



WWF response to the call for inputs to the first Global Stocktake (2)

6 August 2022

This submission is made in addition to, and not in place of, inputs thus far. WWF's previous response to the call for inputs to the first Global Stocktake, submitted on 25 February 2022, is available on the UNFCCC submission portal and online [here](#). It is provided [at the end of this document](#) for reference.

Summary Page

WWF is pleased to submit for consideration the following inputs ahead of the **second Technical Dialogue at COP27 in Sharm El Sheikh**. This submission supplements our [first inputs](#) made on 25 February 2022, listing latest evidence-based Sources of Input relevant to the ICP phase (also provided [at the end of this document](#) for reference - see page 10 onwards).

WWF was honored to join the pool of experts at the first technical dialogue at the 56th session of the subsidiary bodies in Bonn. Recognising this dialogue was the first in a series of discussions of the first GST, we take this opportunity to share **five recommendations for deeper dive discussions in the 2nd technical dialogue at COP 27**, including:

1. [A space for Parties and Non-Parties to discuss and report progress and challenges to implementation of nationally determined actions, framed by seven well-understood and science-based policy objectives documented in the 6th Assessment Report¹.](#)
2. [A deep dive into question 18 through a world café event on the themes of equity and climate resilient development, with the aim to foster trust and solidarity sound the principle of ‘in light of equity’².](#)
3. [Cross-convention event\(s\) with the aim to explore climate actions and support as well as enhancing international cooperation for climate action \[in a way which builds on, and does not compromise other international environmental and development commitments\]](#)
4. [A deep dive into question 20, and on the role of nature in nationally determined action and support in the context of the 6th Assessment call for effective and equitable conservation of 30% to 50% of Earth’s land, freshwater and ocean areas.](#)
5. [A deep dive into question 21, where Parties and Non-Party stakeholders can share progress, experiences and barriers of non-state actors and informal pledges contributions in the context of the Paris Agreement objectives and nationally determined pledges.](#)

We provide additional supporting information, rationale and links to the guiding questions of the technical assessment in the following pages for your reference.

Below this we also provide a short [summary highlighting important synergies between the GST and the ongoing processes](#) - the Mitigation Work Programme, the Global Goal on Adaptation and the New Collective Quantified Goal on Finance.

¹ See WGIII Ch 4-39, 40 and listed on page 3 below.

² While recognising that ‘in the light of equity’ applies to all aspects of climate ambition, actions and support in the context of the Paris Agreement.

Recommendations for the 2nd Technical Dialogue at COP27

At this first Technical dialogues, we heard the many Party statements intended to demonstrate climate action and engagement in global processes. Based on our observations and participation here, we suggest five key areas warranting deeper dive discussions in the next Technical Dialogue at COP 27 to:

(1) Explore data and experiences on progress and implementation of climate pledges: Through the inputs at the first Technical Dialogue, it was evident that participants recognised the urgency in reducing GHG emissions and valued ambitious implementation in-line with the latest climate science³. This mandate is captured in the technical assessment questions - to assess not only ambition, but implementation of climate action and support as we assess the progress of the Paris Agreement.

Desirable mitigation pathways in line with the Paris Agreement (and with the SDGs) imply that the Power sector reaches global net-zero CO₂ in the 2040s through a transition to renewables, widespread electrification and energy efficiency, eliminate fugitive emissions (~18% of energy emissions, 36% of methane), and use of alternative fuels- e.g. green hydrogen based fuels and sustainable biofuels - in the 2030s⁴. The **IPCC AR6 points to seven well-understood and science-based policy objectives (and/or ‘indicators’) and technologies to accelerate implementation**, with the balance depending on country specificities. Namely: (1) decarbonizing electricity supply to produce net zero CO₂, including renewable energy; (2) radically more efficient use of energy than today; (3) electrification of end-uses including transport; (4) dramatically lower use of fossil fuels than today; (5) converting other uses to low- or zero-carbon fuels in hard-to-decarbonize sectors; (6) promote bioenergy, demand reduction, dietary changes, and policies, incentives, and rules for mitigation in the land sector; (7) setting and meeting ambitious targets to reduce methane and other short-lived climate forcers⁵.

WWF notes that Parties were only able to finalize the enhanced transparency mechanism (ETF) at COP26, and the first Biennial Transparency Reports, due by the end of 2024 at the latest. Thus the ETF will not serve its intended role in providing inputs to the first GST, and there will be limited information available on the implementation to date of the Paris Agreement. In light of this, WWF believes that a discussion focused on implementation in light of the available science aligns strongly with the mandate of the technical assessment and will provide vital inputs to addressing all Mitigation guiding questions (*i.e. questions 1-5*).

We recognise that the existing transparency mechanism will provide useful information, and other sources are also available on how Parties and non-state actors are contributing to meeting the climate goals of the Paris agreement and the Climate Convention. We suggest, therefore, that **the 2nd Technical Dialogue provides a space for Parties and non-Parties to report on and discuss the progress and challenges to implementation of their climate targets, particularly in highlighting progress thus far towards these science-based**

³ The implementation gap is well documented through existing Source of Inputs including the 6th Assessment Report, the UN Emissions Gap report and the NDC Synthesis Report.

⁴ See WGIII, 3.4.2

⁵ See WGIII Ch 4-39, 40

policy indicators. A mandate to consider ambition, barriers and progress towards such policy objectives will provide a useful framework for future implementation and collective stocktaking.

