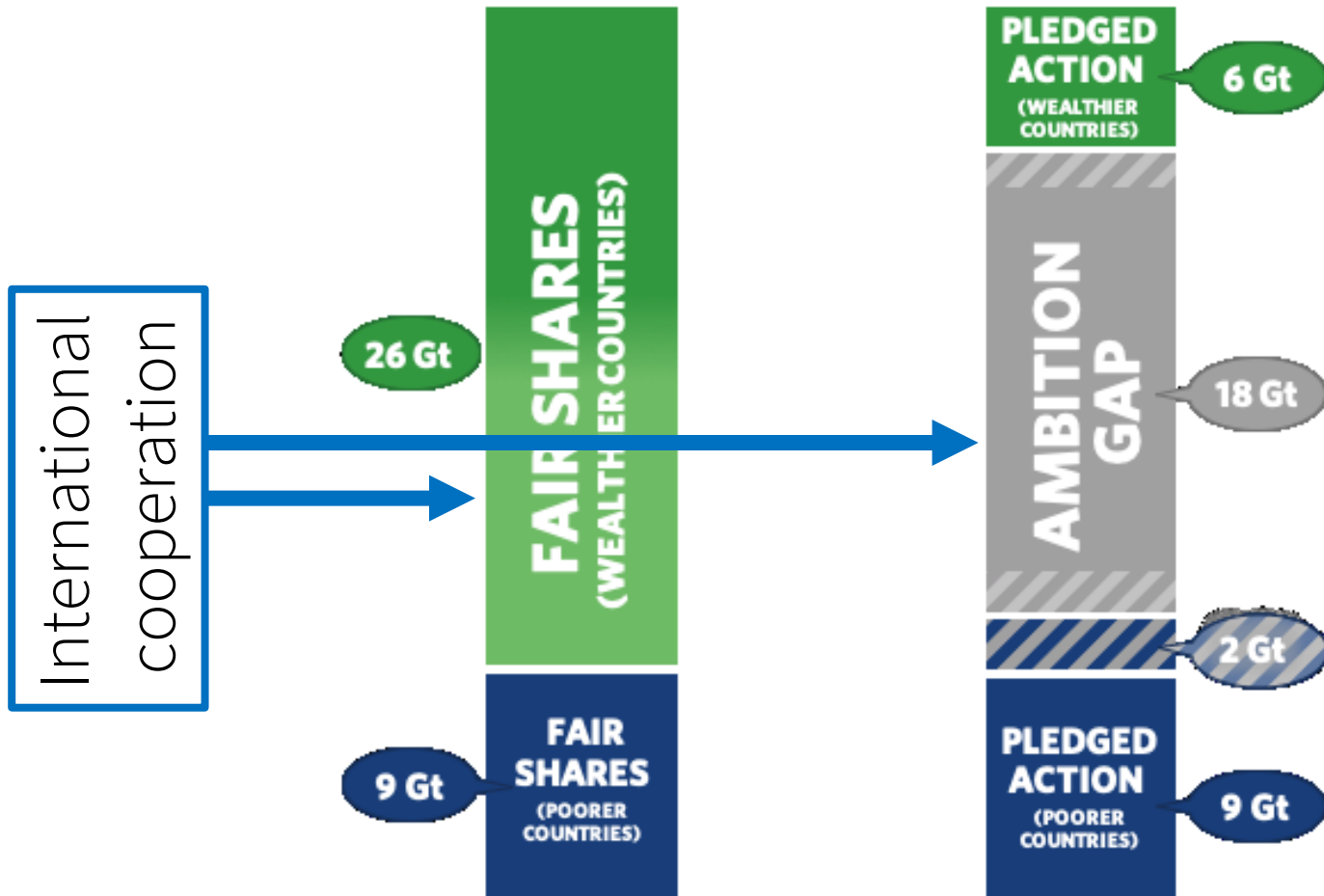
Accepted: 14 August 2017 / Published online: 19 August 2017
© Springer Science+Business Media B.V. 2017

Abstract The problem of fairly distributing the global mitigation effort is particularly important for the 1.5 °C temperature limitation objective, due to its rapidly depleting global carbon budget. Here, we present methodology and results of the first study examining national mitigation pledges presented at the 2015 Paris climate summit, relative to equity benchmarks and 1.5 °C-compliant global mitigation. Uniquely, pertinent ethical choices were made via deliberative processes of civil society organizations, resulting in an

The Equity Principles of the UN Climate Convention and The Climate Equity Reference Framework



