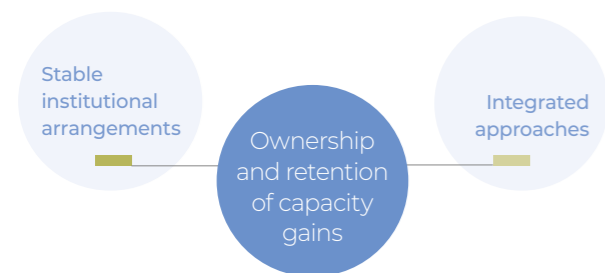


More effective technology development and transfer is key to increasing ambition.



Source: UNFCCC

For developing countries to mitigate and adapt to climate change, they need to build and retain capacity.



Source: UNFCCC

Unleashing climate action at the scale and speed necessary to meet global climate goals requires effectively addressing socio-economic and behavioural aspects, technology, market and trade conditions, financial, regulatory and institutional frameworks, financial support and significantly building capacity at the individual, institutional and/or systemic level

# Trends of climate action and support

Parties are transitioning towards **low-emission, climate-resilient societies and economies, including through enhanced participatory processes.** Progress is visible, but the pace remains slow. The increasing establishment of institutional arrangements for planning, funding, implementing, monitoring and evaluating climate action reflects the growing awareness of the need to address climate change

2019

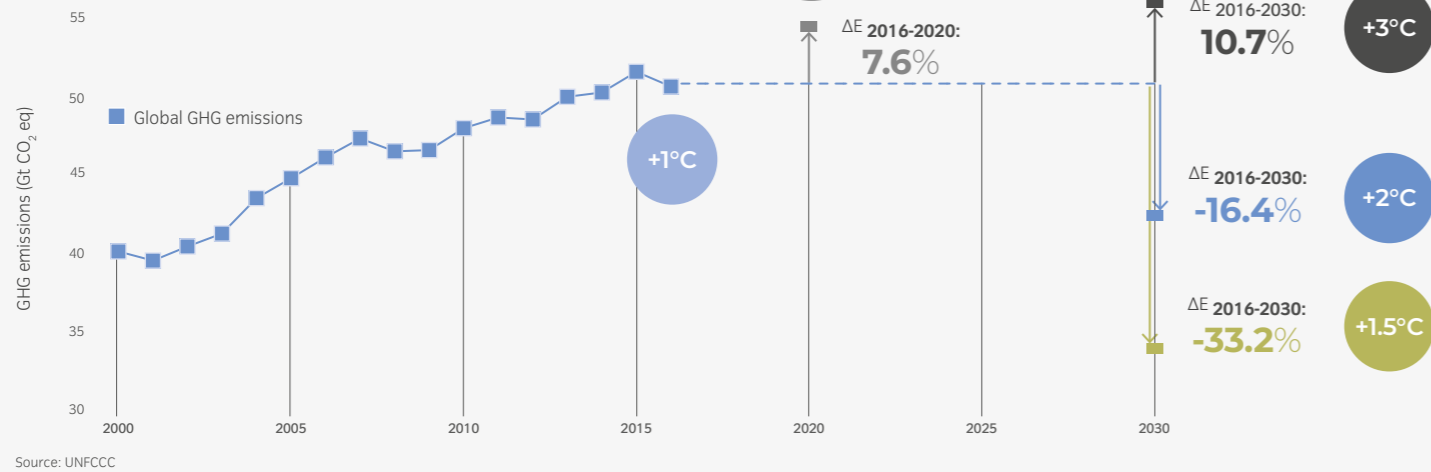
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This information is from the report on climate action and support trends 2019. The full report is available at <https://unfccc.int>



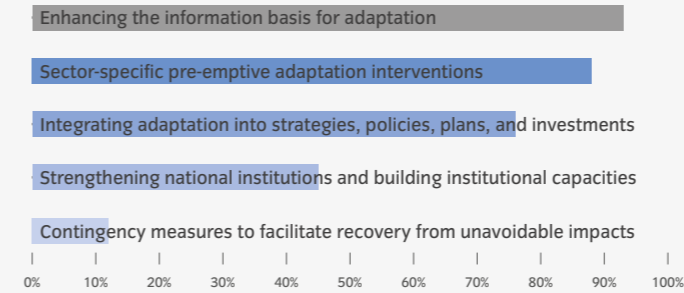
- 183 Nationally determined contributions
- 12 Low-emission development strategies
- 13 National adaptation plans
- 51 National adaptation programmes of action

GHG emission levels continue to increase after a short period of stabilization. Countries may be able to fulfil their mid-term targets but current efforts are not in line with keeping global warming well below 2°C or 1.5°C.