(2) Foster solidarity around collective understanding of equity and barriers to climate resilient development. Discussions at the recent SBs meeting indicate different views by some parties about some reported economic and social benefits from a low carbon transition particularly for least developed countries. In particular, we observed concerns raised by a number of as to the collective understanding of *‘in light of equity’*.

The climate equity challenge is inherently global: No individual, nor any single country, can address the climate crisis on its own. Collective goal setting and progress - such as halving emissions by 2030 and achieving *global* net-zero by 2050, must be clearly understood in the context of *‘common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities’* and the *‘right to sustainable development’*⁶. This includes the reality that Parties with greater responsibilities and/or capabilities will need to achieve domestic net zero before 2050, for example. So too does it mean that collective failures to address the climate crisis over time will result in ever rising projected adverse impacts and related loss and damage, which will affect the most vulnerable and least responsible and capable to respond first and most severely: The IPCC 6th Assessment Report concludes that 3.3 – 3.6 billion people live in hotspots of high vulnerability to climate change; and globally, climate change is increasingly causing injuries, illness, malnutrition, threats to physical and mental health and well-being, and even deaths⁷.

Based on the success of the first Technical Dialogues in June 2022, particularly the well received world café, we believe that the next technical dialogue could provide an important platform for the GST and participating parties to explore the collective understanding on its mandate to consider all inputs *‘in the light of equity’*. **We suggest a dynamic world café event aiming to build trust and solidarity around the themes of equity in meeting climate goals.** This would provide Parties and Non Parties a space to explore positive and negative consequences of climate action. In doing so we believe this will provide relevant inputs to *questions 5b), 10b), 15a), 16 and 22*, including understanding of the extent that climate efforts have also successfully addressed social and economic objectives. Specifically it could also provide a deep dive contributing to *question 18*, while recognising that *‘in the light of equity’* applies to all aspects of climate ambition, actions and support.

(3) Explore the linkages between climate actions and support as well as enhancing international cooperation for climate action [in a way which builds on, and does not compromise other international environmental and development commitments]. The IPCC 6th Assessment Report proposes the most efficient and desirable approaches for climate action are those which combine strategies to adapt to climate change, protection of ecosystems, actions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to support sustainable and equitable development. Rapid and effective climate mitigation is a necessary part of

⁶ IPCC AR6 pathways indicate that, with current nationally determined ambition levels, we could still limit temperature to 1.5°C but the steep reductions needed after 2030 would be highly damaging to people and nature. This means we are still off track to meeting the objectives of the Paris Agreement.

⁷ WGII, 8.3.2.1.2, p1199

sustainable development⁸. Moreover, climate change mitigation actions to reduce or slow negative impacts on ecosystems are likely to support the achievement of SDGs 2, 3, 6, 12, 14 and 15.

Better understanding potential operational links between relevant climate, environment and social goals would provide an important output of the technical assessment phase in 2022/23.

With this in mind we suggest that a cross-convention event(s) considering this topic takes place as part of the second Technical Dialogue considering all thematic areas of the GST⁹. Such an activity will *contribute to question 22*, informing on integrated, synergistic and holistic approaches as well as avenues for greater cooperation. This discussion could also contribute to the findings in *questions 16, 19, 20 and 21*. Such a discussion would include the inputs of the bodies operationalising the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, UNCCD, The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer/The Montreal Protocol, etc., and with inputs from relevant organizations including IMO, ICAO, The UN Human Rights Council, the ILO, and WTO, etc.

(4) Engage Parties and Non Party Stakeholders on the past, current and future role nature plays in addressing the climate, nature and development crises. The IPCC 6th Assessment Report concludes that strong, and healthy ecosystems are non-negotiable in our efforts to address climate change as well as build resilience and adaptation to climate impacts. Land and ocean carbon sinks play a vital role in slowing the rise of CO₂ in the atmosphere - in the last decade absorbing 54% of anthropogenic atmospheric CO₂ emissions (31% by land and 23% by oceans sinks). Yet it also shows that climate change is having irreversible impacts on nature, compromising this vital carbon storage service and also compromising the supply of commodities nature provides (including food, energy and water security). The fraction of emissions taken up by land and ocean is projected to decline as CO₂ concentration increases.

As documented in the findings of the 6th Assessment Report, risks to ecosystems from climate change can be reduced by protection and restoration ecosystem services. The IPCC states that protected areas are one of the key elements of climate adaptation but need to be planned and managed in ways that take account of climate change risks, including shifting species distributions and changes in biological communities and ecosystem structure. Effective ecosystem conservation on of approximately 30% to 50% of Earth's land, freshwater and ocean areas, including all remaining areas with a high degree of naturalness and ecosystem integrity, will help protect biodiversity, build ecosystem resilience and ensure essential ecosystem services¹⁰. As such, the GST should aim to understand Parties' experiences, and/or role of enhanced conservation in a variety of land and ocean ecosystems.

Recognising parallel events taking place, for example, the Ocean-Climate dialogue and the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture, **we suggest a deep dive discussion on the role of nature in nationally determined action and support at COP27**. This should cross cut the themes of mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation. The outputs of such

⁸ See WGIII Cross-Chapter Box 5 in Chapter 4

⁹ For practicality sake this may be better attended as an online event, taking place between UNFCCC events rather than in-person at COP27 or the 57th Session of the SBs meeting.