2015 Civil Society Equity Review of INDCs

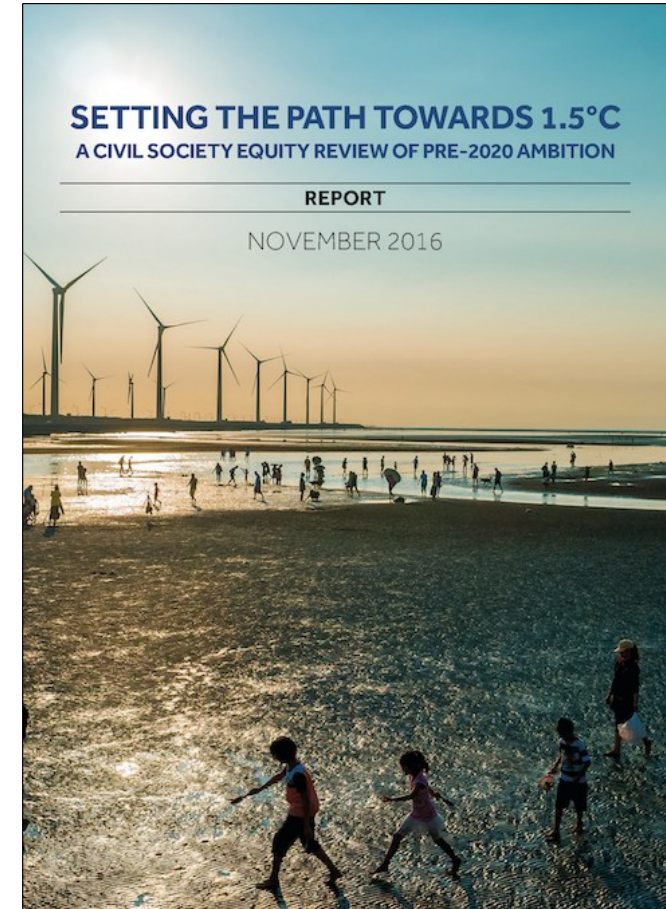
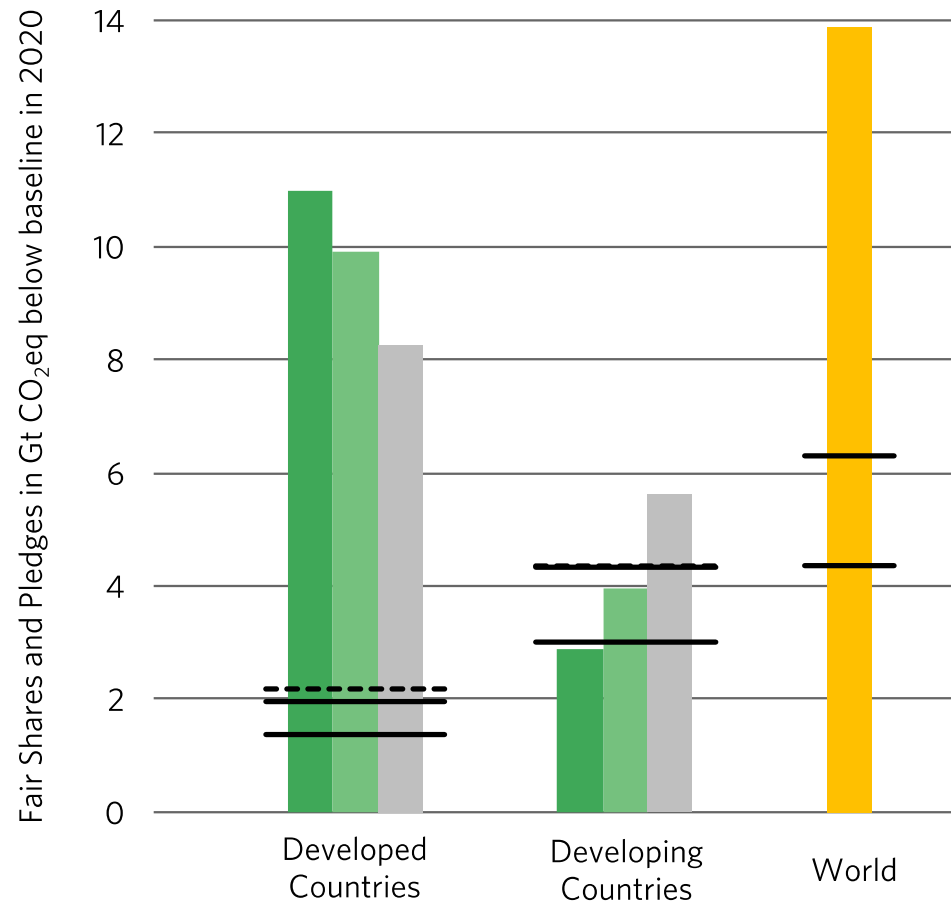


■ Fair shares and pledged action of wealthier countries, of which the indicative domestic and ■ the indicative international support portion
■ Fair shares and pledged action of poorer countries, additionally ▨ conditional action proposed by poorer countries
▨ Ambition gap, of which ▨, the submission gap, reflects not-yet-submitted INDCs



<https://equityreview.org/report2015>

2016 Civil Society Equity Review of 2020 Ambition



<https://equityreview.org/report2016>

Fair Shares and Pledges in 2020 (billion tonnes of CO ₂ eq below baseline)				
■	1850 / High Progressivity	11.0	2.9	13.9
■	1950 / Medium Progressivity	9.9	4.0	
■	1990 / Low Progressivity	8.3	5.6	
—	Low End of Pledge Range	1.4	3.0	4.4
—	High End of Pledge Range ...	2.0	4.3	6.3
- - -	... plus Mitigation Finance	2.2	4.3	

