

The General Assembly in resolution 75/290 B defined the theme of the 2023 HLPF under the auspices of ECOSOC to be “Accelerating the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels”.

*The HLPF in 2023 will also review in-depth **Goals 6 on clean water and sanitation, 7 on affordable and clean energy, 9 on industry, innovation and infrastructure, 11 on sustainable cities and communities, and 17 on partnerships for the Goals**. The forum will take into account the different and particular impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic across these SDGs and the integrated, indivisible and interlinked nature of the Goals.*

The HLPF in July 2023 will also help prepare for the September 2023 SDG Summit – the HLPF to be convened under the auspices of the General Assembly from 19 to 20 September 2023.

I, therefore, invite you to provide substantive inputs to the July 2023 HLPF on its review of the above five SDGs and its theme, bearing in mind the preparations for the SDG Summit. Your contribution could showcase the views, findings, research, data and policy recommendations from your intergovernmental bodies on specific aspects of an SDG-driven response to and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the SDGs.

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1. UNFCCC input to the 2023 HLPF theme of “Accelerating the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels”

The 27th Conference of the Parties (COP27) and associated meetings took place in Sharm-el-Sheikh, Egypt, from 6 to 20 November 2022. Parties adopted a range of decisions, known as the **Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan**, where significant progress was achieved across a range of a range of UNFCCC work streams. Discussions reflected a heightened attention to the need for urgent implementation of the Paris Agreement and supporting decisions. The challenges posed by the increasingly complex and challenging global geopolitical situation and its impact on the energy, food and economic situations, as well as the additional challenges associated with the socioeconomic recovery from the coronavirus pandemic, were highlighted and parties emphasized that these challenges should not be used as a pretext for backtracking, backsliding or de-prioritizing climate action.

The table below lists decisions of direct relevance to the theme of the 2023 HLPF.

Conference decisions	Linkages to SDGs
<p style="text-align: center;">Decision 1/CMA.4 and 1/CP.27: Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan Several decisions are included in both the CMA and the COP decisions. Paragraph numbers below refer to CMA decision / COP decision (<i>in italics</i>)</p>	
<p>(Preamble / <i>Preamble</i>) Also recognizing the critical role of protecting, conserving and restoring water systems and water-related ecosystems in delivering climate adaptation benefits and co-benefits, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards,</p> <p>43 / 21. Emphasizes the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring water and water-related ecosystems, including river basins, aquifers and lakes, and urges Parties to further integrate water into adaptation efforts;</p>	<p>SDG 6: clean water and sanitation</p>
<p>2. Acknowledges that the impacts of climate change exacerbate the global energy and food crises, and vice versa, particularly in developing countries,</p> <p>3. Stresses that the increasingly complex and challenging global geopolitical situation and its impact on the energy, food and economic situations, as well as the additional challenges associated with the socioeconomic recovery from the coronavirus pandemic, should not be used as a pretext for backtracking, backsliding or de-prioritizing climate action;</p> <p>12 / 8. Emphasizes the urgent need for immediate, deep, rapid and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions by Parties across all applicable sectors, including through increase in low-emission and renewable energy, just energy transition partnerships and other cooperative actions;</p> <p>13 / 9. Recognizes that the unprecedented global energy crisis underlines the urgency to rapidly transform energy systems to be more secure, reliable, and resilient, including by accelerating clean and just transitions to renewable energy during this critical decade of action;</p> <p>14 / 10. Stresses the importance of enhancing a clean energy mix, including low-emission and renewable energy, at all levels as part of diversifying energy mixes and systems, in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards just transitions;</p>	<p>SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy</p>

Conference decisions	Linkages to SDGs
<p>28 / 13. Calls upon Parties to accelerate the development, deployment and dissemination of technologies, and the adoption of policies, to transition towards low-emission energy systems, including by rapidly scaling up the deployment of clean power generation and energy efficiency measures, including accelerating efforts towards the phasedown of unabated coal power and phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, while providing targeted support to the poorest and most vulnerable in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards a just transition;</p> <p>51 / 29. Emphasizes that just and equitable transition encompasses pathways that include energy, socioeconomic, workforce and other dimensions, all of which must be based on nationally defined development priorities and include social protection so as to mitigate potential impacts associated with the transition, and highlights the important role of the instruments related to social solidarity and protection in mitigating the impacts of applied measures;</p> <p>54 / 30. Reiterates Articles 2, 4 and 9 of the Paris Agreement and highlights that about USD 4 trillion per year needs to be invested in renewable energy up until 2030 to be able to reach net zero emissions by 2050,²⁴ and that, furthermore, a global transformation to a low-carbon economy is expected to require investment of at least USD 4–6 trillion per year;</p> <p>58 / 34. Emphasizes that accelerated financial support for developing countries from developed countries and other sources is critical to enhancing mitigation action and addressing inequities in access to finance, including its costs, terms and conditions, and economic vulnerability to climate change for developing countries,²⁸ and that scaled-up public grants for mitigation and adaptation for vulnerable regions, in particular sub-Saharan Africa, would be cost-effective and have high social returns in terms of access to basic energy;</p>	
<p>48-49 / 26. on early warning and systematic observation. Emphasizes the need to address existing gaps in the global climate observing system, particularly in developing countries, and recognizes that one third of the world, including sixty per cent of Africa, does not have access to early warning and climate information services, as well as the need to enhance coordination of activities by the systematic observation community and the 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.</p> <p>62 / 38. Calls on multilateral development banks to contribute to significantly increasing climate ambition using the breadth of their policy and financial instruments for greater results, including on private capital mobilization, and to</p>	<p>SDG 9: Industry, innovation, and infrastructure</p>

Conference decisions	Linkages to SGDs
<p>ensure higher financial efficiency and maximize use of existing concessional and risk capital vehicles to drive innovation and accelerate impact;</p> <p>41. Welcomes with appreciation the first joint work programme of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network,²⁴ for 2023–2027, which will facilitate the transformational change needed to achieve the goals of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, invites Parties and stakeholders to cooperate and engage with the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to support the implementation of the joint work programme activities, including on technology needs assessments, action plans and road maps, acknowledges the findings in the final report on the first periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement²⁵ and decides that the main challenges identified therein should be considered under the global stocktake;</p> <p>42. Highlights the importance of cooperation on technology development and transfer and innovation in implementing the joint work programme activities;</p>	
<p>(Preamble): Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,</p> <p>44. Notes with grave concern, according to information in the contributions of Working Groups II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the growing gravity, scope and frequency in all regions of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, resulting in devastating economic and non-economic losses, including forced displacement and impacts on cultural heritage, human mobility and the lives and livelihoods of local communities, and underlines the importance of an adequate and effective response to loss and damage;</p> <p>83. 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 highlights the urgent need for multilevel and cooperative action in this regard;</p>	SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities

