

UN Climate Change High-Level Champions

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The Global Stocktake (GST) must boost our collective response to the climate emergency, prompting a dramatic course-correction from governments and non-Party stakeholders (NPS) in order to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement.

This means narrowing the current implementation gap – evidenced in so many of the GST submissions – through addressing the adaptation gap, building resilience, protecting the vulnerable from climate change, driving systemic change and innovation for carbon neutral transformation in the context of just, equitable and inclusive transition; and protecting and restoring natural capital.

There are signs of progress from NPS which, if scaled in collaboration with governments, could drive the “ambition loop for accelerated action. As laid out in our five-year plan for the [‘Improved Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action for Enhancing Ambition 2021-2025’](#), we have a framework in place to marshall the Global Climate Action Agenda behind this mission to close the gap between ambition and delivery.

Examples of NPS progress have been provided in our 2022 GST interventions, including:

- [Submission 1](#) in which we presented the ambition and momentum created by Non-Party Stakeholders through the Race to Zero, the Race to Resilience, the 2030 Breakthroughs and the Climate Action Pathways.
- [Submission 2](#) in which we presented progress under the Marrakech Partnership thematic areas of Energy, Industry, Human Settlements, Land-use, Water, Transport, Ocean and Coastal Zones, Finance and Resilience.
- **Mobilizing and supporting the selection and in-person participation of more than 60 NPS** in the two Technical Dialogues hosted in Bonn in June and in Sharm El Sheikh in November, as part of delivering on the mandate from Parties to support the effective engagement of NPS in all phases of the GST.

Additionally, COP27 held in Sharm El Sheikh in November 2022 delivered an impressive list of powerful outcomes by non-Party Stakeholders and multi stakeholder coalitions in the framework of the Improved Marrakech Partnership 2021-2025, many of them with special relevance for the African continent, as detailed in this [Summary of Global Climate Action at COP 27](#).

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Most importantly, we hope these interventions have shown how **the Global Stocktake can be a springboard for action** through NPS highlighting:

- **The urgency that the science demands**, now that we have only seven years until 2030 to halve global emissions to stay on track for a 1.5° C resilient world in 2050
- **Honest assessments of progress**, spotlighting the adequacy of our actions, what needs further attention and support and our collective resolve to deliver on what the science demands of all of us in this decisive decade
- **Clear signals of the systems transformations underway and what is needed to accelerate action across all areas of the economy**, elevating progress towards positive tipping points that show that transformations are closer than we think; and with a level of granularity that is useful for decision-makers in each sector and each country to undertake immediate action such as through the [2030 Breakthroughs](#) and [Sharm el Sheikh Adaptation Agenda](#), for which there is clarity among leaders on what the near term actions need to be and against which progress should be measured.
- **Inclusive climate action**, incorporating the vast panoply of actors, such as women, youth, local communities and indigenous people, as well as business, all levels of government, civil society and academia across all regions
- **Just transition that employs a holistic approach to implementing Sustainable Development Goals**, by including development pathways, social dimensions, and actions to address transitional challenges encountered by developing countries and vulnerable communities

As this is our final input to the Technical Assessment component we – as the UN Climate Change High-Level Champions – would like to summarise the key messages that have emerged from NPS in the context of the GST process, which offer forward-looking, practical solutions around which the whole world can rally.

Non-Party stakeholders are:

Adopting just, equitable, inclusive and credible transition plans to halve emissions by 2030, in alignment with science, which demonstrably closes the implementation gap and with continuing focus on raising ambition towards 2025

- There are over 11,000 NPS from 116 countries that have committed to reaching net zero by 2050, halving emissions by 2030 guided by credible transition plans through the [Race to Zero](#). 1,251 of them are located in Latin America, and spread across 24 different countries.
- Over 1,000 companies totaling at least 16.4 trillion USD in revenue have made quantifiable absolute emission reduction targets, focused primarily between 2025 and 2035.¹

¹ [Global Climate Action 2022](#), Data-Driven EnviroLab et al, 2022.

