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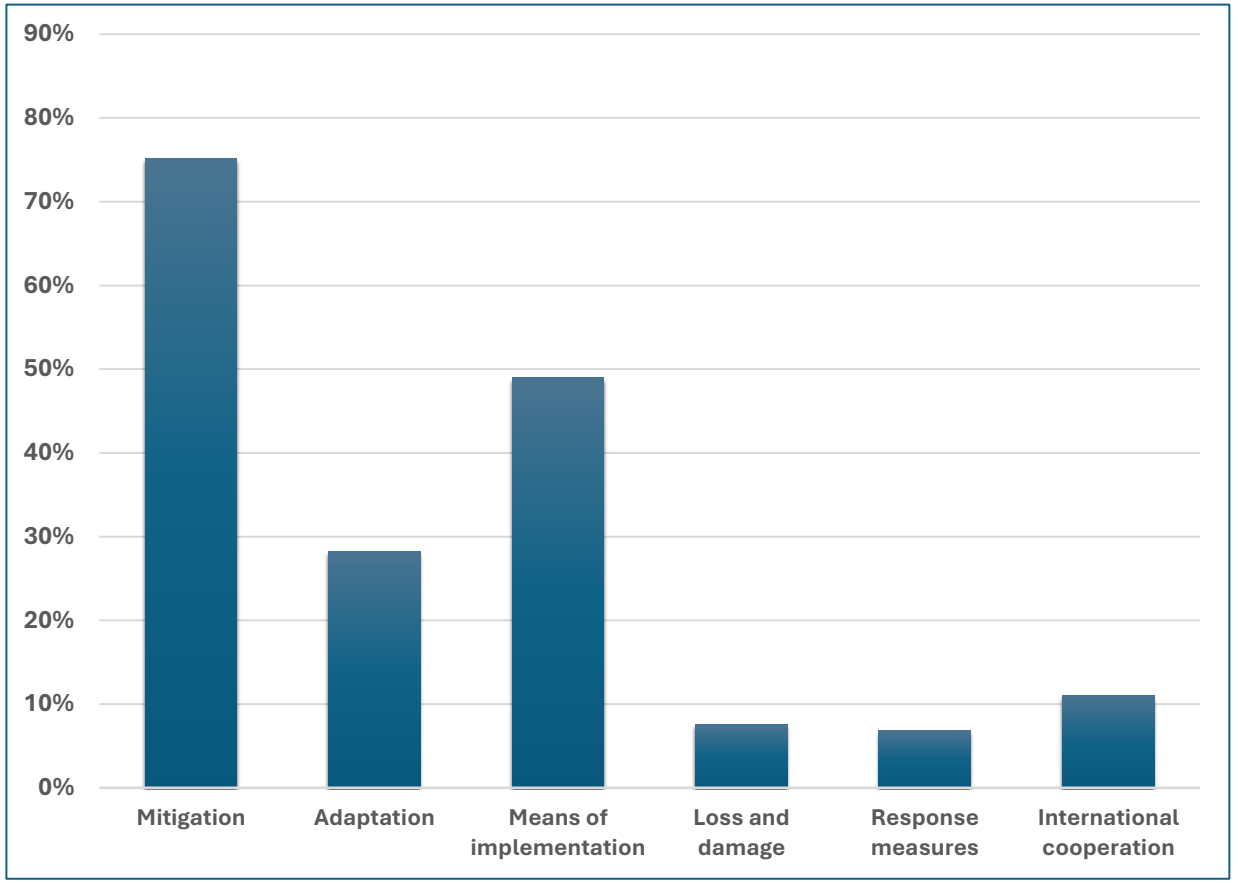
Progress made in implementing the outcomes of the global stocktake

UNFCCC Secretariat

GST in NDCs - as of 1 June 2026

- Between 1 Jan 2024 and 1 June 2026, **143 new NDCs** were submitted by 143 Parties to the Paris Agreement. Of these:
  - **90% of Parties** indicated that the preparation of their NDCs was informed by the first GST outcome
  - **83% of Parties** provided information on how this was the case, pursuant to para. 4(c) of annex I to decision 4/CMA.1
  - Coverage of mitigation (76%), adaptation (29%), means of implementation (49%), loss and damage (8%), response measures (6%), and international cooperation (11%)



