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The First Global Stocktake What Congress Needs to Know About COP28

Monday November 27, 2023

About EESI



Non-partisan Educational Resources for Policymakers

A bipartisan Congressional caucus founded EESI in 1984 to provide non-partisan information on environmental, energy, and climate policies

Direct Assistance for Equitable and Inclusive Financing Program

In addition to a full portfolio of federal policy work, EESI provides direct assistance to utilities to develop “on-bill financing” programs

Commitment to Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Justice

We recognize that systemic barriers impede fair environmental, energy, and climate policies and limit the full participation of Black, Indigenous, people of color, and legacy and frontline communities in decision-making

Sustainable Solutions

Our mission is to advance science-based solutions for climate change, energy, and environmental challenges in order to achieve our vision of a sustainable, resilient, and equitable world.

Polycymaker Education

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Live, in-person and online public briefings, archived webcasts, and written summaries

Climate Change Solutions



Bi-weekly newsletter with everything policymakers and concerned citizens need to know, including a legislation and hearings tracker

Fact Sheets and Issue Briefs



Timely, objective coverage of environmental, clean energy, and climate change topics

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What Congress Needs to Know About COP28

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**Congress and
International Climate Finance**

Recording Available

**What's on the Table for the
Negotiations?**

Recording Available

The First Global Stocktake

Recording Available

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Tuesday, November 27, 2023

The First Global Stocktake

November 2023

Hannah Roeyer

Independent Global Stocktake Network, ClimateWorks Foundation



iGST

Independent Global Stocktake

About the Independent Global Stocktake (iGST)



The iGST is a consortium of civil society actors working together to support a strong and transformative Global Stocktake (GST).

We work as an aligned independent community, conducting joint research and advocating together for a robust GST that empowers countries to take greater climate action.



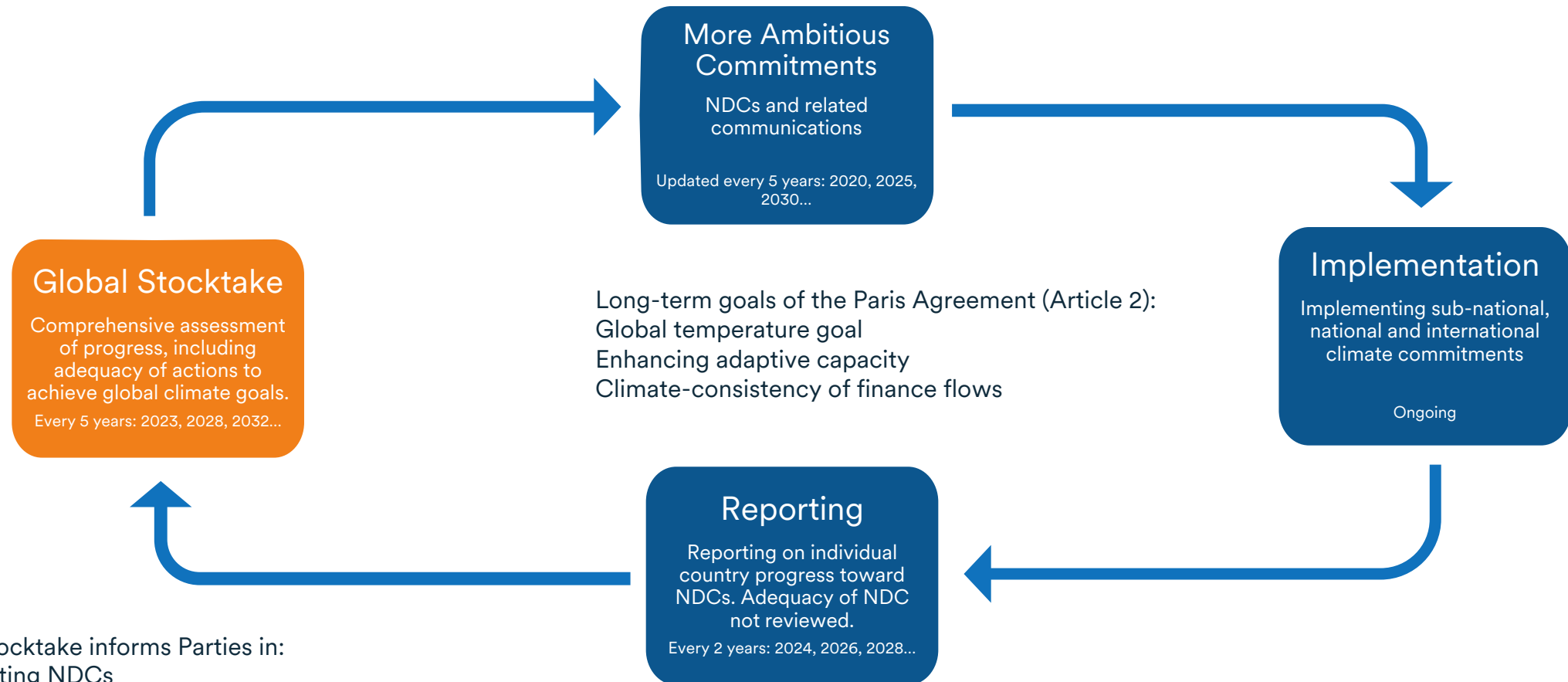
www.independentgst.org

Primer: Global Climate Negotiations

- **UNFCCC:** United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, international treaty adopted in 1992. 198 countries ('Parties') have ratified. Staffed by a secretariat, also called the UNFCCC – the secretariat carries out work to support countries in addressing climate change, and runs annual negotiation cycle.
- **Paris Agreement:** Treaty negotiated in 2015, during COP21 in Paris – 195 Parties. Outlines long-term global goals on *mitigation, adaptation, and finance*, to be fulfilled through a bottom-up process of ***nationally determined contributions (NDCs)***. New, more ambitious NDCs are submitted at least every five years.
- **COP:** Conference of the Parties, the highest decision-making body of the UNFCCC. Meets and renders updated decision text once per year. *COP Presidency* is the nation hosting the COP; help set agenda, broker negotiations.
- **Parties:** Formal signatories to the UNFCCC and/or Paris Agreement – all at *country* level (+EU). Participate in annual negotiation cycle, where decisions are negotiated by consensus.
- **non-Party stakeholders:** All others – subnational entities (cities, states, provinces); private sector; Indigenous groups; NGOs and civil society. Observers to the process; can make recommendations to Parties and implement own climate actions.

The Global Stocktake: Heartbeat of the Paris Ambition Cycle

The Paris Agreement features a 5-year cycle intended to ratchet up climate ambition. The Global Stocktake is a key feature of this cycle, designed as a primary driver to pressure for enhanced ambition within the Paris architecture.

