

DRAFT TEXT

on

SBSTA 59 agenda item 5 / SBI 59 agenda item 8
Matters relating to the global stocktake under the Paris Agreement

Version 1/12/2023 2:00

Textual building blocks by the co-chairs

These building blocks have been produced by the co-chairs under their own authority and are intended to provide a starting point for Parties to discuss text. Where placeholder bullet points have been used, they reflect issues where different views have been expressed and would require further deliberations by Parties.

{Preambular}

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling Article 2 of the Paris Agreement,

Also recalling, as provided in Article 14, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall periodically take stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Agreement and its long-term goals, and that it shall do so in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science,

Further recalling, as provided in Article 14, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement, that 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 the Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action,

Recalling decisions 19/CMA.1, 1/CMA.2, 1/CMA.3 and 1/CMA.4,

Underlining the critical role of multilateralism based on United Nations values and principles, including in the context of the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and the importance of international cooperation for addressing global issues, including climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

Reaffirming that climate change is a common concern of humankind and that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

Noting the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including in forests, the ocean and the cryosphere, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, and *also noting* the importance of 'climate justice', when taking action to address climate change,

Underlining the urgent need to address, in a comprehensive and synergetic manner, the interlinked global crises of climate change and biodiversity loss in the broader context of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the vital importance of protecting, conserving, restoring and sustainably using nature and ecosystems for effective and sustainable climate action,

Welcoming the conclusion of the first global stocktake and *expressing appreciation and gratitude* to those involved in the technical dialogue thereunder, in particular the co-facilitators,

- *GST high-level events*
- *Further elaboration*

{Context and cross-cutting considerations}

1. *Emphasizes* the need for urgent action and support at all levels of society to address the climate crisis in this critical decade;
2. *Welcomes* that the Paris Agreement has driven near-universal climate action by setting goals and sending signals to the world regarding the urgency of responding to the climate crisis;
3. *Underlines* that, despite overall progress on mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and support, Parties are not collectively on track to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement;
4. *Recalls* that equity and the best available science will be considered in a Party-driven and cross-cutting manner, throughout the global stocktake;
 - *Acknowledgement of reports, including AR6 SYR, GSTI TD SYR*
5. *Notes with serious concern* the findings of AR6 that human activities, principally through emissions of greenhouse gases, have unequivocally caused global warming of about 1.1°C above 1850–1900 level in 2011–2020, that human-caused climate change is already affecting many weather and climate extremes in every region across the globe, and that if climate goals are to be achieved, both adaptation and mitigation financing would need to increase many-fold;
6. *Notes* that Parties have different responsibilities, national circumstances and capabilities to contribute to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement, while the impacts and risks associated with warming are unevenly distributed, and in this regard also notes the need for enhanced efforts towards achieving the goals, taking into account ambition, equity, just transition and the best available science;
 - *Equity, CBDR-RC, historical emissions and pre-2020*
 - *Special needs and circumstances*
7. *Re-affirms* that sustainable and just solutions to the climate crisis must be founded on meaningful and effective social dialogue and participation of all stakeholders, including Indigenous peoples, local communities and governments, women, youth and children, and notes that the global transition to low emissions provides opportunities and challenges for sustainable economic development and poverty eradication;
8. *Emphasizes* the importance of accountability and credibility of climate action and the critical role of the full implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement in that regard;
9. *Emphasizes* that finance, capacity-building and technology transfer are critical enablers of climate ambition;
 - *Unilateral measures*
 - *Further elaboration*

{Collective progress towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, including under Article 2, paragraph 1(a–c), in the light of equity and the best available science, and informing Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, action and support}

{Mitigation}

10. *Reaffirms* the Paris Agreement temperature goal of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels;

11. *Recognizes* that the impacts of climate change will be much lower at the temperature increase of 1.5 °C compared with 2 °C and *resolves* to pursue efforts to limit temperature increase to 1.5 °C;

12. *Acknowledges* that significant collective progress towards the Paris Agreement temperature goal has been made with all Parties communicating nationally determined contributions that have significantly reduced the expected global temperature increase from over 4°C according to some projections to 2.5–2.9°C according to the latest UNFCCC NDC synthesis report;

13. *Commends* efforts by Parties to communicate new or updated nationally determined contributions, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies that demonstrate progress towards achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal;

14. *Notes with significant concern* that despite progress made global greenhouse gas emissions are not in line with modelled global mitigation pathways consistent with the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, and there is a rapidly narrowing window to raise ambition and implement existing commitments in order to limit warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels;