Conference decisions	Linkages to SGDs
<p>92 / 60. 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 March 2022, which are designed to enhance transparency and accountability related to, and progress in achieving, the climate pledges of businesses, investors, cities and regions;</p>	
<p>36-39 on global goal on adaptation. Recognizes the importance of the global goal on adaptation for the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement and recalls decision 7/CMA.3, whereby the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation was established and launched...</p> <p>47. Further welcomes the adoption of decisions -/CP.27 and -/CMA.4, establishing 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, including supporting its mandated role in catalyzing technical assistance for the implementation of the relevant approaches at the local, national and regional level in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change[...]</p> <p>58. Encourages Parties and non-Party stakeholders to engage actively in the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action.</p> <p>59. Welcomes the leadership of the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties and the high-level champions, in particular in the context of the Sharm el-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda and the Breakthrough Agenda, and the collaboration between Parties and non-Party stakeholders, and emphasizes the need for continued acceleration and collaboration;</p> <p>61. Invites the secretariat to ensure greater accountability of voluntary initiatives through the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action platform;³⁴</p> <p>62. Welcomes the convening of five regional forums led by the President of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties and the high-level champions, in collaboration with the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions.</p>	<p>SDG 17: Partnerships</p>

More information on COP27 decisions is available on the UNFCCC website [here](#).

- UNFCCC input regarding progress towards SDG implementation, with a focus on SDGs 6 on clean water and sanitation, 7 on affordable and clean energy, 9 on industry, innovation and infrastructure, 11 on sustainable cities and communities, and 17 on partnerships for the Goals

The nationally determined contributions (NDCs) submitted under the Paris Agreement provide valuable information on how climate action, in both adaptation and mitigation, relates to sustainable development frameworks. The overall linkages and synergies between climate action and the efforts towards the SDGs are presented, and the importance and benefits of integrating implementation of climate action and SDG-related efforts is emphasized. Some Parties specified how adaptation in specific priority areas contributes to achieving individual SDGs. Similarly, alignment between mitigation measures and efforts towards specific SDGs was noted in NDCs.

The two figures below, based on the information provided by Parties in their NDCs, illustrate linkages between various areas in climate action and SDGs (more information can be found in the [NDC Synthesis Report](#) (October 2022)).

Synergies between efforts in adaptation priority areas and efforts towards the Sustainable Development Goals identified in nationally determined contributions

	SDG																
Adaptation priority area	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Food production and nutrition security	Dark	Dark	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Freshwater resources	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Dark	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Urban areas and other human habitats	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Key economic sectors and services	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Terrestrial and wetland ecosystems	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Ocean ecosystems	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Coastal and low-lying areas	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Livelihoods and poverty	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light
Human health	Light	Light	Dark	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light	Light

Note: The shading reflects how frequently linkages were identified by Parties: the darker the shading, the more frequently linkages were identified.

Synergies between efforts in mitigation priority areas and efforts towards the Sustainable Development Goals identified in nationally determined contributions

Mitigation priority area	SDG																
	1 No poverty	2 Zero hunger	3 Good health and well-being	4 Quality education	5 Gender equality	6 Clean water and sanitation	7 Affordable and clean energy	8 Decent work and economic growth	9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure	10 Reduced inequalities	11 Sustainable cities and communities	12 Responsible consumption and production	13 Climate action	14 Life below water	15 Life on land	16 Peace, justice and strong institutions	17 Partnerships for the goals
Energy supply																	
Transport																	
Buildings																	
Industry																	
Agriculture																	
LULUCF																	
Waste																	
Cross-cutting/other																	

Note: The shading reflects how frequently linkages were identified by Parties: the darker the shading, the more frequently linkages were identified.

3. Progress, experience, lessons learned, challenges and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the implementation of SDGs 6, 7, 9, 11 and 17 from the vantage point of your intergovernmental body, bearing in mind the three dimensions of sustainable development and the interlinkages across the SDGs and targets, including policy implications of their synergies and trade-offs;

Progress in the implementation of the SDGs under the UNFCCC process, also in context of recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, can be gleaned from several different sources, in particular the Global Stocktake, reports on financial needs and flows, Nationally Determined Contributions, and update reports from Non-Party Stakeholders engaged under the UNFCCC process.

Global Stocktake

The Global Stocktake¹ of the Paris Agreement (GST) is a process for taking stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement with the aim to assess the world’s collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the agreement and its long-term goals (Article 14). Decision 19/CMA.1 outlines the modalities and sources of input for the GST.

- Mitigation
- Adaptation
- Means of implementation and support

The GST also considers the social and economic consequences of response measures and efforts to address loss and damage. The collective assessment takes inputs on equity into consideration and makes use of the best available science in a cross-cutting manner.

The outcomes of the GST will inform countries on updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their climate actions and support, as well as on enhancing international cooperation for climate action.

¹ <https://unfccc.int/topics/global-stocktake>

The GST is intended to increase the ambition of actions and support for collectively addressing climate change without focusing on individual countries or groups of countries. GST outputs will consist of key political messages and recommendations, best practices, new opportunities and lessons learned for all thematic areas without being policy-prescriptive.

The GST is designed to complete its work before the beginning of each new cycle of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). This allows Parties to take into consideration the outputs of the collective assessment when formulating and submitting subsequent NDCs.

The Technical Assessment report from GST will be finalized by June 2023, with a political consideration of outputs taking place until COP28. Several UNFCCC have already submitted their synthesis reports as part of the technical assessment. These can be found here:

<https://unfccc.int/topics/global-stocktake/events-and-inputs/unfccc-and-constituted-bodies-synthesis-reports-and-webinar-for-the-technical-assessment-component>

Climate finance

Access to climate finance, in relation to identified needs, is a key consideration for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

The fifth biannual assessment (BA)² conducted by the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) does not reflect any negative impact from the pandemic. Global climate finance flows were 12 per cent higher in 2019–2020 than in 2017–2018, reaching an annual average of USD 803 billion. The growth in finance flows in 2019–2020 was largely driven by increased investment in the energy efficiency of buildings (which grew by USD 34 billion), sustainable transport (USD 28 billion increase) and adaptation finance (USD 20 billion increase).