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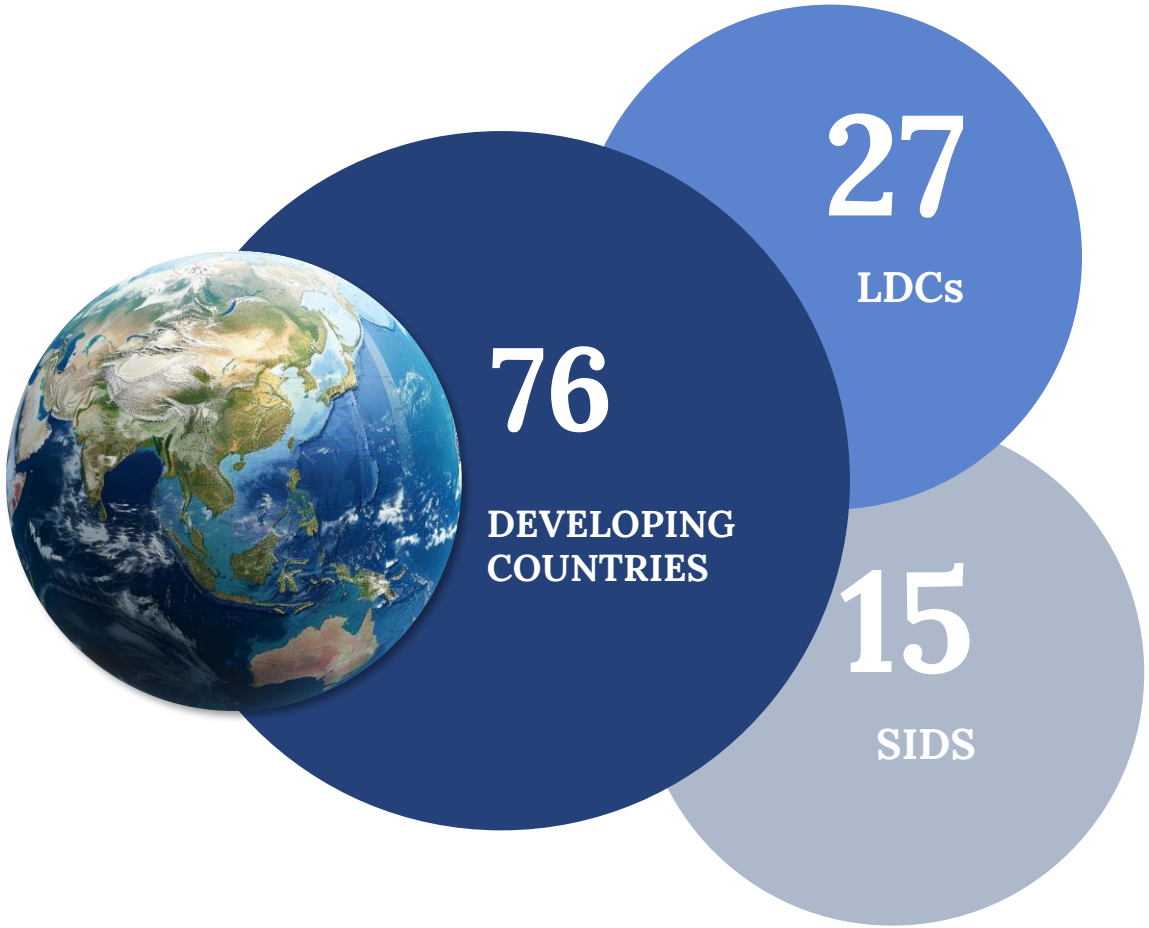
NAPs: Progress demonstrated – as of 1 June 2026



have developed and submitted their NAPs

12 developed countries submitted NAPs and climate adaptation strategies to the UNFCCC.