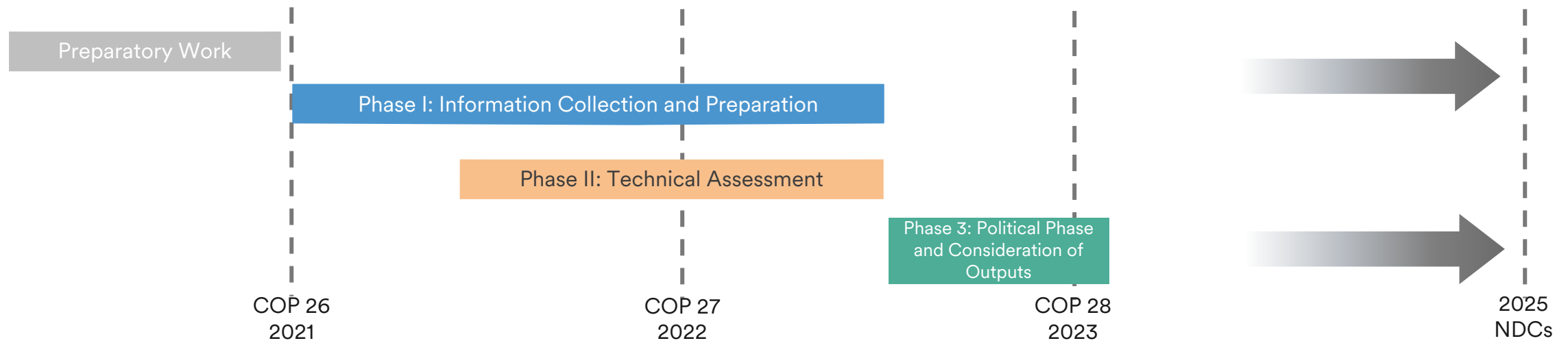


Global Stocktake informs Parties in:

- Updating NDCs
- Enhancing international cooperation
- Key to catalyze progress

How Does the Global Stocktake work?

The Global Stocktake (GST) occurs in three phases, with outputs meant to influence national climate policy.



The GST assesses collective progress toward the three long-term goals of the Paris Agreement: **mitigation**, **adaptation**, and **finance**. It is also mandated to consider efforts on *loss and damage* and *response measures*, and be conducted “in light of equity and the best available science.”

Inputs from Parties and non-Party stakeholders throughout.

Technical Findings - Highlights

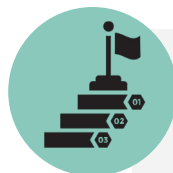
- **Seventeen "key findings"**, no major surprises
- **Paris Agreement *is* working, even if we still have a long way to go**
 - In 2010, we were looking at global temperature increases of 3.7-4.8°C by 2100. Today, this projection has dropped to 2.4-2.6 °C by 2100, with the possibility of reaching 1.7-2.1 °C when taking into account the full implementation of long-term net zero targets.
- That said, we are **off track** across all major goals – mitigation, adaptation, finance
- Facing *ambition gap* as well as *implementation gap* – must pivot further toward implementation, accountability, for both Parties and non-Party stakeholders
- Importance of just transitions and economic diversification

So what? What could a GST decision at COP28 deliver

A civil society perspective

Strong political signals on use of GST as **moment for course-correction**, to forge a common roadmap for a safer future.

To remain legitimate, GST outcomes must remain **balanced** across thematic areas, and keep equity in mind



Commitments to prepare **1.5°C-aligned NDCs**, including updated 2030 and 2035 targets, by early 2025.



At least **triple renewable energy capacity** by 2030, while equitably **phasing out fossil fuels**.



Catalyze an **adequate adaptation response**, including via improved planning and the necessary support



Foster **climate-resilient, sustainable food systems** that ensure food security and reduce emissions.



Scale and shift finance in pursuit of these goals including via regulatory shifts and scaled cross-border finance.



Improved **accountability** mechanisms for countries and non-state actors, including improved data + disclosure



2024-2025

Translating GST outcomes into national action

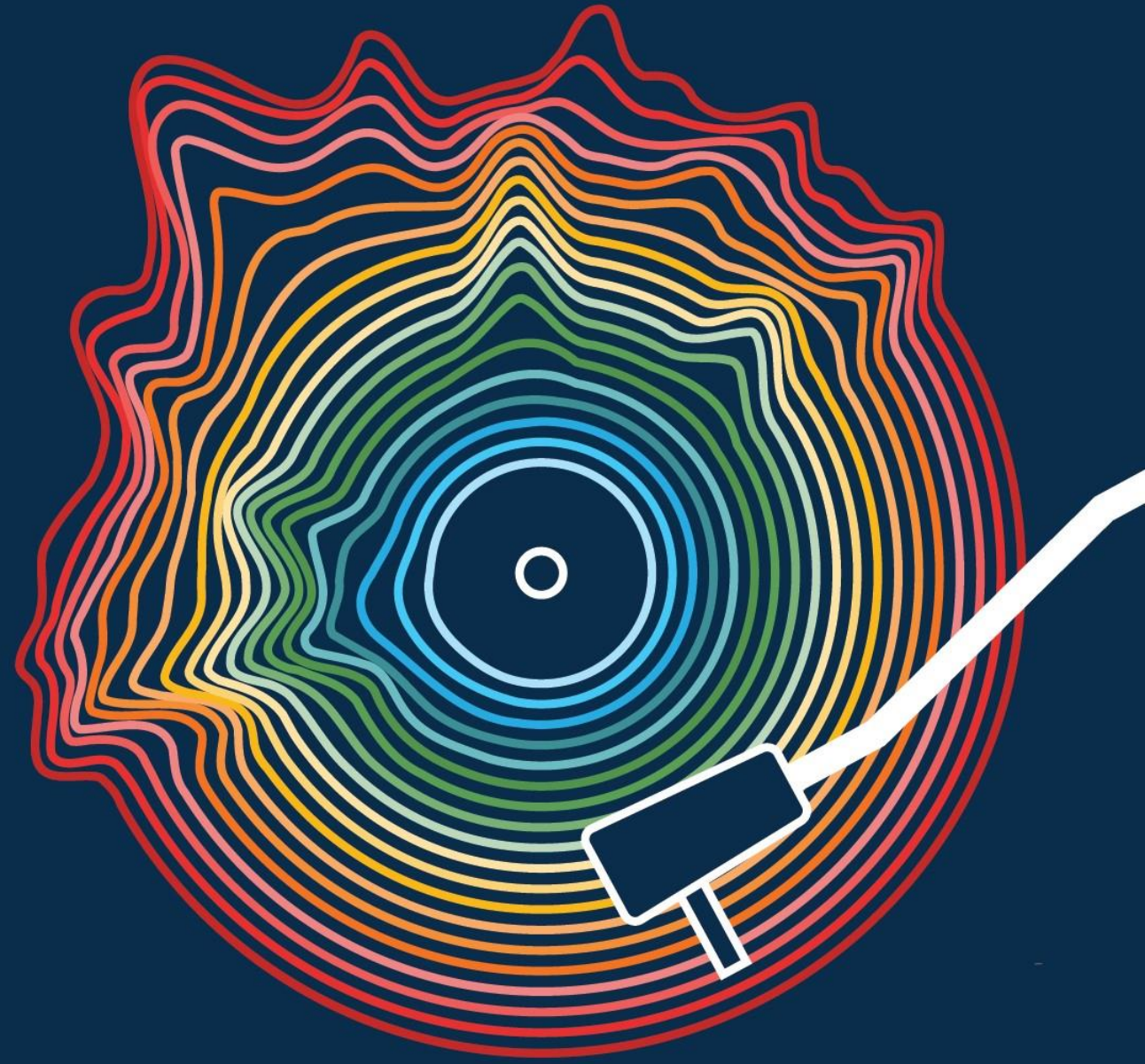
What comes next

- US climate policy implications: follow-up arc into 2025 NDCs
- US role in both domestic policymaking and on international stage
- Private sector, subnational policymakers need clear signals for planning
- GST will repeat every five years