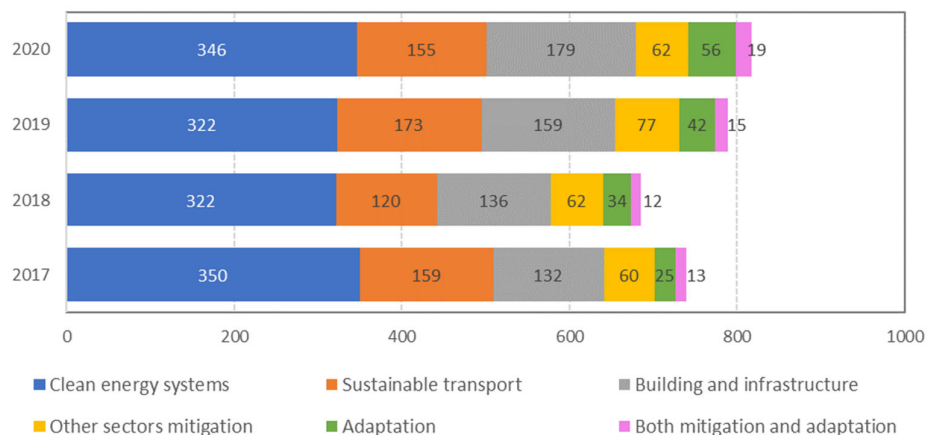


Figure: Global climate finance flows in 2017-2020 by sector (in billions USD)

The fifth BA further reports the continued decline in renewable energy technology costs in 2019–2020 compared with those in 2017–2018. This meant that renewable energy investments, despite the economic slowdown caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, remained close to the record high in 2017. Technology cost decreased in 2019-2020 compared to 2018 for onshore wind (13 per cent), offshore wind (9 per cent) and solar photovoltaic (7 per cent). This trend emphasized how greater impacts are now achieved for each new dollar invested. Aggregate investments in new renewable

² <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/resources/biennial-assessment-and-overview-of-climate-finance-flows>

energy generation projects made up the largest segment of global climate finance. The declining costs of renewable energy alongside the maintenance of high levels of investment indicates that the overall deployment of renewable energy technologies has increased in real terms.

In relation to recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, government pandemic recovery packages included up to USD 513 billion of spending allocated to green or climate-related measures (21 per cent of the total USD 2.5 trillion) until the end of 2020. From January 2020 to April 2021, USD 53.1 billion was allocated to renewable energy as part of stimulus packages. There is limited granular information on whether these stimulus packages were transacted through government agencies, state-owned enterprises, or national financial institutions. Consequently, they are not added to the global estimates to avoid double counting issues. Still, this figure is almost six times less than the support directed to fossil fuels-intensive sectors, which accounted for 42 per cent of the total, USD 309.9 billion. Other crucial investments in upscaling renewable usage include energy storage, carbon capture and storage (CCS) and hydrogen.

SCF's first Need Determination Report³ (NDR) reports energy as a lead sector for climate change mitigation action followed by land use and forestry, transport, agriculture, and waste and sanitation. Likewise, on the basis of the number of adaptation-related needs, agriculture and water are the two lead sectors for climate change adaptation actions, followed by disaster prevention and preparedness, coastal zone management and health.

The UNFCCC SCF report⁴ *Progress Towards Achieving the Goal of Mobilizing Jointly USD 100 Billion per Year By 2020 to Address the Needs Of Developing Countries in the Context of Meaningful Mitigation Actions and Transparency on Implementation* reports trends related to how financing is linked to addressing needs. This report shows that energy and transport sector activities from 2016 to 2020, amounted to approximately half of the total identified climate finance needs (46 per cent). A similar number of needs for these two sectors are expressed through Biannual Update Reports (submitted by non-Annex I Parties), at 58 per cent (62 Parties reporting). However, for National Communications and NDCs, a more equal distribution is noted between energy and transport (29-32 per cent), agriculture (18-22 per cent), land use and forestry (12-13 per cent) and water, waste and sanitation (15-16 per cent). By contrast, finance flows to agriculture, forestry and fishing amounted to 9 per cent over the 2016-2020 period, while water and sanitation amounted to 8 per cent.

Annualized investment needs for emerging markets and developing economies estimated through the Race to Zero/GFANZ⁵ net zero financing roadmaps amounted to USD 1.24 billion per year for mitigation actions, of which 58 per cent is in the electricity sector, 17 per cent in transport, 10 per cent in buildings, 7 per cent in industry, 5 per cent in AFOLU and 3 per cent in low emission fuels.

³ Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/determination-of-the-needs-of-developing-country-parties/first-report-on-the-determination-of-the-needs-of-developing-country-parties-related-to-implementing>

⁴ Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/J0156_UNFCCC%20100BN%202022%20Report_Book_v3.2.pdf

⁵ <https://www.gfanzero.com/>

Sector distribution in expressed number of needs, BURs (outer), NDCs, and NCs (inner)



Sector distribution of finance provided and mobilized - 2016-2020, OECD report series

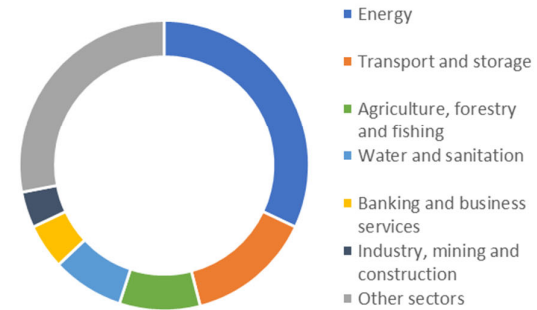


Figure: Sector distribution of expressed needs (NDR) and climate finance provided and mobilized

In most cases (41 per cent) the technology needs were associated with multiple sectors (e.g. promoting cross-sectoral efficiency in use of energy and materials) or were stated in general terms. A few Parties (3 per cent) cited technology needs related to upgrading and maintaining critical infrastructure, including related to human health, particularly in the context of the pandemic and disaster recovery.

