

Note: The cover decisions will also include the main outcomes negotiated under the relevant agenda items at this session, such as those on the Global Goal on Adaptation, Loss and Damage, Mitigation Work Programme, New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance, and others, as applicable.

Framing / transition to full implementation / implementation and ambition

Multilateralism

- *Reaffirming* our commitment to collective global response to climate change based on latest science and agreed principles, in line with article 2 of the Paris Agreement, *recognizing* the threat posed by climate change, acknowledging that such threat calls for the widest possible international cooperation in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and through just transition pathways.
- *Acknowledging* the global challenges the international community is facing and the immense challenges due to overlapping crises of food, energy, cascading risks, geopolitical, financial, debt and economic challenges, compounded and coupled by more frequent and intense climate impacts, all having negative impacts in particular on developing countries,
- *Noting* the progress achieved in ICAO and IMO in emissions reduction in their respective sectors.

Food crises

- *Acknowledging* the global food crises that exacerbate the impacts of climate change, in particular in developing countries,

Energy crisis

- *Also recognizing* that the unprecedented global energy crisis underlines the urgency to rapidly transform energy systems to be more secure, reliable, and resilient, and the need to accelerate clean and just transitions to renewable energy during this critical decade of action, which requires immediate and massive deployment of all available clean and efficient energy technologies pathway which calls for scaling up solar and wind rapidly this decade
- *Noting* that net zero by 2050 requires huge leaps in clean energy innovation and reaching net zero by 2050 requires further rapid deployment of available technologies;
- *Also noting that providing* electricity to around 785 million people that have no access and clean cooking solutions to 2.6 billion people that lack those options is an integral part of our pathway. The net zero pathway relies on unprecedented international co-operation among governments, especially on innovation and investment. Technical and financial support is needed to ensure deployment and transfer of key technologies and infrastructure. Cheap electricity from renewable sources could provide 65 percent of the world's total electricity supply by 2030. It could decarbonize 90 percent of the power sector by 2050, massively cutting carbon emissions and helping to mitigate climate change.

- *Being concerned* with the impacts of the current energy crisis on the timely fulfillment of pledges and commitments related to energy transition and energy diversification, stressing the importance of avoiding backsliding on pledges related to action and support;
- *Stressing* the importance of enhancing the share of renewable energy in the energy mix at all level as part of diversifying energy mixes and systems, and encourages the continued efforts to accelerate measures towards the phase down of unabated coal power and phase out and rationalize inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards just transitions;

Finance challenges

- *Reiterates* articles 2, 4 and 9 of the Paris Agreement.
- *Highlights* that about \$4 trillion a year needs to be invested in renewable energy until 2030 – including investments in technology and infrastructure – to allow us to reach net-zero emissions by 2050. Furthermore, a global transformation to a low-carbon economy is expected to require investments of at least USD 4-6 trillion a year. 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.

Emissions framing

- *Notes* that since January 2020, 166 nations representing 91% of global GHG emissions have presented new and updated NDCs, highlighting with grave concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of Parties' mitigation pledges in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases and the aggregate emission pathways consistent with the Paris Agreement temperature goal, in particular the pathways relevant to keeping the increase in global average temperature to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels within reach.
- *Notes* the findings of the emission gap report that current unconditional and conditional NDCs are estimated to reduce global emissions in 2030 by 5 and 10 per cent respectively, and that to get on a least-cost pathway to limiting global warming to 2°C and 1.5°C, these percentages must reach 30 per cent and 45 per cent respectively by 2030.
- *Notes* that total GHG emission levels resulting from implementation of the unconditional elements of the NDCs is projected to be 3.1% higher in 2030 than in 2019; whereas the total GHG emission level resulting from implementation of the NDCs including conditional elements is projected to be 3.6% lower in 2030 than in 2019. This indicates that if all NDCs (including all conditional elements) are fully implemented, there is a possibility of peaking of global emissions before 2030. However, in order to achieve that peaking, the conditional elements of the NDCs need to be implemented, which depends mostly on access to enhanced financial resources, technology transfer and technical cooperation, and capacity building support; availability of market-based mechanisms; and absorptive capacity of forests and other ecosystems.
- *Also recognizes* that this requires accelerated 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;
- *Welcomes* submissions of long-term low GHG emission development strategies and NDCs.

Relevant linkages (biodiversity, SDGs)

- *Underlies* the urgent need to address, in a comprehensive and synergetic manner, the interlinked global crisis 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 and restoring nature and ecosystem for effective and sustainable climate action,

Nature-based solutions

- *Recalling* UNEA resolution 5/5.