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- In 2022, 4,100 companies disclosed they had already developed a climate transition plan aligned with 1.5².
- Companies are reducing their emissions in line with targets. Analysis by Data Driven EnviroLab and others found that 75% of companies in a dataset of 1,500 are on track to meet their targets and on average are reducing emissions by 5.8% per year³.
- The Africa Business Leaders Coalition is mobilizing African business leaders around climate action and sustainable development. Over 56 signatories representing more than 140B USD in revenues and over 700,000 employees across 50 countries agreed to a Climate Statement announced at COP27 to engage these key actors and their stakeholders around critical climate commitments such as develop robust company resilience plans and set company targets to drastically increase the share of renewables in their energy use.

Enhancing action on adaptation and resilience to build resilience for 4bn people by 2030

- Launched by the COP27 Presidency in partnership with the High-Level Champions, [the Sharm-El-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda](#) is a comprehensive shared agenda to increase global action around 30 shared adaptation outcomes and accelerate action by countries and NPS to address the adaptation gap and achieve a resilient world by 2030. These outcomes reflect science based solutions that can be scaled across five impact systems: food and agriculture, water and nature, coastal and oceans, human settlements, and infrastructure, and including enabling solutions for planning and finance.
- Among non-party stakeholders, momentum to build resilience for people is growing. The [Race to Resilience](#) campaign grew from [34 partners working across 139 countries](#) in September 2022, to 36 partners who have pledged to increase resilience for [3 billion people across 173 countries](#) as of February 2023.
- City and subnational government signatories to Race to Resilience have more than doubled since COP 26, from 30 to over 70 as of COP 27. [Cities in Race to Resilience](#) have reported over 201 resilience actions taken across many sectors to build resilience for their populations. Data reported by cities and subnational governments of Race to Resilience is openly available for analysis and download through [CDP's open data portal](#).

² [Are Companies Developing Credible Climate Transition Plans?](#) CDP, February 2023.

³ [Global Climate Action 2022](#), Data-Driven EnviroLab et al, 2022.

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- Launched at COP 27, [Roof over our Heads](#) is a grassroots initiative to deliver ground up solutions to deliver resilient, affordable homes for 2 billion vulnerable people.
- Launched at COP 27, the [Insurance Adaptation Acceleration Campaign](#) is the flagship initiative to mobilise 50% of insurance companies to expand its support for climate adaptation projects, develop a framework to measure the sector's impact on climate adaptation, and institutionalise an approach to accelerate and scale the sector's impact on climate adaptation.
- [The Nairobi Declaration on Sustainable Insurance](#) (NDSI) signatories have announced at COP27 the first-ever financial commitment by the African insurance industry to underwrite \$14 billion of cover for Africa's climate risks by 2030. This commitment includes 85 insurers who are focusing on ensuring African governments and citizens have the tools to address climate shocks and impacts such as drought, flood and tropical cyclones caused by climate change. With African nations among the most exposed globally to the impacts of climate change and natural loss, Africa cannot continue to rely on international aid and developed world climate finance commitments to respond to climate catastrophes.
- Launched at COP 27, the [Investment Protocol for Coastal Cities Adaptation](#) is closing the funding gap for coastal cities to adapt to increasing climate impacts. Stakeholders engaged in the Protocol are working together to address structural barriers (e.g. capacity, resources, feasibility studies, risks aversion, etc.). The Protocol is a platform for "radical collaboration" among key private and public financial institutions, relevant blue economy industries and coastal cities. In 2023, the objective is to finance 5-8 projects in coastal cities in Africa for which the financing model can be replicated for other cities.

Catalysing systems transformations by converging actors across sectors around specific breakthroughs and outcomes for mitigation, adaptation and finance (incorporating nature and just energy transition), and making the signs of the just transition more visible

- The High-Level Champions launched, together with the Marrakech Partnership, the [2030 Breakthroughs](#) to provide clarity and direction on the transformation needed across 30 sectors of the economy to catalyze non-party stakeholder action in support of the Paris Agreement.
- The First Movers Coalition, launched at COP 26 to support the [Breakthrough Agenda](#), now has 72 business members⁴ with a combined market cap over USD8

⁴ First Movers Coalition website, <https://www.weforum.org/first-movers-coalition/members>, accessed 3 March 2022.