2017 Civil Society Equity Review

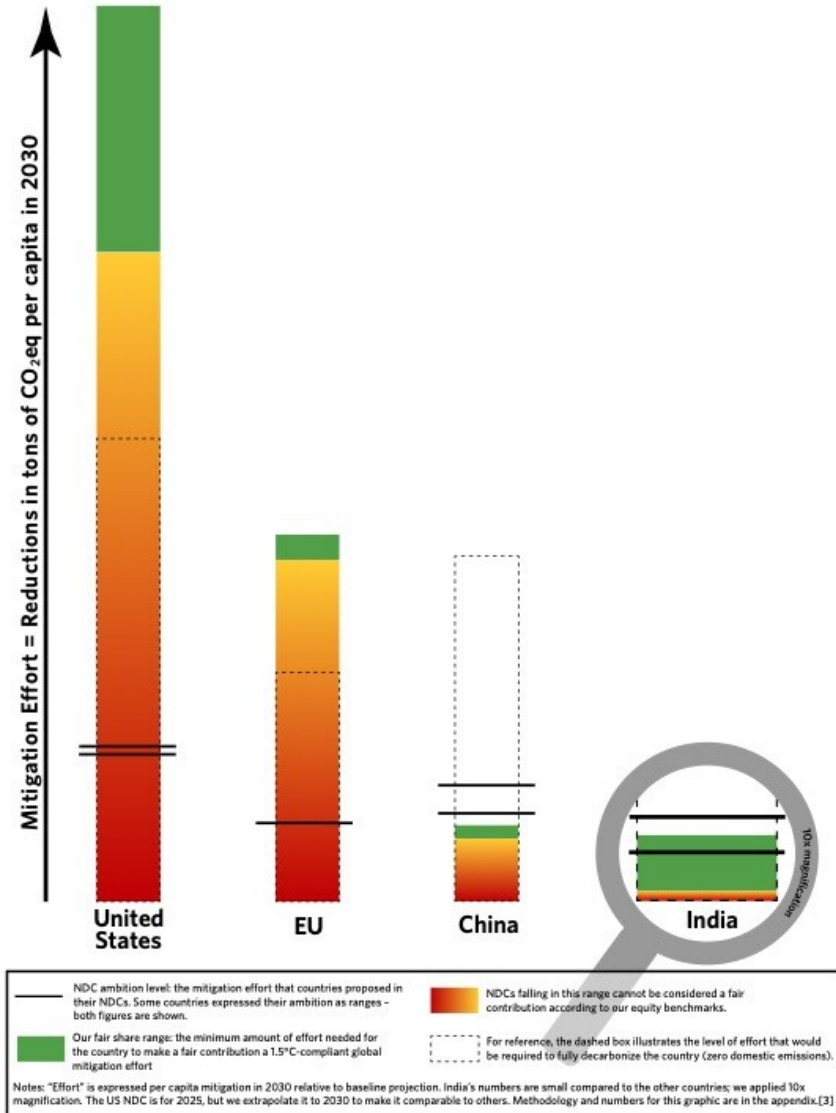
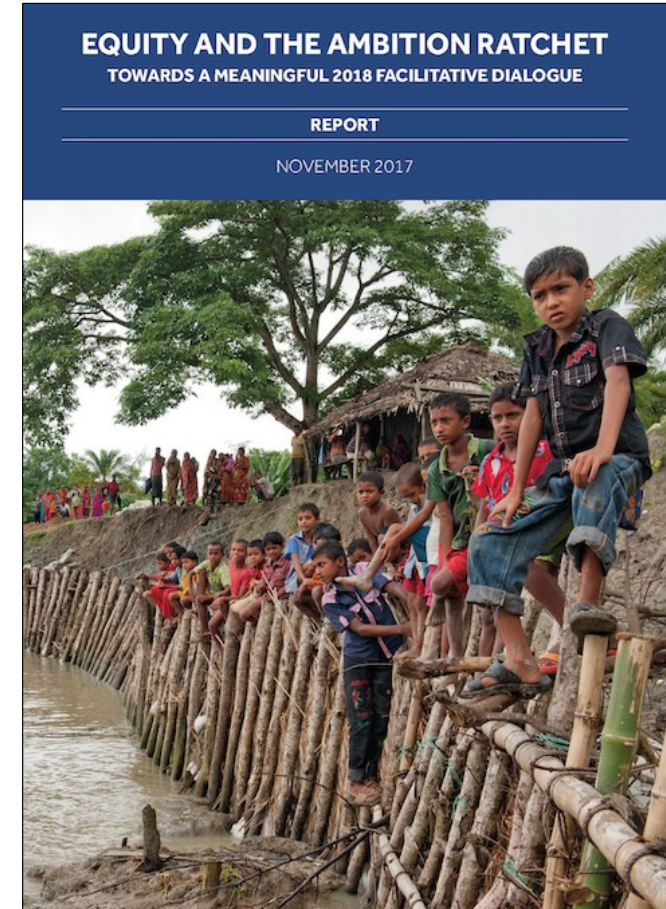


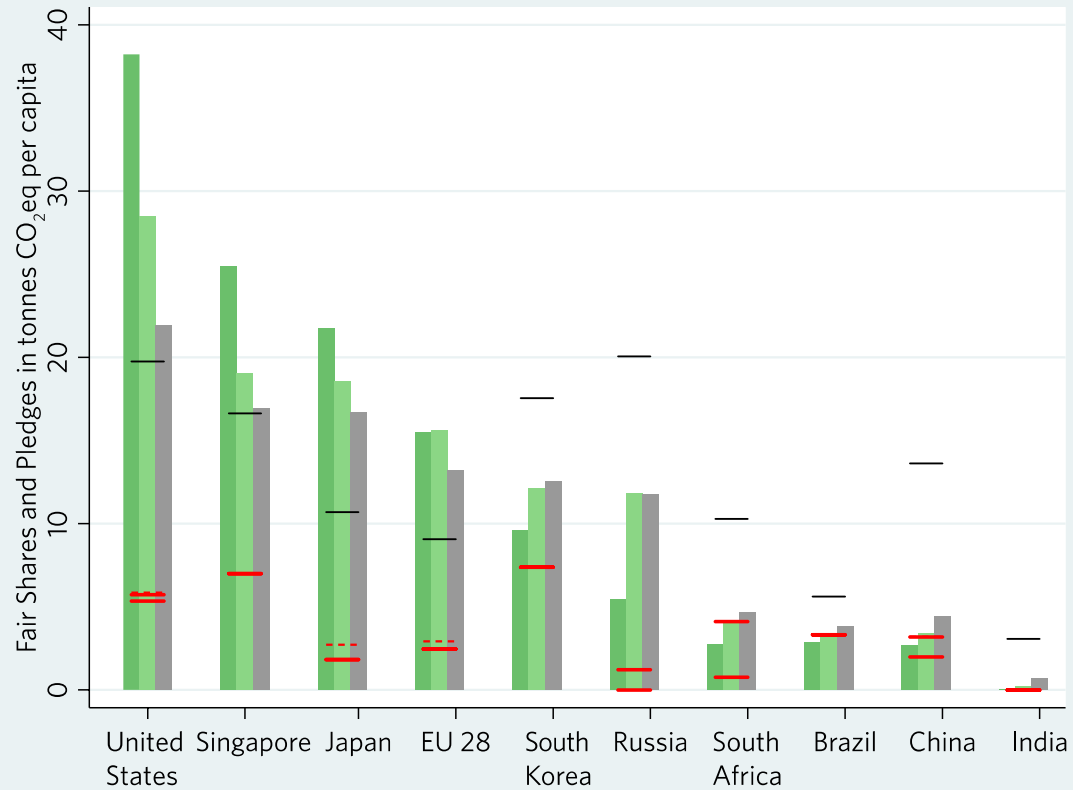
Figure 1: Fair Shares Assessment of NDC Mitigation Ambition of Four Key Countries