Principles of the Convention and the Paris Agreement

- *Recalls* that Article 2 of the Paris Agreement stipulates that the Paris Agreement enhances the implementation of the Convention;
- *Recalling* Article 11 of the Convention.
- *Also reaffirming* Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, underlines that the implementation of the Paris Agreement will reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances;

Latest science, findings from IPCC reports

- *Emphasizes* the importance of the best available science for effective climate action and policy making;
- *Welcomes* the contributions of Working Groups II (IPCC, 2022a) and III (IPCC, 2022b) to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the 2022 adaptation gap and emissions gap reports of the United Nations Environment Programme, and recent global and regional reports of the World Meteorological Organization on the state of the climate;
- *Expresses* the urgency to showcase the irreversible impacts of climate change on the cryosphere, the need of research and investigation and the actions that must be carried out to the shortest term possible.
- *Notes* with concern the existing gaps in the global climate observing system and recognizes the need to enhance the coordination of activities by the systematic observation community and improve its ability to provide useful and actionable climate information for mitigation, adaptation and early warning systems, as well as information to enable understanding of adaptation limits and of attribution of extreme events.
- *Notes* that the impacts of climate change will be much lower at a temperature increase of 1.5 °C compared with 2°C.

Urgency of action to keep 1.5C in reach/ Ambition and implementation to close gaps

- *Stresses* the importance of exerting all efforts at all levels to achieve 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,

- *Expresses* deep regret that developed countries who have the most capabilities financially and technologically to lead in reducing their emissions continue to fall short in doing so, and are taking inadequate and unambitious goals to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, while they continue to emit and disproportionately consume the global carbon budget. Developed countries should attain net-negative carbon emissions by 2030. Developing countries can enhance mitigation ambition based on the provision of support by developed countries to developing countries.

Just and equitable transitions

- *Emphasizes* that the transitions to low greenhouse gas emission development pathways should be just and inclusive;
- *Affirms* that sustainable and just solutions to the climate crisis must be founded on meaningful and effective social dialogue and participation of all stakeholders, and *notes* that the global transition to low emissions provides opportunities and challenges for sustainable economic development and poverty eradication;
- *Emphasizes* that just and equitable transition encompasses pathways which include energy, socio-economic, workforce and other dimensions, all of which must be based on nationally defined development priorities and include social protection dimensions to mitigate potential impacts associated with the transition, and highlights the important role of the instruments and measures related to social solidarity and social protection floors in mitigating the impacts resulting from the applied measures;
- *Also recognizes* that this requires accelerated 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;
- *Decides* to establish a work program on just transition to discuss pathways to deliver on article 2.1 of the Paris Agreement in the context of article 2.2. Requests 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 by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fifth session, in a manner that builds on and compliments the relevant work streams under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including the Mitigation work program.
- *Decides* to convene an annual high-level ministerial round table on just transition, as part of the just transition work program beginning at the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

Human rights and human approaches to climate action

- *Acknowledges* that climate change is a common concern for humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights including the right to highest attainable standard of physical and mental health, the right to adequate standard of living and the right to development, and that the actions by Parties should at all times ensure non-discrimination, gender equality, and promote empowerment of women and girls and intergenerational equity, and be sensitive and responsive to the disproportionate

adverse effects associated with climate change, including on indigenous people, youth, women and girls, refugees and internally displaced persons and persons with physical or mental disability/ies.

- *Recalls* United Nations General Assembly Resolution 76/75 which recognized the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as a human right and that this right is related to other rights and existing international law and that its promotion requires the full implementation of the multilateral environmental agreements under the principles of international environmental law and the fulfillment of the relevant obligations and commitments of different stakeholders;
- *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 highlighting the urgent need for multilevel and cooperative action.

Support to facilitate implementation: finance, technology, capacity building

IPCC findings on support

- *Recognizes* the importance of the best available scientific information, inter alia, the findings of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, in the provision and mobilization of financial support to developing countries in the context of just transition towards a low-emission and climate-resilient development;
- *Emphasizes* that accelerated financial support for developing countries from developed countries and other sources is a critical enabler to enhance mitigation action and address inequities in access to finance, including its costs, terms and conditions, and economic vulnerability to climate change for developing countries. Scaled-up public grants for mitigation and adaptation funding for vulnerable regions, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, would be cost-effective and have high social returns in terms of access to basic energy.
- *Recognizes* the role of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in providing scientific input to inform Parties in strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, while recognizing the need to analyze IPCC outcomes taking into account equity and common but differentiated responsibilities;

Need for scaling up finance

- *Notes* with concern the growing gap between the needs of developing country Parties, in particular due to the increasing impacts of climate change and increased indebtedness, and the support provided and mobilized to complement their efforts to implement their nationally determined contributions, highlighting that current estimates of such needs are in the scale of 5.6 trillion USD up to 2030, while the global annual flows to developing countries
- *Underlines* the urgent need to accelerate and enhance climate action and provision of support for addressing climate change in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage in order to make it possible to achieve the objective of the Convention and the goals of the Paris Agreement;