Emissions Gap Report 2023

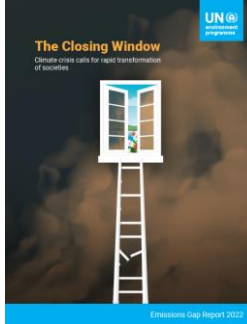
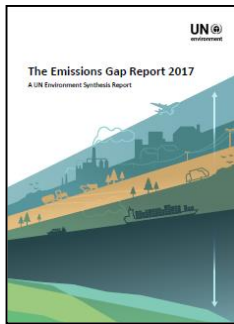
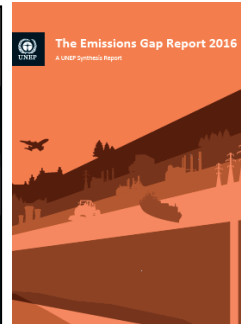
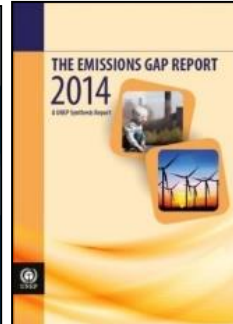
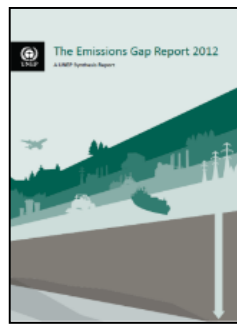
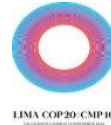
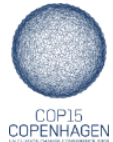
Broken Record

Temperatures hit new highs, yet world fails to cut emissions (again)

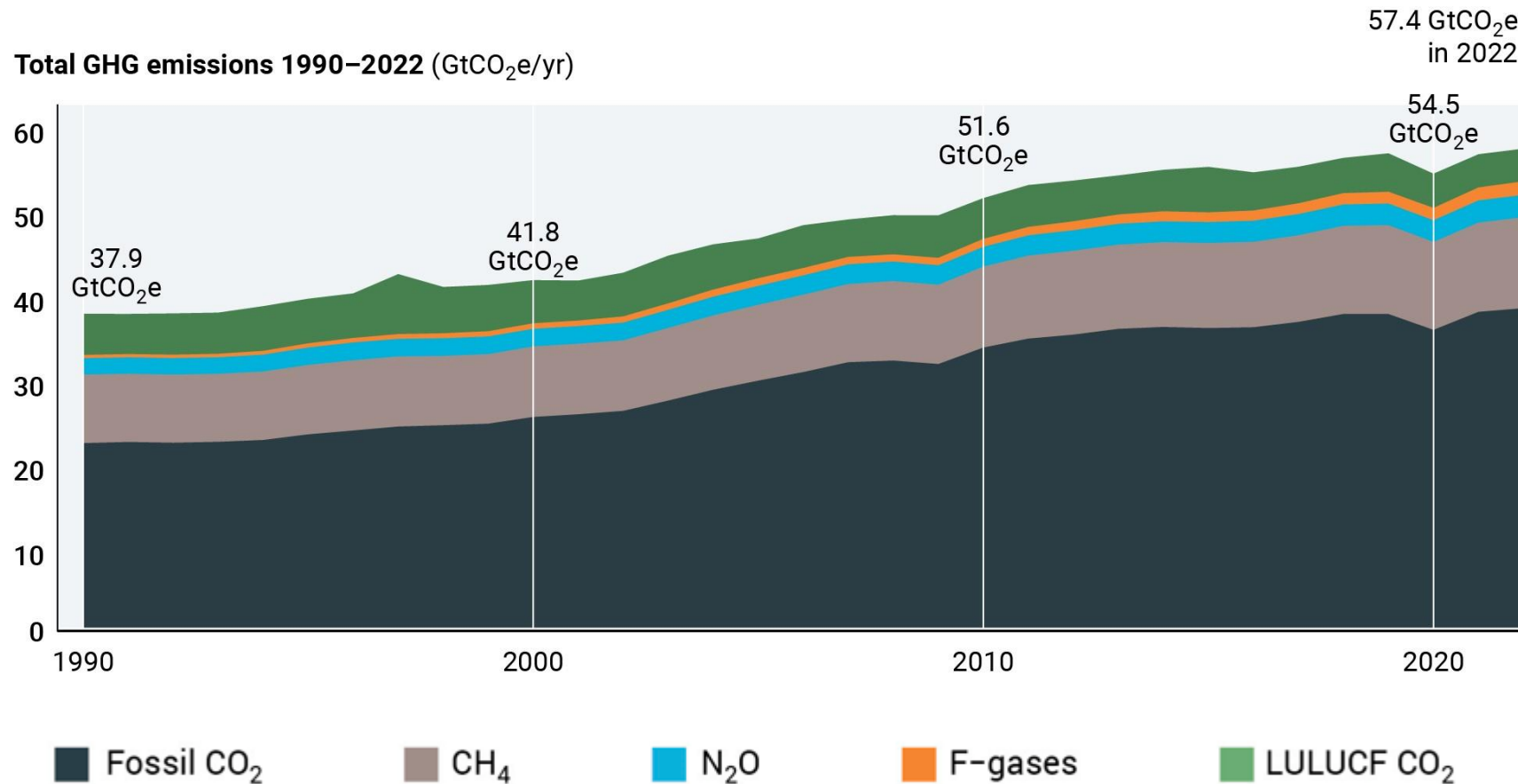


Emissions Gap Reports

Annual science-based assessment reports since 2010



Total global greenhouse gas emissions set new record in 2022



- Global GHG emissions increased by 1.2% from 2021 to 2022
- All sectors apart from transport have fully rebounded from the COVID-19 induced drop in emissions and now exceed 2019 levels
- Emissions of methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases increase rapidly

