

Preparing for an African COP: The importance of climate governance in MENA & Sub-Saharan Africa

Middle East and North Africa Climate Week 2022

CAT team

28 March 2022

www.climateactiontracker.org

Introductory remarks

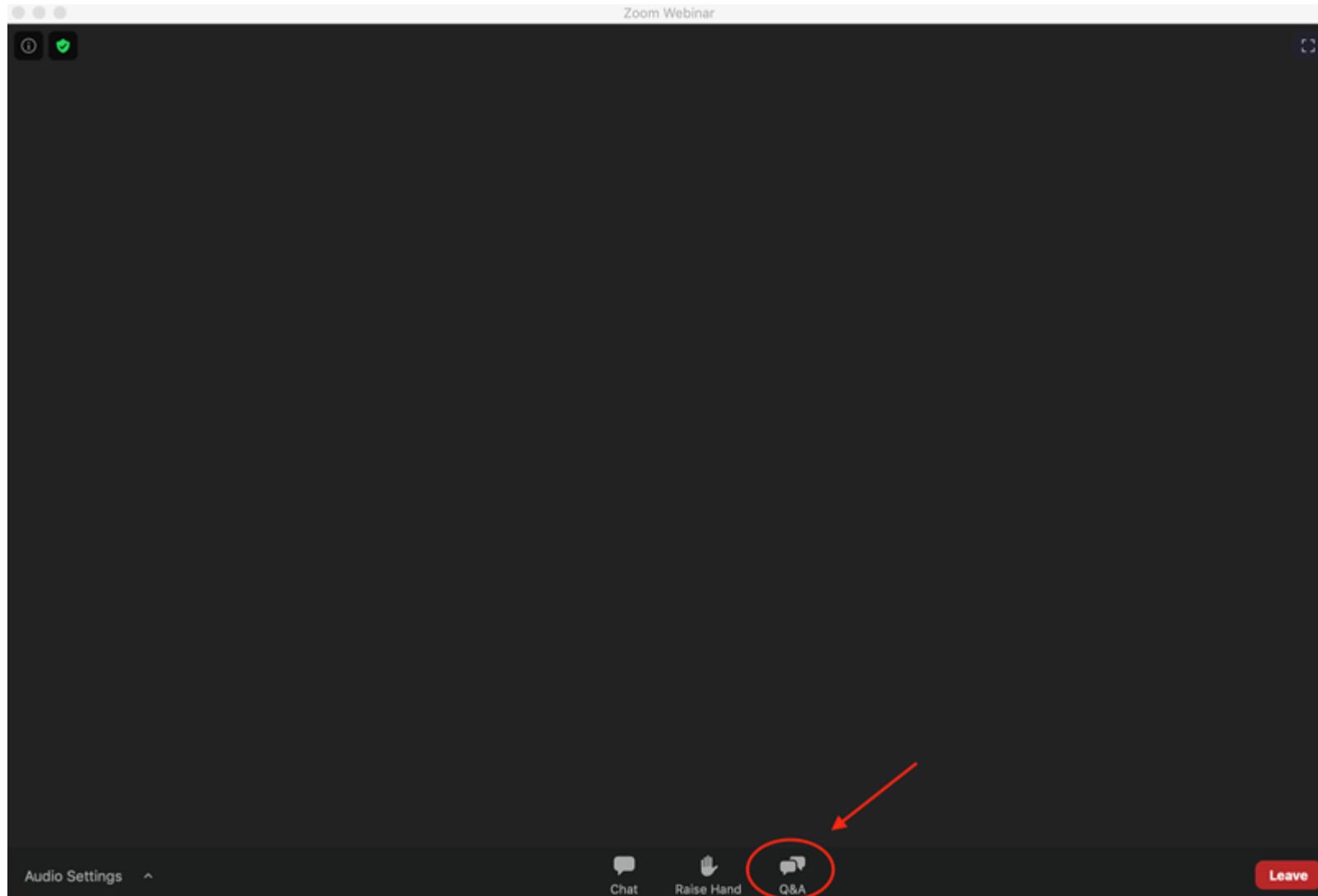
State of climate action post-Glasgow

MENA spotlight: How well are countries doing?

The importance of climate governance:
the other side of the transition coin

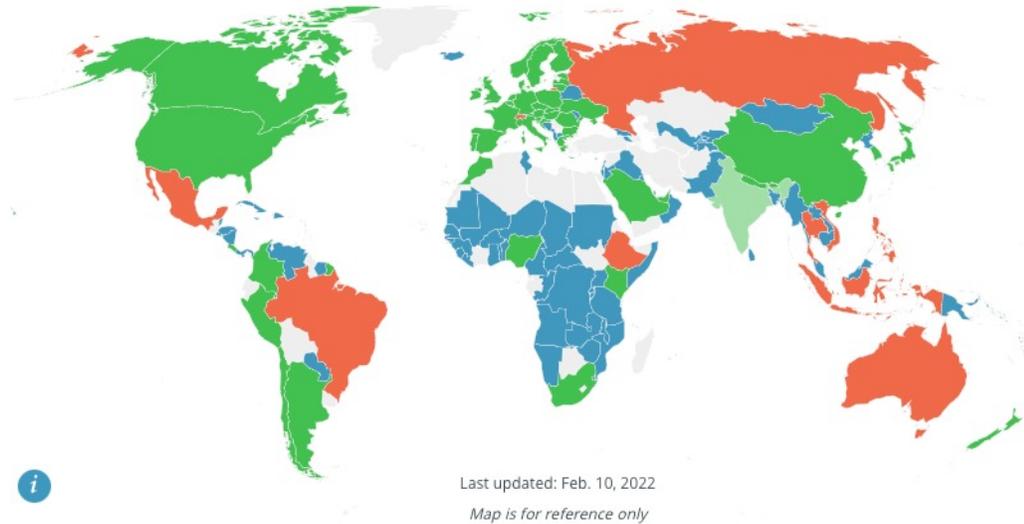
Climate Governance in Egypt and around the continent

Q & A



STATE OF CLIMATE ACTION POST-GLASGOW

Majority of countries updated NDCs, yet 2030 targets remain inadequate



CLIMATE TARGETS

Status of the NDC update process

- 130** Countries have **submitted** new NDC targets (129 countries plus the EU27)
 - 23** Countries we analyse have submitted **stronger NDC targets** (22 countries plus the EU27)
 - 12** Countries we analyse **did not increase ambition**
 - 95** Countries we **do not analyse** submitted new NDC targets
- 1** Countries have **proposed** new NDC targets
 - 1** Countries we analyse have proposed **stronger NDC targets**
 - 0** Countries we analyse stated it **will not propose more ambitious targets**
 - 0** Countries we **do not analyse** proposed new NDC targets
- 36** Countries have not updated targets