- *Resolves* to take the necessary steps for scaling up climate action while pursuing the achievement of a balance between adaptation and mitigation support, and taking into account country-driven strategies, and the priorities and needs of developing country Parties.
- *Recognizes* the urgent need for public and private finance to significantly scale up support for REDD+ results assessed and verified under Article 5.2 when meeting Nationally Determined Contributions or fulfilling net-zero claims;
- *Notes* that global climate finance flows are small relative to the overall needs of developing countries. Global climate finance in 2019–2020 was estimated to be USD 803 billion. This amount is 31–32 per cent of the annual investment needed for the global temperature rise to follow a well below 2 °C or a 1.5 °C pathway. This level of climate finance is also below what one would expect in the light of the investment opportunities identified and the cost of failure to meet climate stabilization targets. (SCF)
- *Urges* developed country Parties to provide enhanced support, including through financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation, in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention, and encourages other Parties to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily;

NCQG

- *Placeholder: Urges* the ad hoc work programme on the new collective quantified goal to produce more efficient and operational results by 2023;
- *Supports* continued deliberations on an ambitious new collective quantified goal of climate finance from a floor of USD 100 billion per year to support developing countries, that helps in fulfilling the objective of the UNFCCC and implementation of the Paris Agreement.

100 bn goal, status, progress and urgency to meet it

- *{Placeholder for relevant outcomes from the ongoing negotiations}*
- *Expresses* grave concern that the goal of developed country Parties to mobilize jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 has not yet been met and urges developed country Parties to meet the goal and address the shortfall to \$100 billion since 2020.
- *Calls* to achieve the 100 bn urgently
- *Reiterates* the Glasgow Pact agreement on doubling climate finance for adaptation.

Doubling adaptation finance

- *Reiterates* the call on developed country Parties¹ to at least double the 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; and *Requests* SCF to prepare a report on the adaptation finance including the doubling of adaptation finance by developed countries.
- *Calls* on developed country Parties to take further steps to provide clarity and predictability in their adaptation finance pledges through to 2025;

¹ Decision 1/CMA.3, para.18.

- *Requests* a credible and predictable plan on the delivery of the doubling, how the finance is being channeled, *reviews* adaptation finance pledges made at COP26 and whether funds were delivered, and *calls* for the adaptation finance pledges that were made to be fulfilled.

Transparency in delivering on finance commitments

- *{Placeholder for relevant outcomes from the ongoing negotiations}*

GEF/GCF/AF replenishment

- *{Placeholder for relevant outcomes from the ongoing negotiations}*
- *Calls upon* developed countries to show increased ambition in delivering support commensurate with the gravity of the climate change actions needed in developing countries, including through ensuring a substantial increase in the second replenishment of the GCF in line with the funds enhanced programming capacity
- *Recognizes* the centrality of the role of the adaptation fund in the climate finance architecture, and in this regard *welcomes* the new pledges made at COP27, and *urges* all contributors to fulfill their pledges at timely manner, and *invites* the contributors to ensure the sustainability of the resources of the fund.
- *Highlights* the role of the LDCF and SCCF in supporting developing countries actions to tackle climate change and in this regard *welcomes* the pledges made to the two funds and invites developed countries to further contribute to the two funds.
- *Requests* the GCF to consider providing developing countries with dedicated financial support under the readiness programme to transform their NDCs into investment plans.

Setting post-2025 goal

- *{Placeholder for relevant outcomes from the ongoing negotiations}*

Improving access to finance

- *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;

Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement

- *Place holder 2.1c*

Call on MDBs and IFIs to align and scale up funding, and ensure simplified access

- *Encourages* all climate finance providers, in particular multilateral and bilateral development banks, to increase climate ambition using the breadth of their policy and financial instruments for greater results with a view to aligning with the goals of the Paris Agreement;
- *[Notes][welcomes]* the report on “Finance for Climate Action” which sets out the investments needed by Developing Countries to deliver on Paris goals, as well as the scale and different kinds of financial flows will be necessary to finance these critical investments, and *calls* upon all relevant stakeholders to consider the recommendations of the report for implementation.
- *Calls* on multi-lateral development banks to reform their practices and priorities, in order to reduce the cost of borrowing for climate projects in developing countries and to increase their investment into adaptation financing and *urges* MDBs to align their operations with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, and climate change emergency
- *Calls* upon MDBs and International Financial Institutions to scale-up funding, and mobilize climate finance from various sources, and encourages the shareholders of MDBs to define a new vision and commensurate operational model, channels and instruments that fit-for-purpose to adequately address the global climate emergency.
- *Expresses* concern that one-third of all developing countries and two-thirds of low-income countries are at high risk of debt distress.
- *Urges* the shareholders of the MDBs and IFIs to ensure that these institutions are fit for purpose to deploy the required support for climate action in developing countries.
- *Emphasizes* that MDBs will need to provide significant share of financial resources, improve their leveraging potential of private finance, deploy full suit of instruments from grants to guarantees and non debt instruments, without exacerbating debt burdens, and address the conservative risk appetites and limited scale of capitalization towards increasing their deployment on climate finance three folds up to 2025.
- *Underscores* the urgent need for a fundamental transformation and modernization of the global financial architecture, including a systematic reform of the multilateral development banks to make them fit-for-purpose in supporting sustainable development and just and equitable transitions. The key is to address risk aversion in investing in developing countries, to prioritize grant support and to dramatically lower the cost and conditionality of borrowing money that places multilateral support out of reach of the majority of the world’s population, including in BASIC countries.