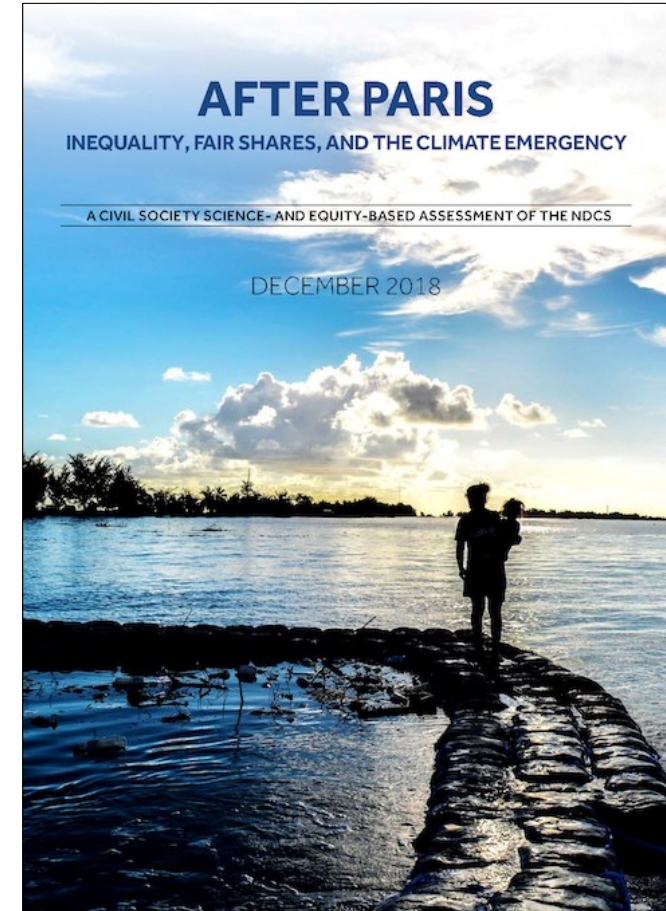
<https://equityreview.org/report2017>

2018 Civil Society Equity Review

Selected national pledges, against three benchmarks

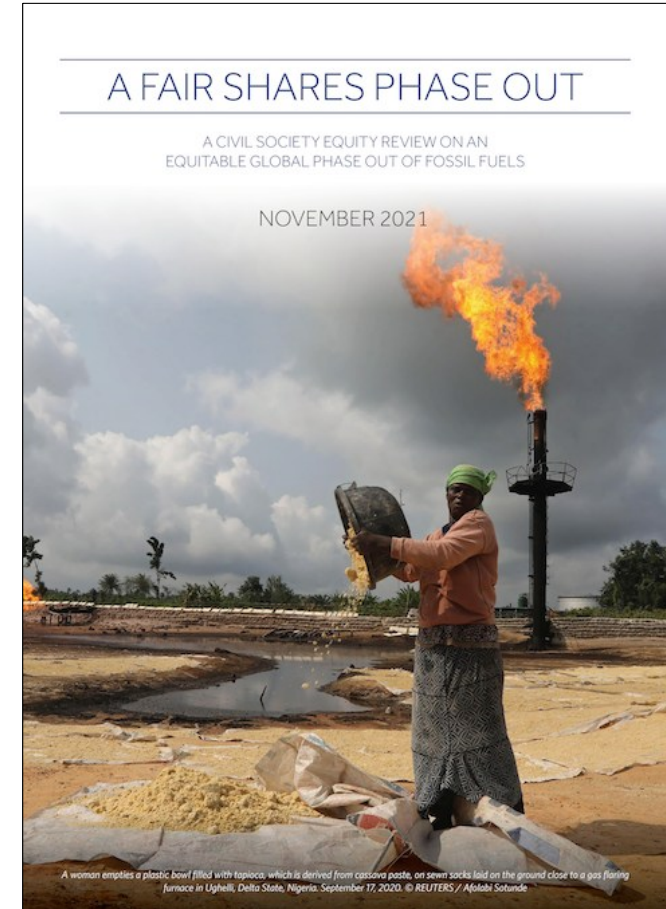
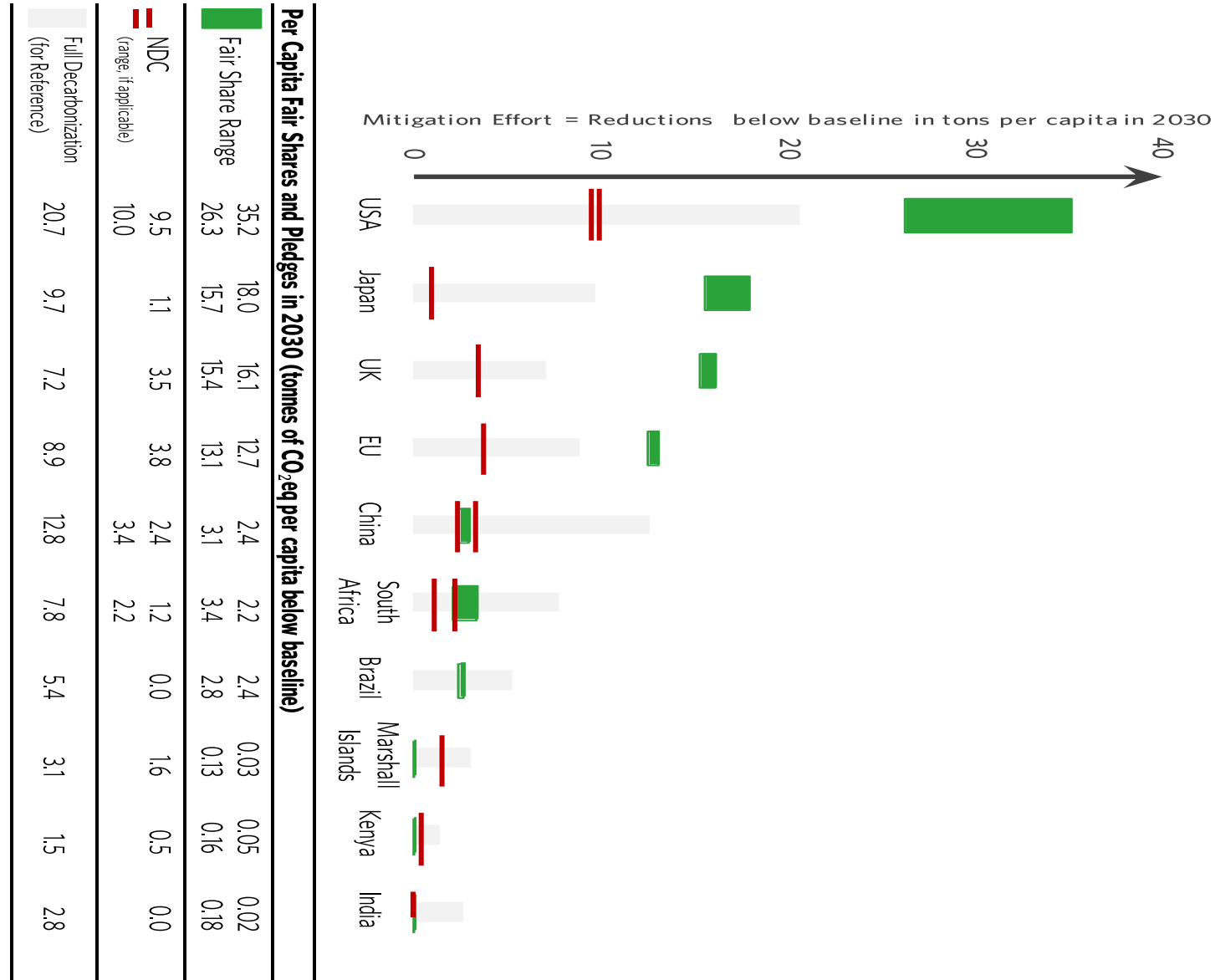