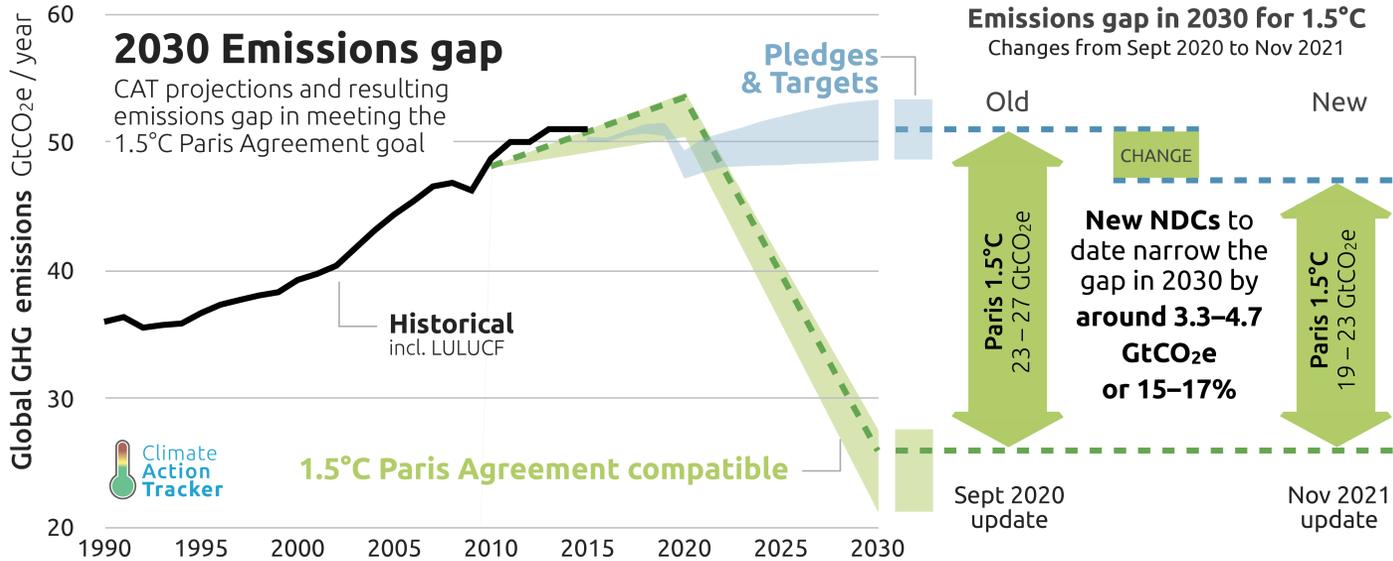


COUNTRIES WE ANALYSE

SUBMITTED A STRONGER NDC TARGET		PROPOSED A STRONGER NDC TARGET	DID NOT INCREASE AMBITION*		WILL NOT PROPOSE A MORE AMBITIOUS TARGET
ARGENTINA	NEW ZEALAND	INDIA	AUSTRALIA	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	
BHUTAN	NIGERIA		BRAZIL	SINGAPORE	
CANADA	NORWAY		ETHIOPIA	SWITZERLAND	
CHILE	PERU		INDONESIA	THAILAND	
CHINA	SAUDI ARABIA		MEXICO	THE GAMBIA	
COLOMBIA	SOUTH AFRICA		PHILIPPINES	VIET NAM	
COSTA RICA	SOUTH KOREA				
EU	UAE				
JAPAN	UKRAINE				
KENYA	UNITED KINGDOM				
MOROCCO	USA				
NEPAL					

- Updated NDCs represent vast majority of global emissions & population
- Some countries submitted updates without strengthening targets, contrary to the Paris Agreement's requirement for progression in each update
- **All** governments need to reconsider their targets in 2022

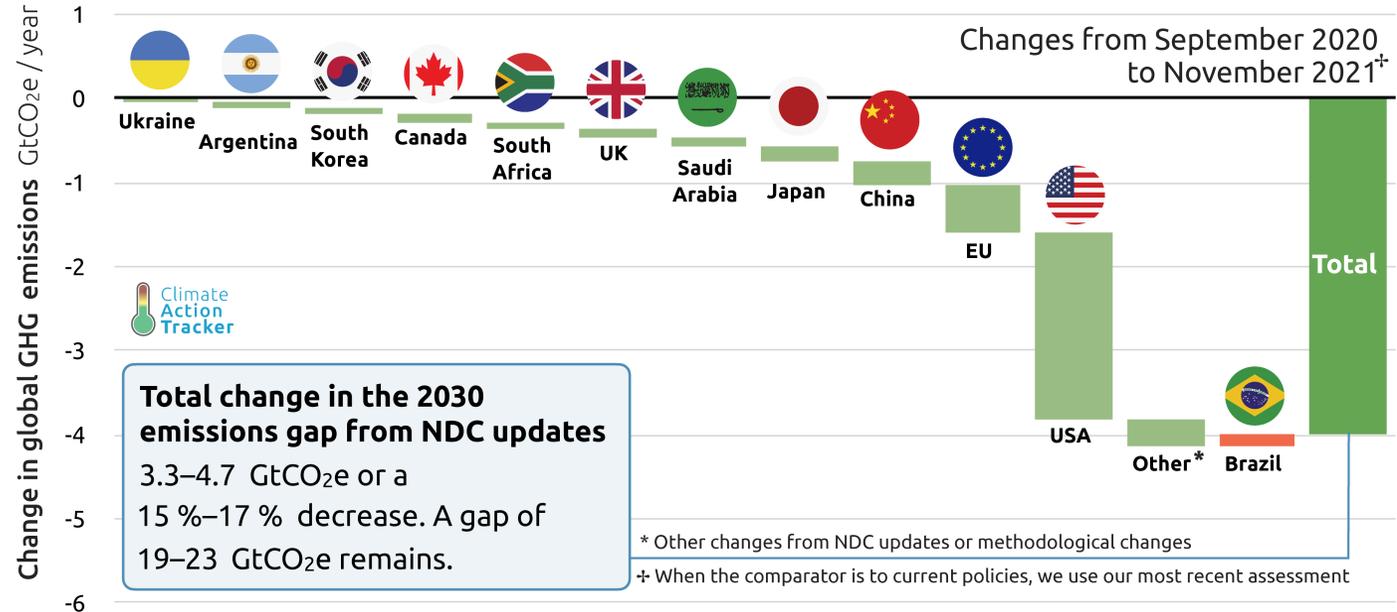
We have begun to narrow the gap, but only just