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trillion⁵ leveraging their purchasing power to decarbonize seven hard to abate industrial sectors – aluminium, aviation, chemicals, concrete, shipping, steel and trucking.

- Under the Breakthrough Agenda at COP27 countries representing more than 70% of global GDP launched a package of [25 new collaborative actions to be delivered by COP28](#) to speed up decarbonization under five key breakthroughs: power, road transport, steel, hydrogen and agriculture. These measures are designed to cut energy costs, rapidly reduce emissions and boost food security for billions of people worldwide whilst also ensuring a just transition for green jobs.
- Greater demand aggregation (incl. advance purchase commitments), based on common definitions and standards, across groups of countries and companies is needed to mobilise investment in the production of near-zero emission steel and cement facilities. Initiatives such as [SteelZero](#), [ConcreteZero](#) and the [First Movers Coalition](#) are paving the way for public/private procurement. This is driving progress, [36 low-carbon steel plants are planned to be in operation. Out of those, 19 are full-scale projects \(the rest are either R&D, pilot, or demonstration\)](#).
- In Transport: Electric Vehicle market share tripled in 2022 compared to 2020, beating all expectations ([BloombergNEF](#)). The Low Carbon Transport for Urban Sustainability (LOTUS) Initiative - launched by the COP27 Presidency - expands NSA contribution toward the Sector Breakthrough of a "just, clean and accessible mobility system for all." Maritime shipping, responsible for transporting 90% of global trade, is rapidly advancing towards the 2030 breakthrough of 5% zero emissions fuels. A recent signal of change highlighting the coordination gains of catalysing NSA engagement is the [Zero Emission Maritime Buyers Alliance](#) (ZEMBA), which launched early March to enable companies to access zero-emission shipping solutions that are not currently available by offering committed demand.
- The [Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate](#), a global initiative launched in 2021 has doubled to USD8 billion of public-private investments in climate-smart agriculture and food systems innovation. With the support of over 275 government and non-government partners, the increased investment consists of over USD7 billion from Government Partners and over USD1 billion in private sector investment for Innovation Sprints.
- Launched in November 2022, the '[Buildings Breakthrough](#)' calls for "near-zero emission and resilient buildings are the new normal by 2030". With 16 counties already declaring their support and 13 key initiatives/foundations announcing their

⁵ Climate Champions website, <https://climatechampions.unfccc.int/breakthrough-agenda/>, accessed 3 March 2022.

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commitment⁶, the Buildings Breakthrough is already providing a rallying point for all countries and sector stakeholders alike towards a common goal.

- The African Cities Water Adaptation Fund (ACWA Fund) is a new Africa-focused blended finance instrument that aims to support the development and implementation of more than 200 projects in 100 African cities by 2032. Launched by the World Resource Institute (WRI) together with public and private sector 6 partners, development banks, impact investors, State and non-State actors and experts, it supports city leaders to fund and scale high-impact water resilience solutions across Africa by leveraging private financing while better coordinating public sector funds alongside climate and development aid.
- Annual global investment in renewable energy, energy efficiency and transition-related technologies [hit a record high in 2022 to an estimate of USD1.3 trillion, 19% above 2021, surpassing for the first time annual investments in fossil fuel upstream, downstream and infrastructure](#). The private sector provides the largest share of global investments in renewable energy, committing around 75% of the total in the period 2013-2020, and in 2020, 83% of commitments in solar PV (photovoltaics) came from private finance, according to the latest data available.