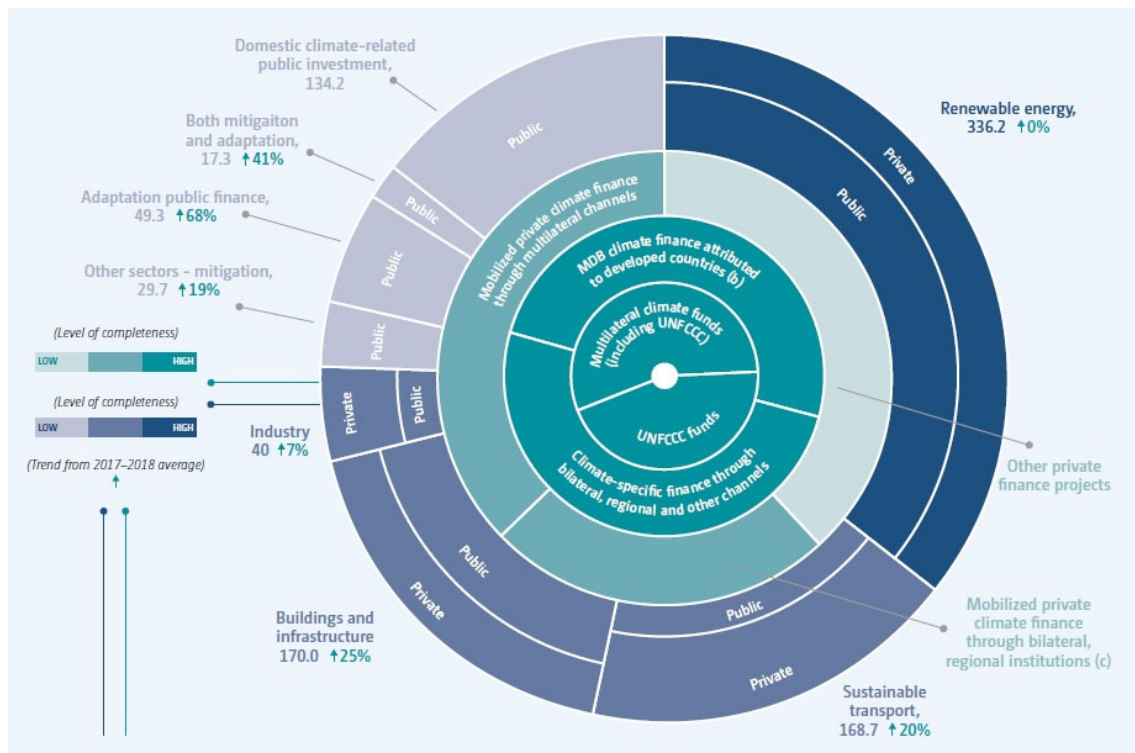


Figure: Climate finance flows in 2019-2020 (USD billion, in annualized)

		2019	2020	Sources of data and relevant section
Global total flows	Renewable energy		325.1	Section 2.2.3 CPI 2022 based on multiple sources
		Public	108.2	
		Private	216.9	
	Sustainable transport		175.2	Section 2.2.4 IEA 2021b, CPI 2022 based on multiple sources
		Public	112.1	
		Private	63.1	
	Buildings and infrastructure		160.0	Section 2.2.5 IEA 2021b, CPI 2022 based on multiple sources
		Public	26.0	
		Private	134.0	
	Industry		45.0	Section 2.2.6 IEA 2021b, CPI 2022 based on multiple sources
		Public	9.0	
		Private	36.0	
	Other sectors - mitigation ^a		32.2	Section 2.2.7 and 2.2.8 CPI 2022 based on multiple sources
Adaptation public finance		42.4	Section 2.2.9 CPI 2022 based on multiple sources	
Both mitigation and adaptation		15.3	CPI 2022, based on multiple sources	
Domestic climate-related public investment		134.2	Section 2.3 Country level reporting, BURs, CPEIRs, various government reports, CPI	
Flows to non-Annex I Parties	UNFCCC funds	2.2	2.9	Section 2.5.2 Fund financial reports, CFU
	Multilateral climate funds (including UNFCCC)	2.9	3.5	
	Climate-specific finance through bilateral, regional and other channels	31.9	31.4	Section 2.5.1 Preliminary data from Annex II Parties, subject to change
	MDB climate finance attributed to developed countries ^b	30.5	33.2	Section 2.5.2 OECD 2022a
	Mobilized private climate finance through multilateral channels	8.6	8.0	Section 2.5.4 OECD 2022a
	Mobilized private climate finance through bilateral, regional institutions ^c	5.8	5.1	
	Other private finance projects ^d	7.3	9.6	Section 2.5.4 CPI 2022 based on multiple sources

Figure: Climate finance flows in 2019-2020 (USD billion, in annualized)

Nationally Determined Contributions

In the above referred synthesis report of NDCs, many Parties (64 per cent) highlighted policy coherence and synergies between their domestic mitigation measures and development priorities, which include the SDGs and green recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. Some Parties (22 per cent) identified in their adaptation components synergies between adaptation and mitigation. Some Parties (12 per cent) identified in their adaptation components how their mitigation action can generate adaptation co-benefits. For example, in the energy sector, using renewable energy

(including offshore) can also enhance energy security and access to water and reduce pollution. Other mitigation measures, such as fuel switching, increasing energy efficiency and forest preservation, afforestation and reforestation, were described as having adaptation co-benefits (e.g. mangrove forests protect coastlines).

It was also noted that, generally, vulnerability has increased as a result of the pandemic and the health co-benefits of emission reductions were highlighted. 15 per cent specifically indicated that, despite the pandemic and its impacts on their economies, they are committed to implementing their NDCs to address climate change.

Non-Party Stakeholders

The Yearbook of Global Climate Action 2022⁶, published by the UNFCCC High-Level Champions, provides an overview of global climate action by non-party stakeholders across various sectors, including those covered by the 2023 HLPF theme. The yearbook frames recommendations within the Global Stocktake (GST) with key recommendations including:

- Africa: A focus to be put on mobilizing finance for climate change adaptation and an increased access to sustainable energy;
- Asia: In Southeast Asia, cooling is already expected to be the fastest growing electricity consumption sector over the next two decades, which will not only raise the overall electricity demand but increase the strain on power grids;
- Latin America and the Caribbean: Often climate-related activities in cities are isolated from economic development outreach, creating communication and information barriers between cities and potential investors;
- Middle East and North Africa: Middle East and North African stakeholders are transforming the water sector and strengthening resilience. The number of wastewater treatment plants in Egypt has increased to more than 400, and the total sanitation coverage of the country has doubled over the past decade while with more than 92 per cent of its water reused, mostly in large-scale irrigation projects.

The yearbook concludes: *“The role of non-Party stakeholders in the GST is vital: they not only identify where more action is needed, but also highlight opportunities and approaches to accelerate climate action. In addition to reducing emissions and accelerating adaptation actions to build resilience, climate solutions can help address pressing development needs including health, energy access and security, food security and biodiversity conservation. To be effective, the GST must not only be transparent and inclusive of all voices but demonstrate effective on-the-ground actions and the transformations they create in informative and actionable ways. Equally important is that there is an honest analysis of the progress made so far, and what needs to be done to ensure an equitable response to the climate emergency. Therefore, the gaps – particularly with regards to finance and capacity – need to be identified, and solutions to fill them be delivered at pace and scale.”*

The synthesis report on the state of adaptation efforts, experiences and priorities, for the technical assessment component of the first global stocktake, published in April 2022, summarizing the outcomes of the technical dialogues highlighted the constrained adaptation ambition by low capacities, development challenges and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, among other factors.

