



United Nations
Climate Change

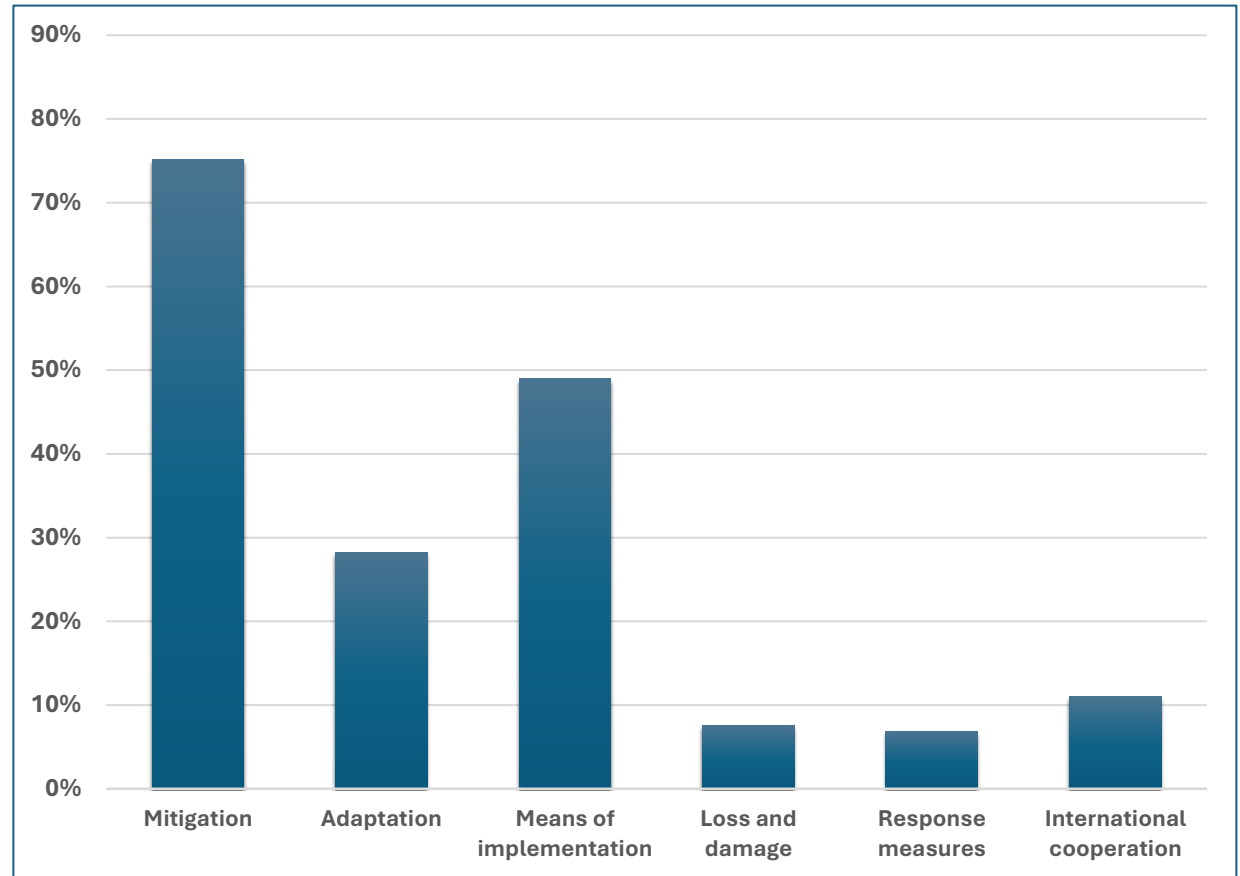
Progress made in implementing the outcomes of the global stocktake