Some countries submitted sectoral NAPs

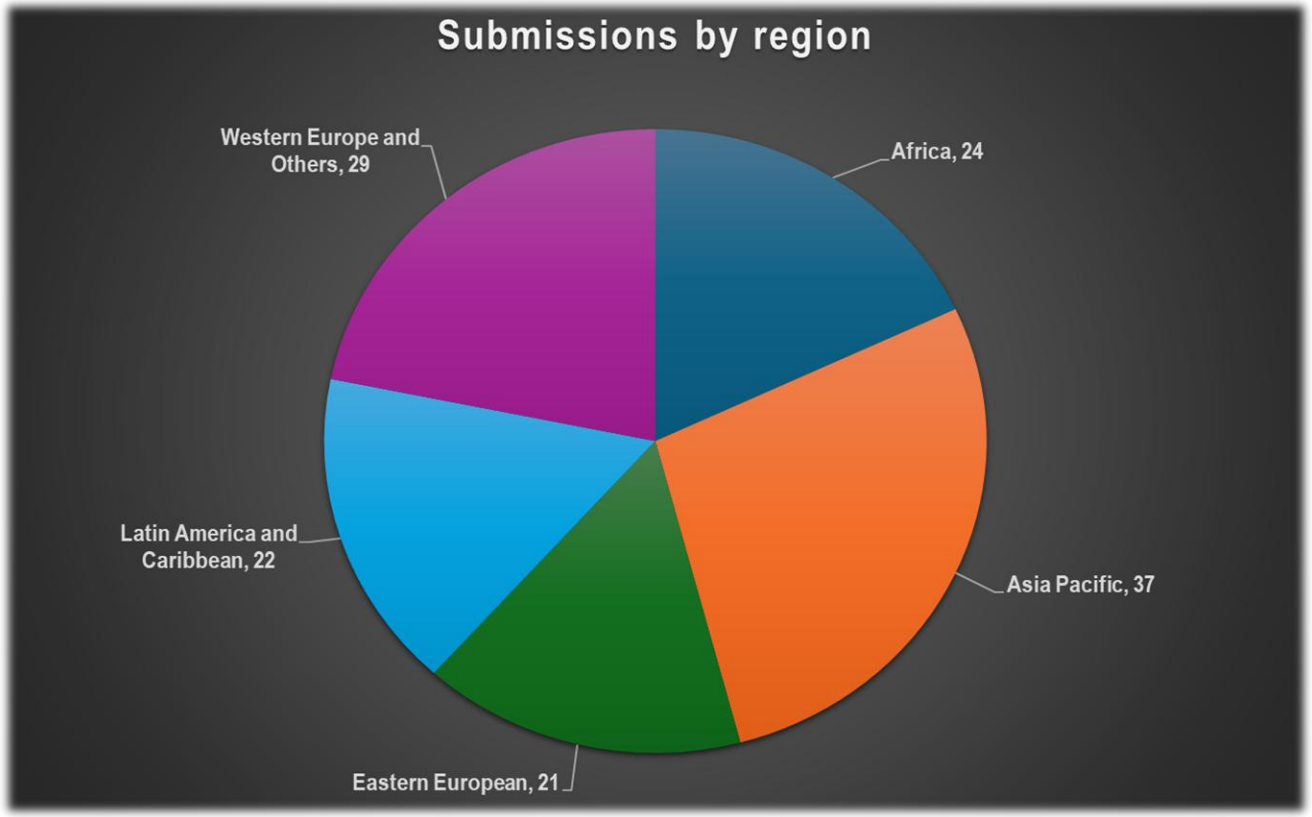
https://napcentral.org/submitted-NAPs

BTRs: Progress demonstrated – as of 1 June 2026

133 Parties submitted their BTRs

Including:

20 LDCs and **21 SIDS**

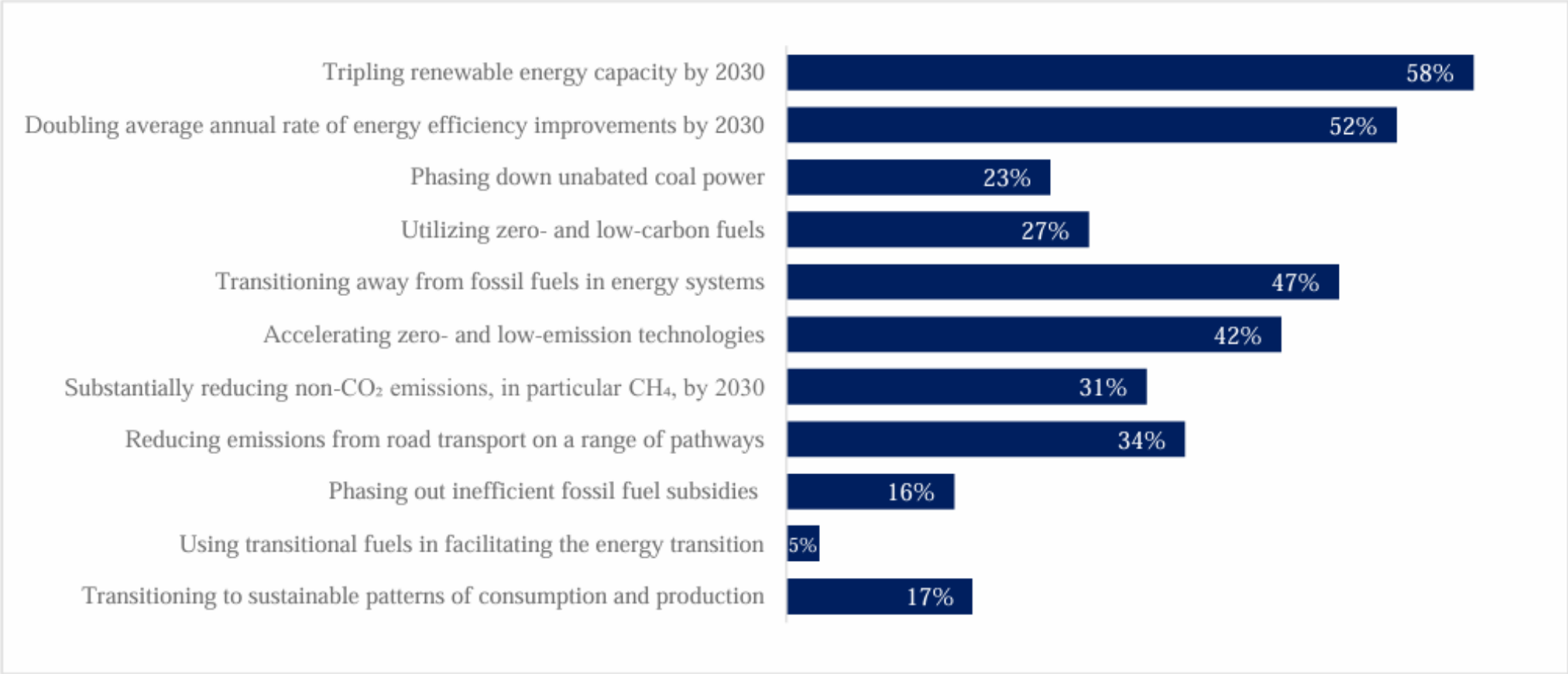


82 BTRs

have undergone technical expert review

Mitigation

NDC SYR 2025: Share of Parties reporting domestic mitigation measures or quantitative targets with direct references to global efforts included in decision 1/CMA.5



Adaptation

Most NDCs and BTRs include adaptation; ~50% of developing countries and LDCs have a NAP

87%

NDCs

INCLUDE ADAPTATION COMPONENTS

New NDCs: Advances in research, data, M&E, NAP formulation, and UAE Framework alignment.

92%

BTRs

INCLUDE ADAPTATION COMPONENTS

BTRs: Progress on impact assessment, risks, vulnerabilities, and gender-responsive adaptation.

Highlights from the process

GGA

Aligns targets and activities with GST1 gaps in planning, implementation, finance, early warning and capacity

NWP

Addresses GST 1 knowledge needs through its partner network to deliver actionable adaptation knowledge

Adaptation Committee

Uses GST 1 to strengthen coherence, identify gaps, and shape technical guidance to Parties.

NAPs & LEG

Reflect GST1 in updated NAP guidelines support LDCs moving from planning to implementation.

LCIPP & FWG

Integrate GST 1 by addressing adaptation gaps and ensuring meaningful engagement of Indigenous Peoples and local communities

Means of implementation – Finance

88% **of Parties**

provide information on finance in their new NDCs *(of 64 new NDCs)*

Challenges:

- Identifying actual needs
- Access to finance
- Mobilizing private finance
- Debt burden
- Fiscal constraints

The Standing Committee on Finance is producing key technical reports on climate finance, taking into account GST 1 outcomes as appropriate.

Highlights from the process:

NCQG reaffirmed the outcomes of the first GST and followed up on substantive issues such as access, grants and highly concessional finance, and addressing systemic barriers and scale

Adaptation finance: Call for efforts to at least triple adaptation finance by 2035;
High-level ministerial dialogue held at CMA 6; Report on doubling adaptation finance considered at CMA 6

Veredas Dialogue on implementation of **Article 2.1(c)** succeeded Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue

Means of implementation – Technology development and transfer

Data granularity: NDCs provide increasingly sector-specific and quantitative data on technology priorities.

Mitigation

- When referring the GST, Parties highlight **renewables, energy efficiency**, and the role of **CCUS**. Overall technology priorities remain in **energy**, **transport** and **AFOLU** sectors, with rising **IPPU-related** priorities.