- To keep 1.5°C alive, we need to halve emissions from current levels by 2030

- Updated NDCs have only reduced 2030 emissions gap by 15-17%

Impact on the 2030 emissions gap from NDC updates

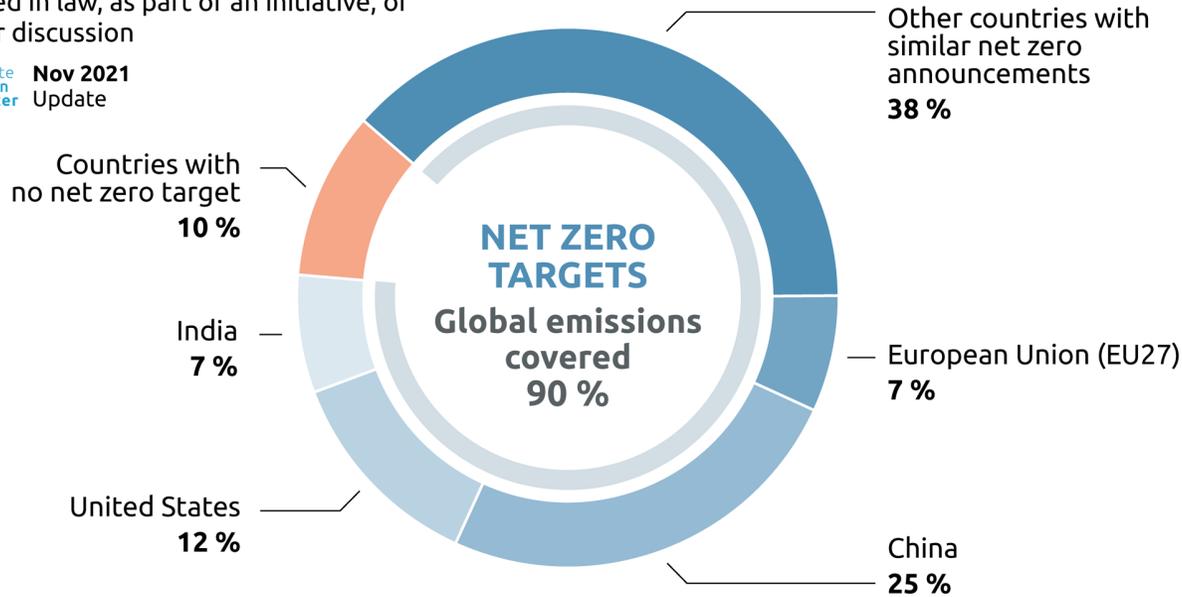


Nearing global coverage of net zero targets, but design quality inadequate

Net zero emissions target announcements

Agreed in law, as part of an initiative, or under discussion

Climate Action Tracker
Nov 2021 Update



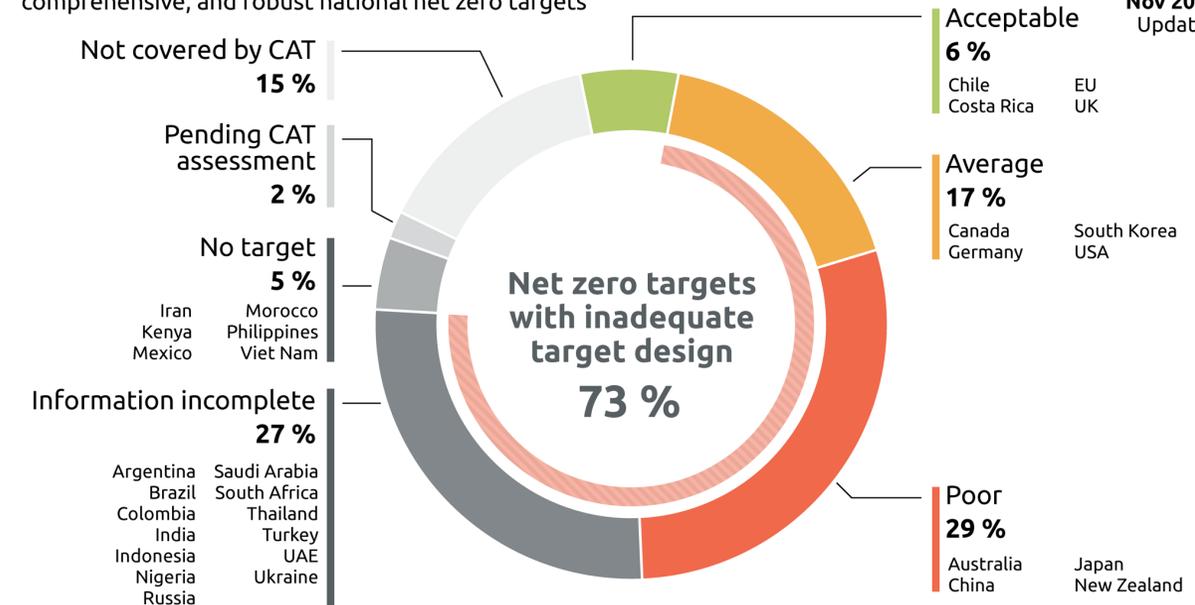
- If governments are serious about 1.5°C and their own net-zero targets, they need to translate these long-term goals into ambitious 2030 targets and implement the necessary policies to achieve them
- Developed countries need to significantly increase climate finance to support the transition to net zero in other countries

- CAT evaluates target design (scope, architecture, transparency)

