

Updates on the Global Stocktake

RINGO Coordination Meeting, Nov 11, 2022

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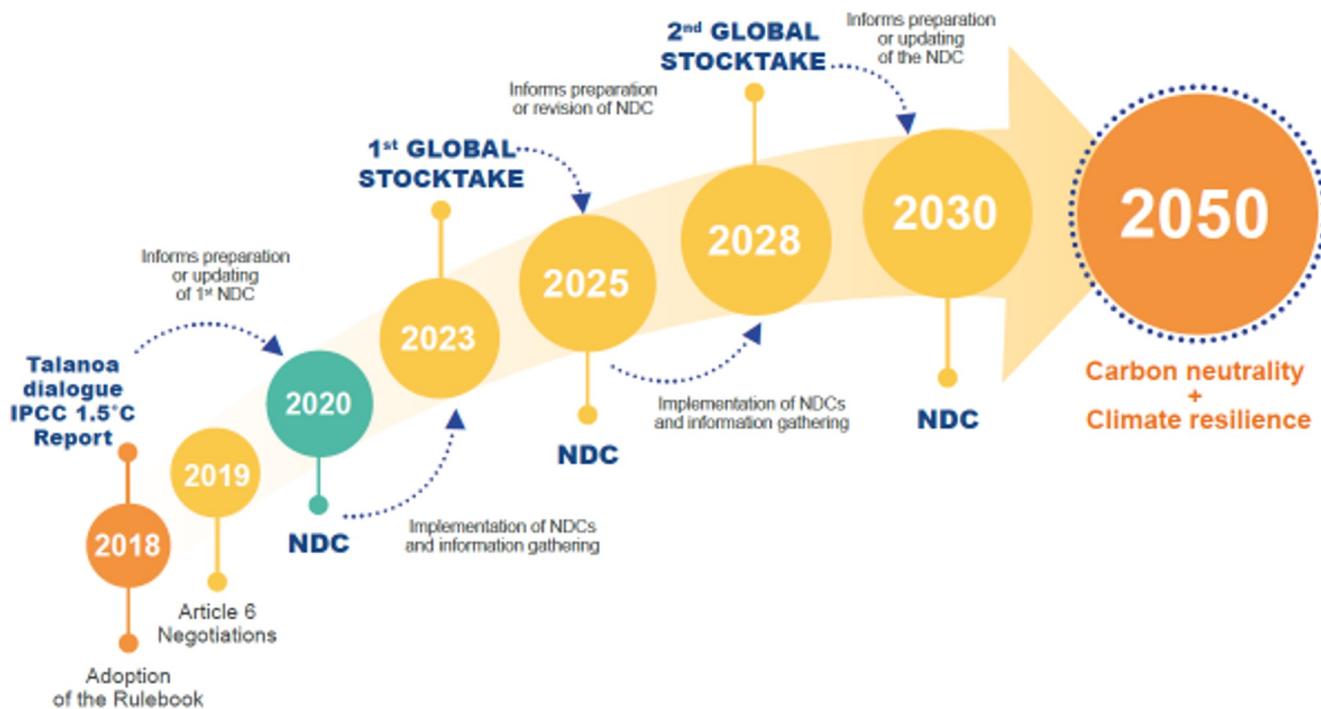
An introduction to the Global Stocktake

Global Stocktake

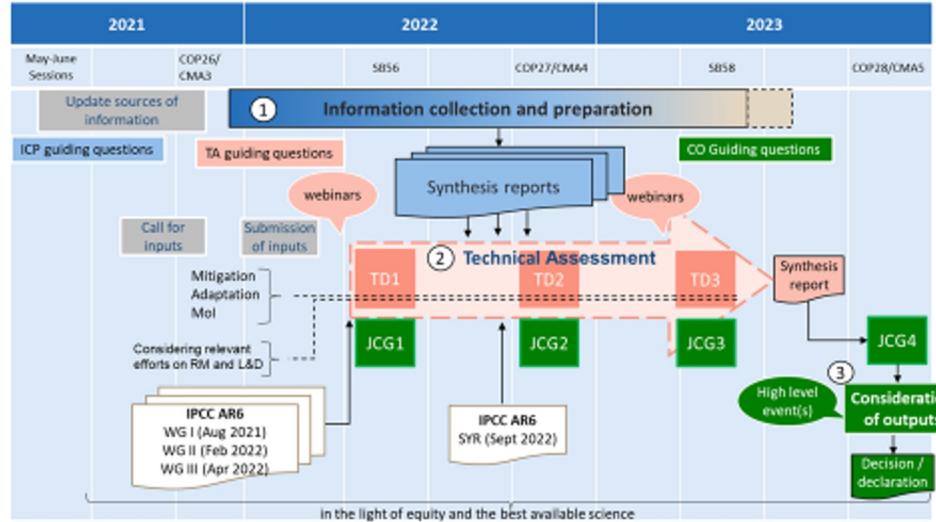
Article 14

1. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall periodically take stock of the implementation of this Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement and its long-term goals (referred to as the "global stocktake"). It shall do so in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the
~~and support, and in the light of equity and the best~~ available science.
2. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement shall undertake its first global stocktake in 2023 and every five years thereafter unless otherwise decided by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to this Agreement.
3. The outcome of the global stocktake shall inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action.

