



28 February 2022

Efforts related to addressing the social and economic consequences and impacts of response measures as an input to the first global stocktake

Compilation by the secretariat

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), by paragraph 12 of decision 23/CMA.3, encouraged Parties to submit their views on efforts related to addressing the social and economic consequences and impacts of response measures via the submission portal by February 2022 and requested the secretariat to prepare and submit a compilation of the submissions from Parties as an input to the first global stocktake (GST).

B. Scope and approach

2. This document presents a compilation of all submissions received from Parties and observer organizations. A link to the PDF of the submission was included in the document. All submissions are available on the UNFCCC submission portal.¹

C. Observations and possible actions

3. As of 28 February 2022, submissions have been received from six observer organizations, including two intergovernmental organization and four non-governmental organizations. No submission has been received from Parties.

4. The co-facilitators may wish to consider these submissions as appropriate for the technical assessment of the first GST.

II. Compilation of submissions on efforts related to addressing the social and economic consequences and impacts of response measures

1. Regional Community Forestry Training Center for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFTC)

5. The submission focused on the social, environmental and climate related co-benefits resulting from the economic diversification in the area of community forestry. The PDF of the submission is available [here](#).

2. Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

6. The submission presented a scenario analysis which estimated the potential impacts of mitigation actions aligning with the goals of the Paris Agreement. The analysis shows that the

¹ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>

implementation of response measures results in decrease of the global demand for the hydrocarbons and the GDP and the employment level of the OPEC members countries are negatively affected. The analysis also shows that the adverse impacts from the implementation of response measures could be modestly offset through global cooperative efforts. The PDF of the submission is available [here](#).

3. European Roundtable on Climate Change and Sustainable Transition (ERCST)

7. The submission presented a case study in Ghana which employed a quantitative methodology to examine the cross-border impacts of international response measures on the vulnerable sectors. The case study also recommended domestic and international tools to address the impacts on the economy and society groups. The PDF of the submission is available [here](#).

4. Climate Action Network International (CAN)

8. CAN was of the view that GST was a solution provider on some themes that were thought to be facing challenges to be fully implemented, such as loss and damage, phase-out of fossil fuels, protection of natural ecosystems and the consideration of human rights and public participation in the national determined contributions (NDCs). The PDF of the submission is available [here](#).

5. WWF

9. The submission presented its work that assessed the progress made in NDCs from 2020 to 2022, in view of setting a benchmark for incremental progress toward achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. The PDF of the submission is available [here](#).

6. International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) on behalf of the Trade Union NGOs (TUNGO)

10. The submission underlined the importance of the just transition policy and measures while implementing ambitious mitigation policies. It also noted that the GST provided a space to better understand the role of just transition in addressing the adverse impacts of response measures. The PDF of the submission is available [here](#).
