Civil Society, Equity, and the assessment of National Contributions
The UN Framework Convention
Three Core Equity Principles

- A precautionary approach to adequacy
- Common but differentiated responsibility and respective capability (CBDRC)
- The “right to sustainable development,” or alternatively “equitable access to sustainable development”
What is needed is an agreed list of well-designed, high-level equity indicators that express the Convention’s core equity principles.

Such indicators are “high level” in the sense that they are built out of more basic or “raw” indicators.

- E.g.: A proper indicator of national capability requires macro-economic income data, but also information about the distribution of income - i.e., population below a development threshold

The essence of the Convention’s core equity principles can be captured in five high-level indicators: Adequacy, Responsibility, Capability, Sustainable Development Need and Adaptation Need.
Equity Indicators - key points

- It is extremely difficult to design proper indicators of sustainable development.
- Nonetheless, the satisfaction of basic development need is essential to sustainable development.
- Development need is fundamental to the analysis of capability - relative to either a development threshold or a measure of poverty.
- The satisfaction of adaptation need is, similarly, a key precondition for sustainable development.
- Adaptation need is the inverse of adequacy - the lower the ambition, the higher the adaptation need.
The Mitigation Gap - Strong 2°C

Climate Equity Reference Calculator

Display settings
- Table view: Country/region report
- Year to display: 2030
- Country or region to display: World

Calculator settings
- Global mitigation pathway: Strong 2°C pathway
- Cumulative since: 1990
- Include land-use emissions
- Include non-CO₂ gases
- Include emissions embodied in trade
- Responsibility weight: 0.5
- Mitigation cost as % GWP: 1.0
- Adaptation cost as % GWP: 1.0

Country/region report in 2030 for World

Assuming a total global mitigation cost of $1.205 billion (1.0% of GWP), this yields a global average mitigation cost of $22 per tonne CO₂ in 2030.
USA - Strong 2°C pathway

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- Cumulative since: 1990
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- Include non-CO₂ gases: ✔
- Include emissions embodied in trade: □
- Responsibility weight: 0.5
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Review equity settings

Country/region report in 2030 for United States

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Progressivity
The Mitigation Gap - G8 pathway

The Climate Equity Reference Calculator allows users to calculate and visualize the mitigation gap for different pathways and regions. The calculator provides a way to understand the implications for national obligations and helps in opening the Climate Equity Pledge Scorecard with specific settings.

Country/region report in 2030 for World

- Table view: Country/region report
- Year to display: 2030
- Country or region to display: World

Global mitigation pathway: G8 pathway

Cumulative since: 1990

- Include land-use emissions
- Include non-CO₂ gases
- Include emissions embodied in trade

Responsibility weight: 0.5

Mitigation cost as % GWP: 1.0

Assuming a total global mitigation cost of $1.205 billion (1.0% of GWP), this yields a global average mitigation cost of $38 per tonne CO₂ in 2030.

Adaptation cost as % GWP: 1.0

Progressivity

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USA - G8 pathway

Climate Equity Reference Calculator

About the Calculator and Scorecard | Climate Equity Pledge Scorecard | Glossary

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Progressivity

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Review equity settings
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• Meanwhile, Parties must ensure that their contributions are transparent and reproducible, and should clearly explain why they believe that their contributions represent their fair share of the common global challenge.

• Beyond this, Parties must do their best to agree a common list of equity indicators, a list against which all countries can measure their own contributions, and compare them to others.