Debt

- *Highlights* that one-third of all developing countries and two-thirds of low-income countries are at high risk of debt distress. In light of this tackling these debt difficulties will require a comprehensive approach with tailored solutions. This includes expanding access to low-cost official liquidity facilities; high concessional finance commensurate with AIDA terms; expanding the envelope of low-cost finance; including systematic debt-suspension clauses in loan contracts in the event of a natural disaster;
- *Being aware* that the above-mentioned challenges are exacerbating the debt crisis of the developing country Parties and hindering their efforts to achieve sustainable development and poverty eradication, as well as the fulfillment of the key principles of “Inclusive Growth” and “Leaving no one and no place behind”.

Innovative financing options

- *Further encourages* the private sector to enhance its climate finance mobilization to increase the availability of resources for the implementation of climate action, particularly in developing country Parties and *encourages* them to commit to robust, comparable and science-based targets to align their investment portfolio with the goals of the Paris Agreement;

Technology

- *Agrees* on a two-year Sharm El-Sheikh Technology Implementation work plan to support the implementation of technology actions identified and prioritized in developing countries' country Parties' nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and technology action plans.
- *Requests* the SBI to elaborate the design of the work plan referred to in para x above, with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption by the CMA at its 6th session (November 2024).
- *Considers* the implementation gaps from climate technology activities and the results of the global stocktake relating to technology,
- *Recognizes* the challenges faced by developing countries to adopt low-emissions technologies, taking into account vulnerable conditions, including limited finance, technology development and transfer, and limited institutional capacity.
- *Calls* for cooperation for the development of cost-effective clean energy technologies and solutions to facilitate flows of renewable energy.
- *Establishes* the Sharm El-Sheikh Technology Implementation Work Program to take stock of the Poznan Strategic Program (PSP) and to support the implementation of the technology needs in developing countries.
- *Resolves to further enhance* international cooperation, remove barriers to technology transfer and cooperation, and ensure accessibility and affordability to climate technologies for developing countries.

Capacity building

- *Notes* that capacity gaps and needs still exist in developing countries and *calls* upon developed country Parties to increase support for long term, country-driven capacity-building interventions to enhance the effectiveness, success and sustainability of capacity-building efforts;
- *Welcomes* the launch of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building toolkit to assess capacity-building gaps and needs to implement the Paris Agreement and *invites* Parties and relevant institutions to consider using the toolkit to support their capacity gaps and needs assessment efforts;

Mitigation

Relevant findings from IPCC and UNFCCC synthesis reports/ Acknowledging mitigation gap/ Call to strengthen ambition to close mitigation gap

- *Welcomes* the latest 2022 synthesis report on nationally determined contributions, and *notes* with serious concern the finding in that synthesis report that the total global greenhouse gas emission level in 2030, taking into account implementation of all latest nationally determined contributions and the principles of CBDR and different national circumstances; is estimated to be 0.3 per cent below the 2019 level. This is not in line with findings of

Working Group III to the AR6 that concluded that, in scenarios of limiting warming to 1.5 °C (with over 50 per cent likelihood by 2100) with no or limited overshoot, GHG emissions need to reduce by 43 (34–60) percent by 2030 relative to the 2019 level.

- *Notes* with appreciation the finding in the contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that there are mitigation options in all sectors with the potential to at least halve global greenhouse gas emissions relative to the 2019 level by 2030;
- *Notes* also that in accordance with the WGIII contribution to the IPCC's AR6 demand-side measures have high emission reduction potential and *encourages* Parties to adopt appropriate demand-side measures;
- *Emphasizes* the urgent need for immediate, deep, rapid and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions by Parties across all sectors, in order to limit global warming to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels;
- *Highlights* the importance of ensuring and enabling just transition for developing countries.
- *Reaffirms* the critical nature of the present decade and the need to accelerate emissions reductions during this timeframe;
- *Recalls* paragraph 29 of the Glasgow Climate Pact, *welcomes* submissions of new and updated NDCs since Glasgow while regretting that some Parties have not yet aligned their NDCs with the Paris Agreement temperature goal, and *urges* those Parties whose NDCs are not yet aligned with the Paris Agreement temperature goal to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their NDCs by the fifth session of the CMA and to report on progress at pre 2030 Ministerial RT/ SG summit/ GST;
- *Requests* the secretariat to prepare an updated synthesis to be captured in an annual LTS synthesis report on long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies referred to in Article 4, paragraph 19, of the Paris Agreement to be made available to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fifth session;
- *Welcomes* the announcement and further implementation of various mitigation-related initiatives since Glasgow and *urges* participants in those initiatives to report on progress in those initiatives in advance of CMA5 in 2023;
- *Emphasizes* the importance of further action to reduce by 2030 non-carbon dioxide GHG emissions, including methane, and *invites* Parties to prepare action plans to this end and regularly report on progress made through their BTRs and other appropriate vehicles