15. *Notes with further concern* the findings of the NDC synthesis report that current NDCs would reduce emissions by 2 per cent on 2019 levels by 2030 and current commitments are projected to result in an increase in greenhouse gas emissions by about 8.8 per cent, compared to 2010 levels, and that there is a significant gap in their implementation and ambition;

- *Pre-2020 and other gaps*

16. *Acknowledges* that carbon budgets consistent with achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal are now small and being rapidly depleted;

17. *Recognizes* that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions of 43 per cent by 2030 relative to the 2019 level;

- *IPCC trajectories beyond 2030/peaking of global emissions*

18. *Underlines* the findings of the Synthesis Report of the AR6 that feasible, effective, and low-cost mitigation options are already available in all sectors to keep 1.5 °C within reach in this critical decade with the necessary cooperation on technologies and support;

19. *Emphasizes* its resolve to accelerate action in this critical decade on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge and equity, reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of different national circumstances and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;

- *Leadership/historical/current/future responsibility and emissions*

20. *Calls upon* Parties to accelerate the development, deployment and dissemination of technologies, and the adoption of policies, to transition towards low-emission energy systems, including by rapidly scaling the deployment of clean power generation and energy efficiency measures, including accelerating efforts towards the phasedown of unabated coal power and phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, while providing targeted support to the poorest and most vulnerable in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards a just transition;

- *Energy sector: phasedown/out fossil fuels, phasedown/out/ no new coal, tripling renewables, doubling energy efficiency, the role of transitional fuels, the importance of a just energy transition*
- *Phase-out of fossil fuel subsidies noting need for just transition and fairness*
- *Carbon management/removal approaches*
- *Transport, including timelines for zero-emission vehicles; international shipping and aviation*

21. *Resolves* to consider further actions to reduce by 2030 non-carbon-dioxide greenhouse gas emissions, including methane;

- *Reducing methane emissions globally with timelines*

22. *Emphasizes* the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems to achieve the Paris Agreement temperature goal, including through forests and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and by protecting biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards;

- *Nature/ecosystem-based solutions, net zero deforestation, land use/degradation, agriculture, forestry and the ocean*

23. *Notes* the importance of transitioning to sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production in efforts to address climate change;

- *Circular economy approaches, reference to SDG12*

24. *Recalls* Article 3 and Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 11, of the Paris Agreement and *requests* Parties that have not yet done so to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their nationally determined contributions as necessary to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goal by the end of 2023, taking into account different national circumstances;

25. *Recalls* Article 3 and Article 4, paragraphs 3, of the Paris Agreement, and *reaffirms* that each Party's next nationally determined contribution will represent a progression beyond the Party's current nationally determined contribution and reflect its highest possible ambition, reflecting its common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances;

- *Further elaboration on NDCs*
- *Capacity building for NDCs*

26. *Urges* Parties that have not yet done so to communicate, by the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, their long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies referred to in Article 4, paragraph 19, of the Paris Agreement towards just transitions to net zero emissions by or around mid-century, taking into account different national circumstances;

27. *Emphasizes* Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with Articles 9–11, and recognizes that enhanced support for developing country Parties will allow for higher ambition in their actions;

- *Further elaboration on support*
- *Further elaboration*

{Adaptation}

28. *Emphasizes* the importance of the global goal on adaptation for the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement;

29. *Recognizes* the increasing adaptation planning and implementation efforts being undertaken by Parties, particularly developing country Parties, towards enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability, as set out in national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as well as their increased efforts to align their national adaptation and development plans;

30. *Also recognizes* the inputs of non-Party stakeholders, and the importance of Indigenous and local knowledge for understanding and evaluating climate adaptation processes and action to reduce risks from human-induced climate change;

31. *Acknowledges* that adaptation challenges exist as a result of insufficient action on mitigation and that risks are increasing with every increment of warming;

32. *Notes with significant concern* the findings in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report that most observed adaptation responses are fragmented,

incremental, sector-specific and unequally distributed across regions, that despite progress, adaptation gaps exist across sectors and regions, and will continue to grow under current levels of implementation, with the largest adaptation gaps among lower income groups and that there is increased evidence of maladaptation in various sectors and regions especially affecting marginalised and vulnerable groups adversely;

33. *Notes* that there are gaps in the collective assessment of the effectiveness and efficiency of adaptation practices, and that monitoring and evaluation of outcomes is critical for tracking the progress and effectiveness of adaptation action;