¹⁰ WGII SPM D.4

discussions will contribute *directly to addressing question 20*, as well as strengthen assessments of collective progress in mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation guiding questions (e.g. including through understanding trends in land and ocean sink integrity). WWF is currently examining the 6th Assessment report's findings with regard to climate and nature and is available to support in facilitating this discussion as needed.

(5) Collect information about the role of Non-State Actors and informal climate pledges in bridging or extending the ambition and implementation gaps

It is within scope for the technical assessment stage to understand the potential implications of the many pledges made by Parties and non-Parties which sit outside of the formal UNFCCC processes (*question 21*). This also forms an integral part of understanding the collective progress across mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation, alongside activities which can be considered formal pledges (i.e. *questions 1 and 5c; 6 and 10c and 11 and 15c*). We recognize there have been multiple efforts by various actors to track and assess these 'informal' efforts, which have produced documents and data useful for the GST. This includes sources such as [CAMDA](#) and the [Global Climate Action Platform](#), etc.

With the aim of informing on question 21, we suggest a deep dive discussion for Parties and Non-State Actors on experiences, opportunities and barriers to scaling up these contributions in the context of the Paris Agreement at COP 27. Such an event in Sharm El Sheikh provides an opportunity for these actors and Parties to share experiences with the GST process such as implementation progress, barriers and opportunities to work across borders, and the ease of access and reporting against the Paris Agreement on activities which address the ambition and implementation gaps. This should include climate commitments and action existing outside of pledges made through the UNFCCC (e.g. in NDCs, LTS, etc.) - such as those made by sub-national govts and non-state actors; sectoral partnerships and new funding announced at COP26; and the Glasgow Breakthroughs which encompass sectors responsible for more than 50% of global emissions.

Ensuring synergies with ongoing UNFCCC processes

The narrative on the margins of the GST process could provide an opportunity to enhance synergies for assessing progress towards the goals of the Paris Agreement through better understanding of the links to ongoing processes, including those detailed below.

1. The Mitigation Work Programme (MWP)

The Glasgow Climate Pact (Dec 1/CMA.3 para. 27) established a work programme to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade and requested the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to recommend a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption at COP 27 ***in a manner that complements the global stocktake.***

In the SB56 sessions, several Parties expressed concerns about a duplication of processes. WWF views these as separate but reinforcing processes that are key to keep the world on a 1.5C pathway. The main difference is that the MWP is aimed at mitigation ambition and

implementation **in this critical decade**, so it should be focused on urgent actions to deliver ambitious emissions reductions by 2030, while the outcome of the GST¹¹ will inform the next round of NDCs with a time frame to 2035, to be submitted in 2025. Another difference is that the mandate of the GST includes mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and support, while the mandate of the MWP is restricted to mitigation ambition and implementation and related support needs. While the outcomes of the MWP should include accelerated implementation that would enable more ambitious national emissions goals in 2030, 2035 and beyond, negotiations related to such targets and revised NDCs should be outside the MWP, principally in the context of the GST.

The MWP provides an opportunity to foster a more collaborative atmosphere of problem-solving focusing on implementation. A focus on implementation could involve asking countries to specify, for a list of sectors or systems, what are the main barriers for their zero or low carbon transition (economic, technical, capacity, institutional) and then collaboratively devise instruments to address those barriers, with analysis by the Secretariat to identify shared challenges and pathways forward. This could include elaborating on, for example, sectoral transformational milestones by 2030 the IPCC established under both its SR1.5 and the AR6, and technical work that focuses on sharing experience and finding opportunities, sector by sector, including by engaging non-party stakeholders, such as private sector actors.

The MWP and the GST should be complementary and mutually reinforcing. The experience gained through the MWP by COP28 should be taken into account in the GST outcomes, and in turn the GST outcomes should inform the future implementation of the MWP through to the end of the decade. The MWP outcomes, findings and experiences will be a fundamental source of inputs for the 2nd GST.

2. Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)

The Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) under Article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement can be considered the ‘north star’ of achieving the adaptation ambition. The COP26 decision to establish and launch a comprehensive two-year Glasgow-Sharm El Sheikh (GlaSS) work programme on the global goal on adaptation to pave the way on operationalizing the global goal on adaptation (GGA) will take place in parallel to the GST, with outputs to be presented by COP28. This decision will further enhance on how to fulfill the overall objective of the GGA. The GST process should help in setting the baseline of current adaptation ambition and outline a way forward on how to achieve the GGA overall objective.

The methodologies for GST and GGA must be learning and iterative processes as they evolve over time and also try to address the new challenges in future. Specifically the GST process can support the GGA through the following links:

- To measure the progress towards the GGA and recognize collective efforts towards adaptation efforts, the scope of GST should build on the existing vehicle, instrument and

¹¹ Paris Agreement, art. 14.3: 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.

systems under the Paris Agreement. The GST should also narrow down the periodic reporting instrument (e.g. Adaptation Communications) for developing countries for future GST Process including financial support provided for development of reporting instruments. The GST outputs should reflect on the transparency of adaptation commitments, reporting and the adequacy of financial support provided to developing countries, support for monitoring progress, including barriers and enablers that could strengthen the GGA implementation.

- The GST process will consider the development and full implementation of the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). To inform on the GGA, the process must address these adaptation implementation gaps and identify what needs to be done to increase ambition and effectively implement the adaptation needs and priorities of developing countries. This assessment should build an approach that responds to the findings of the 6th Assessment report, including considering the role of ecosystems in climate action and the successes of climate resilient development approaches.
- Adequacy, accessibility, effectiveness and grant based adaptation financing is key for success for raising adaptation ambition. GST should review these key elements on support towards adaptation action.