Submissions of enhanced/updated NDCs and long-term strategies

- *Welcomes* the new or updated nationally determined contributions communicated by Parties since the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its third session (October-November 2021),
- *Also welcomes* the long-term low-emission development strategies communicated by Parties;
- *Repeats* request for all Parties to revisit and strengthen 2030 NDCs to align with 1.5°C; and *Calls* on Parties to update LTS regularly in line with the latest available science in line with NDCs

Link between mitigation and means of implementation

- *Acknowledges* that enhancing support for developing country Parties will allow for higher ambition in their mitigation actions and *urges* developed country Parties to increase such support;

Mitigation Work Programme & Mitigation Roundtable

- *{Placeholder}*

Adaptation

Relevant findings from IPCC and UNFCCC synthesis reports/ Relevance/urgency of adaptation

- *Welcomes* the contribution of Working Group II of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report and recognizes the importance of fostering a climate resilient development, integrating adaptation and mitigation action with equity and system transitions putting in the center nature and people;
- *Notes* with serious concern the findings from the contribution of Working Group II to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, according to which, despite progress in adaptation planning and implementation, adaptation gaps exist between current levels of adaptation and levels needed to respond to impacts and reduce climate risks;
- *Also notes* the finding that while there are feasible and effective adaptation options which can reduce risks to people and nature, current adaptation practice is small scale, fragmented, and incremental;
- *Urges* Parties to go beyond incremental action and take a transformational approach to enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change by integrating adaptation into policy, programs, and budgets to accelerate climate resilient development;
- *Invites* IPCC to produce a special report on GGA.
- *Recognizes* the importance of the global goal on adaptation for the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement and recalls decision 7/CMA.3 to establish and launch the Glasgow – Sharm el Sheikh work program on the global goal on adaptation.
- *Welcomes* the progress made in year one of the two-year Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation, as outlined in the progress report of the subsidiary bodies.
- *Looks forward* to the conclusion of the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation at COP28 and notes the robust program of work for 2023 laid out in decision XX/CMA.4.
- *Notes* the increasing number of countries with adaptation plans and policies, with 38 national adaptation plans submitted by developing countries and over eighty percent of Parties with a least one national adaptation planning instrument and *urges* Parties who have not yet done so to continue to engage in adaptation planning and action, as called for by Article 7.9 of the Paris Agreement, including formulating and implementing national

adaptation plans; assessing climate change impacts and vulnerability; monitoring and evaluating and learning from adaptation plans, policies, programmes and actions; and building the resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems.

- *Urges* Parties to go beyond incremental action and take a transformational approach to enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change by integrating adaptation into policy, programs, and budgets to accelerate climate resilient development.
- *Recalls* that the current needs for adaptation are significant and that greater adaptation needs involve scaled-up resources and doubling financial resources for adaptation, and the urgency to fulfill the mandate of having a clear Global Goal on Adaptation to guide the provision of finance and means of implementation from developed to developing countries to reduce the risk of climate change impacts.
- *Notes* that the GGA is a framework established, which will have clearly defined dimensions/focus areas, sectors, cross-cutting approaches, indicators/metrics/targets as appropriate, and sources of information/input that will enable the full and sustained implementation of the Paris Agreement.
- *Invites* Parties to move towards achieving the GGA with the view to enhancing adaptation action and support.
- *Invites* IPCC to further contribute with a special report and a methodological report to be included in the IPCC seventh assessment cycle work programme to reflect on the gaps and needs for the GGA.
- *Reiterates* that developed countries should at least double their provision of adaptation finance by 2025, with transparency including by providing timetables and roadmaps.
- *Highlights* the importance of funding for preparing and implementing the NAPs.
- *Reaffirms* that adaptation is a global challenge with varying local, national, regional and transboundary impacts and risks that require coordinated global response under the Convention and its Paris Agreement, guided by the agreed principles, and taking into account the priorities and needs of developing country Parties;
- *Notes* with serious concern the gravity of the most recent available science findings including Working Group II of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Sixth Assessment Report, and UNEP Adaptation Gap Report on the complex and compound impacts and risks resulting from climate hazards occurring concurrently, and cascading across sectors and regions, while confirming with confidence a widened adaptation implementation gap as commensurate with the adaptation needs and risks, affecting the most vulnerable hotspots.
- *Considers* that any further delay in concerted global adaptation action will miss the brief, rapidly closing window to secure a livable future.

Early warning systems

- *Notes* with serious concern, that one third of the world, including sixty percent of Africa, does not have access to early warning and climate information services, and calls for the rapid development, innovation, and delivery of climate information to better adapt to and manage the impacts of climate change [in line with the UN Secretary General's call for Early Warning for All in the next five years].