34. *Notes with concern* that the current provision of climate finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building for adaptation remains insufficient to respond to worsening climate change impacts in developing country Parties and that one third of the world, including 60 per cent of Africa, does not have access to early warning and climate information services;

35. *Emphasizes* the urgency of scaling up action and support, including finance, capacity building and technology development and transfer, to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change in line with the best available science, taking into account the priorities and needs of developing country Parties;

36. *Notes* the increasing intensity and frequency of impacts caused by climate change, in line with IPCC AR6 findings, and *calls for* urgent, transformational and locally led adaptation action;

37. *Calls for* the enhanced adaptation efforts that are needed to achieve the goal in Article 2, paragraph 1(b), of the Paris Agreement and the global goal on adaptation;

- *Welcomes the adoption of GGA decision*
- *Thematic/sectoral responses- agriculture, food security and systems, water, health, forests, nature-based adaptation, ecosystems, oceans, infrastructure, human settlements, energy, cross-sectoral approaches*
- *Mainstreaming adaptation across levels, sectors, budgets, and policies; Co-benefits of adaptation*
- *Strengthening enabling conditions, including local and national governance structures and enhance*
- *Climate information and services- close observation gap and EWS (universal coverage)*
- *Improve assessment methodologies, including targets/indicators*

38. *Recognizes* cross-border and transboundary risks that require knowledge-sharing and international cooperation for addressing them;

39. *Also recognizes* the need to proactively screen for and minimize maladaptation to avoid locking in vulnerabilities, exacerbating inequalities and ensuring long-term benefits;

- *Invitation for IPCC to prepare a special report on adaptation*

40. *Emphasizes* that long-term planning for and accelerated implementation of adaptation, particularly in this decade, are critical to closing adaptation gaps;

41. *Recognizes* the importance of the adaptation policy cycle for building adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability and *notes* that it is an iterative process, consisting of assessing impacts, vulnerability and risk; planning; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation and learning;

42. *Also recognizes* the important role of local communities and Indigenous Peoples, in addition to Parties, in delivering locally appropriate adaptation action;

43. *Notes* that integrated solutions, such as land-use management and nature conservation, not only reduce emissions but also offer social benefits like improved health, and that adaptation can mitigate impacts and losses, as exemplified by the effectiveness of early warning systems;

44. *Requests* Parties that have not yet done so to submit their adaptation communications in accordance with decision 9/CMA.1 ahead of COP 30 (November 2025);

- *Further elaboration on NAPs*
- *SYR on NAPs and adaptation communications*

45. *Emphasizes* the critical importance of scaling up support for adaptation and *urges* developed country Parties to urgently and significantly scale up their provision of climate finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for adaptation so as to respond to the urgent needs of developing country Parties as part of a global effort, including for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans and adaptation communications;

46. *Highlights* the ongoing challenges faced by many developing country Parties in accessing adaptation finance and *encourages* further efforts, including by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, to simplify access to such finance;

47. *Urges* developed country Parties to at least double their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country Parties from 2019 levels by 2025, in the context of achieving a balance between mitigation and adaptation in the provision of scaled-up financial resources, recalling Article 9, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement;

- *Further elaboration on progress of doubling adaptation finance*

{Alt 1C.3 Finance flows and means of implementation and support

Alt 2C.3 Means of implementation and support, including finance flows

Alt.3C.3 Means of implementation and support

Alt.4C.3 Making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development

C.3bis Means of implementation and support}

48. *Emphasizes* the importance of finance as a critical enabler for climate action;

49. *Recalls* that developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention, that other Parties are encouraged to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily, and that, as part of a global effort, developed country Parties should continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels, noting the significant role of public funds, through a variety of actions, including supporting country-driven strategies and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country Parties;

- *Assessment of progress towards USD 100 billion*
- *Adequacy of quantity and quality of finance*
- *Debt burdens*

50. *Notes* the finding of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that if climate goals are to be achieved, both adaptation and mitigation financing would need to increase many-fold, and that there is sufficient global capital to close the global investment gaps but there are barriers to redirect capital to climate action;

51. *Highlights* the growing gap between the needs of developing country Parties, in particular those due to the increasing impacts of climate change and their increased indebtedness, and the support provided and mobilized for their efforts to implement their nationally determined contributions, highlighting that such needs are currently estimated at USD 5.8–5.9 trillion for the pre-2030 period;