Enhancing accountability and credibility, especially by improving approaches to tracking by non-party stakeholders

- Robust climate disclosure provides the transparency needed to build credibility and accountability into non-party stakeholders commitments. In 2022, over 18,700 companies, representing half of global market cap and more than 1,100 cities and subnational governments disclosed through CDP⁷. This represents a 38% increase from 2021, and a 233% increase since COP21 in 2015 showing that NPS are increasing their transparency to build credibility and accountability.
- The Global Climate Action Portal (GCAP) is the primary platform to showcase public climate commitments from NPS. As of March 2023, 30,764 climate actors around the world were shown through GCAP – an increase of more than 38% from 2021. The largest increase was in the Asia-Pacific region (78%), followed by Africa (67%)⁸.
- The High-Level Expert Group on the Net-Zero Emissions Commitments of Non-State Entities (HLEG) released the report “[Integrity Matters: Net Zero commitments by Businesses, Financial Institutions, Cities and Regions](#)” at COP 27. The recommendations build on credible existing initiatives such as Race to Zero and

⁶ GlobalABC website, <https://globalabc.org/news/call-buildings-breakthrough-rallying-point>, accessed 3 March 2023.

⁷ [Nearly 20,000 organizations disclose environmental data in record year as world prepares for mandatory disclosure](#). CDP, October 2022.

⁸ [Yearbook of Global Climate Action](#), 2022 UNFCCC.

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provide guidance for non-party stakeholders on the definition of net zero and net-zero aligned.

- Through the [Pivot Point Report](#), non-Party stakeholders and the NGOs which represent and work with them on climate action call on each other to increase their policy engagement to inform and drive regulation in support of delivery of the Paris Agreement.
- The [Blue Ambition Loop Report](#) is tracking progress by non-state actors in implementing ocean-based climate solutions across 5 ocean sectors and providing recommendations to governments and financial institutions to create the conditions to increase actions.
- The annual [Forest 500 report](#) of Global Canopy, tracks the policies and performance of the 350 most influential companies and 150 financial institutions linked to deforestation in their supply chains and investments. This report provides key insight of progress being made to eliminate deforestation (central for delivery of net zero targets).
- Tracking the Forbes Global 2000 list shows that in 2022, 36% of companies reported using Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) standards. The rate of increase is on track to reach 100% coverage by 2030 according to [Systems Change Lab](#).
- The Race to Resilience has launched a [Data Explorer](#) to provide greater transparency of the actions and impacts of its partners. The tool allows users to find relevant information from the Race to Resilience partners and includes aggregated data such as the number of countries where Race to Resilience partners operate, the resilience attributes they are working to increase, and the number of partners reporting for each variable. See more info in Annex.
- At COP27, Nature4Climate launched a “[NBS commitment tracker](#)” – an evaluation of progress on joint action commitments that have been made on nature-based solutions from 2019 to 2022. As of March 2023, it was updated with commitments made at COP27.
- In India, 126 cities are reporting “Climate Smart” indicators on a locally developed platform through the support of the multi-stakeholder partnerships between philanthropic funds, city governments and the autonomous think-tank of the national government known as NIUA. The [Climate Center for Cities](#) has developed this ClimateSmart Cities Assessment Framework (CSCAF) consisting of 28 diverse indicators across five themes, namely; (i) Urban Planning, Green Cover and Biodiversity. (ii) Energy and Green Buildings, (iii) Mobility and Air Quality, (iv) Water Management, and (v) Waste Management, to enable better inputs for climate action

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policies at the National and Sub-national level and create a competitive atmosphere between cities to perform better on indicators considering it is a public platform.

Mobilizing private finance to emerging markets and developing countries (EMDCs), to scale-up just finance, increase access and make the transition more affordable