- *Welcomes* and reiterates the UN Secretary-General call made on World Meteorological Day on 23 March 2022² to protect everyone on earth through universal coverage of early warning systems against extreme weather and climate change within the next five years
- *Requests* the development partners, international financial institutions and operating entities of the financial mechanism to provide support for implementation of this initiative

Role of NAPs and AdComs

- *{Placeholder for relevant outcomes from the ongoing negotiations}*
- *Acknowledges* the crucial role of NAPs and urge the emphasis on NAPS in adaptation finance
- *Acknowledges* the vital role of the global goal on adaptation in fulfilling the 2.1b) in the Paris Agreement and pursuing enhanced action and support, including financial support for developing countries.
- *Reflects* importance of GLASS and the communication of input to GST in decision xx
- *Underlines* the need for ecosystem based approach for adaptation
- *Highlights* importance to avoid maladaptation
- *Dedicates* support for the implementation of the NDCs, NAPs and LT-LEDS.
- *Recalls* paragraph 29 of decision 1/CMA.3 of the Glasgow Climate Pact, and welcomes Parties' efforts so far to revisit and strengthen NDCs to align with the Paris temperature goal.

Adaptation to be effective and locally-led

- *Emphasizes* that paths to adaptation need to be inclusive and locally determined and that support needs to be delivered in line with country-driven priorities;
- *Highlights* the role and need for locally led adaption and *recognizes* that the indigenous peoples and traditional knowledge are crucial.

Adaptation Finance

- *Notes* with serious concern that the current levels of international adaptation finance flows, specially to address developing country Parties needs and priorities is insufficient and inadequate to respond to climate change impacts, risks and vulnerabilities;
- *Calls* for a strong political will to transform pledges into implementation actions in accordance with relevant decisions on acceleration of adaptation finance, in particular the doubling of 2019 adaptation finance flows by 2025;

Additional Technical work

² [UN: Early Warning Systems Must Protect Everyone Within Five Years | UNFCCC.](#)

- *Recognizes* the challenges associated with reviewing overall progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation given the challenges involved in assessing progress on adaptation at the local, national, regional and international level;
- *Invites* the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to consider a special report on the global goal on adaptation as part of its Seventh Assessment Cycle Report, and to present its findings to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-eighth session (November 2023), including those relevant to achieving the global goal on adaptation and assessing progress towards achieving it in light of the temperature goal, contributing to the first and subsequent global stocktake.

Loss and damage

Relevance/urgency to address loss and damage (L&D)

- *Recognizes* that implementation of the Paris Agreement must include action related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change and that the most vulnerable countries will be significantly affected by loss and damage;
- *Also recognizes* the growing urgency to address loss and damage as it will be increasing with each fraction of a degree in global temperature rise;
- *Notes* with great concern, as documented by IPCC 6th AR WG II report, the growing gravity, scope and frequency of loss and damage in all regions, and that loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change take the form of extreme weather events as well as slow onset events, and result in devastating economic and non-economic losses including through its impact on cultural heritage, human mobility and forced displacement and the lives and livelihoods of local communities, and underlines in this regard that an adequate and effective response to loss and damage is of great importance to the continue credibility and relevance of the UNFCCC process;
- *Expresses* deep concern towards the significant financial costs associated with loss and damage for developing countries, resulting in increasing the burden of indebtedness and impairing the realization of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, and recalling the principles of equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities, while underlining that the IPCC WG II report and most recent best available science concluded that the gravity, scope and frequency of losses and damages will continue to increase with every additional fraction of temperature increase. In this regard, expresses their alarm by the insufficiency of financial resources provided or available to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, particularly addressing loss and damage.
- *Reiterates* the urgency of scaling up action and support, as appropriate, including finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, for implementing approaches for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to these effects, and that scaling up action and support requires significant new and additional resources to address existing financial gaps particularly in relation to addressing loss and damage;
- *Welcomes* the Parties agreement for the first time to include a sub-agenda item titled “Matters related to funding arrangements responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change including a focus on addressing loss and damage” under agenda item titled “matters

related to finance” under COP and CMA, as a reflection of the wide global consensus around the grave situation in relation to loss and damage and the need for effective funding arrangements related to responding to loss and damage in particular addressing loss and damage.

- *Acknowledges* the relevant work undertaken outside the UNFCCC process in relation to activities of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change such as the G7’s Global Climate Risk Shield, Insuresilience, and the WMO and UNSG’s Initiative on Early Warning Systems for All, and considering them as useful contributions that can complement and mutually reinforce the progress aspired under the UNFCCC Framework, through a broader and diverse financial ecosystem which includes, but not limited to, innovative and hybrid sources of finance.
- *Welcomes* the Parties’ agreement on all the institutional arrangements of the Santiago Network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change to enable its full operationalization, supports its mandated role in catalyzing technical assistance for the implementation of the relevant approaches at the local, national and regional levels in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and renews their determination to select the host of the Santiago Network Secretariat by 2023 through a selection process which is conducted in an open, transparent, fair and neutral manner in accordance with the process outlined in paragraphs 17-18 of CMA/**** COP/****.
- *{Placeholder for Funding Arrangements}*.

