

# **My Comments on the IPCC Synthesis Report: Focus on Governance Aspects**

**Kanako Morita**

Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute

United Nations University Institute for the Advanced  
Study of Sustainability (UNU-IAS)

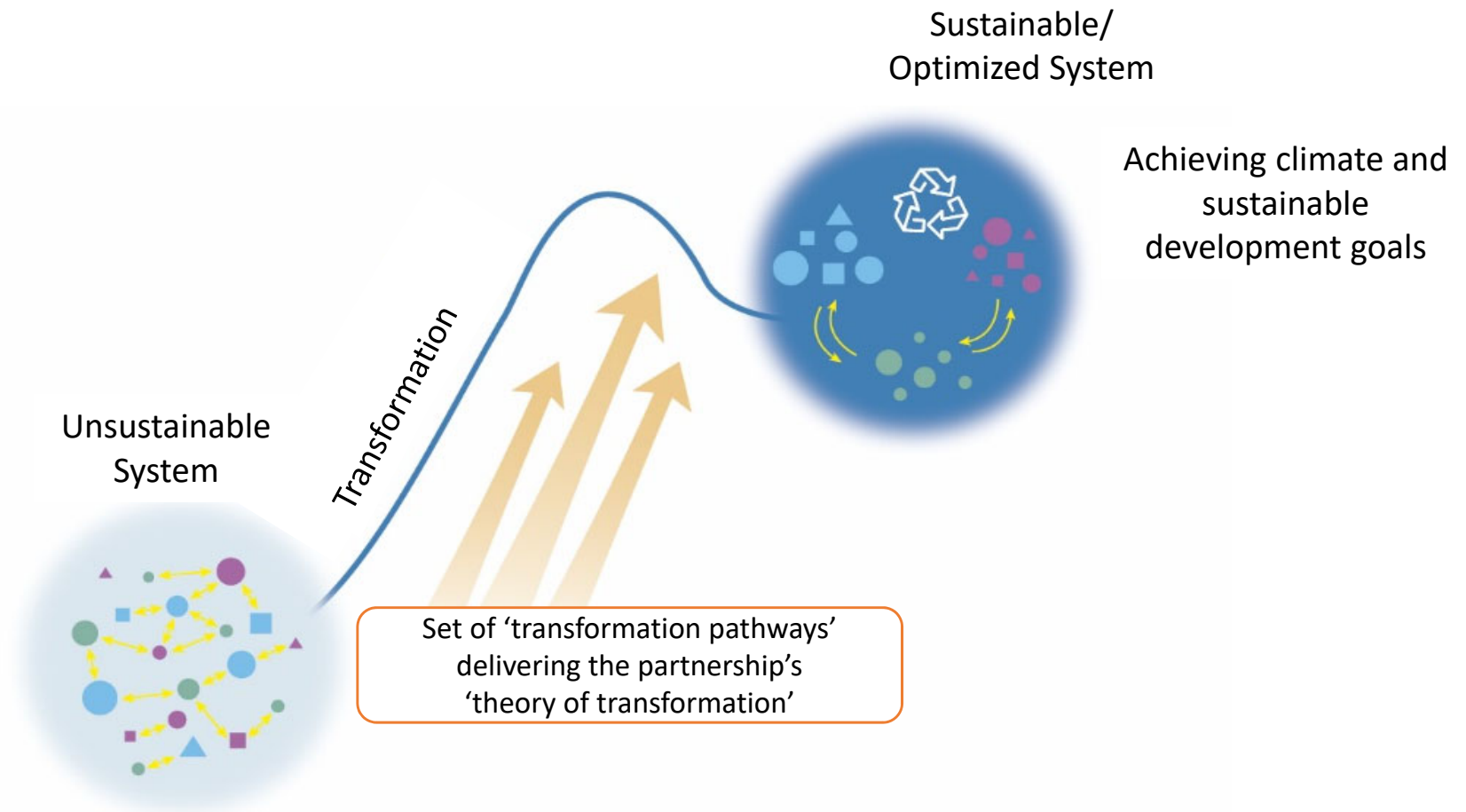
22 May, 2023, IPCC Symposium, Tokyo

# Key Messages from the IPCC Synthesis Report (Related to Governance Aspects)

- **Benefits of Near-Term Action:** “Deep, rapid and sustained mitigation and accelerated implementation of adaptation actions in this decade would reduce projected losses and damages for humans and ecosystems (IPCC SYR SPM C.2)”.
- **System Transitions:** “Rapid and far-reaching transitions across all sectors and systems are necessary to achieve deep and sustained emissions reductions and secure a liveable and sustainable future for all (C.3)”.