⁶ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Yearbook_GCA_2022.pdf

4. Three key areas where transformative actions for accelerated progress have been successful, and three key areas where support is most urgently needed, with regard to the cluster of SDGs under review in July 2023

While progress is being made across several areas, three areas are of particular relevance; Climate action, Climate Finance, and Adaptation. All three areas have made good progress through new initiatives but all three also are facing significant challenges.

Climate action: The Breakthrough Agenda Report 2022⁷ co-produced by the High-Level Champions, the International Energy Agency and the International Renewable Energy Agency assess progress on reducing emissions in five key sectors; power, hydrogen, road transport, steel and agriculture. The report shows progress in areas including doubling of electric vehicle sales in 2021 compared to the previous year, a forecast increase in global renewable capacity, and a furcate global electricity generation cost reduction.

The outcomes of the regional finance forums, the Breakthrough Agenda and the Sharm el-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda each reflect the actions and support needed on climate finance, climate mitigation and climate adaptation.

Climate Finance: The UNFCCC SCF report⁸ to assess progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation. The report highlights that expressed needs for policy development were linked to the SDGs and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. In general, the implementation of climate actions is mainstreamed in SDG-related actions. However, a few reports expressed needs focusing on institution-building and policy development, aiming to link climate commitments with the SDGs.

Adaptation: Two newly established vehicles are good examples of partnerships contributing to the realization of the SDGs: the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation established at COP 26 in Glasgow in 2021, with main objectives including enabling the full and sustained implementation of the Paris Agreement, towards achieving the global goal on adaptation; and the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage, with the objective of catalyzing technical assistance of relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts, for the implementation of relevant approaches for averting, minimize and addressing loss and damage at the local, national and regional level, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

⁷ <https://climatechampions.unfccc.int/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/THE-BREAKTHROUGH-AGENDA-REPORT-2022.pdf>

⁸ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/J0156_UNFCCC%20100BN%202022%20Report_Book_v3.2.pdf

5. Examples of specific actions taken to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic that also accelerate progress towards multiple SDG targets, including actions identified by your intergovernmental body, building on interlinkages and transformative pathways for achieving SDGs

UNFCCC, through the High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership developed the Climate Action Pathways in 2019 and updated in 2020 and 2021. They provide roadmaps towards achieving a 1.5 °C resilient world by 2050 with the recovery from COVID-19 pandemic **“Route from Covid-19 Recovery to Resilient, Net Zero Economy”**. They identify specific sectoral actions that can support implementation of the 2030 agenda while Accelerating the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic:

SDG 6: [Water](#):

- Double the share of sustainable renewable energy used in water extraction, supply, treatment and reuse by 2025
- Water and wastewater utilities fully decarbonized and climate resilience improved through climate risk management by 2030
- 30% of Earth’s water-related natural ecosystems are protected and restored by 2030

SDG 7: [Energy](#):

- Green hydrogen: 25 GW of capacity under construction, achieving \$1.5/kg, with investment of at least US\$100 billion by 2025
- 90 utilities and developers and eight major oil and gas companies adopting verified net-zero commitments aligned to 1.5°C and in 2021
- Building on growth in generation from wind and solar technologies already on Paris-compliant trajectories, with renewables cheaper to build than fossil fuel power plants in 85% of the world.

SDG 9: [Industry](#):

- Retailers increase sales of circular products by 50% and transition their entire large-goods vehicle fleets to 100% zero carbon by 2030
- Fast-moving consumer goods (or packaged goods) companies ensure zero deforestation from their sourcing of major commodities, cut waste by 50% within their own operations and from consumers, and sales of circular and plant-based products increase by 50% by 2030
- Problematic or unnecessary plastic packaging is eliminated (100% of plastic packaging is reusable, recyclable, or compostable) by 2025

SDG 11: [Human Settlements](#):

- All new buildings operate at net zero carbon and are resilient to future projected climate shocks by 2030
- Widespread energy efficient retrofit of existing buildings is well underway by 2030, with increased renovation rates to net-zero carbon standards of at least 3% per year
- 70% of cumulative CO2 emission reductions in the built environment can be achieved by deploying solutions available on the market today

SDG 17: [Partnerships](#)

Multiple partnerships and cooperation mechanisms have been established under the UNFCCC to facilitate cooperative implementation of action on climate change at national, regional and global levels. Some examples are UNFCCC’s Regional Collaboration Centers; the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action; the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation to

climate change; the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, and several more. The text boxes below provide some information for some of them.

Box 1: [UNFCCC's regional collaboration centers](#)

The UNFCCC secretariat and its partner organizations operate six regional collaboration centers (RCCs) around the world: [RCC Bangkok – Asia and the Pacific](#), [RCC for Middle East, North Africa and South Asia](#), [RCC Kampala – Eastern and Southern Africa](#), [RCC Lomé – Western and Francophone Africa](#), [RCC St. George's – Caribbean](#), and [RCC Panama – Latin America](#)

The RCCs are key in raising awareness, building capacity and fostering regional collaboration for ambitious national climate action plans. The Glasgow Climate Pact agreed at COP26 recognizes the powerful potential for regional collaboration to strengthen the credible and durable response to climate change.

The RCCs support the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda in the following ways:

- **Elevating climate action** – By engaging with diverse regional stakeholders and focusing on their capacity for action, the RCCs can increase confidence needed for bold commitment and action
- **Overcoming barriers** – The RCCs provide capacity and training needed to increase ambition in national climate change action plans and strategies, while opening access to support and facilitating achievement of SDGs
- **Amplifying efforts** – RCCs collaborate with key actors to promote efficient delivery, enhance partnerships and build on lessons learned with a goal of contributing to the UNFCCC process and spurring action
- **Enabling implementation** – By monitoring regional climate action, facilitating reporting and sharing success on UN Climate Change channels, the RCCs can leverage collaboration as a force for implementation

Box 2: [Regional Climate Weeks](#)