- According to research from the Climate Policy Initiative, of the \$665B in global climate finance flows in 2020, 50% came from private finance sources⁹.
- Over 550 financial institutions are members of Race to Zero and are also part of the [Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero](#) (GFANZ). Most of these Race to Zero Partners are engaging members in some way on scaling-up developing country finance and in regionalisation, including IIGCC (investor network, Europe), UNEP FI (banks and insurers, global), and the UN-convened Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA). As an example, NZAOA has a dedicated workstream on mobilisation of capital including a focus on blended finance and reform of development finance institutions. In addition to this, GFANZ has launched regional networks in the [Asia-Pacific](#) and [Africa](#) regions, with a view to financing and accelerating transition in these regions
- A series of [five regional forums](#) on “Climate Initiatives to Finance Climate Action and the SDGs” co-hosted by the COP27 Presidency, the UN Regional Economic Commissions, and the High-Level Champions were held in 2022. There were over 1,000 participants in these forums, convening project proponents and financiers to scale-up investable projects. This collaboration resulted in a [Champions’ extended compendium of 128 financing opportunities](#) (“projects”), requiring US\$128 billion in funding, across mitigation, adaptation and nature, spanning five geographic regions. The Champions are collaborating with financiers on how a subset of these advance to financial close.
- GFANZ has a strong focus on country platforms, including facilitating private finance engagement in the [Indonesia](#) and [Vietnam](#) JETPs. This includes sharing private finance expertise on financier, particularly commercial banks, requirements, including for phaseout of high-emitting assets.
- According to the [Finance for Climate Action](#) report from the Independent High Level Expert Group on Climate Finance that was commissioned by the COP26 and COP27 Presidencies and that worked in collaboration with the High-Level Champions, climate finance needs to be scaled up to USD1 trillion per year by 2030 for emerging markets and developing countries, other than China. Private finance will need to be catalyzed at scale to reach that level of financing. Of the USD90.8 billion of climate

⁹ [Global Landscape of Climate Finance: A Decade of Data](#) (summary), Climate Policy Initiative, October 2022.

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finance mobilized by developed countries for climate action in developing countries, USD22.7 million came from private climate finance¹⁰.

- Launched at COP27 as a collaboration between the Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP), Sustainable Energy for ALL (SEforALL), and UNECA with the support of the High-Level Champions, the [African Carbon Market Initiative](#) (ACMI) aims to expand Africa's participation in voluntary carbon markets by setting an ambition for the continent and developing a roadmap of action programs that will be implemented over the next few years to meet that ambition. ACMI released a roadmap report and welcomes input to realise the potential of carbon markets.
- In Egypt, the "National Initiative for Green and Smart Projects in Egypt's Governorates" was launched in 2022. The [initiative](#) aims at developing a governorate-level investment map of green and smart projects, that present innovative climate solutions at the local levels, and mobilizing the necessary investments for the implementation of these projects. A national competition was held among 6281 projects in six categories affecting the different economic and social groups. A total of 18 winning projects were selected, 3 from each category, spanning different sectors and governorates. The winning projects were presented at COP27.

Putting nature at the heart of climate action

- Halting and reversing biodiversity loss is necessary to deliver the Paris Agreement, while contributing to the goals of the Global Biodiversity Framework from the Convention on Biological Diversity. This is now more recognized across the climate community of NPS. Nature-based solutions enhance adaptation and is able to provide up to 30% of the mitigation needed to achieve the 1.5 degrees target¹¹. The climate community has a shared vision on the way forward to close the gap considering key actions in line with nature-based solutions and inclusion principles for land use, food systems, agriculture and mangroves (i.e. [Sharm El Sheikh Adaptation Agenda, 2030 Breakthroughs](#))
- [Enhancing Nature-based Solutions for Climate Transformation](#) (ENACT) was launched at COP27 by IUCN and the COP27 Presidency. ENACT is a cooperative initiative and hub for governments and non-party stakeholders to collaborate and accelerate action on nature based solutions to increase resilience of 1 billion vulnerable people, including 500 million women and girls and securing up to 2.4

¹⁰ [Finance for climate action: Scaling up investment for climate and development](#), Report of the Independent High-Level Expert Group on Climate Finance, November 2022.

¹¹ IUCN website, <https://www.iucn.org/our-work/topic/ecosystem-based-mitigation>. Accessed 6 March 2022.

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billion hectares of natural ecosystems while increasing global mitigation efforts by restoring carbon-rich ecosystems. Annual reports of progress on NbS will be presented by ENACT beginning at COP28, contributing to enhanced accountability and tracking on nature including progress towards the 2030 breakthrough targets.