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<https://unfccc.int/topics/global-stocktake/global-stocktake#eq-1>

Thematic Area 1: Mitigation

Enhancing global mitigation pathways: Assessing collective progress on mitigation and enhancing ambition, fairness and implementation towards the achievement of the Paris Agreement long-term goals, taking into account nationally determined contributions and long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies by Parties

Transforming energy and industrial systems: Assessing collective progress in and enhancing mitigation efforts in energy production, consumption and industrial systems

Transforming land and other systems: Assessing collective progress in and enhancing mitigation efforts and preserving and enhancing greenhouse gas sinks in AFOLU, waste, and other systems

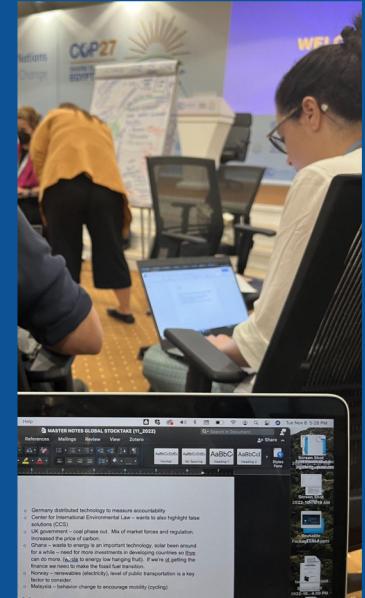
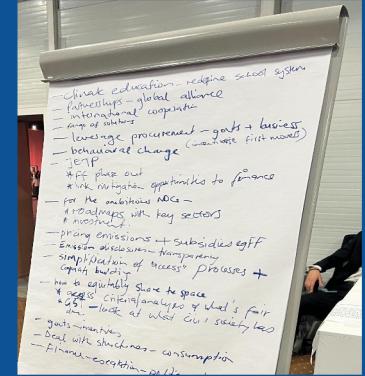
Response measures: Assessing collective progress in and enhancing efforts made to address the social and economic consequences and impacts of response measures while implementing mitigation policies and actions towards the achievement of the Paris Agreement long-term goals



Thematic Area 1: Mitigation

“HOW”: Key themes

- **Equity & Accounting:** “Historical emissions” or “forward looking process”
 - Possible to meet 1.5 AND consider equity?
 - Cumulative emissions, fair share of remaining carbon budget, pre2020 gap, right to development, CBDRRC
 - **NDCs with Long Term Strategies:** 1.5degree pathways, integration of private sector
 - but with acceptance of optionality and local context (leapfrogging)
- **Capacity:** taking stock requires consideration of capacity, available resources, local contexts and financial flows
- **International/intragovernmental cooperation:** necessary to make progress and increase capacity.
- **Accounting:** for institutional development and work toward just transitions
- **Context specific assesement**



Thematic Area 2: Adaptation

1. Recognize adaptation efforts of developing countries (*Expert Facilitator: Alvin Chandra*)

1. Enhancing the implementation of adaptation actions: Moving from plans to implementation and increasing ambition towards transformative adaptation, taking into account barriers, challenges and opportunities (*Expert Facilitator: Anne Hammill*)

1. Review of the adequacy and effectiveness of ongoing adaptation and support at different scales (*Expert Facilitator: Anand Patwardhan*)

1. Assessing collective progress and enhancing efforts on AMA loss and damage (*Expert Facilitator: Richard Choularton*)
 - 1.



Thematic Area 2: Adaptation

Key take-aways

Examples of mainstreaming of adaptation, in planning, budgets, sectors and at different levels, were shared by participants to enhance coherence of adaptation planning and implementation.

Multilevel governance of adaptation and broad stakeholder engagement (from subnational level, but also from indigenous peoples and local communities, as well as rights-holders and those most vulnerable to climate change impacts) are common themes discussed by participants as avenues for concrete examples for adaptation planning and implementation, and as one of the ways to avoid maladaptation,

Participants shared their experience with challenges in accessing climate information systems and early warning systems, as well as their reflections on the importance of data collection and information sources – including M&E and access to information. On access to information, participants highlighted the importance of the accessibility of data and information for end-users, including using accessible language and format for non-expert users at the subnational levels.

Transboundary adaptation was discussed by participants, as well as ways to address transboundary risks. Examples of regional initiatives were shared including on transboundary adaptation planning. The NAP process was seen as a key process to facilitate identification of risks. Further work on this was seen as critical in preventing maladaptation.

Means of implementation, including finance (from broad sources), capacity building and technology, are key to adaptation planning and implementation, at the national and subnational levels, and participants shared their reflections on the challenges and the capacity issues at both the national and subnational levels



Thematic Area 3: Means of Implementation

Finance, technology and capacity building – breakout groups:

- Aligning financial flows and meeting needs for system-wide transitions to net zero emissions and transformative climate resilient development
- Enhancing the catalytic role of international climate finance for scaling up climate action
- Innovation, technology development and transfer
- Enhancing and retaining capacities in support of Paris Agreement implementation

Focused Exchange

Focuses on “intersections” to begin to answer the questions:

- *What does the transformation to low-GHG emissions and climate resilient development entail and how can we enable greater progress?*
- *How do stakeholders, at various levels, address mitigation, adaptation, means of implementation and support, as well as efforts on loss and damage and the implications of response measures, in an integrated and holistic way?*

Two-hour focused exchanges will be organized on each of following topics:

- (a) Pathways towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development
- (b) International cooperation on holistic and integrated approaches