

FIRST GLOBAL STOCKTAKE: HIGH-LEVEL EVENT ON ADAPTATION

Friday, 1 December 2023, 16:30 to 18:30 (UAE time)

Background

The global stocktake is a process for countries and stakeholders to see where the world stands on climate action and support, identifying the gaps, and working together to chart a better course forward to accelerate climate action. The stocktake can help policymakers and stakeholders strengthen their climate policies in their next round of nationally determined contributions (NDCs), paving the way for accelerated action.

The global stocktake, established by Article 14 of the Paris Agreement, aims to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Agreement and its long-term goals in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science.

The global stocktake may take into account, as appropriate, efforts related to its work that address the social and economic consequences and impacts of response measures; and avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change. The global stocktake takes place every five years, with the first-ever stocktake set to conclude at COP28.

Mandate

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), through its decision 19/CMA.1, decided that the consideration of outputs component will consist of high-level events where the findings of the technical assessment will be presented and their implications discussed and considered by Parties, and that the events will be chaired by a high-level committee consisting of the Presidencies of the CMA and the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI). The events should provide recommendations for strengthening action and enhancing support to be included in the outputs of the global stocktake.

The CMA, through its decision 11/CMA.1, also decided to recognize, guided by the high-level committee and taking into account a country-driven approach, the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties during the high-level events of the GST.

Against the backdrop of the IPCC sixth assessment report, [1] concluding that approximately 3.3 to 3.6 billion people live in contexts that are highly vulnerable to climate change and that hard and soft limits to adaptation have been reached in some ecosystems and regions, the high-level event on adaptation will invite Heads of State and Government to discuss and consider the findings of the GST technical assessment on adaptation, taking into account, as appropriate, efforts related to loss and damage, and send political messages on how we will collectively respond. The findings are set out in reports of each of the three meetings of the technical dialogue, and in the synthesis report prepared by the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue. [2]

Guiding questions

How can the outcomes of the global stocktake, including through collective efforts:

- Build a common understanding of adaptation and develop targets that can drive action and help track progress within our countries and at an international level towards enhanced national and global resilience towards GST2 (2028) and by 2030?
- Recognize adaptation efforts of developing countries?
- Help overcome the gap in adaptation implementation, including ensuring that all countries are able to develop and to implement effective national adaptation policies and plans by the end of this decade?
- Ensure support for adaptation is urgently scaled up to overcome the adaptation finance gap, beyond meeting the target of doubling adaptation finance by 2025?
- Enable further progress on averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change?

Programme

- Introductory video presenting the findings of the technical assessment and key messages from the regional climate weeks
- Welcome by moderator,
- Opening remarks by representative of the GST High-level Committee
- Interventions by Heads of State and Government and selected high-level observers/NPS
- Closing remarks by moderator

[1] https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_SYR_SPM.pdf and https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGII_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf

[2] See document: [FCCC/SB/2023/9](https://www.fccc.org/document/FCCC/SB/2023/9).

Annex: Key Findings from the Technical Dialogue

The key findings on adaptation, including loss and damage, as presented by the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue include the following: [3]

- As climate change threatens all countries, communities and people around the world, increased adaptation action as well as enhanced efforts to avert, minimize and address loss and damage are urgently needed to reduce and respond to increasing impacts, particularly for those who are least prepared for change and least able to recover from disasters.
- Collectively, there is increasing ambition in plans and commitments for adaptation action and support, but most observed adaptation efforts are fragmented, incremental, sector-specific and unequally distributed across regions.
- When adaptation is informed and driven by local contexts, populations and priorities, both the adequacy and the effectiveness of adaptation action and support are enhanced, and this can also promote transformational adaptation.
- Averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage requires urgent action across climate and development policies to manage risks comprehensively and provide support to impacted communities.
- Support for adaptation and funding arrangements for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage need to be rapidly scaled up from expanded and innovative sources, and financial flows need to be made consistent with climate-resilient development to meet urgent and increasing needs.

Moreover, select findings from the IPCC WGII SPM include:

- Climate impacts and risks exacerbate vulnerability and social and economic inequities and consequently increase persistent and acute development challenges, especially in developing regions and sub-regions, and in particularly exposed sites, including coasts, small islands, deserts, mountains and polar regions. This in turn undermines efforts to achieve sustainable development, particularly for vulnerable and marginalized communities
- Significant regional variation in aggregate economic damages from climate change is projected with estimated economic damages per capita for developing countries often higher as a fraction of income, current global financial flows for adaptation, including from public and private finance sources, are insufficient for and constrain implementation of adaptation options especially in developing countries
- Adverse climate impacts can reduce the availability of financial resources by incurring losses and damages and through impeding national economic growth, thereby further increasing financial constraints for adaptation, particularly for developing and least developed countries

[3] See document: [FCCC/SB/2023/9](#).