Adaptation

- Focus on **agrifood systems**, **water**, with growing emphasis on **geospatial and digital tools for climate monitoring and observations.**

Technology Measures

- Reference to **technology innovation, research and demonstration** measures has more than doubled. Parties increasingly link technology development with **capacity-building, skills development, and the creation of decent work and quality jobs.**

Highlights from the process:
Responding directly to the GST outcome, Parties adopted the Belém Technology Implementation Programme (Decision 18/CMA.7).

Means of implementation – Capacity-building

Key progress:

- **Capacity-building delivery**: Strengthened support and coordination through PCCB mechanisms, knowledge-sharing platforms, and integration of Indigenous and local knowledge
- **NDC & NAP support:** Advanced implementation through enhanced investment readiness, stakeholder engagement, and exchange of implementation lessons, capacity needs, and best practices

Highlights from the process:

Support GST-2 through systematic integration of GST outcomes into the **2025 – 2029 PCCB workplan**

Loss and damage

Reporting in Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs)

- **L&D information in BTRs:** Lack of standardized methodologies and guidance led to widely varying L&D reporting in BTR1s, limiting the ability to synthesize trends.

350+

related activities reported by Parties in BTR1s

~18%

clearly described how they avert, minimize, or address L&D

Highlights from the process:

Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism applies GST 1 outcomes to guide knowledge generation, address data gaps and develop tools in the non-economic losses, slow-onset events, human mobility, and early warning systems ; also **preparing voluntary L&D reporting guidelines** for Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs).

Response measures

56%

NDCs

Include information on impacts of response measures

27%

BTRs

Include information on impacts of response measures

Highlights from the process:

- 2020-2025 KCI workplan responds to GST 1 outcomes through development of a wide range of knowledge products
- Capacity building products for Parties to conduct their own assessment and analysis of response measures through
- The forum and its KCI is implementing its 2026-2030 workplan, taking into account GST 1 outcomes and with a view to informing technical assessment of GST2

2026-2030 Global Climate Action Agenda framework: 6 axes anchored in GST 1 outcome

Global Climate Action Agenda outcomes from COP 30 *(non-exhaustive)*

1 Transitioning Energy, Industry & Transport

Grid investment to rise 25% to $150B annually under pledges from over 70 power utilities

2 Stewarding Forests, Oceans and Biodiversity

$6.5B in public funding raised at launch of **Tropical Forests Forever Facility** to protect 1.1B hectare

3 Transforming Agriculture and Food Systems

$2.8B pledged by international donors to boost **adaptation & resilience (A&R) for stallholder farmers**

4 Building Resilience for Cities, Infrastructure and Water

$42B in adaptation finance targeted by 2030 as MDBs already doubled funding since 2019

5 Fostering Human and Social Development

30 countries and $300M committed to address **health impacts of extreme heat and pollution**

6 Unleashing Enablers and Accelerators, including on Finance, Technology, and Capacity Building

$1T in A&R investments to be mobilized by 2028 through "FINI" platform, with 20% from private sector

SCALE OF ACTION

482

Initiatives actively engaged[1]

national governments, cities, subnational regions businesses, investors and a wide range of organizations working collaboratively

120

Plans to Accelerate Solutions developed[2]

Yearbook of Global Climate Action 2025 *snapshot*

▲ Progress

- ***Axis 1***: Renewable capacity more than doubled 2015–2024
- ***Axis 4***: Disaster mortality halved
- ***Axis 6:*** Total climate finance tripled 2015–2023

▼ Gaps

- ***Axis 1***: Grid investment critically low
- ***Axis 2***: NbS finance at one-third of need
- ***Axis 3***: Food loss & waste up
- ***Axis 5***: Health receives <6% climate finance

Progress and gaps reported on each axis every year

Sources: Outcomes Report of the Global Climate Action Agenda at COP30; Extracts from the Yearbook of Global Climate Action 2025.

1. Initiatives that have accepted the invitation to join the Activation Groups
2. Includes all Plans to Accelerate Solutions on the NAZCA platform

From GST 1 to the UAE dialogue serving as input into GST 2

- **Whole-of-society/ whole-of- economy:** GST has driven holistic engagement
- **Uneven Progress:** Implementation of GST outcomes is happening **but remains uneven and context-specific**
- **Key Enablers**: Means of implementation and international cooperation

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Thank you for your attention

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