UNFCCC and partners, including UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank group, organize annually four Regional Climate Weeks, in Africa, in Asia and the Pacific, in Latin America & the Caribbean, and in the Middle East-North Africa region. The RCWs serve to facilitate party and non-party stakeholder collaboration towards climate action and implementation of the Paris Agreement at regional levels. They host a variety of UNFCCC mandated events, network meetings, outreach events and other meetings by UNFCCC, partners and regional and local stakeholders in one location, thereby increasing efficiency, reducing costs and facilitating outreach and engagement with stakeholders at regional levels. RCWs include high-level segments that help shape regional input to the UNFCCC process, including COP. RCWs are also important for balancing and offloading the high demand on COP, by offering regional UNFCCC supported alternatives for presentations, discussions and collaboration. During the COVID-19 pandemic, RCWs were conducted as virtual events but they are since 2022 again organized as face-to-face events but with a strong virtual component. Information about past and upcoming RCWs can be found here: <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/regional-climate-weeks>

Box 3: [Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action](#)

Under the leadership of the [High-Level Climate Champions](#), the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action supports implementation of the Paris Agreement by enabling collaboration between governments and the cities, regions, businesses and investors that must act on climate change. Its mission is to strengthen collaboration between governments and key stakeholders to immediately lower emissions and increase resilience against climate impacts. These actions are guided by the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement and undertaken in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The focus is on environmental, economic and social system transformation, promoting higher ambition of all stakeholders to collectively strive for the 1.5 °C temperature goal and a climate-neutral and resilient world. The following three examples illustrate the work under the partnership:

- 1) The [Race to Resilience](#) campaign has recently brought its total number of Partners to 24. Partner initiatives now cover over 2.3 billion people and 100 natural systems from across 100 countries. Also, the campaign has launched a [metrics framework](#) for non-Party stakeholders to verify the climate resilience impact of their actions;
- 2) Through the [Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero](#), over 450 firms across 45 countries are now committed to set robust, near-term science-based targets to halve their fair share of emissions by 2030. Together, they represent over USD 130 trillion in assets;
- 3) The [Race to Zero](#) campaign convened nearly 11,000 non-State actors – including businesses, regions, financial institutions, educational institutions and healthcare institutions – committing to halving emissions by 2030. The baseline emissions of subnational governments in the campaign cover at least 3.91 Gt CO₂ equivalent, or around 11% of global CO₂ emissions. Companies with net-zero targets represent at least USD 10.97 trillion in revenue, which is almost 13% of the world economy

Box 4: [Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation to climate change](#)

The Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation to climate change (NWP) was established at COP 11 (December 2005, in Nairobi) to facilitate and catalyse the development and dissemination of information and knowledge that would inform and support adaptation policies and practices, with a focus on developing countries.

Since then, the NWP has engaged countries and a growing network of partner organizations, experts and other relevant organizations from all fields and world regions in sharing the latest information and knowledge, to bridge knowledge gaps and scale-up action in response to the adaptation knowledge needs identified by the Parties to the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement.

Box 5: [Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change](#)

The vision of the Santiago Network is to catalyze the technical assistance of relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts, for the implementation of relevant approaches for averting, minimize and addressing loss and damage at the local, national and regional level, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change ([Decision 2/CMA.2, para 43](#)). The Santiago Network aims to connect vulnerable developing countries with providers of technical assistance, knowledge, resources they need to address climate risks comprehensively in the context of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage.

At COP26 in Glasgow (2021), decisions [17/CP.26](#) and [19/CMA.3](#) clarified the functions of the network and agreed on further development of its institutional arrangements. Decision [1/CMA.3](#) (Glasgow Climate Pact) established the Glasgow Dialogue between Parties, relevant organizations and stakeholders to discuss the arrangements for the funding of activities to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change, to take place in 2022–2024, concluding in June 2024.

Box 6: [Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform](#)

The Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) is an open and inclusive space and brings together people and their knowledge systems to build a climate resilient world for all. The platform has been established to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices, and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, to facilitate the exchange of experience and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner and to enhance the engagement of local communities and indigenous peoples in the UNFCCC process. The three functions of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform are

- Promoting exchange of experiences and good practices for addressing climate change in a holistic way
- Building capacity for engagement
- Bringing together diverse ways of knowing for designing and implementing climate policies and actions

At COP26 in Glasgow (2021), decision [16/CP.26](#) on the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform provided an additional momentum to the work of the platform.

Box 7: [Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment](#)

Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) denotes work under Article 6 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and Article 12 of the Paris Agreement. The overarching goal of ACE is to empower all members of society to engage in climate action through the six elements of ACE – climate change education and public awareness, training, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation on these issues. Implementing all six ACE elements is crucial to the global response to climate change. Everyone, especially young people, must understand and participate in transitioning to a low-emission, climate-resilient world.

At COP 26 in Glasgow (2021), Parties adopted the [ten-year Glasgow work programme on ACE](#) and, subsequently, at COP 27 in Sharm el-Sheikh (2022), the [four-year action plan](#) under the work programme to guide Parties, non-Party stakeholders and the secretariat to enhance ACE implementation, including through cooperation, collaboration and partnerships at all levels. The role of partnerships is amplified by one of the four action-oriented priority areas of the work programme – coordinated action – which aims to build long-term, strategic, operational, multilevel, multi-stakeholder, intergenerational partnerships that bring together different expertise, resources and knowledge to accelerate ACE implementation.

In 2021, with the support from the German State of North-Rhine Westphalia, the UNFCCC secretariat launched the [Action for Climate Empowerment Hub](#) to increase public support for and engagement in climate action activities that can help accelerate the implementation of the Paris Agreement across all sectors of society. Activities of the Hub promote multi-stakeholder collaboration, including bridging the subnational efforts to global processes.

Box 8: [UN Climate Change Global Innovation Hub](#)

The UN Climate Change ‘Global Innovation Hub’ (UGIH) was launched to ratchet up the scale and effectiveness of innovation in tackling climate change and help deliver on the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The hub facilitates collaboration between key innovators and investors who have a demand for climate and sustainability solutions (CSSs).

Innovation in the field of climate action is crucial to support both behavioral and system changes necessary to shift the needle when it comes to cutting greenhouse gas emissions and build resilience to climate change. Innovation can for example apply to ways to generate clean energy, ways to make the construction sector more sustainable and ways to make food supply chain resilient to climate shocks.

The hub addresses current challenges in the innovation process and provides a space to rethink ways of addressing core human needs in the context of sustainable development and it is creating a space for transformative innovation driven by demands for climate and sustainability solutions linked to human needs and engineered for radical collaboration in housing, nutrition and health, energy, access, mobility and more. With the window of opportunity to tackle climate change rapidly closing, incremental steps are not enough. The Hub therefore intends to take a 'moonshot approach' - setting an innovation goal based on what is needed and encouraging innovation to achieve it instead of what is perceived as possible with current solutions and technologies - thereby driving a profound transformation in how to meet climate goals.