The portfolio of actions to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change is expanding as new instruments are adopted, actions proven effective are replicated, existing policies are reformulated and less effective policies are discontinued.

**Adaptation action:** Types of adaptation measure reflected in national adaptation programmes of action.

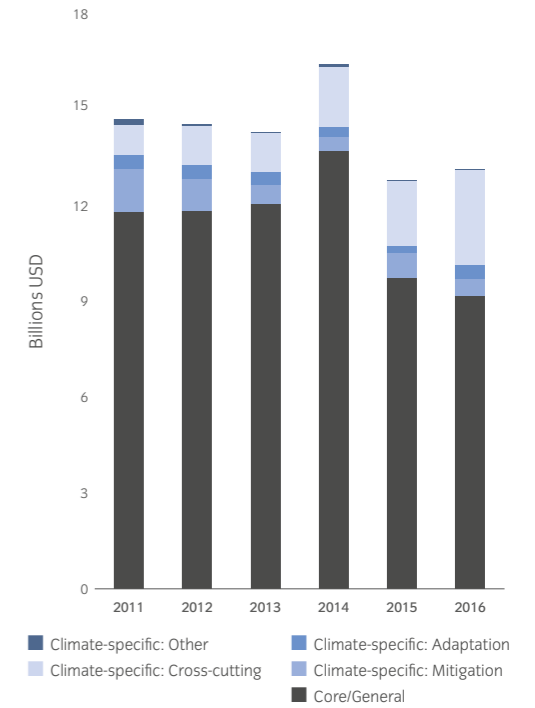


Support for and cooperation on climate action are central to achieving mitigation and adaptation objectives and increasing ambition as countries face more and more political, technical, socioeconomic and other barriers.

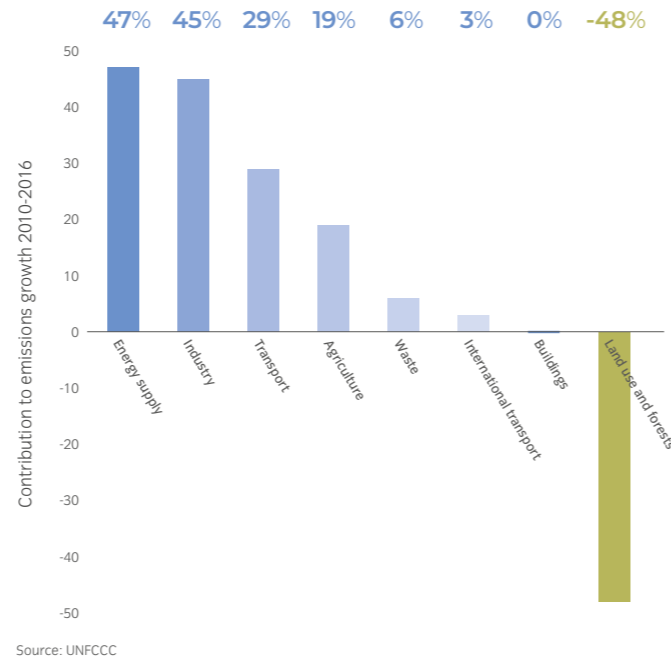
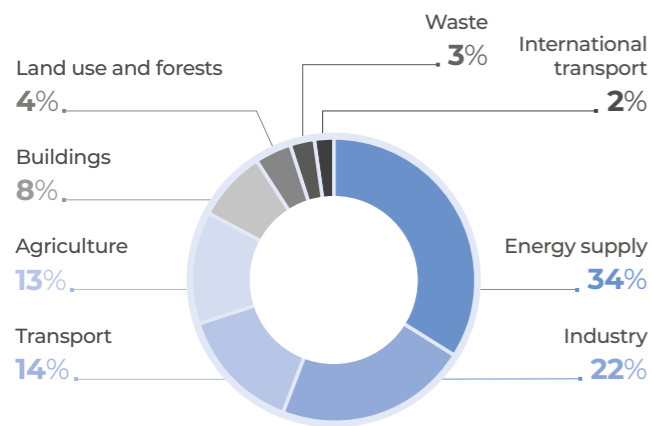
**Public financial support** provided in 2011–2016.

