Why have UNFCCC COP27?

- Climate Change affects the entire globe
- No country can solve it alone
- Countries must build trust with each other
  - Many countries see climate action and economic growth linked
- Consensus from 190+ countries is hard
- Paris Rulebook is agreed
  - But not the means of implementation
What is in the Paris Rulebook?

• We know the **WHAT**
• Countries must submit a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)
• NDCs are based on Greenhouse Gas Inventories
  • All sinks, all sources (Natural Climate Solutions are included)
  • Defined baselines between two years (ie, 2005-2030)
• Countries must transparently report on NDCs
• Repeat: Countries should enhance their NDC each 5 years
How about Natural Climate Solutions?
climate mitigation potential in 2030 (Gt CO₂e yr⁻¹)
Natural Climate Solutions for the U.S.

770
Mitigation potential
Million tons CO₂ per year

5,795
2016 net emissions (U.S.)
Million tons CO₂ per year

Mitigation Pathways
Marginal Abatement Cost
$ per ton of CO₂

- Reforestation: Off $10 $50 $100 Max
- Avoided Forest Conversion: Off $10 $50 $100 Max
- Fire Management: Off $10 $50 $100 Max
- Urban Reforestation: Off $10 $50 $100 Max
- Avoided Grassland Conversion: Off $10 $50 $100 Max
- Grassland Restoration: Off $10 $50 $100 Max
- Alley Cropping: Off $10 $50 $100 Max
- Cover Crops: Off $10 $50 $100 Max
- Cropland Nutrient Management: Off $10 $50 $100 Max
- Improved Manure Management: Off $10 $50 $100 Max
- Improved Rice Cultivation: Off $10 $50 $100 Max

State | NCS Mitigation (Mt CO₂ per year) | Area Available (million acres)
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Texas | 52.1 | 26.1
Iowa | 35.1 | 22.6
South Dakota | 33 | 20.9
Kansas | 29.9 | 21.6
Missouri | 29.7 | 15.8
North Dakota | 28.6 | 20.6
Illinois | 28.2 | 21.3
Minnesota | 27.5 | 19.7
California | 26.2 | 32.2
Ohio | 24.7 | 12.4
Nebraska | 24.6 | 18.5

https://nature4climate.org/n4c-mapper/
Before COP26 (Building Trust)

Ambition

• 151 countries submitted a new or updated NDC including China, US, EU, India, Brazil.

• Increased ambition: some 0.2°C off warming, “if” new targets are fully implemented.

• Pledges made in Glasgow have the potential to take us down to a 2.4°C course, instead of the 3.7°C path we were working with in 2015.

• So what if we get MORE pledges and ratchet down emissions?
Before COP27 (Enhancing Trust)

Ambition

- **2021**: 130 countries, 70% of global emissions have net zero pledge
- **2022**: 140 countries, 90% of global emissions have net zero target
- The U.S. Inflation Reduction Act increases U.S. chance of meeting its NDC.
- Canada passes budget to implement its NDC.
- Walk forward together to build trust.

Impact on the 2030 emissions gap from NDC updates

**Total change in the 2030 emissions gap from NDC updates**
- 3.3–4.7 GtCO₂e or a 15%–17% decrease. A gap of 19–23 GtCO₂e remains.

* Other changes from NDC updates or methodological changes
† When the comparator is to current policies, we use our most recent assessment.
Financial and political pledges

- **COP15**: $100 billion mobilized per year by 2020 from public and private sources
Financial and political pledges

• **COP26:**
  - The Glasgow Declaration on Forests and Land Use: 140 leaders committed to halt forest loss by 2030
  - The Global Forest Finance Pledge: $19.2B to help protect and restore forests globally
  - IPLC support pledge: $1.7B to help finance the key role of IPLCs in reversing forest loss
  - Adaptation: developed countries to at least double their 2019 commitment to provide climate finance for adaptation to developing countries by 2025
COP27 – What to Expect

• African leadership with a strong focus on adaptation and the $100B finance pledge

• 3 questions to focus on:
  1) How are we going to pay for this?
  2) How can countries and the private sector implement their pledges?
  3) How to make climate action more equitable?