	United States	Singapore	Japan	EU 28	South Korea	Russia	South Africa	Brazil	China	India
■ 1850 / High Progressivity	38.2	25.5	21.7	15.5	9.6	5.5	2.7	2.9	2.7	0.03
■ 1950 / Medium Progressivity	28.5	19.1	18.6	15.6	12.1	11.8	4.1	3.2	3.4	0.24
■ 1990 / Low Progressivity	21.9	16.9	16.7	13.2	12.5	11.8	4.7	3.8	4.4	0.69
— Low End of Pledge Range	5.3	7.0	1.8	2.5	7.4	0.0	0.8	3.3	2.0	0.00
— High End of Pledge Range	5.7	7.0	1.8	2.5	7.4	1.2	4.1	3.3	3.2	0.00
⋯...plus Mitigation Finance ¹²	5.9	---	2.7	2.9	---	---	---	---	3.2	---



<https://equityreview.org/report2018>

2021 Civil Society Equity Review

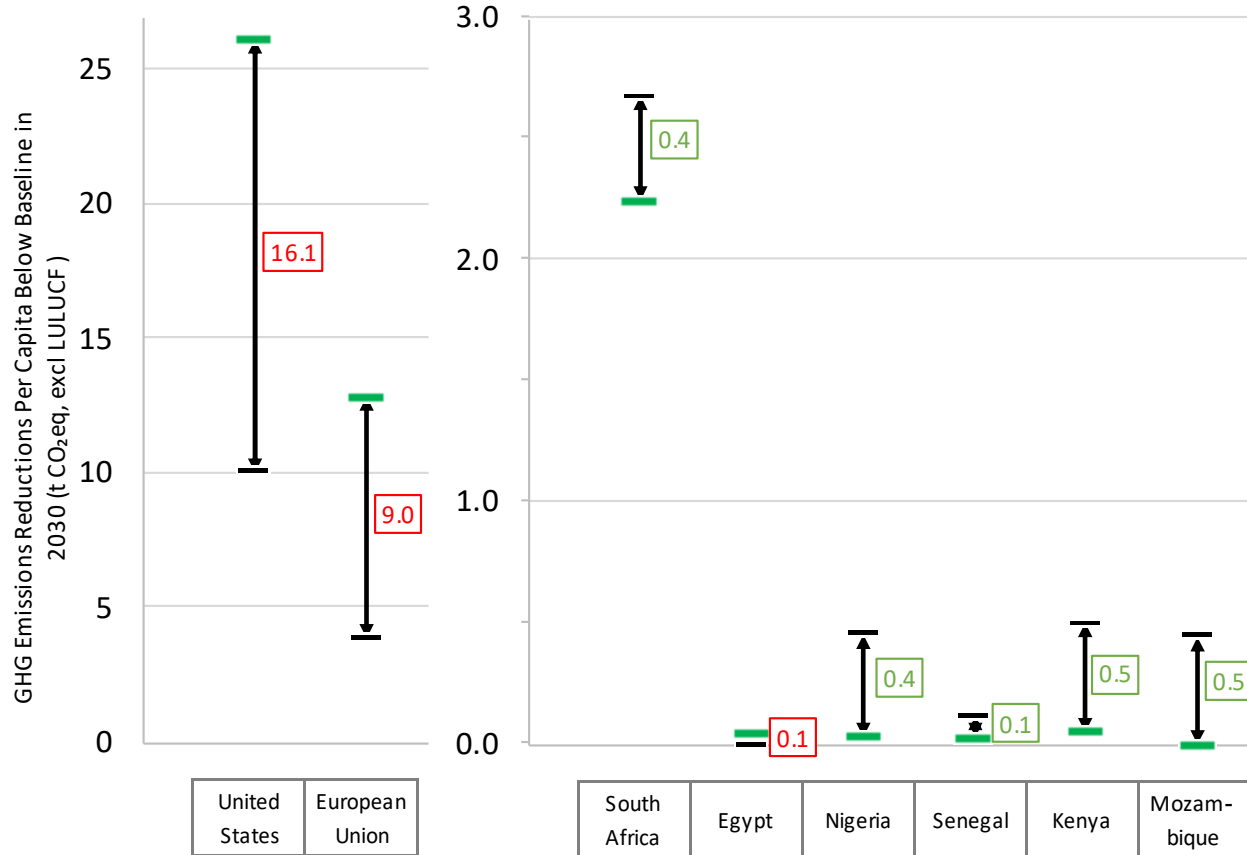


<https://equityreview.org/report2021>

2022 Civil Society Equity Review

NDC pledges vs. 1.5°C Fair Share Reduction in 2030

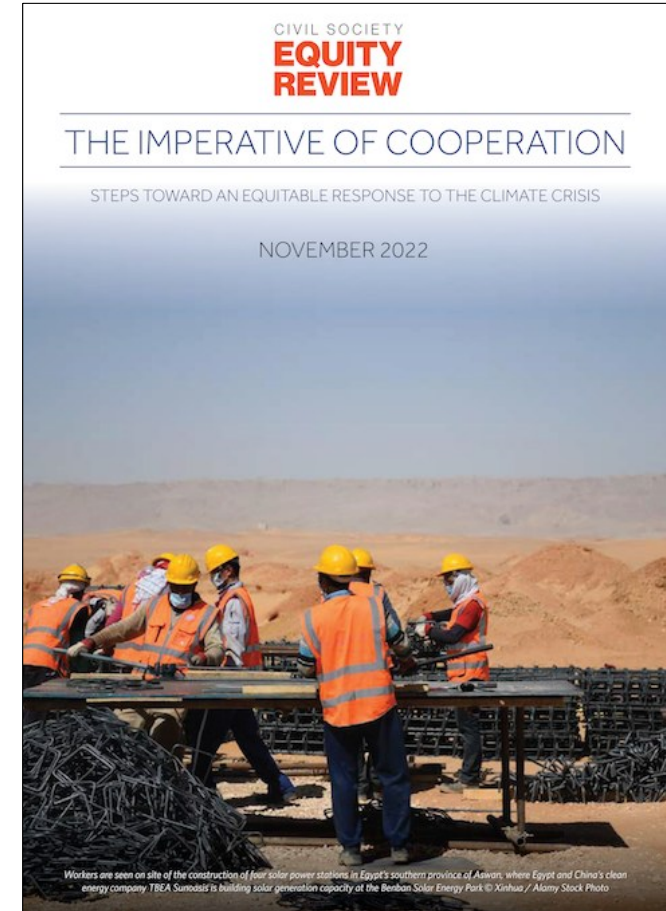
(per capita GHG emissions below baseline excl. LULUCF)



Legend:

- Horizontal Black Line = Pledged Emissions Reduction
- Red Numbers = Shortfall to Fair Share
- Green Numbers = Fair Share Reduction exceeded by
- Horizontal Green Line = 1.5°C Fair Share Benchmark

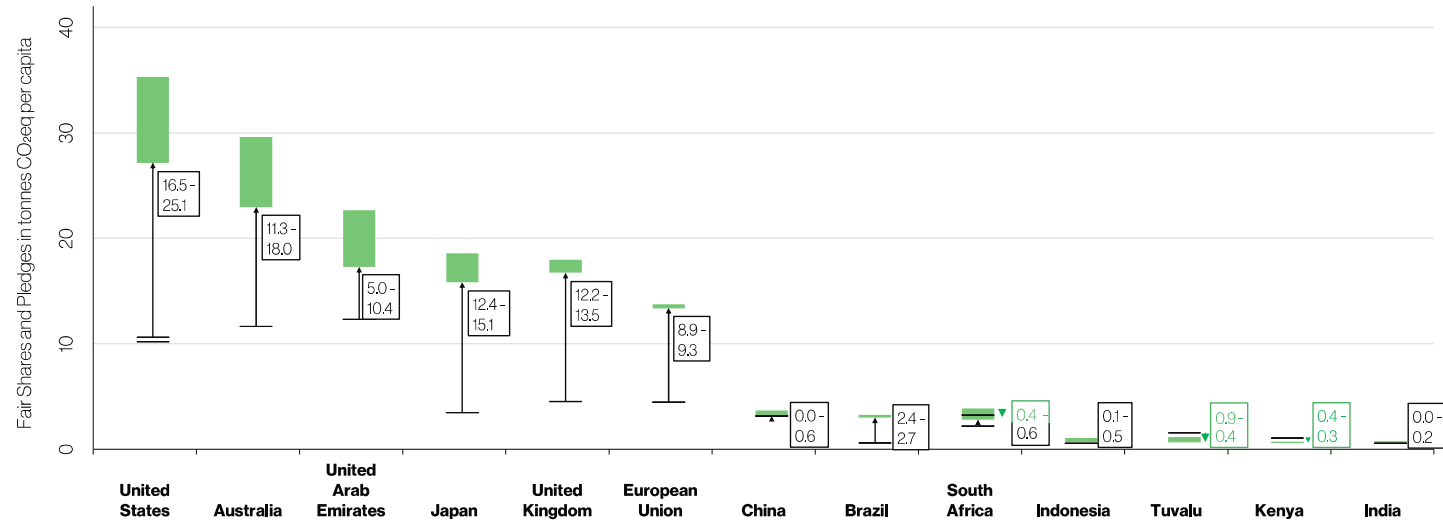
(all numbers: reduction below baseline in 2030 in tons of CO₂eq per capita)