- **Multiple Opportunities for Scaling Up Climate Action:** “Feasible, effective, and low-cost options for mitigation and adaptation are already available, with differences across systems and regions (C.3)”.
- **Synergies with Sustainable Development Goals:** “Mitigation and adaptation actions have more synergies than trade-offs with Sustainable Development Goals (C.4)”.
- **Enabling Conditions:** Strengthening enabling conditions, including governance, policy, and finance, can contribute to accelerating climate actions (C.6). Equity and inclusion, including just transitions, also need to be considered (C.5).

# Explore Effective Interactions between Institutions and Actors (1)

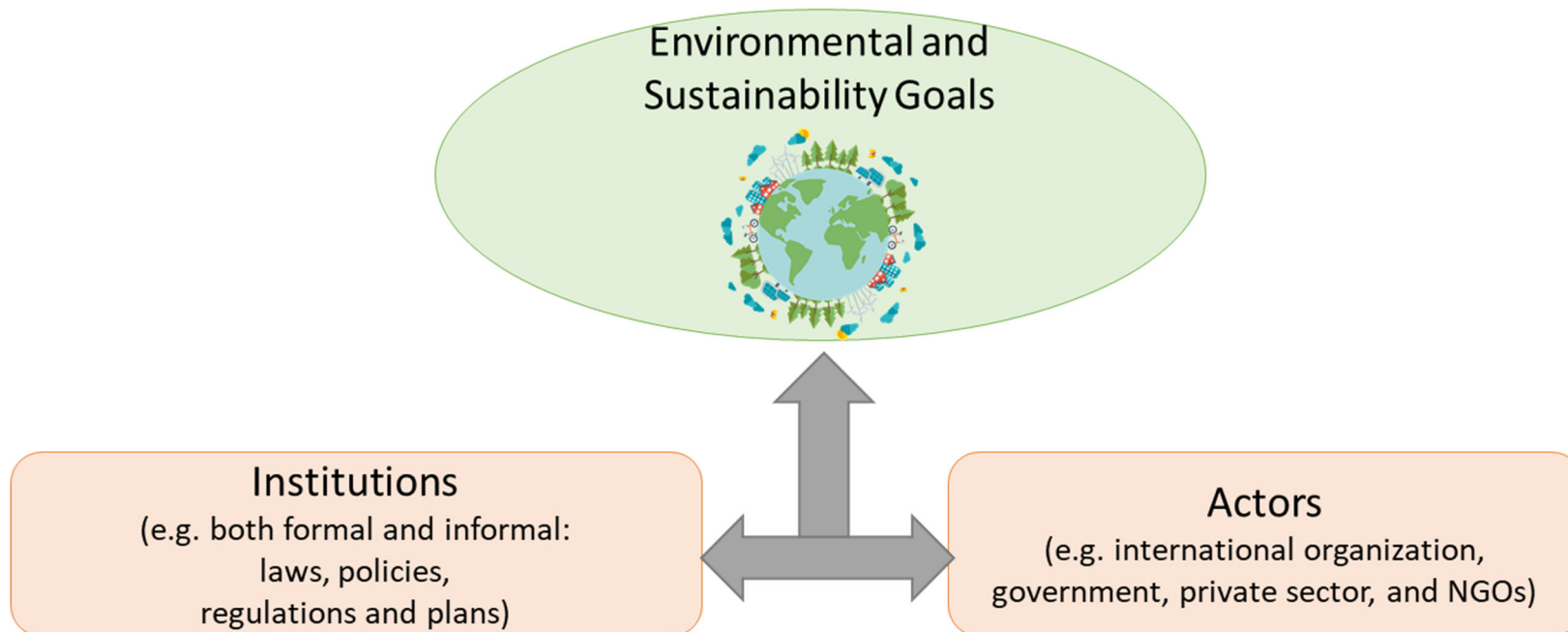
- Rapid and far-reaching system transitions and transformation are needed to achieve climate and sustainable development goals.
- Systems include various factors, including institutions and actors.



