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
Agenda

- 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
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** Country has 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

**31.6% Global emissions covered by new NDC submissions**

**71.8% Global population covered by new NDC submissions**

- 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

Total change in the 2030 emissions gap from NDC updates
3.3–4.7 GtCO$_2$e or a 15%–17% decrease. A gap of 19–23 GtCO$_2$e remains.
Nearing global coverage of net zero targets, but design quality inadequate

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

- **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

CAT warming projections

Global temperature increase by 2100

November 2021 Update
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 < 1.2°C WORLD
- Internationally supported target: ALMOST SUFFICIENT < 2°C WORLD
- Fair Share target: 1.5°C PARIS AGREEMENT COMPATIBLE < 1.2°C WORLD
- Climate finance: NOT APPLICABLE

Net zero target: year NOT significant
Comprehensiveness not rated as NO TARGET
Land use & forestry: NOT SIGNIFICANT

**UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

Overall rating: HIGHLY INSUFFICIENT

- Policies & action: INSUFFICIENT > 4°C WORLD
- Domestic target: INSUFFICIENT > 4°C WORLD
- Fair Share target: CRITICALLY INSUFFICIENT 4°C + WORLD
- Climate finance: NOT ASSESSED

Net zero target: year 2050
Comprehensiveness not rated as INFORMATION INCOMPLETE
Land use & forestry: NOT ASSESSED

**SAUDI ARABIA**

Overall rating: HIGHLY INSUFFICIENT

- Policies & action: INSUFFICIENT > 4°C WORLD
- Domestic target: HIGHLY INSUFFICIENT > 4°C WORLD
- Fair Share target: CRITICALLY INSUFFICIENT 4°C + WORLD
- Climate finance: NOT ASSESSED

Net zero target: year 2060
Comprehensiveness not rated as INFORMATION INCOMPLETE
Land use & forestry: NOT SIGNIFICANT

**IRAN**

Overall rating: CRITICALLY INSUFFICIENT

- Policies & action: CRITICALLY INSUFFICIENT > 4°C WORLD
- Internationally supported target: CRITICALLY INSUFFICIENT 4°C + WORLD
- Fair Share target: CRITICALLY INSUFFICIENT 4°C + WORLD
- Climate finance: NOT ASSESSED

Net zero target: year NOT significant
Comprehensiveness not rated as NO TARGET
Land use & forestry: NOT SIGNIFICANT

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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

IMPACT OF THE PARIS AGREEMENT
Changes to the estimated global temperature increase in 2100

1.4°C reduction

Effect of Paris 2030 targets only 1.1°C reduction

Effect of implemented policies 0.9°C reduction

Effect of long-term targets 0.3°C reduction

Effect of additional net zero announcements (India, etc)

Global temperature increase in 2100

Pledges & targets with range

2030 targets only

Optimistic scenario

2020

2nd round targets

Overachievement of national targets

Roll back of USA & Russia

Lead up to Paris

Year of temperature estimate

2009

2012

2015

2017

2020

2021
CAT Climate Governance Framework

Climate Governance Series Assessment Framework

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
- Non-state actor interests & influence

Categories

Criteria

Indicators
7 indicators
8 indicators
6 indicators
7 indicators

https://climateactiontracker.org/publications/climate-governance/
CAT Climate Governance Framework

**Category**

- **Criteria**
  - A Paris-compatible emissions pathway
  - Transparency framework
  - Ratchet-up mechanism

- **Indicators**
  - Passage of comprehensive climate mitigation-related legislation
  - Pursuing a Paris-compatible decarbonisation pathway
  - Consideration of decarbonisation targets for near-term policy development and implementation

**Question**

Is there climate mitigation legislation in place and what authority does it possess?

- **Benchmarks**
  - **0** - There is currently no climate mitigation legislation in place.
  - **25** - Only a patchwork of laws and regulations exist.
  - **50** - Comprehensive climate mitigation legislation is under development or the legislation that does exist is not comprehensive.
  - **75** - Comprehensive climate mitigation legislation exists.
  - **100** - There is comprehensive climate mitigation legislation in place and the necessary legislative framework exists to enable emission reductions.
Climate governance country coverage

- Up-coming analysis
  - Senegal
  - Colombia
  - Rwanda

climateactiontracker.org/publications/climate-governance/
Egypt: Hosting COP27 provides an opportunity to enhance many governance indicators

CAT Climate Governance Series

EGYPT

March 2022

Political commitment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Recommendations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political commitment</td>
<td>High-level government leadership</td>
<td>• Ensure climate change is a priority for political leaders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quality of government decision making</td>
<td>• Entrust the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) with greater power and functions to reinforce its position as the lead institution on climate change</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>• Ensure that all relevant climate-concerned ministries have the mandate to lead on transition action</td>
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Policy processes

- Paris-compatible emissions pathway
- Transparency framework
- Ratchet-up mechanism

- 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
- 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
- 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)

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

CAT Climate Governance Series
EGYPT
March 2022

**Institutional framework**
- Effective coordination
- Knowledge infrastructure
- Adequate resources

**Recommendations**
- 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

**Stakeholder engagement**
- Use its role as incoming 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
Climate Governance in Sub-Saharan Africa

South Africa
(Oct 2020)

Ghana
(Aug 2021)

Nigeria
(Feb 2022)
Coming soon: Senegal and Rwanda
ADDITIONAL SLIDES
# Governance Indicators

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLITICAL COMMITMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>High-level government leadership</strong></td>
<td><strong>Quality of government decision making</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commitment by head of state or government.</td>
<td>Continuity of transition-related policy development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government buy-in and ownership of the transition.</td>
<td>Broadscale political support for the transition to a zero emissions society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power of climate change lead agency.</td>
<td>Accountability and trustworthiness of government’s transition-related actions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative ranking of the transition to a zero emissions society compared to other political issues.</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLICY PROCESSES</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Paris-compatible emissions pathway</strong></td>
<td><strong>Transparency framework</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passage of comprehensive climate mitigation-related legislation</td>
<td>A comprehensive transparency framework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pursuing a Paris-compatible decarbonisation pathway</td>
<td>An effective review mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decarbonisation targets are being considered for near-term policy development and implementation</td>
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# Governance Indicators

## Institutional Framework

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level and scope</th>
<th>Just transition</th>
<th>Exogenous non-state interests and influence</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disseminating public education and ensuring public knowledge on the transition towards a zero emissions society</td>
<td>Addressing the need for a just transition</td>
<td>Public support for the transition to a zero emissions society</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ensuring broad buy-in</td>
<td></td>
<td>Availability of scientifically robust and country specific analyses</td>
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<td>Influence of non-state actor interests at risk from the transition (“Regulatory Capture”)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Influence of non-state actor interests who profit from the transition</td>
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# Climate Governance Rating system

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Score Range</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very Poor</td>
<td>≤ 20% of possible score</td>
<td>This rating indicates that this is an area where the government is deficient and improvement is necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>20 – 40% of possible score</td>
<td>This rating indicates that the government is showing a limited level of readiness but improvement is still necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>40 – 60% of possible score</td>
<td>This rating indicates that the government is showing some level of readiness, but improvement is still necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acceptable</td>
<td>60 – 80% of possible score</td>
<td>This rating indicates that the government is showing a good level of readiness, although improvement is still possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advanced</td>
<td>≥ 80% of possible score</td>
<td>This rating indicates that this area of governance is functioning well, although improvement is still possible and beneficial.</td>
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