<https://equityreview.org/report2022>

2023 Civil Society Equity Review

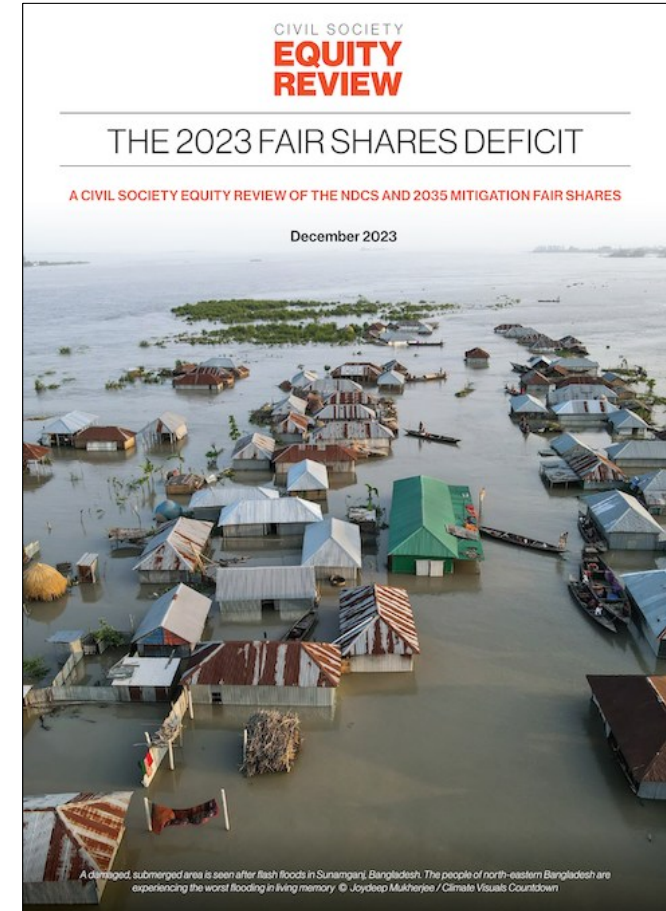
Selected National NDC Mitigation Pledges Against Fair Share Benchmarks



2030 Per Capita Fair Shares and NDC pledges (in tonnes of CO₂eq per capita below baseline in 2030)

		United States	Australia	United Arab Emirates	Japan	United Kingdom	European Union	China	Brazil	South Africa	Indonesia	Tuvalu	Kenya	India
Fair Share Range	High	34.7	29.0	22.1	18.0	16.2	12.8	2.6	2.5	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.02
	Medium	26.6	22.4	16.7	15.3	17.4	13.2	3.1	2.7	3.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2
NDC		10.1	11.1	11.8	2.9	4.0	3.9	2.6	0.04	2.7	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0
	(range if applicable)	9.6								1.6				
Pledge	at least	16.5	11.3	5.0	12.4	12.2	8.9	0.01	2.4		0.1			0.02
	Shortfall up to	25.1	18.0	10.4	15.1	13.5	9.3	0.6	2.7	0.6	0.5			0.2
Pledge	at least											0.4	0.3	
	Exceeds up to									0.4		0.9	0.4	

Figure 1: Comparison of mitigation fair shares and pledges of example countries (in tonnes of CO₂eq of mitigation below baseline in 2030 per capita per year). For each country or region, the horizontal black line(s) show the NDC pledges for 2030; the green band shows the fair share range, delineated by 1850-High and 1950-Medium progressivity fair share benchmarks for 2030; vertical black arrows: minimum shortfall between NDC pledge and fair share benchmark; black number labels: range of shortfall between NDC pledge and fair share; vertical green arrows: maximum exceedance of NDC pledge over fair share; green number labels: range of exceedance of NDC pledge over fair share.



<https://equityreview.org/report2023>

2023 Civil Society Equity Review

→ Fair Shares of 2035 ← (for new NDCs)



	United States	Australia	United Arab Emirates	Japan	United Kingdom	European Union	China	Brazil	South Africa	Indonesia	Tuvalu	Kenya	India
2035 Per Capita Fair Shares (tonnes of CO₂eq per capita below baseline in 2035)													
1850-High Progressivity	41.2	34.3	29.2	22.6	19.4	15.9	3.8	3.2	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.04
1950-Medium Progressivity	30.9	26.4	22.4	19.5	18.3	16.2	4.5	3.5	4.2	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.3
Reduction (%) below base year ...	2005	2005	2019	2013	1990	1990		2005					
1850-High Progressivity	201%	174%	85%	204%	211%	162%		39%					
1950-Medium Progressivity	152%	130%	54%	177%	200%	164%		47%					
Reduction (%) below baseline projection in target year (2035)													
1850-High Progressivity									31%	5%	8%	5%	
1950-Medium Progressivity									46%	20%	40%	14%	
Reduction (%) below GHG intensity of GDP in base year													
							2005						2005
1850-High Progressivity							72%						52%
1950-Medium Progressivity							74%						57%



Table 2: 2035 mitigation fair shares for a selection of countries. The same pair of two fair shares benchmarks are expressed in a number of different ways that countries typically use to communicate mitigation targets in their NDCs. All figures are for mitigation in 2035 of total GHG emissions exclusive of LULUCF.

<https://equityreview.org/report2023>

2024 Civil Society Equity Review

To be released this week

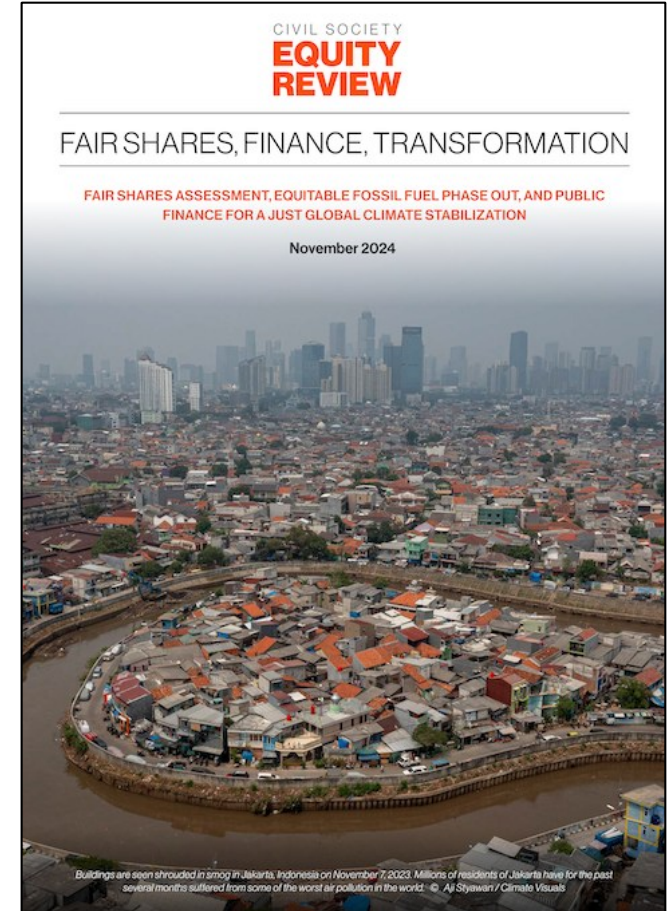
Release Side Event:

COP29, Baku

November 15, 2024

15:00 – 16:30

Side Event Room 9



<https://equityreview.org>

Second Example

Fair Shares in Loss and Damage Finance

www.germanwatch.org/en/91460



Brot
für die Welt



OXFAM
Deutschland



ICCCAD
International Centre for
Climate Change and
Development

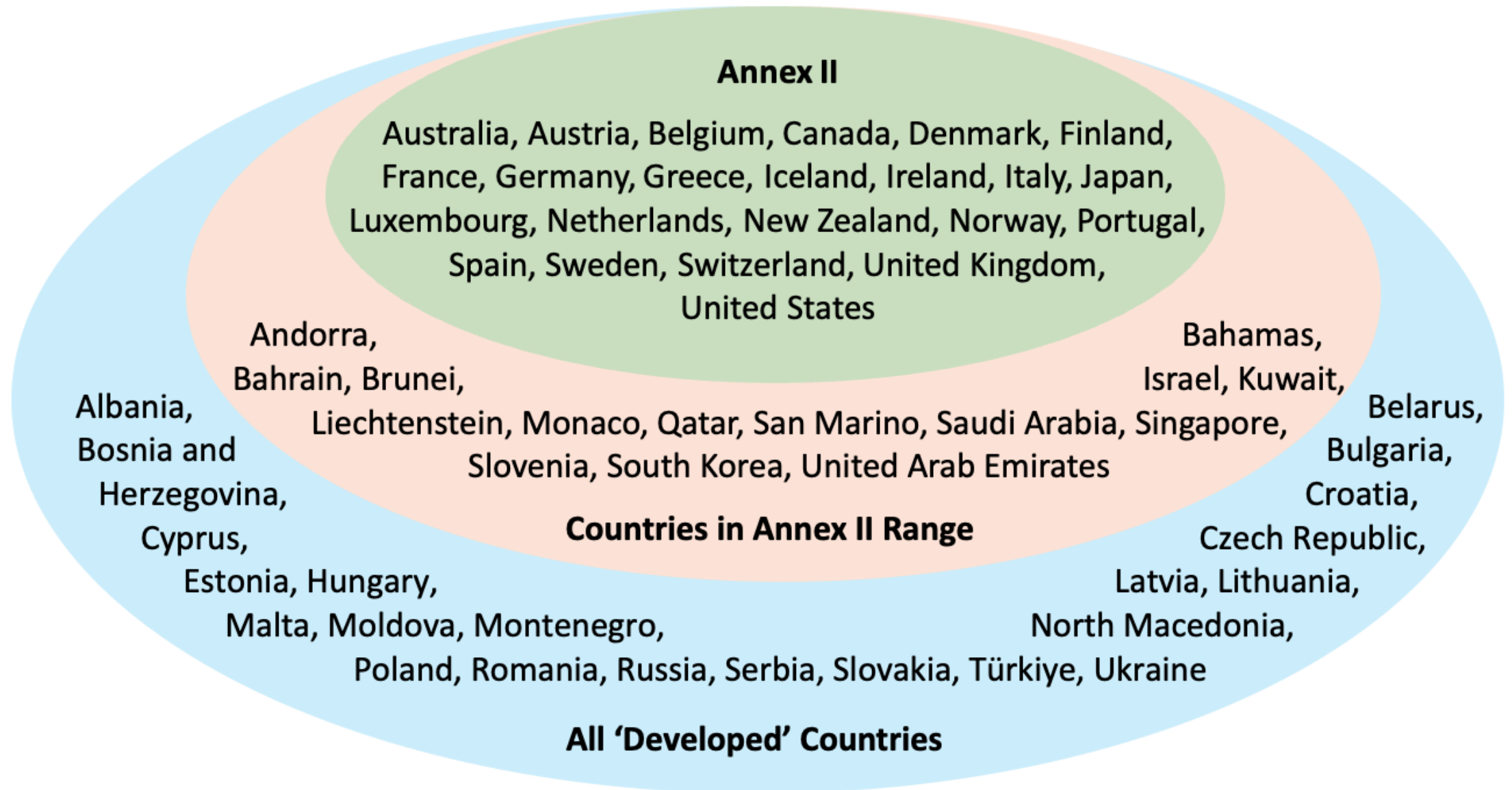


GERMANWATCH

Fair Shares of Loss and Damage (top 10)

	Share of Loss and Damage Finance					
	2025			2030		
	(\$ bn)	(\$ per cap)	(%)	(\$ bn)	(\$ per cap)	(%)
United States	142.9	412	52.0%	226.8	638	52.1%
Japan	29.1	239	10.6%	45.4	383	10.4%
Germany	18.3	219	6.6%	28.7	346	6.6%
Canada	12.0	304	4.4%	19.0	464	4.4%
United Kingdom	12.0	175	4.3%	18.9	272	4.3%
France	11.2	164	4.1%	17.7	257	4.1%
Australia	9.4	349	3.4%	15.1	534	3.5%
Italy	8.8	151	3.2%	13.7	238	3.2%
Spain	5.1	107	1.8%	8.2	174	1.9%
Netherlands	4.8	266	1.8%	7.6	417	1.8%
.....
TOTAL	275.0	284	100.0%	435.0	445	100.0%

Contributors?



It doesn't change much

	Annex II		Annex II plus countries 'in range'		All 'developed' countries	
	%	\$ bn	%	\$ bn	%	\$ bn
Annex II countries	100%	275	93%	255	88%	242
Countries 'in Annex II range'	n/a	n/a	7%	20	7%	19
All other 'developed' countries	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5%	14

Thank you.

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