3. The New Collective Quantified Goal on Finance

Sufficient international finance is needed to ensure climate action continues and increases across all Parties. The discussion of the post-2025 finance goal should set a collective understanding on the scale of financing, and the contributions of individual countries and other parties towards achieving that goal. WWF posits these two elements will be informed by empirical data: responsibility and capability. We also anticipate the formulation of the goal will be constructed through collective discussions on its format, contributors, components, timeframe and transparency. This financial framework will be key in setting the stage for the next ambition cycle, and thereby informing on the consolidation of outputs to the GST. The GST process however will also inform the final deliberation of the NCQG. We can also posit that the NCQG process will be a cyclical process, where timeframe can be synchronized with GST and NDC processes, i.e. revisited every five years to improve transparency and update the goal according to changing needs.

Specifically the technical links should include:

- A feedback loop between GST process and NCQG process - as part of a 5-year cycle of increased ambition. Aspects of this include ensuring consideration for Biennial Assessment Reports prepared by the Standing Committee on Finance regarding the overview of financial flows, and Needs Determination Reports prepared by the Standing Committee on Finance every four years.
- A key output of the GST will be a reflection on the realization of USD100 bn goal, including recommendation on how to ensure integrity in a NCQG. Further, the GST should provide a broader indication of needs and delivery of broader financial flows, including private finance and overview of flows under article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement.
- The Standing Committee's work to establish a UN definition for climate finance should inform on and improve discussions under GST.

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WWF response to the call for inputs to the first Global Stocktake (1)

25 February 2022

Summary page

WWF is pleased to submit, for consideration in the Global Stocktake (GST), inputs that contribute to the Information Collection and Preparation Phase. WWF acknowledges the work of Parties and the Secretariat to ensure the access of Non-Party Stakeholders and our insights to the Global Stocktake (GST) process.

- WWF presents our work assessing progress made in Nationally Determined contributions (NDCs) over 2020/2022. Our aim is to set a clear and constructive benchmark for incremental progress towards achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement - providing a useful supplement to the NDC synthesis report.
- Our submission highlights Sources of Input prepared by WWF, to inform on the role of and progress in incorporating nature in climate ambition. With reference to the latest science, there are vital roles for nature across each of the thematic areas of mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation. WWF also has significant experience in supporting and elevating the work of Non-Party Stakeholders (NPSs), beyond civil society organizations, who provide rich sources of information relevant to assessing collective progress under the mandate of the GST. This work is also highlighted below.
- We also include work and sources on benchmarks for assessing how countries are achieving the Global Goal on Adaptation objectives.

This submission is organized in one-page thematic summaries of relevant evidence produced by WWF and partners which respond to the relevant guiding questions. For reference, a table summarizing how the sources of Inputs cited relate to the guiding questions is provided below:

Inputs	ICP Guiding Questions																
	6	8	10	12	13	14	15	18	19	21	22	23	24	29	30	33	34
1. NDCsWeWant											●	●			●	●	●
2. Force for Nature	●				●						●					●	●
3. Marine NbS	●				●						●					●	●
4. Role of NPSs	●						●					●	●	●	●	●	●
5. Climate, Nature and 1.5°C	●	●			●	●				●		●					
6. Role of forests	●							●	●		●	●				●	●
7. Adaptation			●	●													

Introduction

WWF is a network of independent conservation organizations, with over five million supporters and a global network active in over 100 countries¹². WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the Earth's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, by conserving the world's biological diversity, ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable, and promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption. This mandate includes our support for urgent and rapid climate action: to build a safer, healthier, and more resilient future for people and nature.

WWF is a science-based organization that employs the most up-to-date and credible data. **We enclose below, for the consideration in the GST, WWF inputs that contribute to the Information Collection and Preparation Phase, accompanied by a summary of the relevant evidence in response to the guiding questions.**

Nature and the GST mandate

With reference to the latest science, there are vital roles for nature across each of the thematic areas of mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation. As such we request the role of nature and nature loss be clearly outlined in the technical assessment phase of the GST. Encompassing a wide range of interventions for ecosystem conservation, management and restoration, nature-based solutions (NbS) will play an essential role to achieve the 1.5°C goal of the Paris Agreement. NbS are also critical to stop and reverse the unprecedented loss of ecosystems and to build resilience against climate change impacts, while also providing additional benefits for sustainable development and the livelihoods of people across the world.

In particular, consideration for the following guiding questions for the Information Collection and Preparation phase would benefit from:

1. the inclusion of report findings and data on conservation and restoration of land, freshwater, marine and coastal ecosystems;
2. the inclusion of reporting against nature-related global targets such as SDG14, SDG15, Ramsar Convention target and relevant proposed targets of the CBD post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

Reflections on the WGI outputs of the 6th Assessment Report

The IPCC Working Group I (WGI) contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) notes the vital, albeit threatened, contributions of land and ocean sinks in mitigating climate change. Natural land and ocean sinks have absorbed more than half of anthropogenic carbon emissions over the last decade (31% and 23%, respectively¹³).