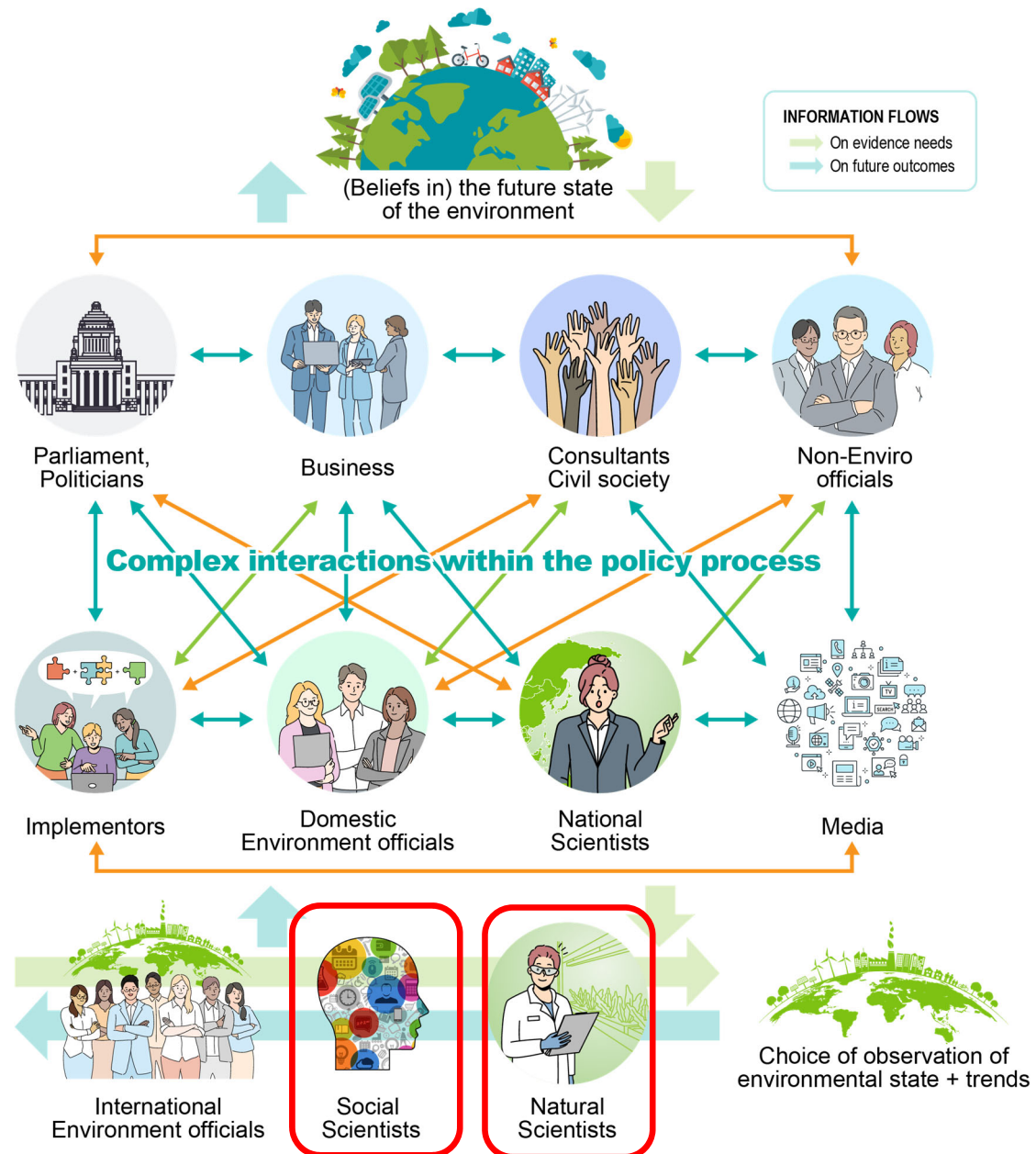
# Explore Effective Interactions between Institutions and Actors (2)

Need to explore effective interactions between actors and institutions based on the following elements:

1. Improving Science-Policy Interface (important in addressing the following challenges).
2. Enhancing synergies between climate change and sustainable development goals (SDGs) with different governance structures.
3. Addressing cross-cutting issues, such as climate change and biodiversity loss.
4. Considering Just Transition (important for all countries).