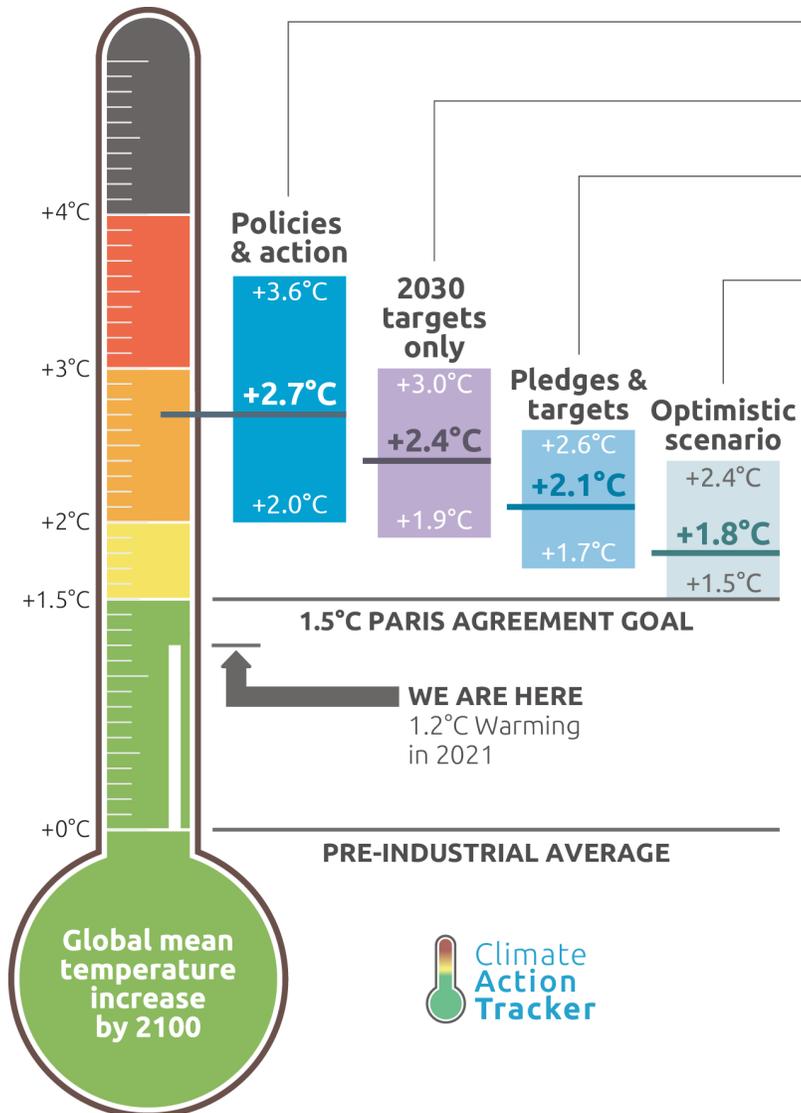
Net zero target design - mostly inadequate to date

Evaluation of the quality of net zero targets using the CAT's design blueprint for transparent, comprehensive, and robust national net zero targets

Climate Action Tracker
Nov 2021 Update



The world is heading to 2.4°C of warming with 2030 targets



Policies & action
Real world action based on current policies

2030 targets only
Full implementation of 2030 NDC targets*

Pledges & targets
Full implementation of submitted and binding long-term targets and 2030 NDC targets*

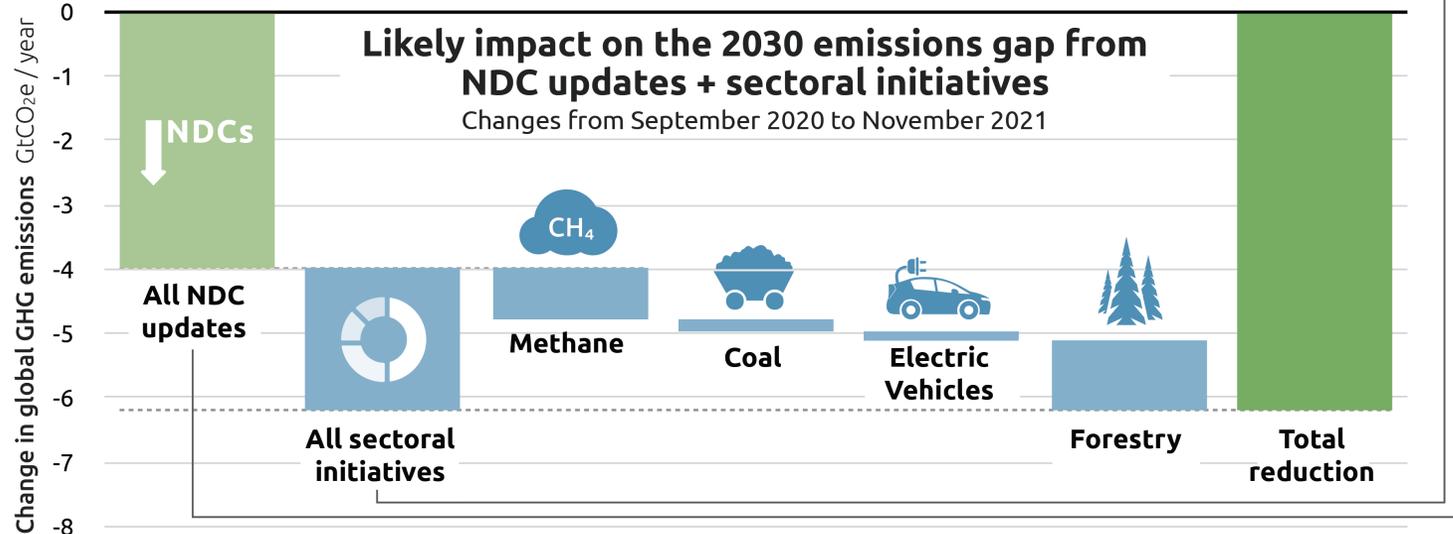
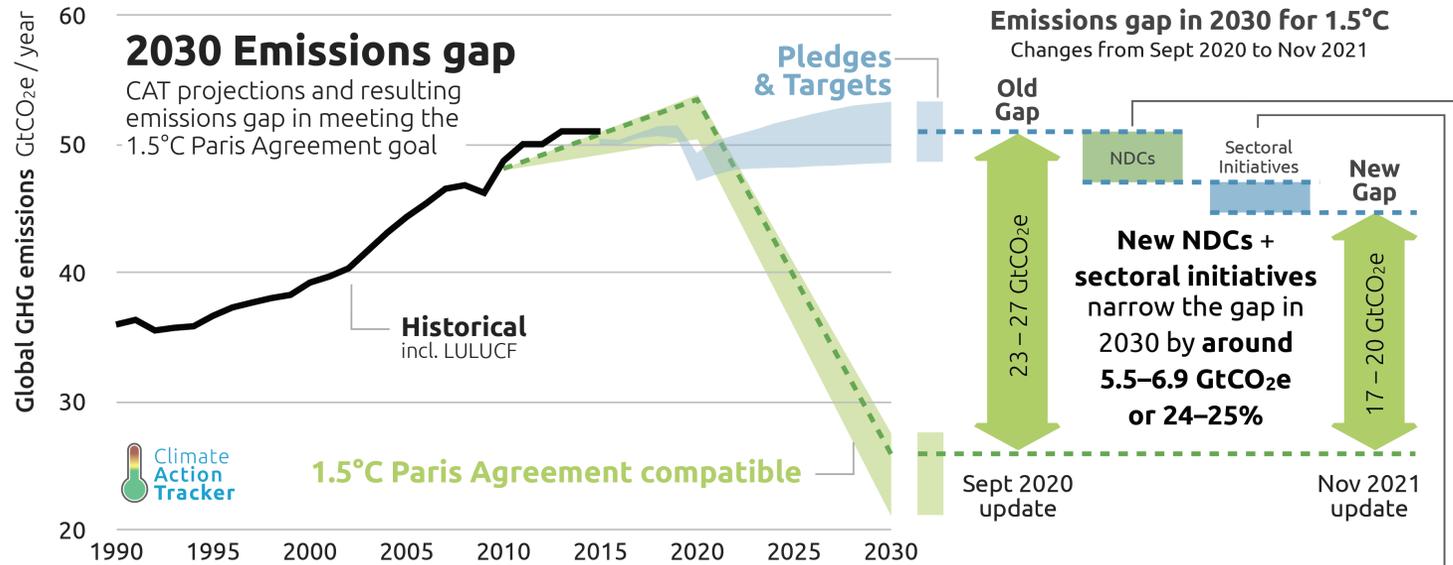
Optimistic scenario
Best case scenario and assumes full implementation of all **announced** targets including net zero targets, LTSs and NDCs*