Need for funding arrangements to address L&D

- *{Placeholder for relevant outcomes from the ongoing negotiations}*

MDBs and Parties to do more to support actions to address L&D

- *{Placeholder for relevant outcomes from the ongoing negotiations}*

Transparency

Reporting under the enhanced transparency framework

- *Recognizes* the importance of increase support to developing countries for the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under article 13 of the PA in a timely, adequate and predictable manner.

Cooperation and cross-cutting action

Cooperation under Article 6

- *{Placeholder for relevant outcomes from the ongoing negotiations}*
- *Decides* that REDD-plus results assessed and verified under Article 5.2 [post 2016] may be submitted under Article 6.2.

Response measures

- *{Placeholder for relevant outcomes from the ongoing negotiations}*
- *Takes note* of the conclusion of consideration of the Katowice Committee on Impacts of the implementation of response measures annual reports 2019 and 2021–22 by the forum on the impacts of the implementation of response measures.
- *Welcomes* the SBSTA and SBI concluding the midterm review of the workplan of the forum and its KCI with a view to enhancing effectiveness of the forum.
- *Ensures* that response measures are linked to all mitigation policies and the negative economic and social consequences of the implementation of response measures are addressed and averted.

Relevant domestic and international efforts/ Cooperative initiatives from the Glasgow Climate Pact

- *Welcomes* the announcement and further implementation of various mitigation-related initiatives since Glasgow;
- *Calls* upon Parties to take further action to reduce by 2030 non-carbon dioxide GHG emissions;

Relevant work by ICAO and IMO

- *Covered above.*

Special needs and special circumstances of Africa

- *{Placeholder for relevant outcomes from the ongoing negotiations}*

Ocean and climate change

- *Welcomes* the informal summary report by the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice on the Ocean and Climate Change dialogue 2022, held on 15 June 2022, on how to strengthen ocean-based action on climate change;
- *Encourages* Parties to consider including, as appropriate, ocean-based action in their communications and reports, including but not limited to nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, and adaptation communications;
- *Recognizes* the findings of the recent best available science, as well as traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems;
- *Requests* that the reports under para. 60, 1/CP.26 be made available to the annual dialogue;

- *Encourages* Parties to: consider, as appropriate, sustainable ocean-based climate mitigation and adaptation action in their national climate goals or in the implementation of these goals, including but not limited to nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, and adaptation communications; and enhance cooperation between the UNFCCC and other international organizations and processes, including the UN Ocean Conferences, while respecting existing mandates and avoiding duplication.
- *Decides* that the annual Ocean and Climate Change dialogue will, from 2023, be facilitated by two co-facilitators, selected by Parties, and invites the SBSTA Chair, in coordination with the co-facilitators, to select and define focused thematic areas in advance of the dialogue, in consultation with Parties and observers, including on progress of UNFCCC work programmes and constituted bodies to integrate and strengthen ocean-based action (as invited in 1/CP.26 para 60);

Role of forests

- *Recalls* that, in the context of the provision of adequate and predictable support to developing country Parties, Parties should collectively aim to slow, halt and reverse forest cover and carbon loss, in accordance with national circumstances, consistent with the ultimate objective of the Convention, as stated in its Article 2;
- *Recalls* the IPCC findings that GHG emissions reductions and removals from forests and land use are essential to all pathways to global net zero and the critical role that healthy forests serve in climate regulation, biodiversity protection, food and water security, soil fertility and limiting forced migration;
- *Recognizes* the urgent need for public and private finance to significantly scale up support for REDD+ results assessed and verified under Article 5.2 when meeting Nationally Determined Contributions or fulfilling net-zero claims;

Sustainable lifestyles

- *Notes* the importance of transition to sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production for the efforts to address climate change;

Education

- *Also notes* the importance of an educational approach that promotes new lifestyles, while fostering a renewed pattern of development and sustainability based on care, fraternity and cooperation.