# 1. Improving Science-Policy Interface to Address Climate Change and Sustainable Development



## 2. Enhancing Synergies between Climate Change and SDGs: Different Governance Structures and Science-Policy Interface

Climate Change Governance

**United Nations Framework  
Convention on Climate Change  
(UNFCCC)**

Paris Agreement  
Kyoto Protocol

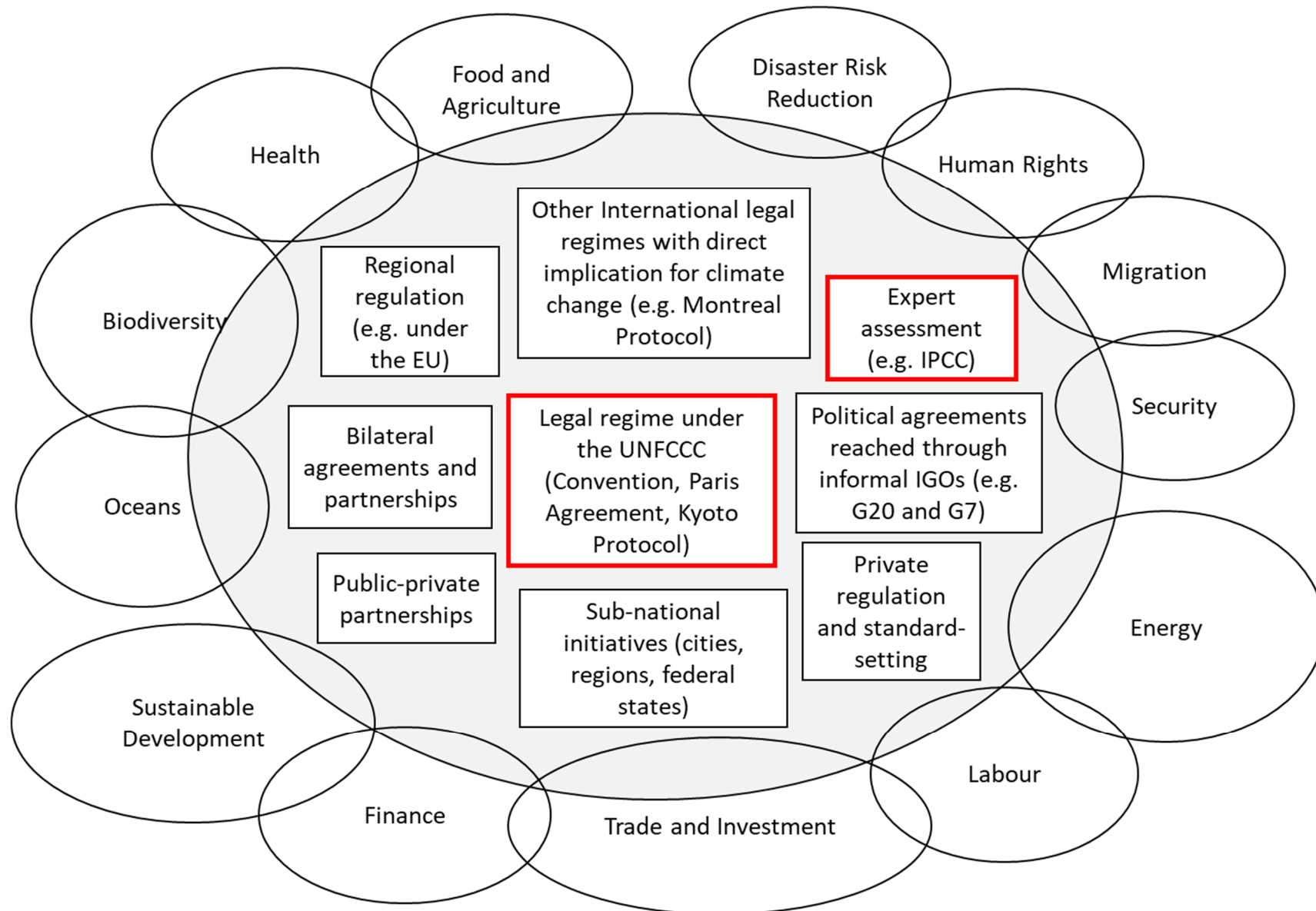


2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development  
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)



**Goal-oriented governance** that guides different actors to achieve sustainable development

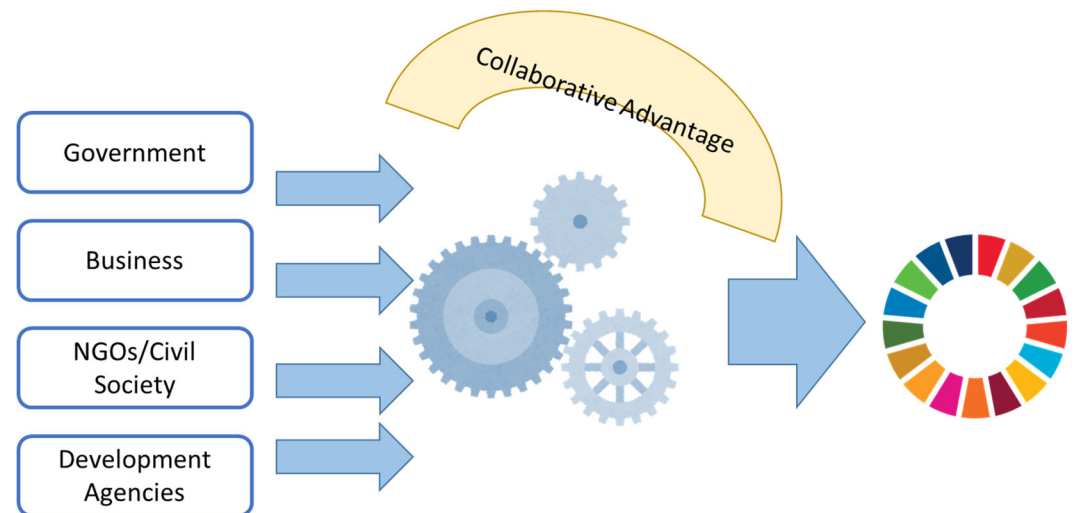
## 2. Enhancing Synergies between Climate Change and SDGs: Complex Climate Governance



## 2. Enhancing Synergies between Climate Change and SDGs: Multi-stakeholder Partnerships to Achieve SDGs



The UN Global Sustainable Development Report aims to strengthen the science-policy interface at HLPF.





# 3. Addressing Cross-Cutting Issues, such as Climate Change and Biodiversity Loss

## Climate Change

## Nature/Biodiversity Loss



Paris Agreement



Convention on Biological Diversity

Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

**TCFD** | TASK FORCE ON CLIMATE-RELATED FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES



Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures



# 3. Addressing Cross-Cutting Issues, such as Climate Change and Biodiversity Loss: Fragmentation of Institutions and Actors in Implementing Nature-based Solutions

## Challenges to Implementing Nature-Based Solutions in Asia

Nature-based solutions (NbS) are measures that address societal challenges by considering human well-being and biodiversity



### NbS for climate change mitigation and adaptation

Considered under international frameworks like United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Convention on Biological Diversity



NbS for climate change mitigation, but not for adaptation, is well-addressed in national strategies, policies, and international financial mechanisms

### Ecosystem-based disaster risk reduction (ECO-DRR):

Linked to international frameworks related to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



The linkage between Eco-DRR and domestic governance is poor and financial mechanisms for incorporating Eco-DRR needs to be clarified