* If 2030 NDC targets are weaker than projected emissions levels under policies & action, we use levels from policy & action

CAT warming projections
Global temperature increase by 2100
November 2021 Update

- **2030 targets** alone lead to end of century warming of 2.4°C
- All **announced** targets – warming of 1.8°C by the end of the century
- **Policy** implementation is slow
- Under current policies, end of century warming will be 2.7°C

New sectoral initiatives close the gap by around 9%



- New sectoral initiatives could close gap by additional 9%
- Sectoral action should be included in further NDC updates

STATE OF CLIMATE ACTION IN MENA

CAT MENA countries overview

MOROCCO

Overall rating

ALMOST SUFFICIENT

Policies & action 1.5°C PARIS AGREEMENT COMPATIBLE <small>< 1.5°C WORLD</small>	Internationally supported target ALMOST SUFFICIENT <small>< 2°C World</small>	Fair Share target 1.5°C PARIS AGREEMENT COMPATIBLE <small>< 1.5°C WORLD</small>	Climate finance NOT APPLICABLE
Net zero target year - comprehensiveness not rated as NO TARGET	Land use & forestry NOT SIGNIFICANT		

climateactiontracker.org Sept 2021 update

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Overall rating

HIGHLY INSUFFICIENT

Policies & action INSUFFICIENT <small>< 3°C WORLD</small>	Domestic target INSUFFICIENT <small>< 3°C WORLD</small>	Fair Share target CRITICALLY INSUFFICIENT <small>4°C + WORLD</small>	Climate finance NOT ASSESSED
Net zero target year 2050 comprehensiveness not rated as INFORMATION INCOMPLETE	Land use & forestry NOT ASSESSED		

climateactiontracker.org Mar 2021 update

SAUDI ARABIA

Overall rating

HIGHLY INSUFFICIENT

Policies & action INSUFFICIENT <small>< 3°C WORLD</small>	Domestic target HIGHLY INSUFFICIENT <small>< 4°C WORLD</small>	Fair Share target CRITICALLY INSUFFICIENT <small>4°C + WORLD</small>	Climate finance NOT ASSESSED
Net zero target year 2060 comprehensiveness not rated as INFORMATION INCOMPLETE	Land use & forestry NOT SIGNIFICANT		

climateactiontracker.org Mar 2021 update

IRAN

Overall rating

CRITICALLY INSUFFICIENT

Policies & action CRITICALLY INSUFFICIENT <small>4°C + WORLD</small>	Internationally supported target CRITICALLY INSUFFICIENT <small>4°C + WORLD</small>	Fair Share target CRITICALLY INSUFFICIENT <small>4°C + WORLD</small>	Climate finance NOT ASSESSED
Net zero target year - comprehensiveness not rated as NO TARGET	Land use & forestry NOT SIGNIFICANT		

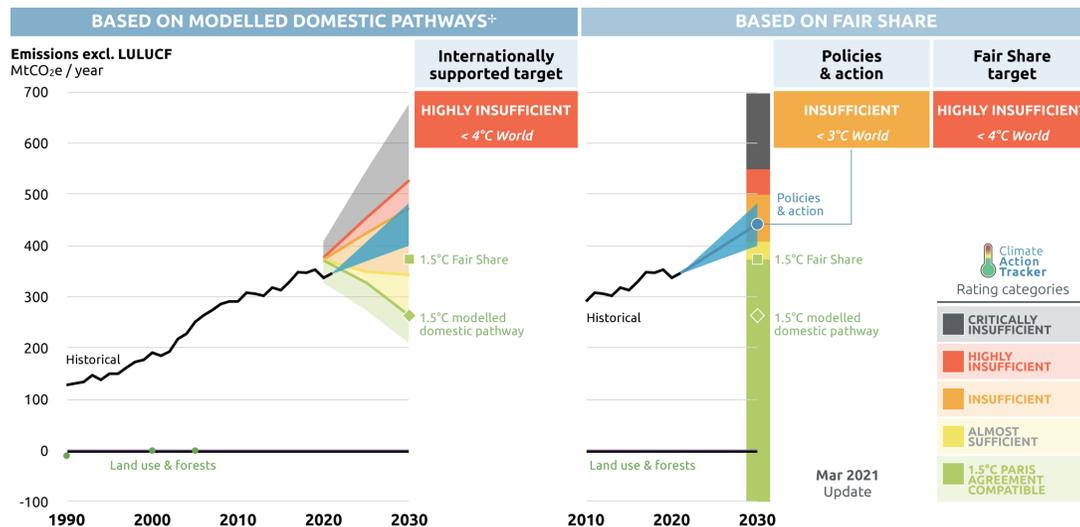
climateactiontracker.org Sept 2021 update