The WGI report illustrates that '*The proportion of CO₂ emissions taken up by land and ocean carbon sinks is smaller in scenarios with higher cumulative CO₂ emissions*'¹⁴. The AR6 WG1 notes with high confidence evidence that land and ocean sinks are degrading, already suffering

¹² Member to CAN International

¹³ *Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S. L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Goldfarb, M. I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Leitzell, E. Lonnoy, J.B.R. Matthews, T. K. Maycock, T. Waterfield, O. Yelekçi, R. Yu and B. Zhou (eds.)]. The Carbon Cycle, TS-46, Cambridge University Press. In Press.

¹⁴ *Ibid*, Figure SPM.7

the consequences of increased temperatures, and human activity and thereby further losing their ability to support our fight against dangerous climate change¹⁵.

Furthermore, the IPCC's 2019 [*Special Report on Climate Change, Desertification, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Food Security, and Greenhouse Gas Fluxes in Terrestrial Ecosystems*](#) recognizes the importance of securing customary lands of Indigenous peoples and other local communities in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase resilience and adaptive capacity. The report highlights that Land policies (including recognition of customary tenure, community mapping, redistribution, decentralization, co-management, regulation of rental markets) can provide both security and flexibility response to climate change (*medium confidence*).

In order to assess collective progress towards the objectives of the Paris Agreement, the GST must reflect on this key finding (i.e. the role of land and ocean sinks in line with these AR6 findings as well as the role of Indigenous and other local communities in combating climate change in line with the Special Report findings). The Global Stocktake must therefore incorporate stronger guiding principles for the second phase on its assessment of 1) collective progress on maintaining, enhancing, and managing land and ocean 'Nature-based Solutions' (NbS) in a sustainable way alongside ambition in the rapid reduction of anthropogenic GHG emissions, in line with the Paris Agreement, and 2) progress on securing Indigenous and community land rights and implementing inclusive governance systems.

Assessing collective ambition through the GST

WWF welcomes efforts to ensure that Non-Party Stakeholders (NPS) actively contribute to the GST. This has been a critical step in advancing our collective goal of emissions reductions and has caught the attention of Parties (e.g. Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action recognized in the COP26 Glasgow Pact in helping meet the goals of the Paris Agreement and the 1.5C-aligned, credible and transparent climate action of NPS through the UN Race to Zero Campaign acknowledged by national governments of G7 countries).

With the above in mind, WWF highlights - through the following one-page thematic summaries - a number of important Sources of Input for the GST consideration.

[1. WWF #NDCsWeWant Assessments](#)

[2. WWF's A Force for Nature series](#)

[3. The role of marine NbS](#)

[4. The role of Non-Party Stakeholders](#)

[5. A Synthesis of IPCC and IPBES Reports](#)

[6. The role of Forests](#)

[7. Adaptation](#)

¹⁵ *Ibid*, SPM-25

1. [WWF #NDCsWeWant NDC Assessments](#) [Website; regional reports linked below]

WWF's [#NDCsWeWant Checklist](#)¹⁶ provides a benchmark to assess progress, encourage best practices, identify key challenges to increasing the climate ambition in line with the principles of the Paris Agreement.

Relevance to the GST

This analysis provides a useful source to inform on *question 22* of the Phase 1 guiding questions, as it relates to the overall effect of Parties' nationally determined contributions and overall progress made by Parties towards the implementation of their nationally determined contributions. Given the framing for our analysis, this work also relates to a number of the cross cutting

questions, namely in highlighting the good practices, experiences and potential opportunities to enhance climate action (*question 23*); what additional information is needed to enhance ambition (*question 30*); and on the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in participating in climate agenda setting and action (*questions 33 and 34*).



Additional context

As countries submit revised NDCs, WWF reviews them against our #NDCsWeWant Checklist. The [website](#) is updated regularly - countries that have been evaluated are mapped, and assessments are available through country pages and added to the online list of assessed NDCs. By way of examples, please find links to assessments for Brazil ([assessment](#), [checklist](#)) and Rwanda ([assessment](#), [checklist](#)), scoring as NDCsWeDon'tWant and NDCsWeWant, respectively.

WWF's NDCWeWant assessments indicate that the majority of NDC submissions are falling short on ambition enhancement, including the majority of G20 countries. In recognising the mandate of the GST to assess collective progress, WWF considers national assessments across the NDCsWeWant criteria are important in informing on collective progress. To supplement this, we also submit collective assessments, employing this framework, for [G20](#), [Latin America and the Caribbean](#), [Asia Pacific](#) and [Africa](#) to summarize regional progress and challenges in meeting the Paris Agreement.

¹⁶ The #NDCsWeWant Checklist provides a benchmark for enhanced ambition in updated NDCs submitted in 2020/21 on five areas: i) ambition (in mitigation, adaptation and finance), ii) fostering systemic change, iii) inclusiveness and participation in the NDC design process, iv) contribution to sustainable development, and v) systems for tracking progress.

2. WWF's NDCs, A Force for Nature series [[latest edition](#) (4th)¹⁷]

WWF's "NDCs – A Force for Nature?" series assesses how NDCs integrate nature and nature-based solutions (NbS), including the collective progress compared to previous NDCs. For the [latest analysis](#), published in November 2021, WWF reviewed the NDCs of 114 Parties¹⁸ who made an updated submission between September 19, 2019 and October 12, 2021, and compared them with their previous versions.