### Green infrastructure

Not formally linked to any international framework

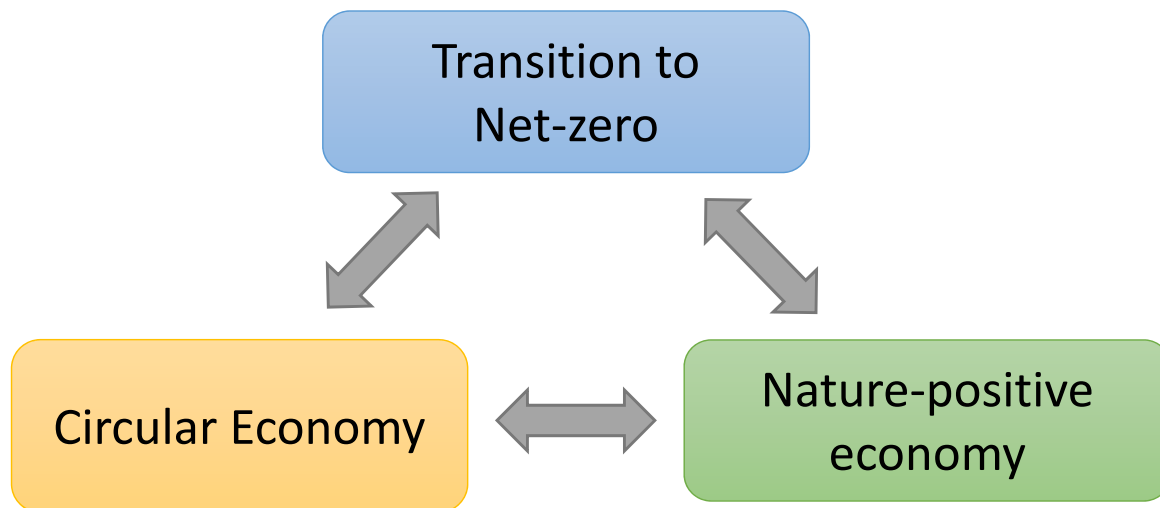


No common definition or measures for green infrastructure, and the understanding and implementation of green infrastructure varies across countries

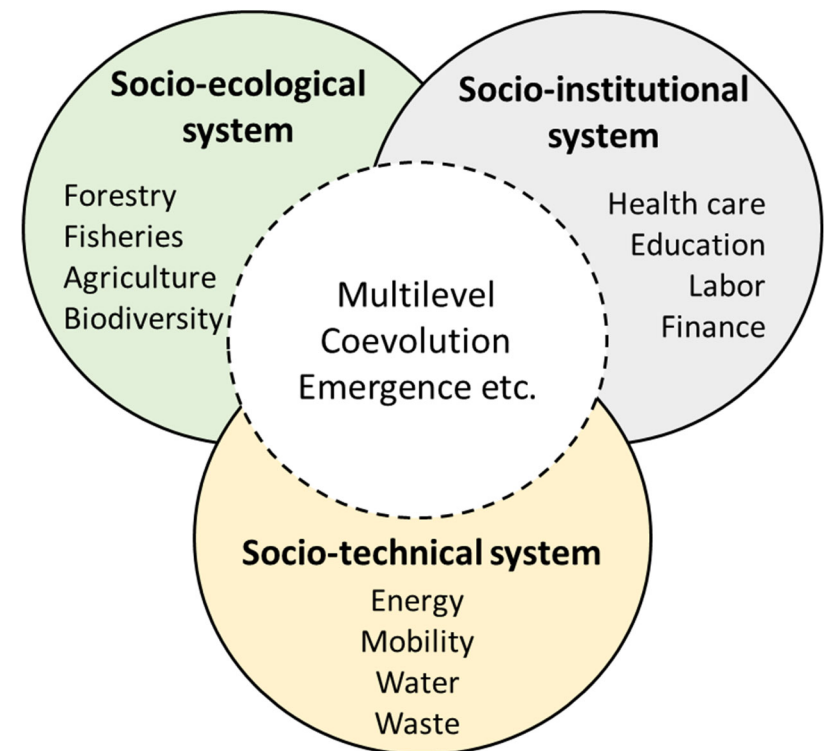
Cross-sectoral strategies and coordination between fragmented institutions and actors is essential for NbS implementation in Asia