EGYPT

EGYPT

Overall rating
HIGHLY INSUFFICIENT

Policies & action INSUFFICIENT < 3°C WORLD	Internationally supported target HIGHLY INSUFFICIENT < 4°C WORLD	Fair Share target HIGHLY INSUFFICIENT < 4°C WORLD	Climate finance NOT APPLICABLE
Net zero target year -	comprehensiveness not rated as NO TARGET	Land use & forestry NOT SIGNIFICANT	



Paris Agreement targets:

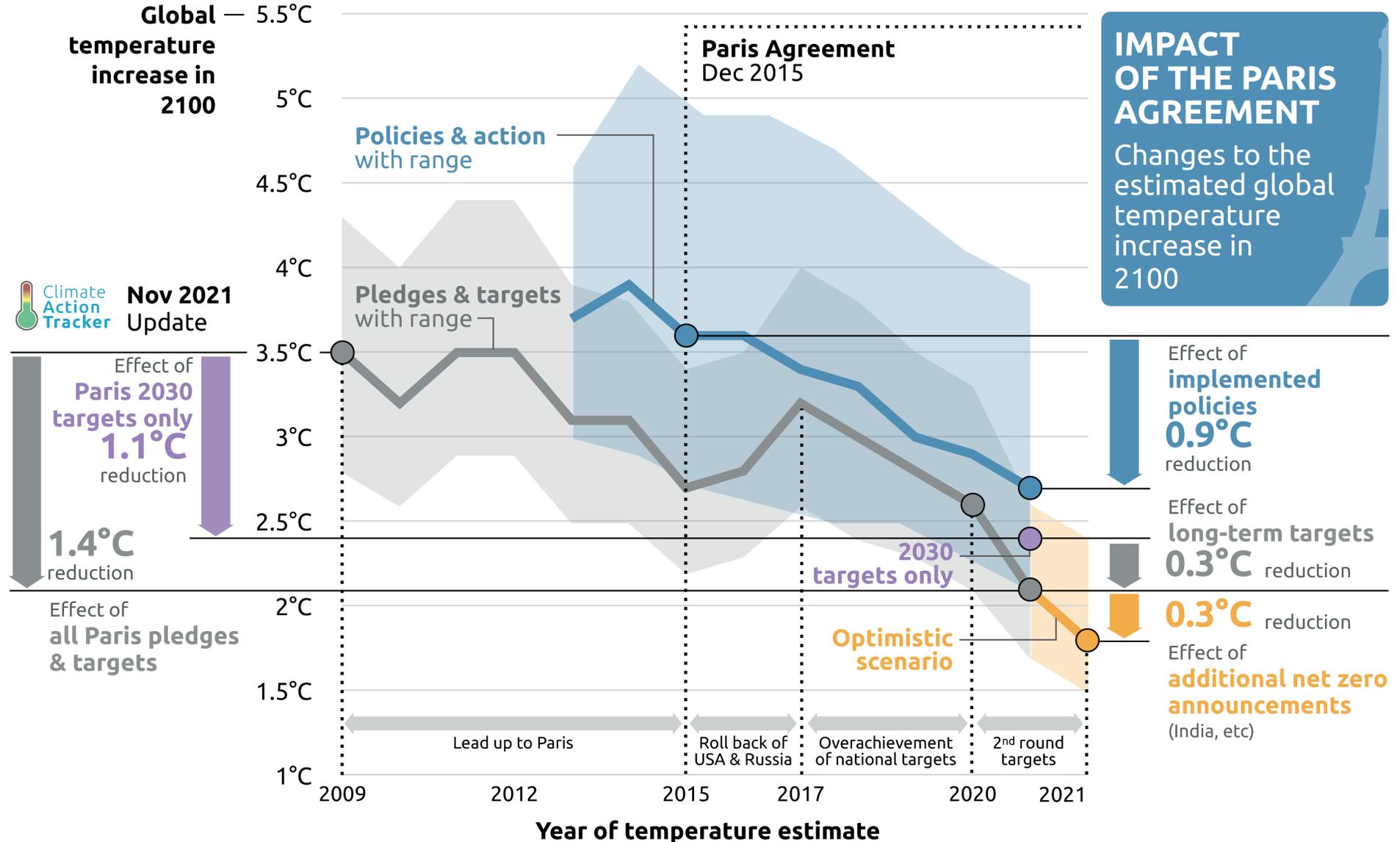
- NDC not updated since 2015
- No quantifiable emissions reduction target
- No long term or net zero target
- A fair share contribution would roughly stabilise emissions at today's level
- Reductions of 25% below 2030 levels needed within its borders (with support) to be 1.5°C compatible

Policies:

- Investments in climate mitigation (e.g. renewables) picking up
- They however remain smaller in scale than investments into fossil fuels