- The [Race to Zero updated criteria](#) highlight leadership practices to:
 - Protect nature: Pledge to halt deforestation and protect land base biodiversity, making your activities consistent with climate resilient development. Pledge to make finance consistent with climate resilient development including ending deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems, and respecting biodiversity.
 - Integrate nature: Integrate the link of nature and climate drawing on the Convention on Biological Diversity (in which indigenous peoples and local communities rights are also central), similarly the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.
- The [HLEG](#) recommendations on net zero commitments detail that organisations must eliminate deforestation from their operations and supply chains. Moreover, [GFANZ' Financial Institution Net-zero Transition Plan Guidance](#) incorporates guidance on addressing agriculture commodity-driven deforestation risk. GFANZ Co-Chairs and Vice Chair have clearly indicated that, "[transition plans that lack objectives and clear targets to eliminate and reverse deforestation are incomplete](#)".
- Through the [Finance Sector Deforestation Action \(FSDA\)](#) initiative, 38 leading financial institutions with more than USD8.9 trillion in assets under management are committed to work on eliminating agricultural commodity-driven deforestation risks in their investment and lending portfolios and increasing investments in nature-based solutions by 2025. The commitment is focused on addressing agricultural commodities that are responsible for the lion's share of deforestation impacts: beef, soy, palm oil, pulp and paper. Signatories to the Commitment are [moving forward with implementation](#) - since last year, FSDA members have published [shared investor expectations](#) for companies, stepped up engagement activity and work with policymakers, and data providers to call for issuer-level data on deforestation risk exposure and management.
- Non- Party stakeholders are increasing investments in credible nature-based solutions, for instance, for [AFR100](#), a continent-wide land restoration effort, SouthBridge Investments and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) announced a USD2 billion blended finance mechanism to support these locally led African restoration efforts at COP 27.
- The Mangroves Breakthrough, launched at COP 27, brings together technical experts, civil society organizations, financial institutions, governments, Indigenous

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Peoples and local communities and funding agencies to accelerate a comprehensive, coordinated, global approach to mangrove conservation and restoration at a scale that matters. Through a Community of Action, endorsers commit to ambitious but achievable contributions toward a goal of securing the future of 15 million hectares of mangrove globally by 2030. This will be achieved by halting mangrove losses, restoring half of recent losses, and doubling protection of mangroves globally, all supported by catalyzing financial flows toward a goal of USD4 billion by 2030.

- The [African Natural Capital Alliance \(ANCA\)](#) is a collaborative forum for mobilising the financial community's response to the risk of nature loss in Africa. ANCA brings together a core group of financial institutions, governmental organisations, intergovernmental partners, and civil society representatives. This group is joined by a wider set of members from both the public and private sectors who support the ANCA's aim of ensuring better integration of nature into financial decision making. ANCA is also working with the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) in order to provide an African voice in the development of TNFD's reporting framework for nature-related risk and opportunities.

Mobilizing action among non-Party stakeholders in addressing loss and damage

- In 2022, the High-Level Champions convened a series of dialogues to explore the role of NPS in addressing loss and damage. Many NPS participated in the dialogues and resulted in the [Actions After Impacts](#) discussion paper. The six main themes that emerged from the dialogues were: 1) Urgency to act 2) Everyone must act 3) Address all types of losses 4) Scale up actions 5) Mobilise, increase the flow and access to finance 6) Accelerate enabling conditions.
- One such dialogue was a loss and damage conference hosted by the Scottish Government in partnership with the High-Level Champions and the Global Resilience Partnership. A summary of the discussion is shared in [Addressing Loss and Damage: Practical Action](#).
- At a Future Lab event on [Actions After Impacts](#) during COP 27, the High-Level Champions presented a typology of actions that NPS are taking, reiterating the urgency to take these to scale. The following typology of actions have emerged from the Champions dialogues and a survey: 1. Anticipatory, humanitarian response as well as disaster risk management actions after losses and damages, from extreme events followed by longer term resilience-building to reduce future losses and damages. 2. Access to, and coverage of insurance including premiums subsidies, regional risk pools and parametric schemes. 3. Social, cultural, health and biodiversity actions to address noneconomic climate losses and damages. 4. Model and value climate losses and damages. 5. Litigation of a third party for losses & damages they have caused. 6. Human mobility and migration. 7. Change in peoples'

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livelihoods and diversification of jobs and income sources. 8. Social protection and safety nets. 9. Business continuity and recovery plans. 10. Generating knowledge and best practices on how to address losses and damages.