Contributions through **multilateral channels**

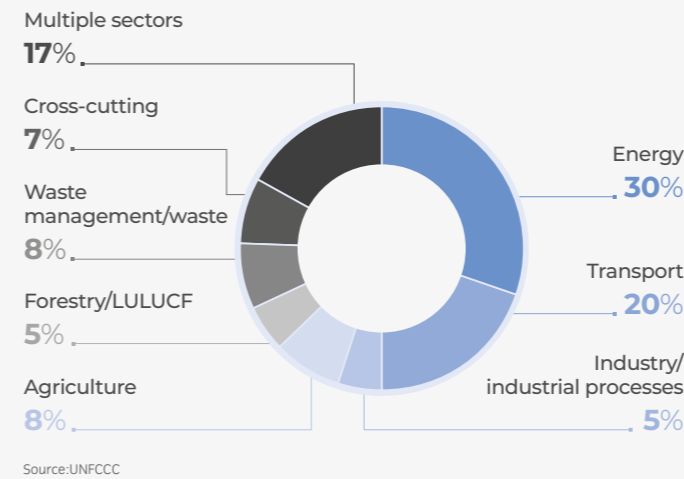
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Climate-specific total	14.7	14.5	14.3	16.5	12.8	13.2
Core/General total	11.8	11.8	12.0	13.7	9.7	9.1



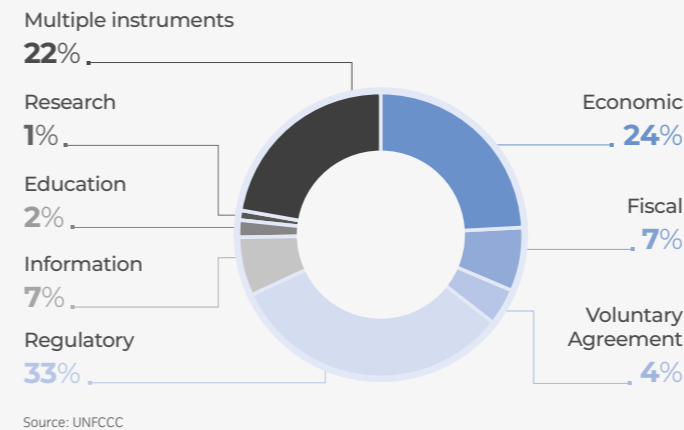
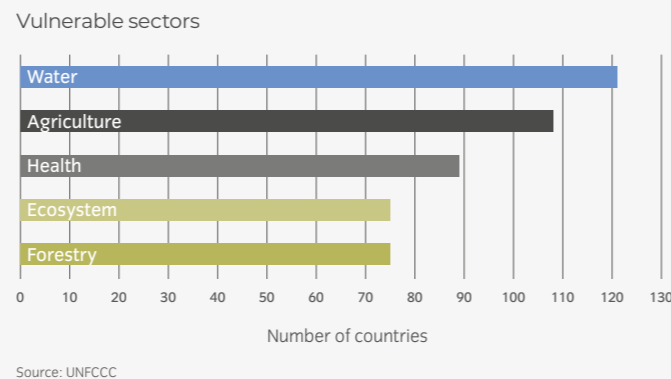
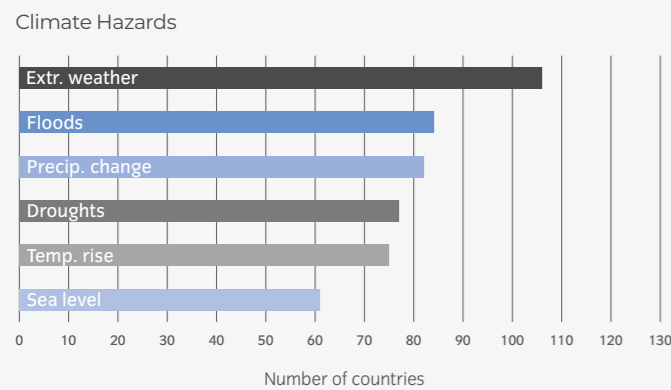
The sectors contributing the largest shares of the emissions are energy supply, industry and transport, which have also contributed the most to the emission increase since 2010.



**Mitigation action:** sectoral distribution and policy instruments for developed countries.



Parties' reporting provides a clear picture of climate-related impacts and hazards across the globe as well as the sectors that are being most affected.



Contributions through **bilateral, regional and other channels**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Climate-specific total	14.0	14.4	23.1	23.8	29.9	33.6