52. *Emphasizes* the ongoing challenges faced by many developing country Parties in accessing climate finance and *encourages* further efforts, including by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, to simplify access to such finance;

- *Further elaboration*

53. *Recalls* Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement, on making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development;

54. *Notes* that global climate finance flows are small relative to the overall needs of developing countries, with such flows in 2019–2020 estimated to be USD 803 billion, which is 31–32 per cent of the annual investment needed to keep the global temperature rise well below 2 °C or at 1.5 °C, and also below what would be expected in the light of the investment opportunities identified and the cost of failure to meet climate stabilization targets;

- *Progress to date under Art 2.1c a and Sharm-el Sheikh dialogue/SCF*
- *Further elaboration*

55. *Urges* developed country Parties to fully deliver on the USD 100 billion goal urgently and through to 2025 and emphasizes the importance of transparency in the implementation of their pledges;

- *Scaled-up finance from developed countries*

56. *Further urges* the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, multilateral development banks and other financial institutions to further scale up investments in climate action and calls for a continued increase in the scale and effectiveness of climate finance from all sources globally, including grants and other highly concessional forms of finance;

57. *Emphasizes* the ongoing challenges faced by many developing country Parties in accessing climate finance and encourages further efforts, including by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, to simplify access to such finance;

58. *Welcomes* the pledges made by xx contributors during the second replenishment of the Green Climate Fund, resulting in a nominal pledge of USD xx billion, and *encourages* further pledges and contributions towards the second replenishment period;

59. *Recognizes* the centrality of the role of the Adaptation Fund in the climate finance architecture, *welcomes* the new pledges made at this session, *urges* all contributors to fulfil their pledges in a timely manner and *invites* the contributors to ensure the sustainability of the resources of the Fund;

60. *Highlights* the role of the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund in supporting actions by developing countries to address climate change, *welcomes* the pledges made to the two Funds and *invites* developed countries to further contribute to the two Funds;

- *Further elaboration*

61. *Reiterates* Articles 2, 4 and 9 of the Paris Agreement and *highlights* that about USD 4.3 trillion per year need to be invested in clean energy up until 2030 to be able to reach net zero emissions by 2050, and, furthermore, that the adaptation finance needs of developing countries are estimated at USD 215–387 billion annually up until 2030;

62. *Also highlights* that delivering such funding will require a transformation of the financial system and its structures and processes, engaging governments, central banks, commercial banks, institutional investors and other financial actors;

63. *Underscores* the urgency of enhancing understanding and action to make finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emission and climate-resilient development in a transparent and inclusive manner in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;

64. *Reiterate* calls on the shareholders of multilateral development banks and international financial institutions to reform multilateral development bank practices and priorities, align and scale up funding, ensure simplified access and mobilize climate finance from various sources and encourages multilateral development banks to define a new vision and commensurate operational model, channels and instruments that are fit for the purpose of adequately addressing the global climate emergency, including deploying a full suite of

instruments, from grants to guarantees and non-debt instruments, taking into account debt burdens, and to address risk appetite, with a view to substantially increasing climate finance;

65. *Also reiterate* calls on multilateral development banks to contribute to significantly increasing climate ambition using the breadth of their policy and financial instruments for greater results, including on private capital mobilization, and to ensure higher financial efficiency and maximize use of existing concessional and risk capital vehicles to drive innovation and accelerate impact;

- *Scaling-up finance/NCQG*
- *Balance between adaptation and mitigation finance*
- *Financing instruments and policies, including enabling environment and debt relief/forgiveness/swaps, in particular for LDCs and SIDS*
- *Transparency and reporting, including clear accounting methodologies and definition of climate finance to track progress and to enhance predictability*
- *Scaling-up Paris aligned flows, including public, private, domestic, and international finance by Parties, sub-national actors, private sector, carbon pricing*
- *Managing climate-related financial risks*
- *Capitalizing on opportunities, including enhancing international enabling environment, de-risking debt*
- *Further elaboration*

{Technology development and transfer}

66. *Underlines* the fundamental role of technology development and transfer and innovation in facilitating urgent adaptation and mitigation action aligned with achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement;

67. *Welcomes* the progress of the Technology Mechanism, including the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, in supporting technology development and transfer through policy recommendations, knowledge-sharing, capacity-building and technical assistance;