Relevance to the GST

This analysis provides information related to *question 22* of the Phase 1 guiding questions, as it relates to the overall effect of Parties' nationally determined contributions and overall progress made by Parties towards the implementation of their nationally determined contributions. Additionally, the report outlines ways by which countries can strengthen their domestic emissions reductions and removals, and lays out recommendations to increase ambition (*question 6*). It showcases solutions for Parties to increase the ability to adapt to climate change and foster resilience and low emissions development (*question 13*). The report also includes analysis on the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in implementing nature-based solutions, and highlights trends and good practices in specific countries (*questions 33 and 34*).

Additional context

The analysis finds a positive trend in terms of the recognition of nature for both climate mitigation and adaptation in NDCs. A majority of the 114 updated NDCs clearly reference nature-based solutions in their mitigation and/or adaptation measures. In 85 updated NDCs, we saw improved integration of NbS compared to previous versions, while for ten NDCs, there was no significant change, and for 19 we saw a decline.

The Global Stocktake must support a mandate for strengthened consideration for NbS (including in NDCs), in line with the outputs of WGI of AR6, as outlined above. Through these materials we highlight the importance in understanding how NbS is and can be adequately reflected, understood and prioritized through a collective mandate on climate ambition in order to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement. This will be key in signaling to Parties on the importance of strengthening their national climate plans and help raise global ambition by better incorporating nature-based solutions, land use and agriculture in their enhanced NDCs, in this and future rounds of 'ratcheting up' their NDCs.

¹⁷ Please find links to the [first edition](#), [second edition](#) and [third edition](#)

¹⁸ Including within scope the European Union (EU 27) for a total of 140 countries covered

3. The role of Marine NbS in meeting the Paris Agreement [links below]

Recognising the outputs of the IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate and other research clearly demonstrating the urgent need to tackle the crises facing the climate and ocean together, WWF highlights three key sources of input to contribute to contribute to the GST: 1) [Blueprint for a Living Planet](#), 2) [Coastal and marine ecosystems as Nature-based Solutions in new or updated Nationally Determined Contributions](#) and 3) [UNPACKING THE UNFCCC GLOBAL STOCKTAKE for Ocean-Climate Action](#).

Relevance to the GST

Within the current GST framework, it is clear that ocean science, actions and needs should be ingrained in each of the thematic areas and can be further articulated and strengthened to clarify that linkage. Additionally, within the existing list of guiding questions, this relates to what information is needed by Parties to strengthen emissions reductions and removals (*question 6*). With regards to progress on adaptation this is related to the state of adaptation efforts (*question 10*); fostering climate resilience (*question 13*) and an assessment of overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation (*question 12*). These reports and their analysis contribute to identifying good practices, experience and potential opportunities to enhance climate action in the context of marine and coastal areas (*question 23*). We also note the importance of this information on marine and coastal areas for identifying knowledge gaps related to information collection and analysis (*question 24*) and what additional information is needed to enhance ambition (*question 30*).

Additional context

WWF's [Blueprint for a Living Planet](#) outlines four principles to guide integrated ocean and climate action to strengthen the mitigation, adaptation and resilience potential of marine and coastal ecosystems – and everything and everyone that depends on them:

Related to this effort, WWF joined the Ocean and Climate Change Platform and other organizations to assess the extent to which countries have harnessed the mitigation and adaptation potential of coastal and marine ecosystems by including coastal and marine Nature-based Solutions in their NDCs. The resulting report, [Coastal and marine ecosystems as Nature-based Solutions in new or updated Nationally Determined Contributions](#) examines the extent to which countries have included *coastal and marine* Nature-based Solutions in their NDCs. The report found that 71 countries have included marine and coastal NbS in their new or updated NDCs (as of October 2021).

Building upon this work a further report, [UNPACKING THE UNFCCC GLOBAL STOCKTAKE for Ocean-Climate Action](#), provides a broader understanding of the important potential of ocean-climate action and coastal and marine Nature-based Solutions (NbS) as part of the GST. This analysis maps the current GST structural decisions with how the ocean and coastal ecosystems can be reflected in each (the type of reports that serve as inputs as well as the type of actions in the reports), and details a comprehensive list of possible actions for governments, research institutes, NGOs/civil society and the finance sector looking to do more for ensuring representation and reflection of ocean and coastal zone action and progress in the GST.

4. The Role and Importance of Non-Party Stakeholders¹⁹ (NPS) in ambition raising

We submit the below seminal pieces of research that assess and aggregate the impact and potential of NPS in climate action and showcase an example of a global multi-stakeholder initiative exemplifying the critical role of a whole-of-society approach to climate action.

Relevance to the GST

This information is directly relevant to assessing climate actions that have been undertaken by Non-Party Stakeholders (*question 29*); and what additional information is needed to enhance these actions, including through international cooperation (*question 30*). The information and data have implications for other questions including: Mitigation (*question 6*), Implementation (*question 15*), and cross-cutting (*questions 23-24, questions 33-34*).

Context

The [Global Climate Action From Cities, Regions and Businesses \(2021\)](#) assesses city, region, and business climate action, building on previous reports (also available) aggregating these actors' GHG emissions reduction impacts featuring an assessment of their progress toward their pledges focusing on 10 major emitting economies²⁰.

The [Alliances for Climate Action](#) is a global multi-stakeholder initiative led by WWF with support of global and national partners²¹. As the GST considers opportunities for accelerating climate progress the inputs and lessons from Alliances for Climate Action can point to the critical role that a whole-of-society approach can play through proactive cooperation between national governments and NPS.

