

**Climate Change
Expert Group**

Key Takeaways from the CCXG Global Forum on the Environment and Climate Change

21-23 March 2022

Moving from outputs to outcomes in the global stocktake (GST) process



- The GST can help **identify how to fill the gaps towards the goals of the Paris Agreement**, e.g. with specific suggestions at the sectoral level and by establishing linkages with other processes and initiatives.
- **How the GST process is organised can influence its success**, including the structure, focus, sequencing and inclusiveness of the technical and political discussions.
- **Strengthening ownership of GST outputs can facilitate subsequent follow-up**, e.g. by engaging all Parties, non-Party stakeholders and other relevant actors throughout the process.

Informing national actions and enhancing international co-operation as part of the GST



- Modalities of the GST, including the **clarity and format of GST outputs are important**. Specific, actionable outputs can facilitate follow-up by different actors.
- Enablers that can help translate GST outcomes into national action include **institutional setup and capacities, ambitious NDC commitments, and follow-up processes under the UNFCCC**, e.g. using reporting and review processes under the Paris Agreement.
- **Leveraging and informally coordinating between political moments within the UNFCCC and beyond**, e.g. by linking to parallel UNFCCC processes and external high-level opportunities such as the G7 and G20, can help to maintain political momentum behind the GST and trigger action at different levels.

Understanding the interplay between mitigation actions by countries and non-Party stakeholders (NPS) – Legislative, regulatory and financial issues



- **The national policy framework may lead to (unintentional) legislative and regulatory barriers to enhanced NPS mitigation;** working with sub-national governments to identify and remove these barriers (e.g. land tenure) could help ramp-up mitigation by NPS.
- **Ensuring consistency between national/sub-national policies, as well as the enforcement of policies is key** to ensure incentives on the ground match national policy aims.
- **Finance is an important enabler of action** – national governments could help in different ways, e.g.
 - allowing municipalities to have more control over their expenditure;
 - helping NPS to access finance, e.g. by helping to de-risk investments in cities;
 - building in-house capacity and expertise on climate matters in sub-national governments.

Understanding the interplay between mitigation actions by countries and non-Party stakeholders (NPS) – Governance and institutional issues



- **Increased co-ordination**, both vertical (between national governments and NPS) and horizontal (e.g. pooling, sharing knowledge of best practice) is needed to accelerate NPS mitigation actions.
- **Increased participation by NPS in NDC formulation** can also help to identify and facilitate greater levels of emission reductions, and highlight the role of NPS in meeting national goals.
- **Access to data is key** for implementing NPS mitigation action; both national and sub-national data may be needed; NPS can provide useful NPS-specific data to national governments for reporting on NPS mitigation action.

Global goal on adaptation (GGA)



- Despite progress on adaptation planning worldwide, **there remain a number of gaps in tracking and evaluating implementation** of adaptation actions and results in the context of the worsening impacts of climate change.
- **Further discussion on methodologies, data and metrics**, as well as **technical and capacity building support** is needed to enhance understanding and review collective progress towards the GGA.
- The **GST could help to enhance action on adaptation at different levels**, e.g. by sharing information and lessons learned, identifying implementation, technical and finance gaps, increasing awareness, and helping to mobilise further support for effective adaptation action.



THANK YOU!

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