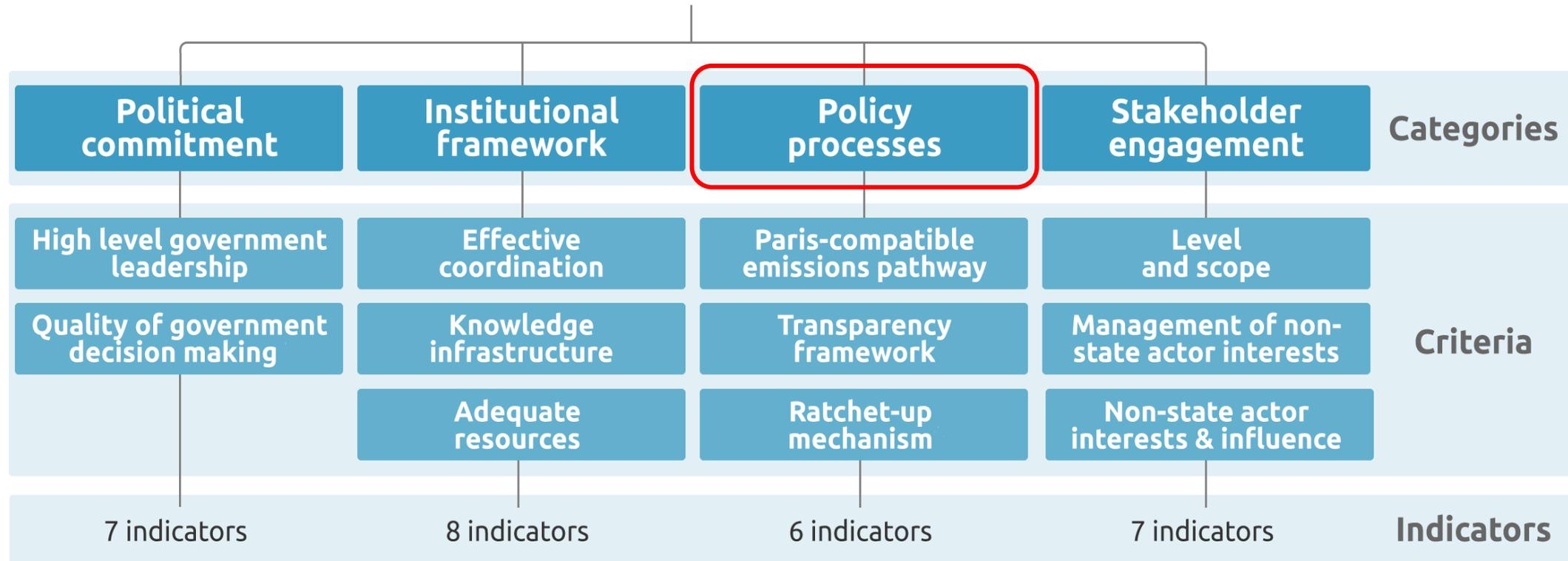
WHY IS CLIMATE GOVERNANCE IMPORTANT?

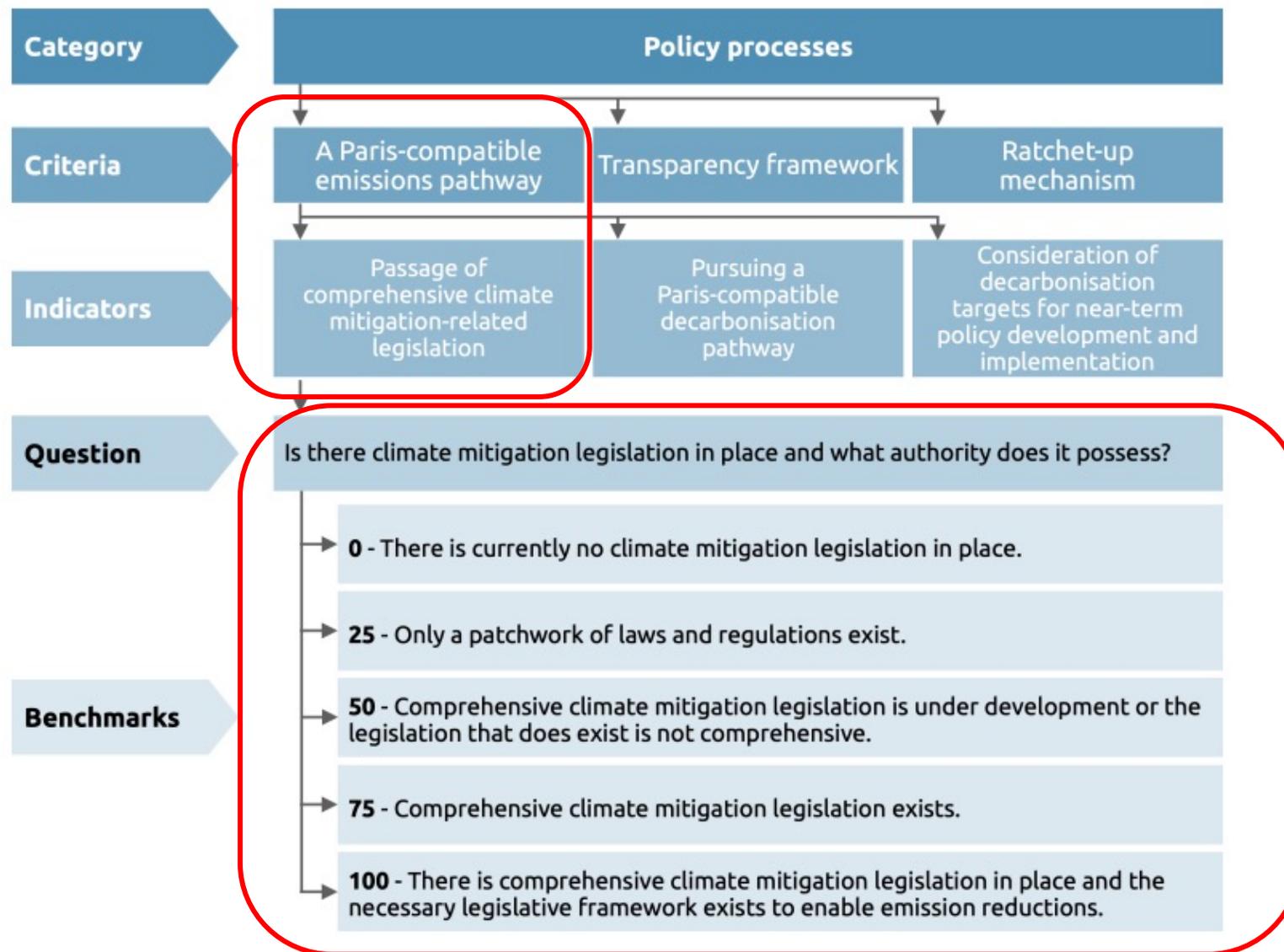
Importance of climate governance in delivering on targets





Climate Governance Series Assessment Framework



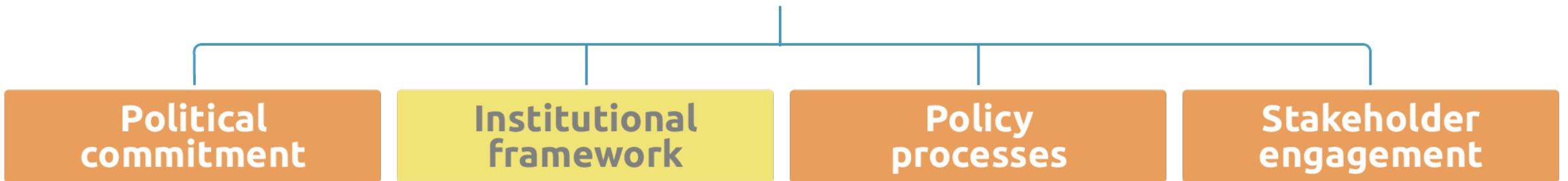




Climate Governance

- Up-coming analysis
 - Senegal
 - Colombia
 - Rwanda

Country Profile: Egypt Overview



Egypt: Hosting COP27 provides an opportunity to enhance many governance indicators