[America's Low-Carbon Future: A Bottom-Up Opportunity Agenda for Climate Action in the United States](#) provides an "Opportunity Agenda", i.e., 10 high impact bottom-up climate action strategies for cities, states and businesses to reduce emissions from the highest emitting sectors in the US. [Blueprint 2030: An All In Climate Strategy for Faster, More Durable Emissions Reductions](#) highlights the importance of a whole-of-society approach for the socio-economic transformation needed within this decade of delivery, and offers the pathways for the US to meet its ambitious new NDC through partnership between the federal government and the existing contributions and leadership of US non-federal actors (businesses and investors, states and territories, health care organizations, universities, cities, counties and tribes, and faith-based and cultural institutions that together are a part of [America Is All In](#))²².

We also recommend that the GST engages [CAMDA](#), a community of data and analytical experts, dedicated to providing credible climate action information from NPS to obtain a more comprehensive source of inputs on the contributions of NPS and the opportunities for mutually reinforcing roles with Parties to fulfill the goals of the Paris Agreement.

¹⁹ Also referred to as Non-State Actors in the UNFCCC context.

²⁰ Brazil, Canada, China, the European Union, the UK, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, South Africa, and the US

²¹ This initiative has mobilized over 6000+ NPS across 9 key geographies including Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Japan, South Africa, US and Viet Nam. These countries represent over 23% of global GHG emissions. This network of 9 national alliances are dedicated to taking ambitious individual and collaborative climate action, increase public support for taking action to address the climate crisis, and engage their national governments to enhance the ambition and support the implementation of the national climate commitments under the Paris Agreement, and thereby ensuring an inclusive 1.5°C transition relevant to their domestic contexts.

²² America Is All In is the US national alliance part of Alliances for Climate Action (see more in Footnote 10).

5. [Climate, Nature and our 1.5°C Future: A Synthesis of IPCC and IPBES Reports](#)

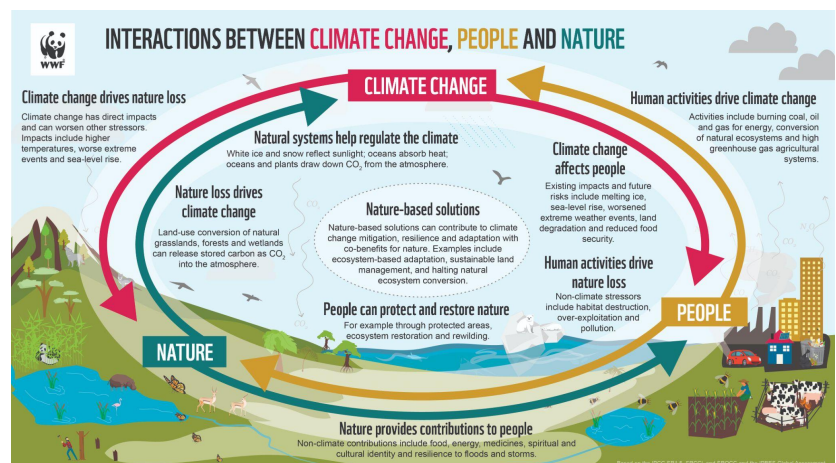
Climate, Nature and our 1.5°C Future, connects the findings from four major scientific reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)²³. Between them, these reports highlight the systemic changes needed across energy, land (food and natural systems), urban and infrastructure (including transport and buildings), and industrial systems in order to limit global warming to 1.5°C, as well as drawing attention to the fundamental connections between nature and humanity (see infographic below).

Relevance to the GST

This analysis provides information related to guiding *question 6*, providing information related to strengthening emissions reductions and removals. It contributes information on the global levels of climate risks and potential impacts of ecological systems (*question 8*), as well as setting out the systemic changes needed, contributing to *questions 13 and 14*. The analysis takes stock of evidence of the implementation of the Paris Agreement (*question 21*) and highlights good practices which enhance climate ambition (*question 23*).

Additional context

Among the thousands of pages and dozens of narratives that make up the story of climate change, the IPBES and IPCC paint a detailed picture of how nature – ecosystems and biodiversity – will suffer at the hands of climate change, and also how strong and healthy ecosystems endow resilience and can help us adapt to climate impacts. *Climate, Nature and our 1.5°C Future* shines a spotlight on this picture. We look at the impacts and risks of climate change across six biomes and systems: the polar regions, freshwater, oceans, grasslands and savannahs, forests, and food and, for each, reflect on what can be done in response. We also examine some of the nature-based solutions in the IPCC and IPBES reports, and how WWF is already implementing some of these interventions on the ground. We also consider the findings from the 2021 IPBES-IPCC Workshop on Biodiversity and Climate highlight relevant²⁴.