UNFCCC Secretariat

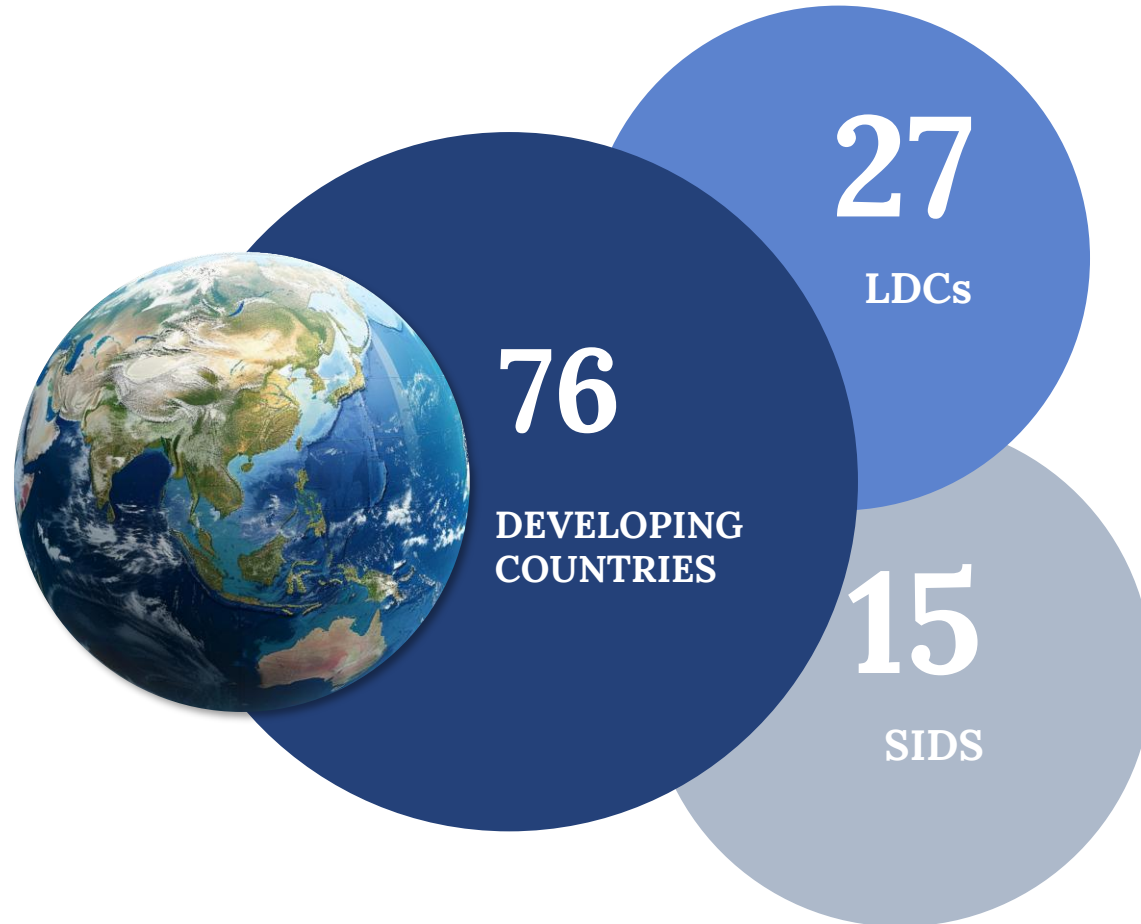


GST in NDCs - as of 1 June 2026

- Between 1 Jan 2024 and 1 June 2026, **116 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%)



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/submit-ted-NAPs>

BTRs: Progress demonstrated – as of 1 June 2026

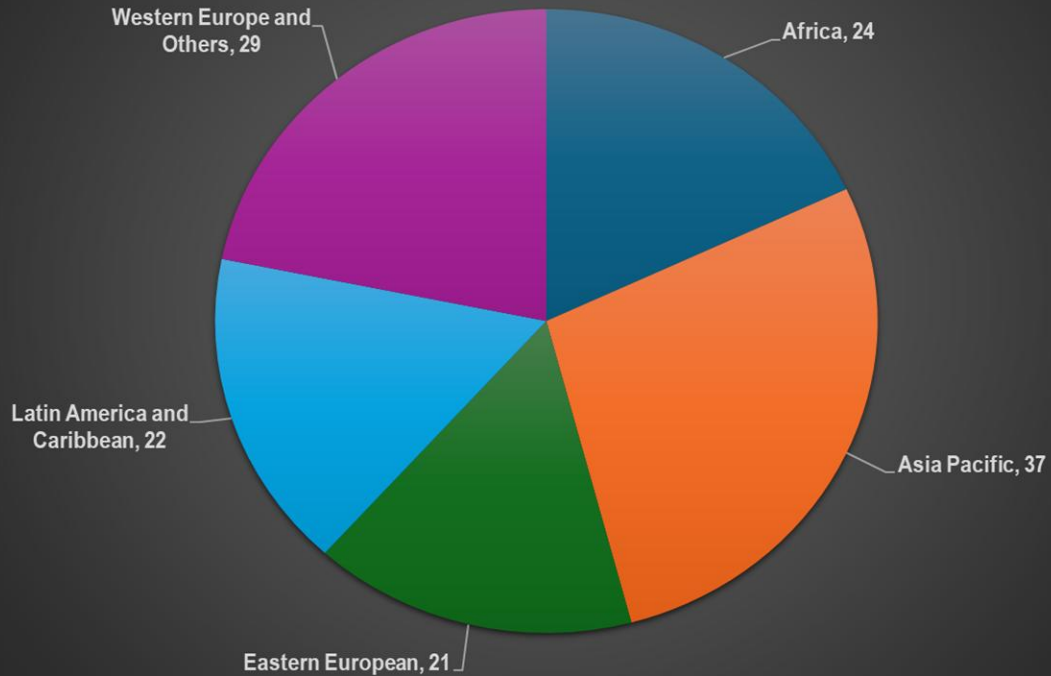
133 Parties submitted their BTRs

Including:

20 LDCs and **21 SIDS**



Submissions by region

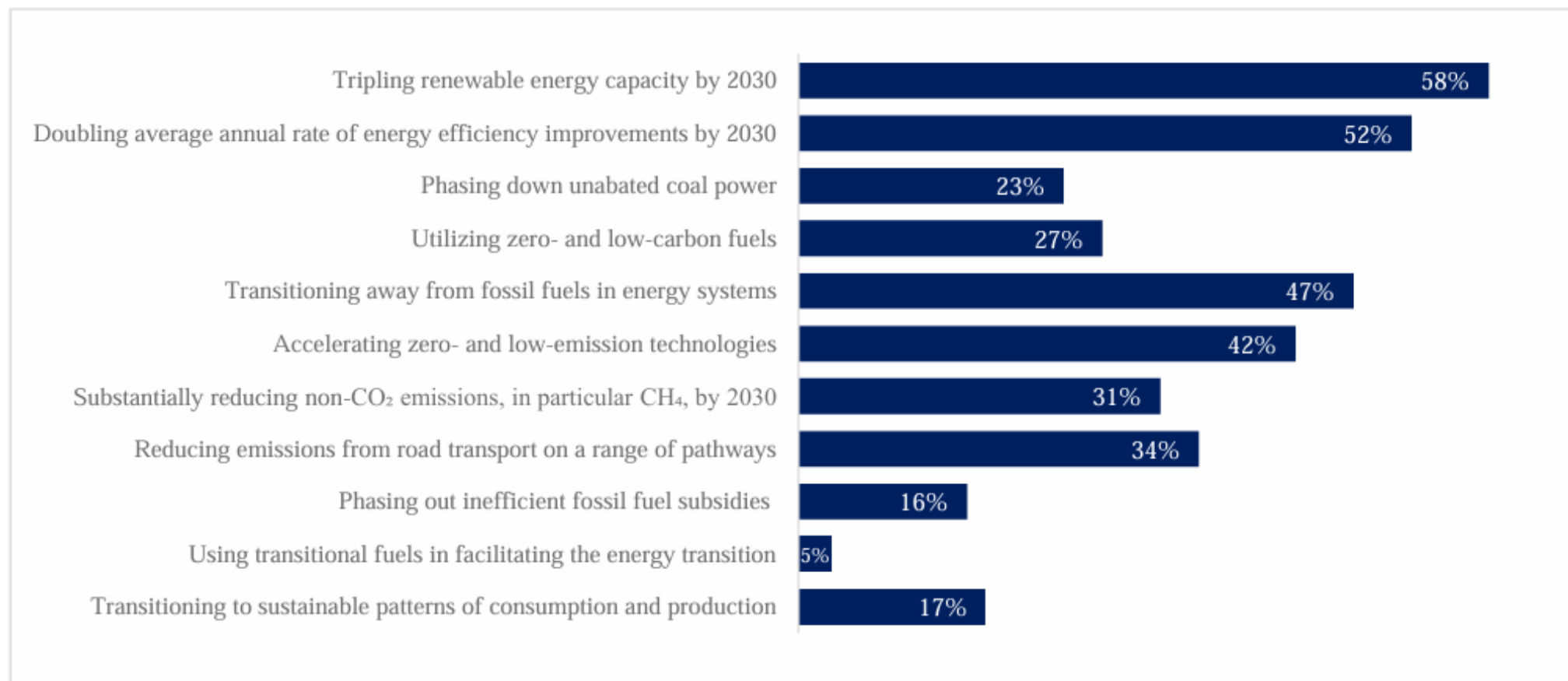


82 BTRs

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

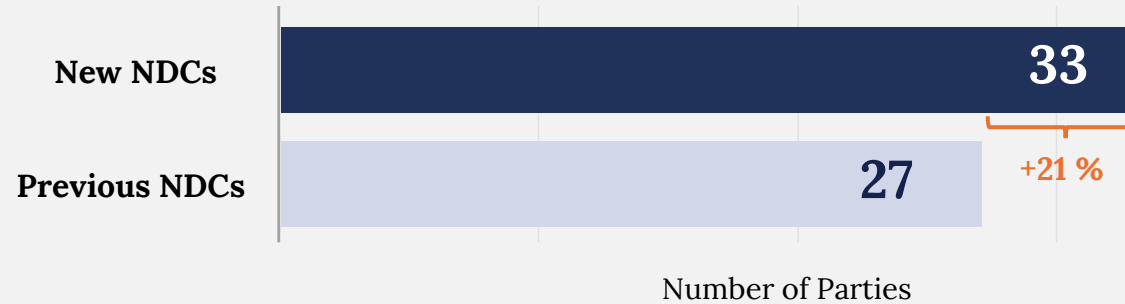
Means of implementation – Finance

88%

of Parties

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

Cost estimates for support needed: Previous NDCs vs 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 to 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 engaged¹

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

120

Plans to Accelerate Solutions

developed²

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

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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