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ANNEX:

RACE TO RESILIENCE's DATA EXPLORER

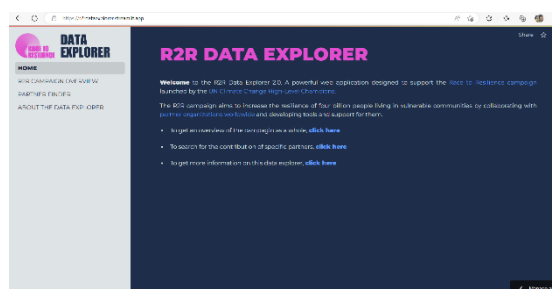
March 2023

This document presents the Race to Resilience (RtR) Data Explorer as a submission to the Global Stocktake's third technical dialogue. The submission reflects the Dashboard data as of March 2023 and will continue to deliver "live" updates.

WHAT IS THE RTR DATA EXPLORER?

RtR Data Explorer is a powerful web application designed specifically to support the Race to Resilience campaign, a global campaign launched by the UN Climate Change High-Level Champions to articulate and leverage the work of non-state actors globally, aiming to increase the resilience of four billion people living in vulnerable communities.

The Data Explorer provides an interactive access to the Monitoring & Evaluation Metrics used by RtR, offering a comprehensive view of the efforts made by the Campaign's partner organizations to increase the resilience of individuals, businesses, territories and natural systems.



The Data Explorer was first launched at the COP27 Sharm-el-Sheikh and now comes in a new and improved version, enhancing both its interface and contents. The actions implemented by partners are organized as per the impact systems the [Sharm-el-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda](#) launched at COP27.



Link and QR to visit the R2R Data Explorer:

<https://rtrdataexplorer.streamlit.app/>

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WHAT DOES IT CONTAIN?

The RtR Data Explorer is meant to offer information on the actions implemented and impact of the Campaign and its partners towards their goal of increasing the resilience of people and nature.

In accordance with RtR's Metrics Framework¹², the Data Explorer displays these impacts through two complementary approaches: Magnitude and Depth of Resilience.

The Magnitude approach refers to the quantitative results and helps estimate the size of the impact of resilience-building initiatives (e.g. deployment of nature-based solutions and direct benefit to livelihoods), primarily by looking at the number of beneficiaries reached. RtR Data Explorer provides metrics on beneficiaries from the resilience initiatives across the campaign (considering different types of beneficiaries: individuals, companies, countries, regions, cities and natural systems).

The Depth approach, refers to the qualitative results and provides an understanding of how partners and their members are contributing to increasing resilience of people by reflecting which conditions or Resilience Attributes they are impacting (e.g., agency, capacity building, decision-making). The RtR Data Explorer provides information on the specific resilience attributes that have been impacted by the initiatives and the strategies through which these impacts are achieved.

Currently, the Campaign is in its second year of action and as such, its priority is focused on bringing convergence towards the people-centered resilience goal. This is reflected by the momentum accelerated towards increasing resilience through 'pledges' (commitments) by its partner organizations. Accordingly, the information presented in the Data Explorer reflects the current accumulated implementation efforts as per the pledges. As Race to Resilience proceeds, the Dashboard will reflect further detailed information on the specific activities implemented and the impact on delivering on a people-centered goal. Key future analysis opportunities will reflect the outcomes obtained vs expected ones and the lessons learned. All this will be tracked by using the two complementary quantitative and qualitative approaches described above.

The information is currently offered at two levels of aggregation: at the level of the Campaign as a whole, providing an overview of how this is advancing in leveraging efforts towards a more resilient world, and at the level of the individual partners, allowing to explore how each of them is specifically advancing towards this goal in their different domains of action. A multi-criteria Partner Search Tools is available for the users to browse through RtR partners:

- Users can select hazards, continents, regions, and countries to identify areas where RtR Partners are taking resilience actions.
- Priority groups and beneficiaries can be selected to identify specific targets of Partner's resilience actions.