²³ (1) [Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty](#) (October 2018) or 'SR1.5'; (2) [Climate Change and Land: an IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems](#) (August 2019) or 'SRCCL'; (3) [IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate](#) (September 2019) or 'SROCC'; and (4) [IPBES Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services](#) (May 2019)

²⁴ Pörtner, H.O., Scholes, R.J., Agard, J., Archer, E., Arneeth, A., Bai, X., Barnes, D., Burrows, M., Chan, L., Cheung, W.L., Diamond, S., Donatti, C., Duarte, C., Eisenhauer, N., Foden, W., Gasalla, M. A., Handa, C., Hickler, T., Hoegh-Guldberg, O., Ichii, K., Jacob, U., Insarov, G., Kiessling, W., Leadley, P., Leemans, R., Levin, L., Lim, M., Maharaj, S., Managi, S., Marquet, P. A., McElwee, P., Midgley, G., Oberdorff, T., Obura, D., Osman, E., Pandit, R., Pascual, U., Pires, A. P. F., Popp, A., ReyesGarcía, V., Sankaran, M., Settele, J., Shin, Y. J., Sintayehu, D. W., Smith,

6. *The role of Forest in meeting the objectives of the Paris Agreement* [Links below]

The *IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land* highlighted that meeting the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement will be impossible without fundamentally altering the way the world uses land, including ending and reversing deforestation and forest degradation. The Paris Agreement itself, in its Article 5, enshrines forest conservation and enhancement by Parties as a fundamental element in the fight against climate change. In this context, WWF submits two pieces of research for consideration as Sources of Input, [Taking stock of national climate action for forests](#) and [a report](#) summarizing the contributions of Indigenous Amazonian territories in Colombia to the country's NDC.

Relevance to the GST

This analysis provides information related to *question 22* of the Phase 1 guiding questions, as it relates to the overall effect of Parties' nationally determined contributions and overall progress made by Parties towards the implementation of their nationally determined contributions (*questions 18 and 23*). This work identifies knowledge gaps in relation to financial flows (*question 19*). Additionally, this work informs on the ways in which Parties can increase ambition and strengthen their domestic emissions reduction and removals (*question 6*); the role of Indigenous peoples and local communities in implementing forest conservation (*questions 33-34*) and good practice.

Additional context

As a way to measure and monitor government action to-date on forest conservation, the New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF) Assessment Partners's [Taking stock of national climate action for forests](#) reviews government's efforts in terms of the level of ambition of forest climate pledges, the level of investment channeled into forest climate mitigation activities, and the progress on implementation of strategies to advance forest goals at the national level. It finds that some countries have succeeded in reducing deforestation by putting the right incentives and policies in place, which should be replicated and accelerated elsewhere. The report further sets out recommendations for governments on how to enhance climate change mitigation through forests by touching on governance, human rights, collaboration, incentive structures, trade, and monitoring and accounting.

Engaging Indigenous peoples and local communities in climate action and highlighting the impact of their efforts in forest and other ecosystem conservation is integral to successfully meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement. As a case study of Indigenous engagement in national climate action, WWF Colombia and Organización Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombiana (OPIAC) released a report summarizing the contributions of Indigenous Amazonian territories in Colombia to the country's NDC (the full report in Spanish and policy brief in English available [here](#)).

P., Steiner, N., Strassburg, B., Sukumar, R., Trisos, C., Val, A.L., Wu, J., Aldrian, E., Parmesan, C., Pichs-Madruga, R., Roberts, D.C., Rogers, A.D., Díaz, S., Fischer, M., Hashimoto, S., Lavorel, S., Wu, N., Ngo, H.T. 2021. IPBES-IPCC co-sponsored workshop report on biodiversity and climate change; IPBES and IPCC. DOI:[10.5281/zenodo.4782538](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4782538).

7. ***Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA): [From Concept to Practice](#)²⁵ and [Operationalization of the Global Goal on Adaptation \(GGA\)](#)²⁶***

The WWF analysis on Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) 1) [From Concept to Practice](#) and [Operationalization of the GGA](#) highlights how to materialize the Global Goal on adaptation (GGA) and how Parties can achieve this aspiration goal and fulfill their commitment under the Paris Agreement.

Relevance to the GST

These Sources of Input provide information related to *question 12* of the Phase 1 guiding question, as it relates to what's the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation as stated in Article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement. The [operationalization of the GGA](#) report highlights (i) what are the possible challenges on achieving the GGA, (ii) what are the critical milestones that each country needs to address on achieving the GGA, and (iii) what are the key enable/support needed from the international level to achieve the objective of GGA by individual country while addressing the individual country adaptation gaps. The report will also contribute to guiding *question 10* on adaptation.

Additional context

The research unpacks the aspirational global goal on adaptation (GGA). It identifies key milestones which can be accumulated at the global level to undertake the assessment of how countries are achieving the GGA objectives. Some of these milestones/matrices include: (a) understanding national adaptation gaps, (b) reviewing the existing national adaptation institutions, accessing their gaps on adaptation implementation, (c) National Adaptation Plan implementation status, (d) streamlining adaptation communications etc.

Recognising that achieving the global goal on adaptation is not just a priority issue for developing countries, developed countries also need to take this journey domestically and provide means of implementation internationally, especially in financial and technical support. These include (e) setting up a science-based adaptation finance target for developing countries (f) ensuring funding for priority adaptation action, (g) technical support for enhancing capacity building for adaptation implementation, (h) meeting the adaptation needs of the developing countries.

The GST process must review these key components/milestones and help both developed and developing countries in meeting the global adaptation goal and national goals while contributing to sustainable development addressing the adaptation challenges highlighted by the latest science especially by the IPCC 6th Assessment report on Impacts, adaptation and vulnerability (2022).

²⁵ Please find here the "[WWF, Practical Action and CARE publication on Global Goal on Adaptation: From Concept to Practice \(2016\)](#)".

²⁶ Please find here the WWF International publication on "[Briefing Paper on Operationalization of the global goal on adaptation of the Paris Agreement \(2021\)](#)".

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