Negligible progress on nationally determined contributions since COP27

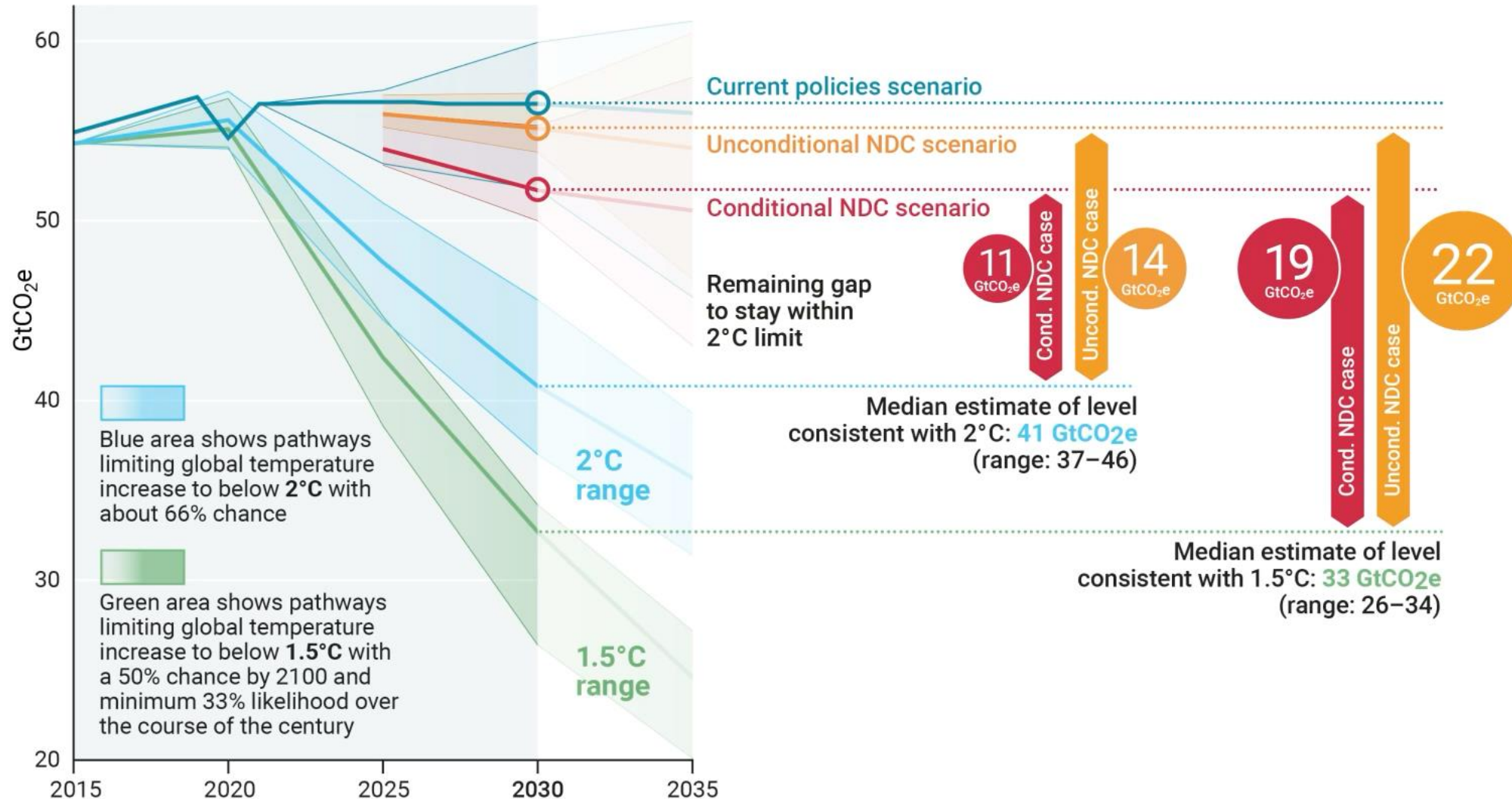
- Despite the call for countries to revisit and strengthen their 2030 targets, only 9 countries had submitted new or updated NDCs by 25 September 2023
- If fully implemented, they are expected to reduce global emissions by about 0.1 GtCO₂e annually by 2030

...but some progress since the Paris Agreement

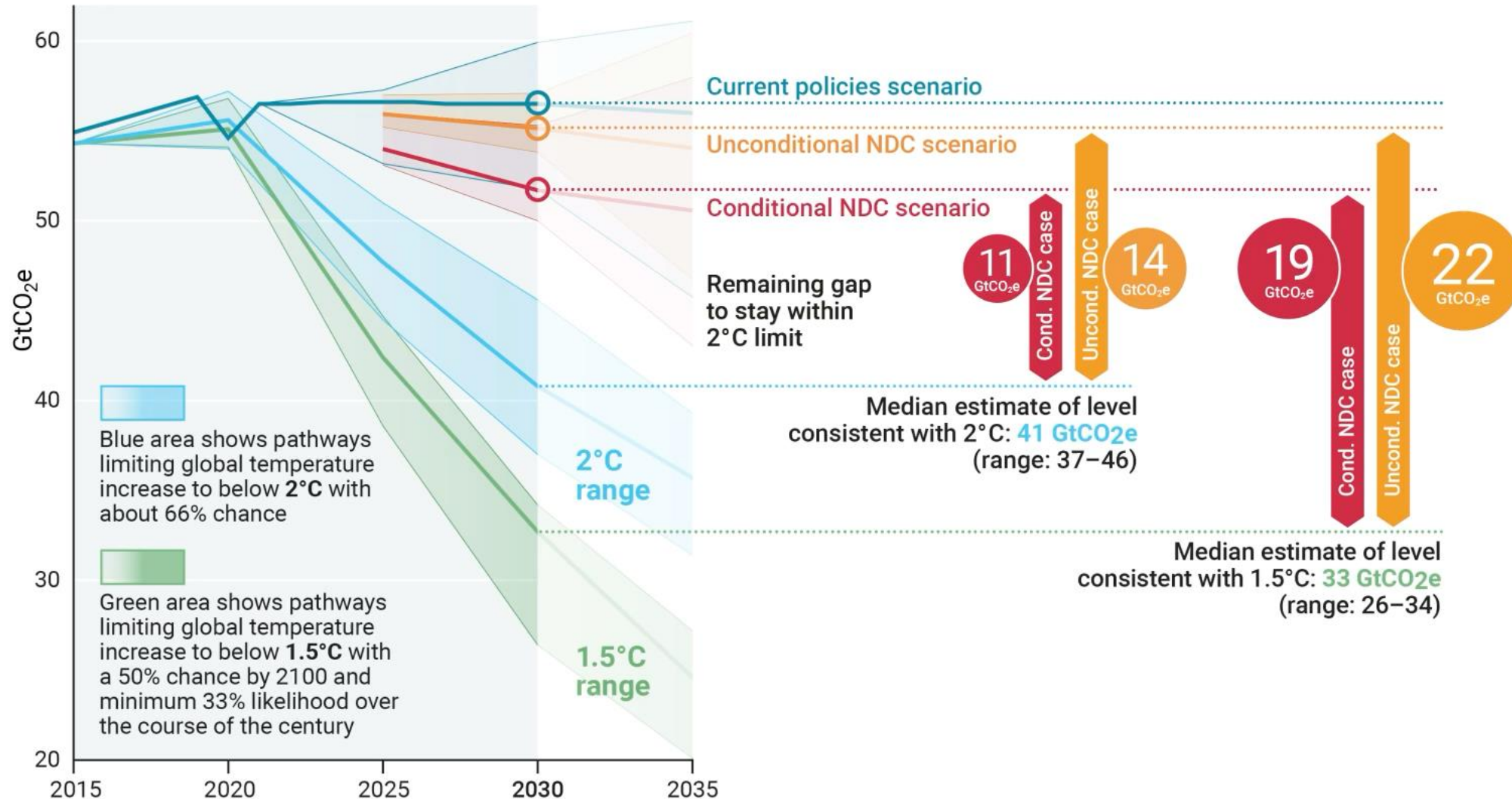
- Collectively and if fully implemented, all new and updated unconditional NDCs result in an annual reduction of global GHG emissions of about 5 GtCO₂e by 2030 relative to the initial NDCs
- More NDCs include GHG emissions targets, greater coverage of sectors and gases, more include unconditional elements