68. *Highlights* the uneven pace of adoption of climate technologies around the world and *urges* Parties to strengthen cooperative action, including with non-Party stakeholders, to rapidly scale up the deployment of existing technologies, the fostering of innovation, and the development and transfer of new technologies;

69. *Notes with concern* that securing predictable, sustainable funding for implementing the mandates of the Technology Mechanism and for supporting national designated entities remains a challenge;

70. *Emphasizes* the importance of ensuring the availability of and access to enhanced financial and capacity-building support for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, to implement and scale up prioritized technology measures, including those identified in their technology needs assessments and technology action plans, that align with their national circumstances;

71. *Encourages* inclusive, equitable international cooperation on research, development and demonstration as well as innovation with a view to strengthening endogenous capacities and technologies and fostering national systems of innovation;

72. *Recognizes* that achieving systemic transformation in pursuit of achievement of the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement requires the rapid deployment and adoption of cleaner technologies and, in this regard, *calls for* accelerated innovation and development of new technologies as well as increased access to those technologies, supported by appropriate enabling frameworks and international cooperation;

- *Further elaboration*

{Capacity-building}

73. *Underlines* the fundamental role of capacity-building in facilitating urgent mitigation and adaptation action;

74. *Welcomes* the progress in capacity-building at the individual, institutional and systemic level, including through the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency and South–South collaboration;

75. *Recognizes* best practices in capacity-building, notably multi-stakeholder engagement, enhanced ownership of beneficiary countries, and the sharing of experience and lessons learned, particularly at the regional level;

76. *Acknowledges* that many developing countries continue to have capacity gaps and urgent needs that are constraining their effective implementation of the Paris Agreement, including gaps and needs related to skills development, institutional governance, technical assessment and modelling, and strategic policy development and implementation;

77. *Encourages* Parties to enhance international collaboration to strengthen the provision of capacity-building support while ensuring country ownership with regard to identifying, assessing and addressing capacity-building needs and gaps;

- *Scale-up finance for Capacity-building/Capacity-building fund*
- *Further elaboration*

{Loss and damage}

78. *Recalls* Article 8 of the Paris Agreement, in which Parties recognized the importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

79. *Recognizes* that there have been significant advancements in international cooperation to avert, minimize and address loss and damage in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and *acknowledges* the progress made, including under the WIM Executive Committee and its thematic expert groups, through the establishment of the Santiago network, and as a result of the growing cooperative efforts on enhancing understanding, action and support with respect to loss and damage;

80. *Recognizes* national efforts to respond to loss and damage, such as establishing national loss and damage frameworks, integrated disaster risk management and adaptation plans, and mechanisms to channel funding to the local level to support activities relevant to averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage;

81. *Notes with serious concern* the findings of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which project the adverse impacts and related loss and damage from climate change to escalate with every increment of global warming and which highlight that climate change has already impacted human and natural systems around the world, with those who have contributed the least to climate change being most vulnerable to loss and damage;

82. *Recognizes* that deep, rapid, and sustained mitigation actions would reduce future adaptation costs and loss and damage, enhance sustainable development co-benefits, and that urgent mitigation and adaptation actions are crucial to avoiding and minimizing loss and damage, to the extent possible, and to have greater understanding of how to avoid and respond to tipping points and more knowledge, understanding, support, policy and action are needed to comprehensively manage risks and avert, minimize and address loss and damage;

83. *Acknowledges* the significant gaps that remain in responding to the increased scale and frequency of loss and damage, and the associated economic and non-economic losses and that hard limits to adaptation are already being reached;

84. *Expresses deep concern* regarding the significant financial costs associated with loss and damage for developing countries, resulting in a growing debt burden and impairing the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals;

85. *Reiterates* the United Nations Secretary-General’s call made on World Meteorological Day 2022 to protect everyone on Earth through universal coverage of early

warning systems against extreme weather and climate change by 2027 and *invites* development partners, international financial institutions and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to provide support for implementation of the Early Warnings for All initiative;

86. *Recognizes* the need for urgent and enhanced action and support for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage, including through the WIM, the Santiago network and other relevant cooperation efforts;

87. *Calls on* Parties to explore synergies with disaster risk reduction, humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction in order to make progress in averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage in a coherent, effective manner;

- *L&D funding arrangements and fund, acknowledgement of/encouragement for pledges*
- *National Inventories on L&D, indicators, risks and vulnerability assessment for sub-national, national and regional*
- *Further elaboration*