¹² Full RtR's Metrics Framework available [here](#).

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- Users can use the impact systems selector to identify RtR Partner's pledges related to the impact systems under the Sharm-El-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda.

In the future, the Data Explorer will be expanded to provide more detail on the individual organizations affiliated with the Campaign (each Partner embraces multiple organizations of different natures) and the specific plans and actions they have in place.

HOW WAS THE DATA EXPLORER BUILT?

The RtR Data Explorer was developed by the Race to Resilience Campaign's Technical Secretariat hosted by the Center for Climate and Resilience Research (CR)2 at the Universidad de Chile. It was made using web development technologies such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript and Python, and it is hosted on a web server that can be accessed through any modern web browser, using PCs, tablets or phones.

The data for the RtR Data Explorer reflects the non-state actors who partner with the Race to Resilience Campaign and report their climate resilience actions using the RtR Reporting Tool. Currently, the RtR Data Explorer features information from 36 partners¹³, 2085 member organizations, 559 cities and 264 regions.

This Reporting System comprises four surveys:

- General Information Survey
- Pledge Statement
- Plan Statement
- Resilience Attributes Survey

The surveys are used to collect information about the non-state actors' initiatives, goals, target groups, and plans for achieving their targets.

Ultimately, non-state actors are expected to report outcomes backed by suitable evidence to make good on their pledge by 2030.

HOW DOES THIS CONTRIBUTE TO GLOBAL STOCKTAKE?

RtR Data Explorer is relevant for the process of the Global Stocktake in at least two significant ways.

On the one hand, it aims to provide a comprehensive robust view of the impact achieved by the non-state actors partnering with the Campaign on making the world more resilient, and thus contributing to the global climate adaptation effort. This is important because non-state actors are a key component of climate action and are bound to increasingly become so as the urgency to provide answers for the climate emergency continues. Race to Resilience currently spans several of the most important or promising global partnerships that have locally-led action, driving forth resilience-building, and its goal is to go on

¹³ 3 additional partners have recently joined RtR, up to a total of 39, but they are not yet featured in the Data Explorer at the date of this submission, although their information will be added as soon as it becomes available.

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expanding its scope and sum new partners in the following years. Thus, the Data Explorer provides an easy but powerful one-stop access to gauge the impact these actors are making towards adaptation, thus offering an essential dimension for the Global Stocktake process.

On the other hand, the Data Explorer reflects the implementation of the RtR Metrics Framework which builds upon the pioneering efforts of creating a standardized yet flexible set of metrics which can help monitor, assess, compare, integrate and visualize the impact of different kinds of resilience-building initiatives. As such, it offers a methodological contribution to the Global Stocktake which can hopefully inspire similar efforts across non-state and State actors.

Race to Resilience fully subscribes to and aligns with the Sharm-el-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda, working in close cooperation with the Marrakech Partnership, and its accelerating, networking and Monitoring & Evaluation activities are oriented to create impact and momentum towards the Agenda both within and beyond the Campaign partners.

WHAT IS COMING UP NEXT?

RtR Data Explorer is permanently improved and expanded, both in terms of its interface and visualizations, and of its contents. More detailed and complete information about RtR Partner initiatives, goals, target groups, member organizations, plans for achieving their commitments, and outcomes, will be made available as the Campaign progresses in its schedule. Indexes to assess progress towards resilience and remaining gaps to be prioritized will be included. The date of the last update is informed in the web app hosting the Data Explorer.

These resilience metrics from non-state actors could also contribute to the Global Climate Action Portal (GCAP) Nazca Portal, and cooperation is already ongoing between GCAP and RtR on metrics improvement and alignment to also better reflect the Sharm-el-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda impact systems for resilience.

Simultaneously, we strive for every new update to result in a better user experience, making it more user-friendly and easier to navigate, always allowing users to quickly locate data and information and personalize their views and analyses to meet their needs. New functions, queries and resources will be added as we proceed.

Stay tuned to the [Race to Resilience website](#) to access the most updated version of the Data Explorer and information on Race to Resilience progress.