Box 9: [UNFCCC Capacity Building Hub](#)

There is a need strengthen capacity-building – at individual, institutional, and systemic levels, and as bottom-up approaches – to ensure that people and communities are not left out of capacity-building efforts. Coordination of capacity-building support needs to be improved at all levels, to enable developing countries to better, and more comprehensively, implement the Paris Agreement, placing them on a pathway for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Capacity-building Hub by the Paris Committee on Capacity Building provides a space of representation and collaboration for a wide array of stakeholders active in capacity-building related activities. At COP27, the Hub brought together 56 diverse organizations to deliver 48 sessions where almost half of the sessions were delivered jointly by two or more organizations. Given these numbers at the Hub and how the PCCB mobilizes its' PCCB Network-driven partnerships across sectors and regions through the year, co-benefits of capacity-building efforts and SDG17 have been highlighted through common themes such as exchange and co-creation of knowledge, partnership-building and enhanced connectivity. Mobilizing such linkages by contributing to building collective capacities would ensure effective means of implementation towards the Paris Agreement for the achievement of the SDGs.

Box 10: [Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action](#)

UN Climate Change has initiated sectoral partnerships for sectors with a sizeable climate footprint, supply chains transitioning international borders and with a broad exposure to the public. The Fashion Industry Charter for Climate Action is an example, convening fashion stakeholders to develop a coherent, unified position on climate. The Charter aims to connect the diverse stakeholders in the fashion industry, including raw material producers, textile producers, apparel manufacturers and brands, to identify new areas for action and to scale up existing initiatives that connect the value chain.

With more than 130 of the largest fashion brands, supply companies and branch organizations as signatories, the Charter facilitates private-public policy discussions, training, reporting and implementation of climate commitments across the entire value chain.

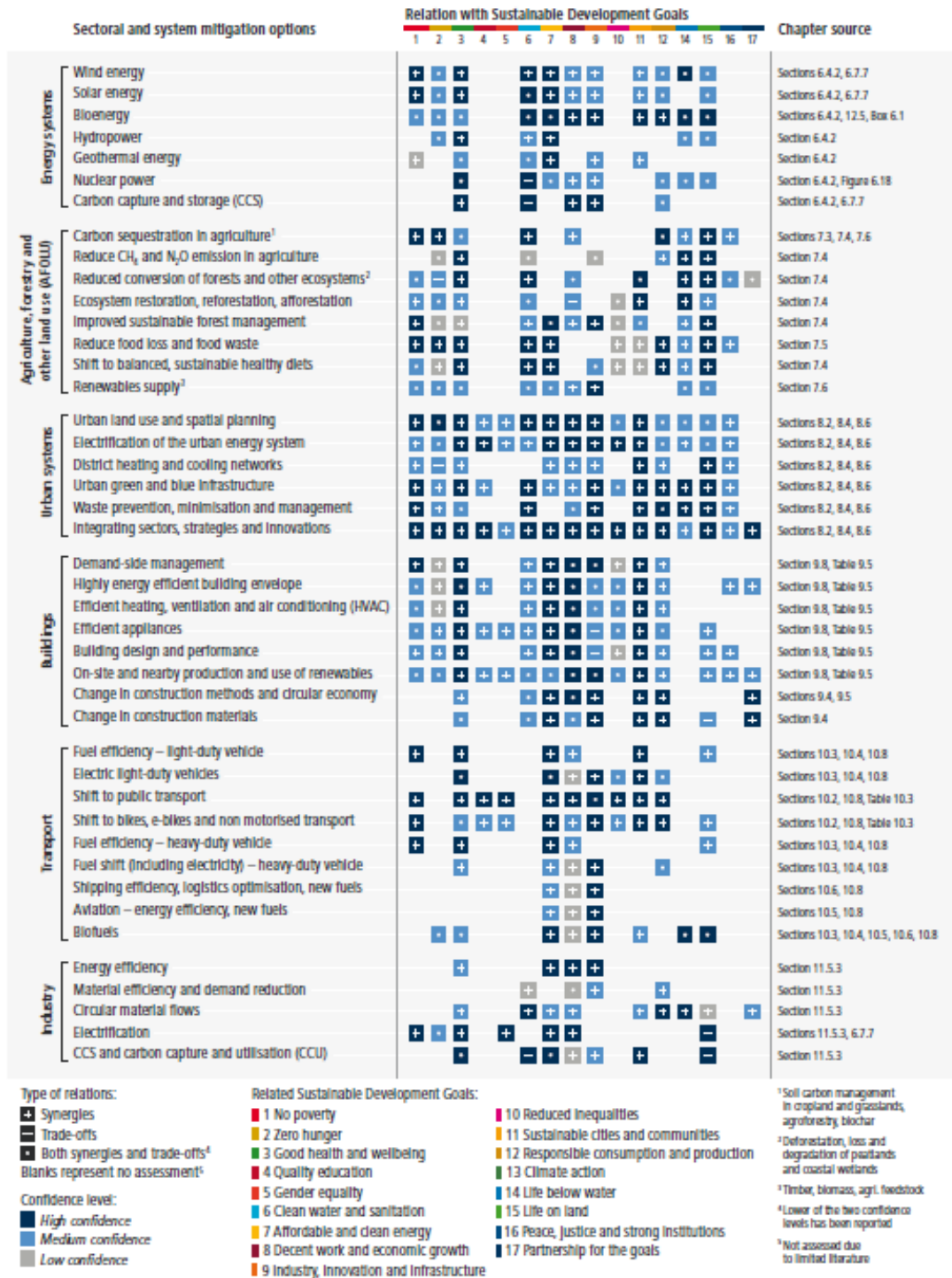
Meetings among fashion industry representatives convened by UN Climate Change have revealed a consensus that a concerted effort from across the sector could lead to significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and could put the fashion industry on track to implement the goals of Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

6. Assessment of the situation in the mid-point of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, against the background of the COVID-19 pandemic and within the respective areas addressed by your intergovernmental body, and policy recommendations, commitments and cooperation measures for promoting a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery from the pandemic while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

IPCC's 6th Assessment Report: "Mitigation and Climate Change" (Working group III)⁹ provides an updated global assessment of climate change mitigation progress and pledges and examines the sources of global emissions. It explains developments in emission reduction and mitigation efforts, assessing the impact of national climate pledges in relation to long-term emissions goals. The report confirms that in spite of the need to reduce emissions by 45% by 2030, emissions are still today increasing. The report also describes the interlinkages between climate action and the 2030 agenda (picture below).