Category	Criteria	Recommendations
Political commitment	High-level government leadership	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure climate change is a priority for political leaders Entrust the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) with greater power and functions to reinforce its position as the lead institution on climate change Ensure that all relevant climate-concerned ministries have the mandate to lead on transition action
	Quality of government decision making	

Policy processes	Paris-compatible emissions pathway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Submit an updated NDC, including a quantified emissions reduction target Pass comprehensive climate-focused legislation and strengthen the implementation and enforcement of existing laws Publish the 2050 Strategy and develop a long-term net-zero pathway, if not already covered by the Strategy
	Transparency framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that all sectoral policies are aligned with the 2050 Strategy and regularly revise these policies in light of broader market developments Establish a domestic transparency framework and climate change transparency focal points in all relevant ministries to better ensure GHG inventory data collection and tracking of mitigation actions
	Ratchet-up mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a formal review mechanism to ensure effective monitoring and assessment of policy measures being implemented and a formal ratchet-up mechanism to ensure targets are strengthened over time Make all major climate policy documents widely available (eg online)

Egypt: Hosting COP27 provides an opportunity to enhance many governance indicators

CAT Climate Governance Series

EGYPT March 2022

Category	Criteria	Recommendations
Institutional framework	Effective coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve NCCC coordination to ensure that climate mitigation and the transition are mainstreamed into sectoral policies Establish a climate-specific coordination mechanism for engaging with subnational governments Allocate more financial resources to the Ministry of Environment and entrust the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) with sufficient technical human resources to enable both institutions to lead on climate action Strengthen existing programmes to build capacity within the Ministry of Environment and reduce reliance on consultants
	Knowledge infrastructure	
	Adequate resources	

Stakeholder engagement	Level and scope	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use its role as in-coming COP President to raise the level of public awareness and education on climate change and the need to cut GHG emissions Improve existing stakeholders consultation mechanisms to ensure adequate public participation and buy-in Develop a comprehensive strategy to ensure a Just Transition and promote green jobs, building on the success Egypt has had with phasing out energy subsidies Remove restrictions on civil society groups and allow them to freely advocate for greater climate action
	Just transition	
	Exogenous non-state interests and influence	

Climate Governance in Sub-Saharan Africa



South Africa
(Oct 2020)

Category	Criteria
Political commitment	High-level government leadership
	Quality of government decision making
Institutional framework	Effective coordination
	Knowledge infrastructure
	Adequate resources
Policy processes	Paris-compatible emissions pathway
	Transparency framework
	Ratchet-up mechanism
Stakeholder engagement	Level and scope
	Management of non-state actor interests
	Exogenous non-state interests and influence



Ghana
(Aug 2021)

Category	Criteria
Political commitment	High level government leadership
	Quality of government decision making
Institutional framework	Effective coordination
	Knowledge infrastructure
	Adequate resources
Policy processes	Paris-compatible emissions pathway
	Transparency framework
	Ratchet-up mechanism
Stakeholder engagement	Level and scope
	Just transition
	Exogenous non-state interests and influence



Nigeria
(Feb 2022)

Category	Criteria
Political commitment	High-level government leadership
	Quality of government decision making
Institutional framework	Effective coordination
	Knowledge infrastructure
	Adequate resources
Policy processes	Paris-compatible emissions pathway
	Transparency framework
	Ratchet-up mechanism
Stakeholder engagement	Level and scope
	Management of non-state actor interests
	Exogenous non-state interests and influence

Coming soon: Senegal and Rwanda



Q&A

**ADDITIONAL
SLIDES**

POLITICAL COMMITMENT

High-level government leadership

Commitment by head of state or government.
Government buy-in and ownership of the transition.
Power of climate change lead agency.
Relative ranking of the transition to a zero emissions society compared to other political issues.

Quality of government decision making

Continuity of transition-related policy development.
Broadscale political support for the transition to a zero emissions society.
Accountability and trustworthiness of government's transition-related actions.

POLICY PROCESSES

Paris-compatible emissions pathway

Passage of comprehensive climate mitigation-related legislation
Pursuing a Paris-compatible decarbonisation pathway
Decarbonisation targets are being considered for near-term policy development and implementation

Transparency framework

A comprehensive transparency framework
An effective review mechanism

Ratchet-up mechanism

An effective national ratchet-up mechanism

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Effective coordination	Knowledge infrastructure	Adequate resources / capacities
<p>Vertical coordination of transition-related actions between national and subnational governments</p> <p>Horizontal coordination of transition-related actions between line ministries</p> <p>Mainstreaming of the transition to a zero emissions society</p> <p>Alignment of line ministry policy actions with government mitigation strategy for transitioning to a zero emissions society</p>	<p>Pursuit of authoritative advice on transitioning to a zero emissions society</p> <p>Government consideration of analyses of, and advice on, transitioning to a zero emissions society</p>	<p>Climate finance readiness (NEW)</p> <p>Resource level of lead agency</p> <p>Institutional learning</p>

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Level and scope	Just transition	Exogenous non-state interests and influence
<p>Disseminating public education and ensuring public knowledge on the transition towards a zero emissions society</p> <p>Ensuring broad buy-in</p>	<p>Addressing the need for a just transition</p>	<p>Public support for the transition to a zero emissions society</p> <p>Availability of scientifically robust and country specific analyses</p> <p>Influence of non-state actor interests at risk from the transition ("Regulatory Capture")</p> <p>Influence of non-state actor interests who profit from the transition</p>

Climate Governance Rating system

Very Poor	≤ 20% of possible score This rating indicates that this is an area where the government is deficient and improvement is necessary.
Poor	20 – 40% of possible score This rating indicates that the government is showing a limited level of readiness but improvement is still necessary.
Neutral	40 – 60% of possible score This rating indicates that the government is showing some level of readiness, but improvement is still necessary.
Acceptable	60 – 80% of possible score This rating indicates that the government is showing a good level of readiness, although improvement is still possible.
Advanced	≥ 80% of possible score This rating indicates that this area of governance is functioning well, although improvement is still possible and beneficial.