Global stocktake and periodic review

Status and importance of the GST process

- *Welcomes* the progress of the first global stocktake and *notes* with appreciation the balanced, comprehensive and inclusive nature of the first technical dialogue of the stocktake;
- *Also welcomes* the invitation of the United Nations Secretary General to convene a climate ambition summit in 2023 ahead of the conclusion of the first global stocktake at COP 28 and CMA 5;
- *Emphasizes* 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 this Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action;
- *Urges* all stakeholders involved in the first global stocktake to focus on achieving the outcome referred to in Article 14, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement;
- *Expresses* appreciation to the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue for their efforts to deliver the second meeting of that dialogue, in a robust, holistic, and inclusive manner consistent with Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and decision 19/CMA.1.
- *Welcomes* and *encourages* the active engagement of Parties and non-Party stakeholders in providing inputs and participating in the activities of the Technical Dialogue
- *Further welcomes* the conclusions of the 57th session of the SBSTA and SBI, on the need for additional activities to be undertaken over the course of 2023 as part of the consideration of outputs component of the global stocktake, including, inter alia, holding intersessional workshops and inviting the high-level committee referred to in paragraph 33 of decision 19/CMA.1 to provide an update during the fifty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2023) on progress in planning their high-level events.
- *Welcomes* progress towards the Global Stocktake, *invites* the UNSG to discuss high level outputs of the GST, as part of his 2023 Leaders' Summit and *calls* on Presidency to prepare for a GST that is inclusive, balanced, comprehensive and focused Party-driven process, with the participation of non-Party stakeholders.
- *Recognizes* the significance of the global stocktake as the ambition ratcheting mechanism under the Paris Agreement
- *Emphasizes* the need for Parties to work towards an ambitious outcome to the Global Stocktake at the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement that enables Parties to enhance their actions and support, including Nationally Determined Contributions, as well as deliver a step change in international collaboration)

Second periodic review

- *{Placeholder for relevant outcomes from the ongoing negotiations}*

Action by non-Party stakeholders

Role of non-Party stakeholders, including youth and children, women and girls, cities and local communities, indigenous peoples

- *Expresses* its appreciation to the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties and the children and youth constituency for organizing the youth-led forum and urges Parties to include youth in their processes for designing and implementing climate policy and action, recognizing the importance of intergenerational equity and maintaining the stability of the climate system for future generations;
- *Recognizes* the role of children and youth as agents of change in addressing and responding to climate change by urging future Presidencies of the Conference of the Parties to continue to appoint youth envoys, and to promote the full, meaningful and equal participation of children and youth including through continuing to host the Children and Youth Pavilion launched for the first time at COP27 in Sharm El Sheikh.
- *Notes* the outcomes from the seventeenth Conference of Youth, organized by the constituency of children and youth non-governmental organizations and held in Sharm El Sheikh in November 2022;
- *Welcomes* the holding of the first Youth-led climate forum (hereafter, the Sharm Youth Climate Dialogue) pursuant to paragraph 65 of the and a meaningful arrangement to ensure visibility and impact for the global youth policy statement, and urges future presidencies in full collaboration with YOUNGO and other Youth Organizations, and with the support of the UNFCCC secretariat to continue to champion and develop this forum and support its progressive development and substantive impact.
- *Welcomes* the appointment of the first COP Presidency's Youth Envoy as a further step towards strengthening the COP Presidencies' approaches towards youth climate engagement and dialogue, and *encourages* future incoming presidencies to consider to do the same.
- *Encourages* Parties to take further steps towards deepening their engagement with youth with regard to policy planning, implementation and advocacy including through periodic and institutional dialogue, and, as appropriate, to consider including young representatives and negotiators into their national delegations, and further to consider making public information about the measures they undertake to support youth participation at the climate conversation at the local, national, regional, continental and international levels.
- *Urges* Parties to address the differentiated impacts of climate change on children and youth, including girls and women, inter alia, by collecting, using and reporting disaggregated data, with a view of strengthening gender, youth and child responsive climate action policies that consistently ensure the full respect and enjoyment of human rights by children and youth.
- *Invites* the secretariat to consider supporting children and youth's meaningful participation including by exploring means and ways by improvements to allocation of badges quotas and equitably distributing them globally.

Engagement of the private sector

- *Affirms* that achieving the objective of the Convention and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement requires extensive collaboration among all levels of government, the private sector and civil society;

Global climate action in the UNFCCC process (Marrakesh Partnership, etc.)

- *Encourages* Parties and non-Party stakeholders to engage actively in Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action initiatives;
- *Welcomes* the leadership of the High-Level Champions, including in the context of the Breakthrough Agenda, and collaboration between Parties and

non-Party stakeholders, and emphasizes the need for continued acceleration and collaboration;

- *Invites* the High-Level Champions and secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on progress of initiatives with regard to the for Global Climate Action and the Breakthrough Agendas.
- *Welcomes* the Sharm el-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda that aims at rallying both states and non-state actors behind a shared set of adaptation actions.

Accountability of action by non-Party stakeholders

- *Welcomes* the recommendations of the High-Level Expert Group on the Net-Zero Emissions Commitments of Non-State Entities, launched by the United Nations Secretary-General in June 2022, which are designed to enhance transparency and accountability related to, and progress in achieving, the climate pledges of businesses, investors, cities and regions;
- *Invites* the secretariat, in consultation with the High-Level Champions, to ensure greater accountability on voluntary initiatives and pledges as means to revise the membership and working arrangements of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, building on the work of the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action platform;

ACE

- *Welcomes* the adoption of the first action plan under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE), which sets out short-term, clear and time-bound activities in the four priority areas of the Glasgow work programme and across the six elements of ACE in a balanced manner as a concrete step towards empowering all members of society, including youth, to engage in climate action.