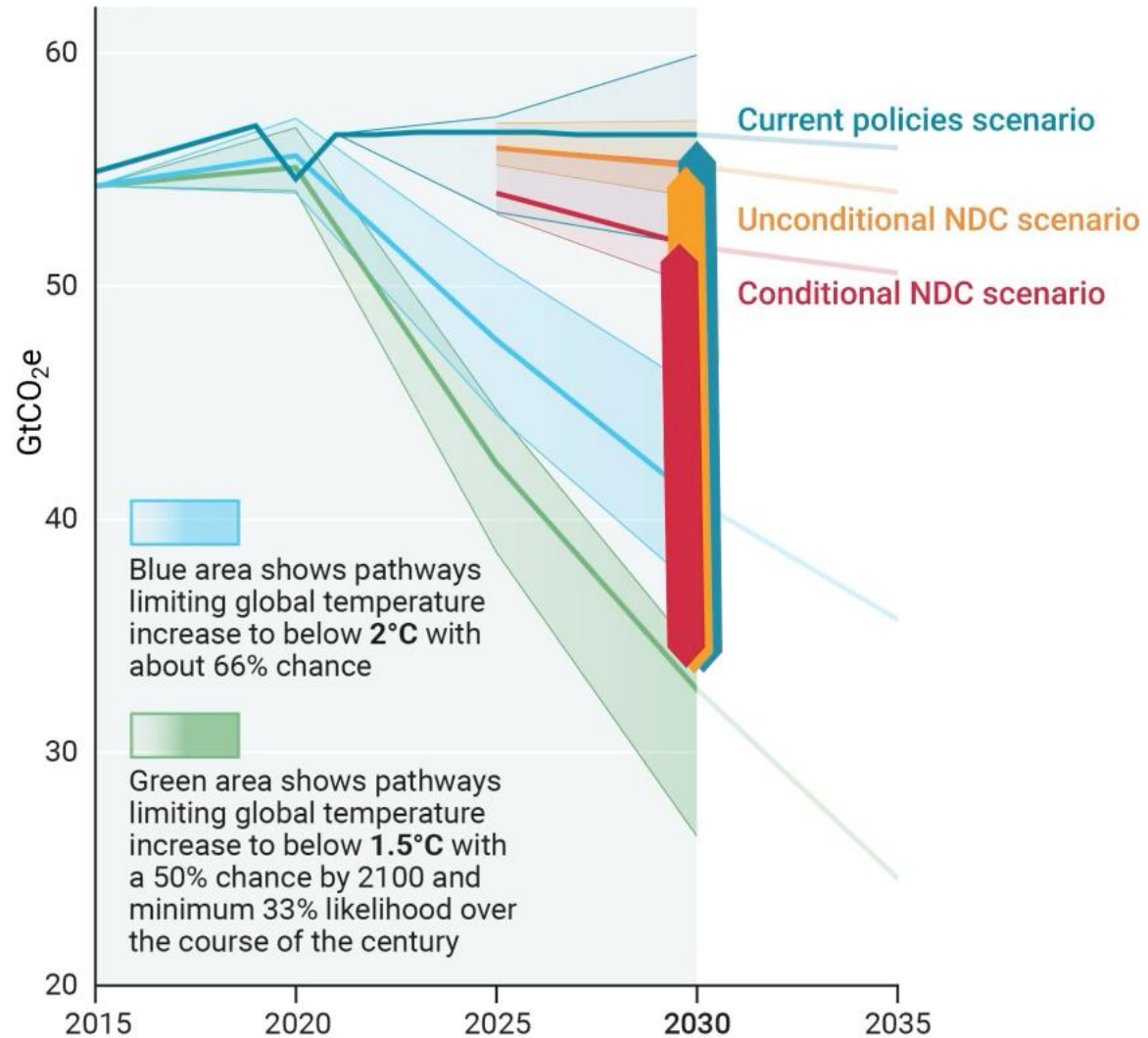
The emissions gap in 2030 remains high



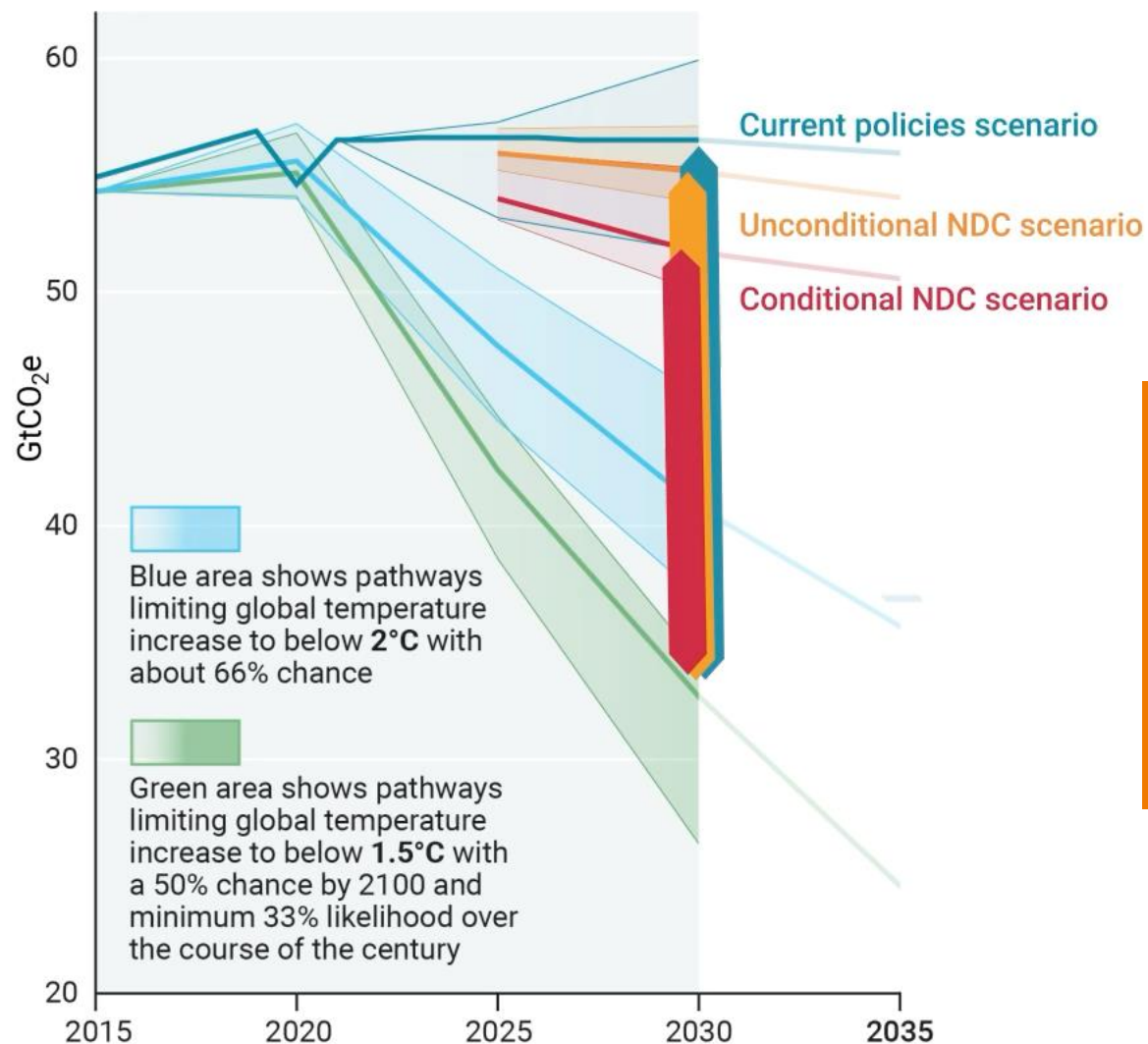
The emissions gap in 2030 remains high



The emissions gap in 2030 remains high



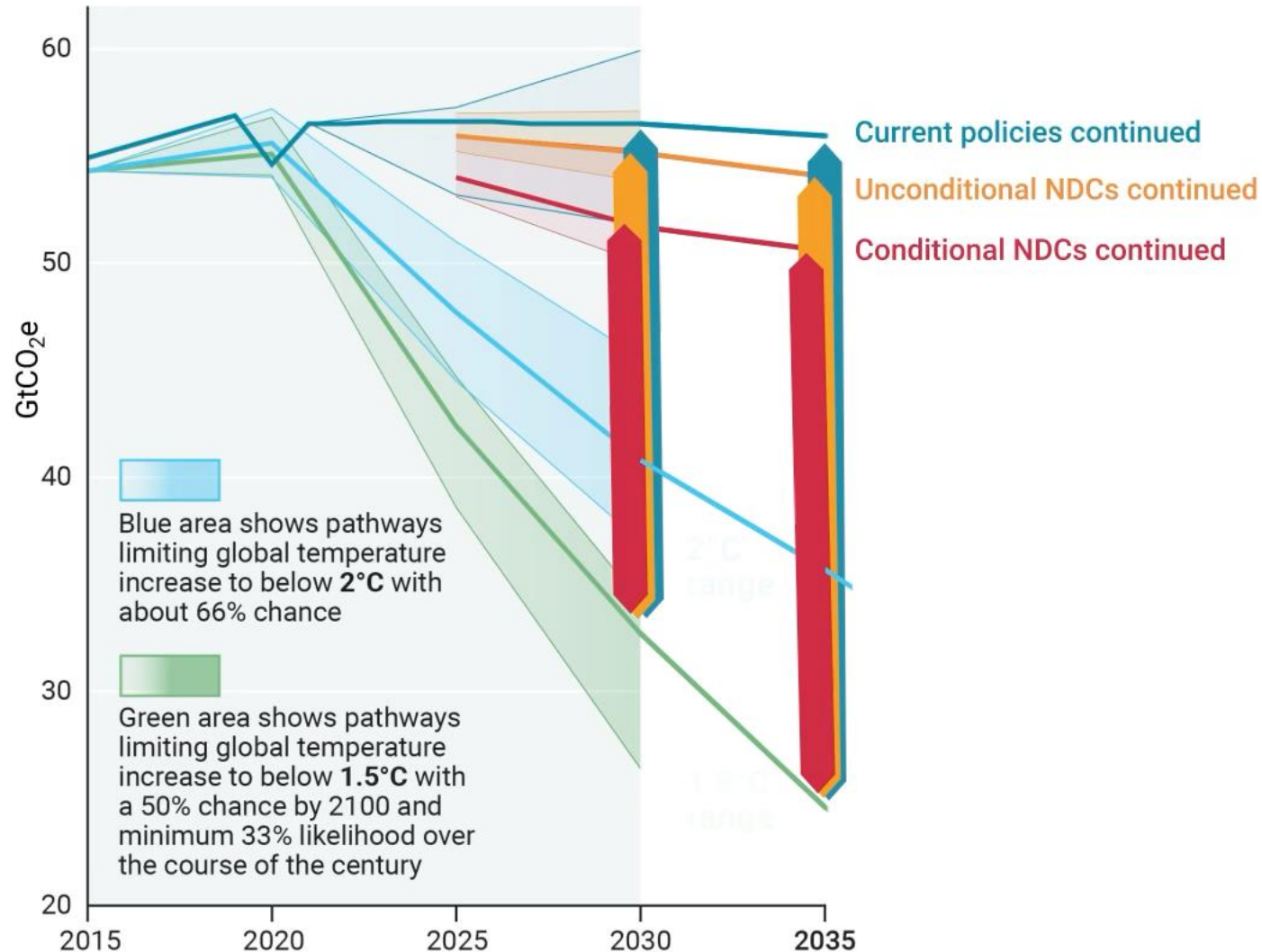
The emissions gap in 2035 will deepen without strengthened action and ambition



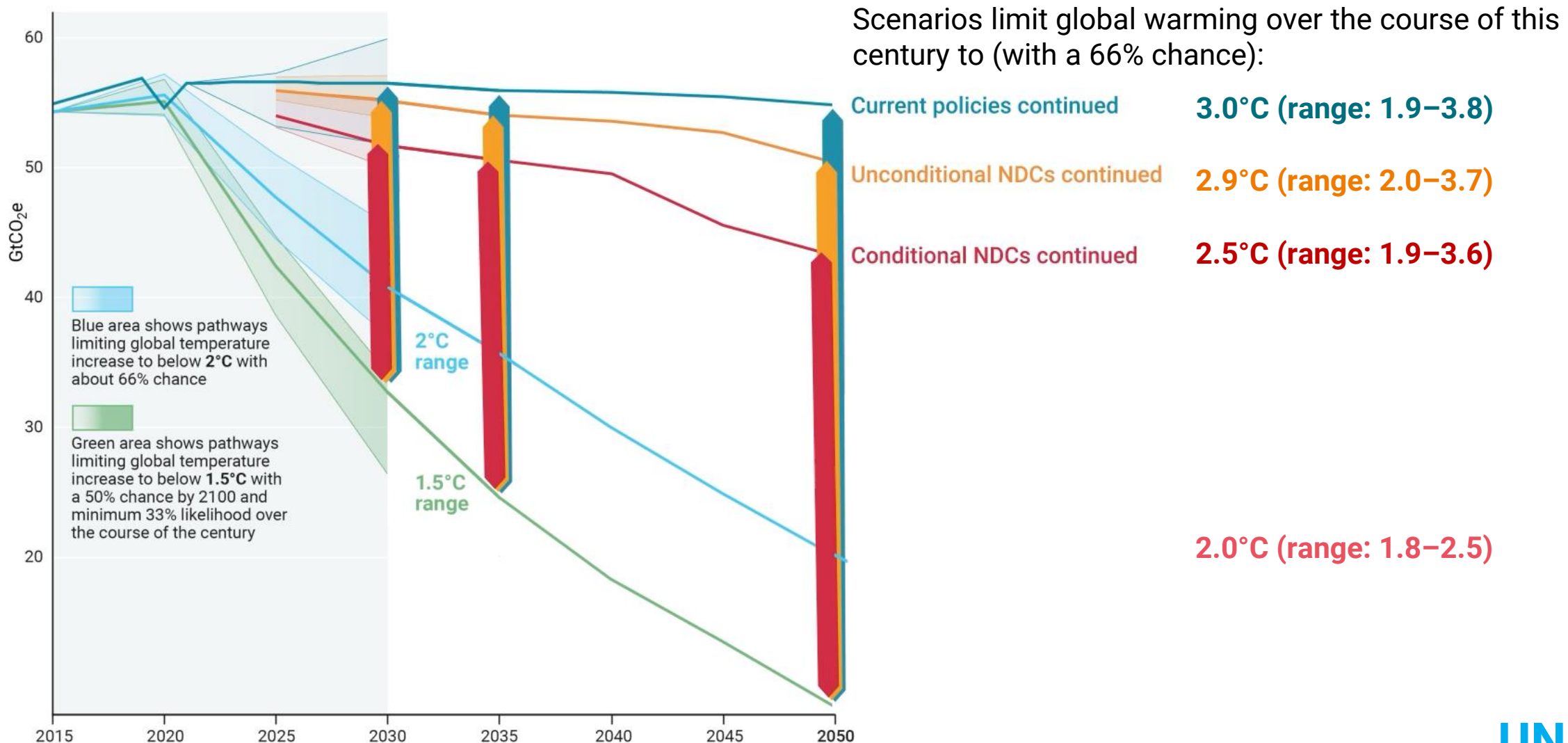
Global ambition in the next round of NDCs:

Collectively, 2035 targets must cut 18 GtCO₂e off current unconditional pledges for a 2°C goal, and 29 GtCO₂e for the 1.5°C goal

The emissions gap – becoming unbridgeable over time



Global warming projections exceed the Paris Agreement goal by far



Relentlessly strengthening implementation in this decade is critical



Stronger implementation action needed to:

- Narrow the emissions gap in 2030
- Facilitate significantly more ambitious targets for 2035 in the next round of NDCs
- Help pave the way for enhancing the credibility and feasibility of the net-zero pledges that by now cover around 80 per cent of global emissions

Global GHG emissions in 2030 at levels implied by current NDCs will make it impossible to limit warming to 1.5°C with no or limited overshoot and strongly increase the challenge of limiting warming to 2°C.