{Response measures}

88. *Recalls* Article 4, paragraph 15, of the Paris Agreement, which states that Parties shall take into consideration in the implementation of the Paris Agreement the concerns of Parties with economies most affected by the impacts of response measures, particularly developing country Parties;

89. *Appreciates* the progress of the Katowice Committee on Impacts in supporting the work of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures;

- *Assessment of gaps under the Forum and its KCI*

90. *Recognizes* the importance of maximizing the positive and minimizing the negative economic and social impacts of the implementation of response measures;

- *Further elaboration*

91. *Encourages* Parties to consider developing methodologies and tools, including modelling tools, for the assessment and analysis of the impacts of the implementation of response measures in consultation with technical experts, practitioners and other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate;

92. *Also encourages* Parties to develop more national, regional and sector-specific case studies involving the assessment and analysis of the impacts of the implementation of response measures to enable an exchange of experience among Parties

93. *Further encourages* Parties to establish capacity-building partnerships and networks for increasing the representation of developing countries in the use and development of impact assessment tools and methods for assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures;

94. *Calls on* the Forum and its KCI to intensify their efforts in implementing the recommendations outlined in decisions to effectively address the effects of the implementation of response measures under the Paris Agreement by enhancing cooperation among Parties, stakeholders, external organizations, experts and institutions, by enhancing the capacity and the understanding of Parties of the impacts of mitigation actions and by enabling the exchange of information, experience and best practices among Parties to raise their resilience to these impacts;

95. *Notes* that just transition and economic diversification are two key strategies for addressing the impacts of response measures and that they will be implemented differently in different contexts and under different national circumstances;

- *Further improvements on the Forum and its KCI*
- *Noting economic opportunities when pursuing 1.5*

- *Means of implementation and support*
- *Further elaboration*

{International cooperation}

96. *Acknowledges* that the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation and *notes* that the contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change states that international cooperation is a critical enabler for achieving ambitious climate action and encouraging development and implementation of climate policies;

97. *Recognizes* the importance of international collaboration on innovative climate action, including technological advancement, across all actors of society, sectors and regions, in contributing to progress towards the goals of the Paris Agreement; and *urges* Parties and non-Party stakeholders to join efforts to accelerate delivery through international collaboration;

98. *Recognizes* the important role of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, cities and civil society, including youth and children, in addressing and responding to climate change and *highlights* the urgent need for multilevel and cooperative action in this regard;

99. *Welcomes* the efforts of the high-level champions to support the effective participation of non-Party stakeholders in the global stocktake

100. *Notes* decisions 2/CMA.3 and 3/CMA.3 and *invites* Parties to make use of, as appropriate, voluntary cooperation instruments in order to enhance their climate action;

101. *Encourages* Parties and non-Party stakeholders to engage actively in the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action;

- *References to initiatives and accountability*
- *Synergies across intergovernmental processes/Rio conventions and UN organizations*
- *Unilateral trade measures*
- *Further elaboration*

{Guidance and way forward}

102. *Recalls* decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 25, and *encourages* Parties to communicate their next nationally determined contribution, informed by the outcomes of the first global stocktake, at least 9 to 12 months before COP 30;

103. *Invites* Parties to present their nationally determined contributions, informed by the outcomes of the first global stocktake, at a special event held under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary-General;

- *Further guidance on NDCs*

104. *Recalls* that Parties shall submit their first biennial transparency report and national inventory report, if submitted as a stand-alone report, at the latest by 31 December 2024 and *urges* Parties to make the necessary preparations for ensuring timely submission thereof;

105. *Recognizes* the importance of the provision of increased support, in a timely, adequate and predictable manner, to developing countries for implementing the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement;

106. *Acknowledges* the critical role of multilateralism and *encourages* unity in efforts to address climate change, informed by the outcomes of the first global stocktake, to reflect on the gaps in efforts to implement the Paris Agreement and to find solutions for enhancing the delivery of climate action and support;

107. *Acknowledges* the role of non-Party stakeholders in the follow-up of the outcomes of the first global stocktake;

- *Work to be undertaken as follow up, e.g., dialogue on NDCs*
- *Link to workstreams and constituted bodies, including MWP, Just Transition WP, GGA*

- *Requests to UN organizations and other international organizations*

108. *Invites* Parties and non-Party stakeholders to submit by 1 March 2024 information on their experience and lessons learned in conducting the first global stocktake and *requests* the secretariat to prepare a report on lessons learned from conducting the stocktake and areas for further work to be taken into account for the second global stocktake.