### 3. Addressing Cross-Cutting Issues, such as Climate Change and Biodiversity Loss: Broader Cross-Cutting Challenges

Three Key Societal Challenges

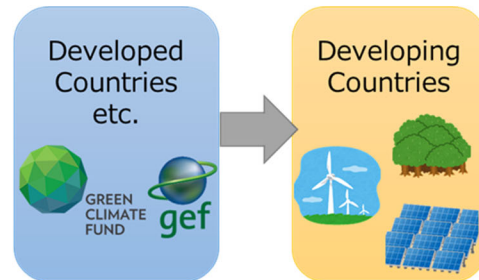


Major System Transitions

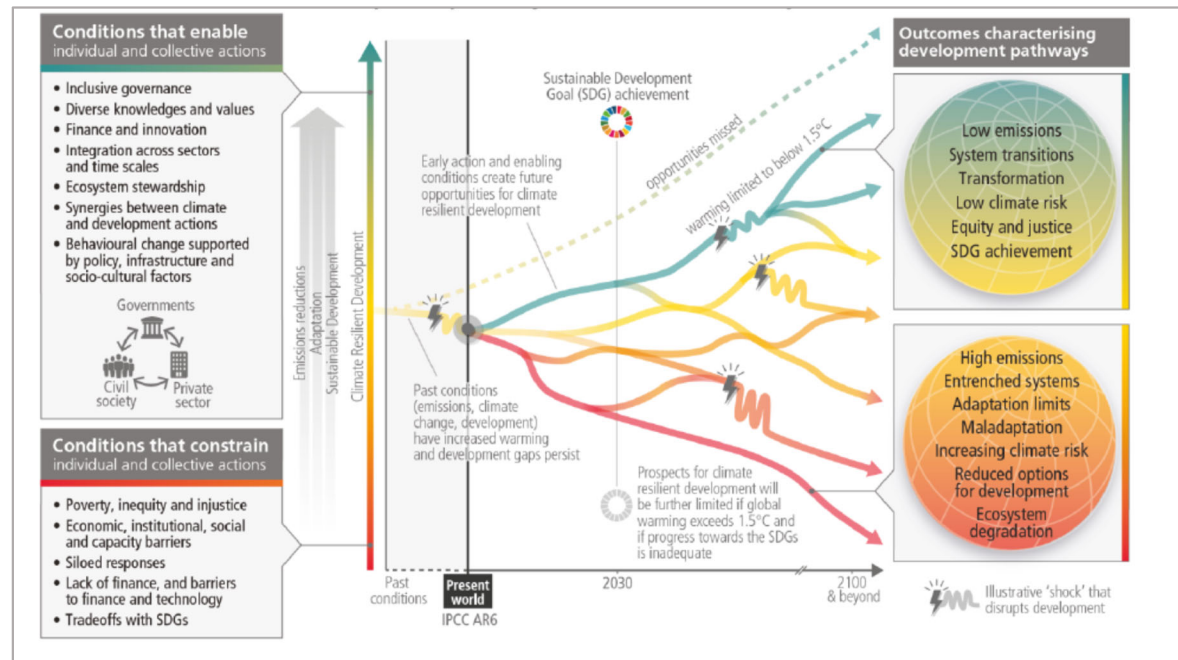
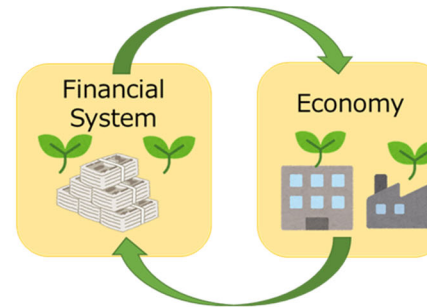


# 4. Considering Just Transition: Important Role of Finance

International cooperation to developing countries



Greening financial system and economy: addressing climate and nature-related risks



Source: IPCC SYR Figure SPM.6, and logos are from the websites of GCF and GEF.