Thank you

on behalf of the 79 authors, the
15 steering committee members
and the production team of the report

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Links to other useful resources

- [Technical dialogue of the first global stocktake. Synthesis report by the co-facilitators on the technical dialogue](#)
- [Nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement. Synthesis report by the secretariat](#)
- [Net Zero Roadmap: A Global Pathway to Keep the 1.5 °C Goal in Reach. 2023 Update](#)
- [State of Climate Action 2023](#)
- [Climate Action Tracker](#)

Global Stocktake Outcomes: Mitigation

Dr. Nate Hultman
Director, Center for Global Sustainability
Professor, School of Public Policy
University of Maryland



CGS is an action-oriented research center supporting improved global climate outcomes through policy engagement at multiple levels



Founded to support to the cycle of ambition and implementation under the Paris Agreement

The **University of Maryland** is the major R1 research university in the Washington DC area, 8 miles (12 km) from U.S. Capitol; 40,000 students and annual research budget of \$1.2 billion



The Center for Global Sustainability: Over 60 people; linking research on climate and energy transitions with policy strategies at international, national, & subnational levels

- Climate pathways and national strategies: large-scale modeling, econometrics, mixed methods
- Major collaborative country programs, including U.S., China, Indonesia, India, Brazil; Subnational program across U.S. and State of MD; other programs on fossil phaseout, methane, finance

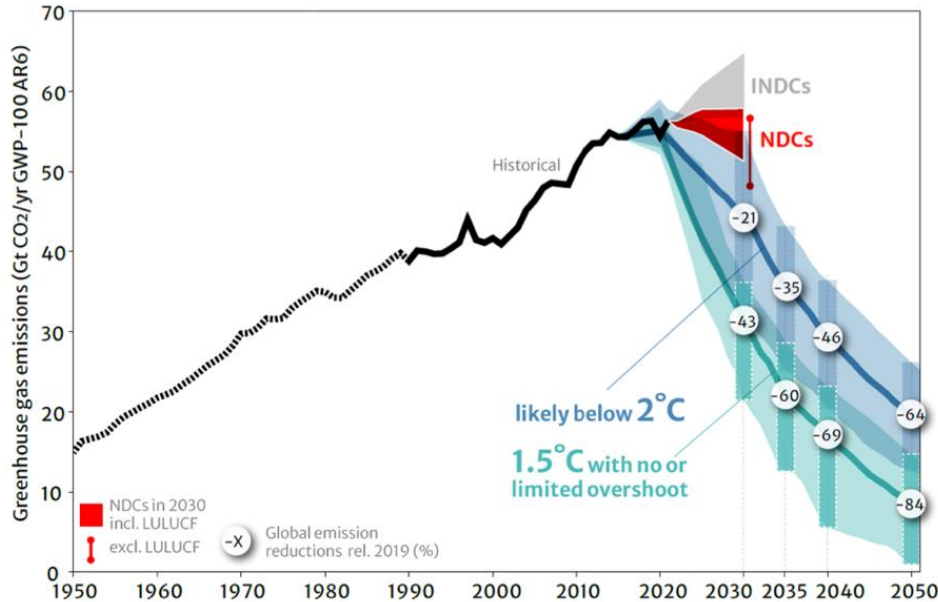


Washington DC Region

University of Maryland

State of Maryland

Global Stocktake: The Central Question



Key Question of the Global Stocktake:
Are we on track to reach our agreed climate goals?

Emissions reduction pathways are tied to an agreed, science-informed temperature goal of limiting warming to well under 2°C and pursuing 1.5°C

Answer: No, not yet — but we are making progress and the goals remain within reach

Close the “emissions gap”
Close the “implementation gap”

	Reductions from 2019 emission levels (%)				
		2030	2035	2040	2050
Limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot	GHG	43 [34-60]	60 [49-77]	69 [58-90]	84 [73-98]
	CO ₂	48 [36-69]	65 [50-96]	80 [61-109]	99 [79-119]
Limit warming to 2°C (>67%)	GHG	21 [1-42]	35 [22-55]	46 [34-63]	64 [53-77]
	CO ₂	22 [1-44]	37 [21-59]	51 [36-70]	73 [55-90]

Source: Technical dialogue of the first global stocktake: Synthesis report by the co-facilitators on the technical dialogue. FCCC/SB/2023/9.

Global Stocktake Key Findings: Overall + Mitigation

Overall Key Findings

- Paris Agreement has driven near-universal climate action by setting goals and sending signals on urgency. But much more is needed now on all fronts.
- Governments need to integrate climate resilience and low-GHG development; non-Party stakeholders are a key part
- Systems transformations open up many opportunities, but rapid change can be disruptive. Inclusion and equity can increase ambition and support.

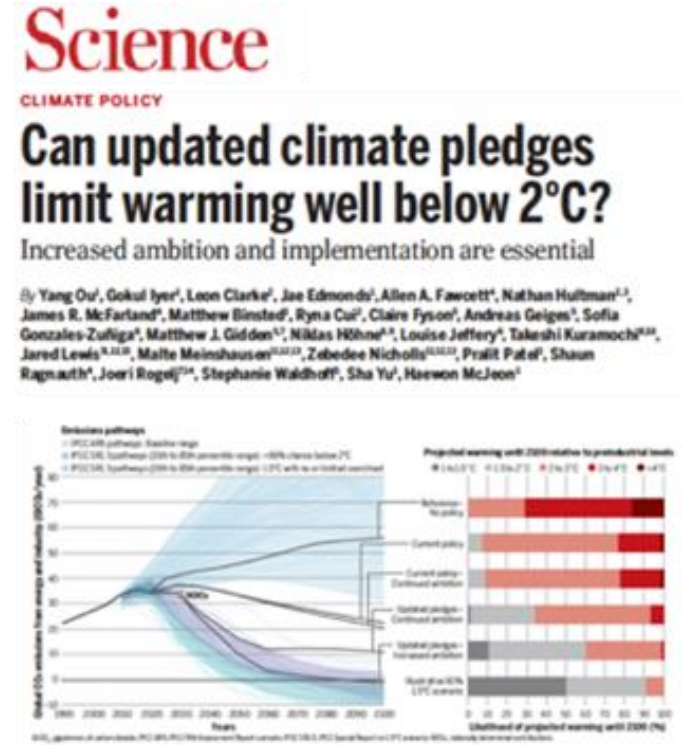
Mitigation Key Findings

- Global emissions not in line with 1.5C; rapidly narrowing window to raise ambition and implement existing commitments
- New NDCs needed for global GHG emissions reduction of 43% by 2030, 60% by 2035; net zero CO₂ by 2050.
- Net zero CO₂ and GHG emissions requires systems transformations across all sectors and contexts, including scaling up renewable energy; phasing out unabated fossil fuels, ending deforestation, reducing non-CO₂ emissions and implementing both supply- and demand-side measures.
- Just transitions can support more robust and equitable mitigation outcomes
- Economic diversification is a key strategy to address the impacts of response measures,

Implications for All Countries

In response to the Global Stocktake, all countries will be called upon to enhance their ambition and improve implementation

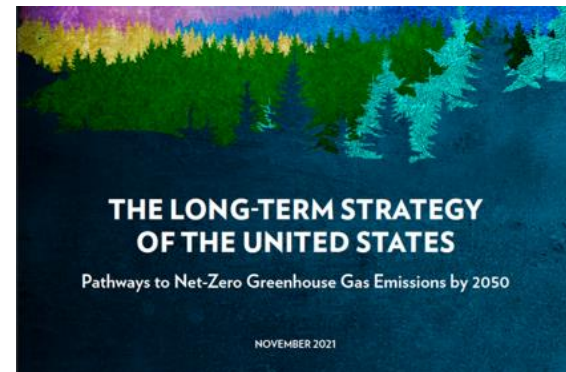
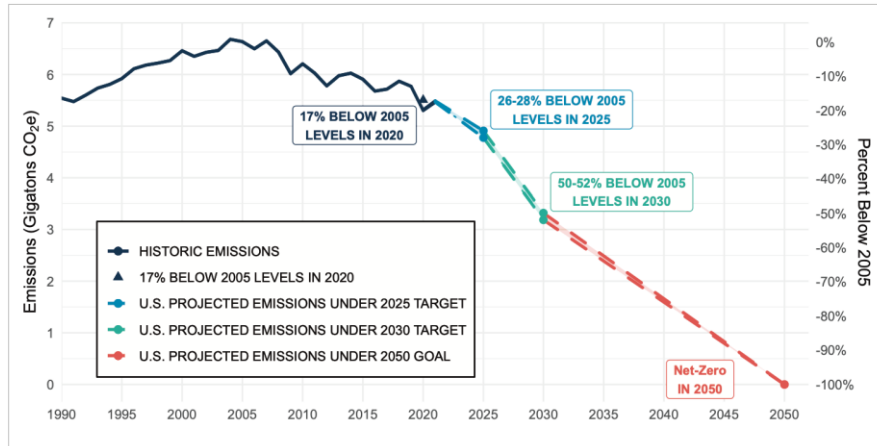
- Near-term actions needed to close the “implementation gap”
- Planning for enhanced ambition for the next round of NDC communication under the Paris Agreement, which will be happening in 2024-2025
- Discussion of ambition at COP28 linked to other topics such as resilience and adaptation, finance, equity, and loss and damage



Implications for the United States

Doing our part for global success delivers real and immediate benefits at home, and can support U.S. position internationally so that others will step up to do more

- The United States has set an ambitious and achievable 2030 emissions goal of 50-52% reductions by 2030
- The IRA+BIL, plus other substantial subnational actions, place the U.S. to achieve reductions in the low-40% range, but substantially more will be needed and can be delivered in the 2020's
- Combination of federal reg actions plus subnational actions; Congress?
- Recent U.S.-China Sunnylands Statement is evidence of this type of leadership working
- Planning soon for a new, 2035 target under the Paris Agreement to be determined by 2025
- Linked issues to pay attention to include finance in particular



Thank You





United Nations
Climate Change Conference

Adaptation in the Global Stocktake

Progress on building resilience to the impacts of climate change

EESI Briefing
November 27, 2023



Adaptation is about preparing for our changing climate and protecting people and biodiversity in an uncertain future.

Ultimately, the adaptation process aims to make people, communities, ecosystems, and economies **more resilient to the impacts of climate change**.



Vulnerability & Risk Assessment



Coastal Defence & Dike Management



Resilient Infrastructure & Early Warning Systems



Restoring & Conserving Nature



Adaptation is about preparing for our changing climate and protecting people and biodiversity in an uncertain future.

The Global Stocktake reviews the overall progress made in achieving the **Global Goal on Adaptation**

→ *Enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerabilities to climate change.*

- Article 7, paragraph 1 of the Paris Agreement





Status of knowledge of adaptation is far less advanced. GST defines what an adequate adaptation response looks like.

Mandate on the GST's Adaptation component:

1. Recognize adaptation efforts of developing country Parties;
2. Enhance the implementation of adaptation action;
3. Review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided for adaptation; and
4. Review the overall progress made in achieving the Global Goal on Adaptation.

- Paris Agreement Article 7, paragraph 14

Key output:

- Assessment on adaptation progress and efforts, experiences, and priorities.

Informing:

- Countries' planning and implementation of their adaptation plans and strategies.



Overall Assessment

→ **Significant progress has been made** on adaptation since the adoption of the Paris Agreement.

84%

At least 84% of countries have at least one adaptation policy instrument

80%

Most countries included adaptation information in their NDCs

140+

Developing countries have a NAP process underway

47

Developing countries have submitted a NAP to the UNFCCC



Overall Assessment

- **Significant progress has been made** on adaptation since the adoption of the Paris Agreement.
- There is **increasing ambition** in plans and commitments, but most observed adaptation efforts are **fragmented, incremental, sector-specific and unequally distributed**.
- Some ecosystems have reached the **hard limit to adaptation** and losses and damages have increased around the world.
- Addressing the soft limit to adaptation - including **lack of adequate adaptation finance, technology and governance structure** - is crucial for the next decade.



Adaptation needs to be informed and driven by **local contexts, populations and priorities.**

- Adaptation is the **responsibility of all levels of government**, and climate risks should be **integrated into all aspects of decision-making** and development planning.
- Growing need to ensure **climate services are accessible to subnational governments** and that local communities can use **downscaled climate information and data** for risk assessment and adaptation planning.
- **Inclusive planning and implementation** leads to equitable adaptation outcomes for people of all genders and social backgrounds - leaving no one behind.



Means of Implementation play a critical role in building the capacities and knowledge needed to develop enabling conditions for building resilience.

→ Urgent need to rapidly **scale up adaptation finance**.

28%

Share of adaptation finance as part of the total climate finance mobilized between 2019-2020

15%

Share of cross-cutting finance serving both mitigation and adaptation as part of the total climate finance mobilized between 2019-2020



Means of Implementation play a critical role in building the capacities and knowledge needed to develop enabling conditions for building resilience.

- Urgent need to rapidly **scale up adaptation finance**.
- **Access to climate finance** for developing countries need to be enhanced.
- **Capacity-building** is a systemic challenge.
- Requires **coherence and coordination** on capacity-building for adaptation.

Relevance for the US

Domestically,

→ The **Fifth National Climate Assessment (NCA5)** concludes that:

“Climate changes are making it harder to maintain safe homes and healthy families; reliable public services; a sustainable economy; thriving ecosystems, cultures, and traditions; and strong communities. Many of the extreme events and harmful impacts that people are already experiencing will worsen as warming increases and new risks emerge.”

→ Need leadership to **create a more resilient and just nation.**

Internationally,

→ There will be stronger pushes for developed countries to **urgently scale up the mobilization of adaptation financing** to developing countries





Inside COP 28

Learn more about IISD's efforts to advance global climate governance

www.iisd.org/inside-cop-28

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UNFCCC Focal Point

jqi@iisd.ca

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