⁹ <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/>

Mitigation options have synergies with many Sustainable Development Goals, but some options can also have trade-offs. The synergies and trade-offs vary dependent on context and scale.



Picture: Overview of mitigation options and their estimated ranges of costs and potentials in 2030 (IPCC AR6-WGIII)¹⁰

¹⁰ <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/>

The following specific observations from the report are noteworthy:

- Total net anthropogenic GHG emissions have continued to rise during the period 2010–2019, as have cumulative net CO₂ emissions since 1850. Average annual GHG emissions during 2010–2019 were higher than in any previous decade.
- Emissions of CO₂ from fossil fuel combustion and industrial processes dropped temporarily in the first half of 2020 due to responses to the COVID-19 pandemic (high confidence) but rebounded by the end of the year (medium confidence). The full GHG emissions impact of the COVID-19 pandemic could not be assessed due to a lack of data regarding non-CO₂ GHG emissions in 2020.
- Net anthropogenic GHG emissions have increased since 2010 across all major sectors globally. An increasing share of emissions can be attributed to urban areas. Emissions reductions in CO₂ from fossil fuels and industrial processes, due to improvements in energy intensity of GDP and carbon intensity of energy, have been less than emissions increases from rising global activity levels in industry, energy supply, transport, agriculture and buildings.
- Net anthropogenic GHG emissions have increased since 2010 across all major sectors globally. An increasing share of emissions can be attributed to urban areas. Emissions reductions in CO₂ from fossil fuels and industrial processes (CO₂-FFI), due to improvements in energy intensity of GDP and carbon intensity of energy, have been less than emissions increases from rising global activity levels in industry, energy supply, transport, agriculture and buildings.
- Global GHG emissions in 2030 associated with the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) announced prior to COP26²³ would make it likely that warming will exceed 1.5°C during the 21st century.²⁴ Likely limiting warming to below 2°C would then rely on a rapid acceleration of mitigation efforts after 2030. Policies implemented by the end of 2020²⁵ are projected to result in higher global GHG emissions than those implied by NDCs.
- All global modelled pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot, and those that limit warming to 2°C (>67%), involve rapid and deep and in most cases immediate GHG emission reductions in all sectors. Modelled mitigation strategies to achieve these reductions include transitioning from fossil fuels without CCS to very low- or zero-carbon energy sources, such as renewables or fossil fuels with CCS, demand side measures and improving efficiency, reducing non-CO₂ emissions, and deploying carbon dioxide removal (CDR) methods to counterbalance residual GHG emissions.
- Reducing GHG emissions across the full energy sector requires major transitions, including a substantial reduction in overall fossil fuel use, the deployment of low-emission energy sources, switching to alternative energy carriers, and energy efficiency and conservation. The continued installation of unabated fossil fuel⁵⁴ infrastructure will ‘lock-in’ GHG emissions.
- Net zero CO₂ emissions from the industrial sector are challenging but possible. Reducing industry emissions will entail coordinated action throughout value chains to promote all mitigation options, including demand management, energy and materials efficiency, circular material flows, as well as abatement technologies and transformational changes in production processes. Progressing towards net zero GHG emissions from industry will be enabled by the adoption of new production processes using low- and zero-GHG electricity, hydrogen, fuels, and carbon management.

- Urban areas can create opportunities to increase resource efficiency and significantly reduce GHG emissions through the systemic transition of infrastructure and urban form through low-emission development pathways towards net-zero emissions. Ambitious mitigation efforts for established, rapidly growing and emerging cities will encompass (i) reducing or changing energy and material consumption, (ii) electrification, and (iii) enhancing carbon uptake and storage in the urban environment. Cities can achieve net-zero emissions, but only if emissions are reduced within and outside of their administrative boundaries through supply chains, which will have beneficial cascading effects across other sectors.
- Demand-side mitigation encompasses changes in infrastructure use, end-use technology adoption, and socio-cultural and behavioral change. Demand-side measures and new ways of end-use service provision can reduce global GHG emissions in end-use sectors by 40–70% by 2050 compared to baseline scenarios, while some regions and socioeconomic groups require additional energy and resources. Demand-side mitigation response options are consistent with improving basic well-being for all.
- Accelerated and equitable climate action in mitigating, and adapting to, climate change impacts is critical to sustainable development. Climate change actions can also result in some trade-offs. The trade-offs of individual options could be managed through policy design. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted under the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development can be used as a basis for evaluating climate action in the context of sustainable development.
- International cooperation is a critical enabler for achieving ambitious climate change mitigation goals. The UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, and Paris Agreement are supporting rising levels of national ambition and encouraging development and implementation of climate policies, although gaps remain. Partnerships, agreements, institutions and initiatives operating at the sub-global and sectoral levels and engaging multiple actors are emerging, with mixed levels of effectiveness.

The synthesis report of Long-term low-emission strategies¹¹ published in October 2022, synthesized the newly submitted strategies representing 62 Parties. The report shows that all strategies (100%) indicated the plan to increase renewable energy in electricity systems with solutions reported to accommodate large shares of renewables including strengthening the electricity grid network (79%), expanding energy storage (74%) and integrating energy systems across sectors (70%). The report also shows that multisector energy-efficiency improvements were indicated in all strategies (100%), often together with sector-focused measures, including energy-efficiency improvement of building (100%), energy-efficiency improvement of industry (91%), energy efficiency of appliances (83%) and fuel efficiency of road transport (79%).

The standing committee on finance report *Assessing Progress Towards Achieving the Goal of Mobilizing Jointly USD 100 Billion Per Year By 2020* highlights the reporting on ex-ante climate finance information accordance with Article 9.5 of the Paris Agreement. In their submissions, several Parties highlighted that their financial commitments had not changed despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic to fiscal budgets. Some Parties also referred to national climate funds that support developing countries using resources mobilized through carbon market proceeds, although such levels are subject to uncertainty owing to the volatility of carbon prices.

The latest [synthesis of submissions on the 2022 focus area of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building](#): *Building capacity to facilitate the coherent implementation of nationally determined*

¹¹ <https://unfccc.int/documents/619179>

contributions in the context of national development plans and sustainable recovery highlights that several submissions (out of the 30 received from Party and non-Party stakeholders) emphasized the importance of strengthening capacity-building interventions at the sub-national level to foster local-level planning and implementation processes for climate actions and boost the resilience of communities in the aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. The synthesis illustrates a selection of case studies, best practices, tools and methodologies, lessons learned, examples of support, and other relevant sources related to the focus area, with “COVID-19 Recovery instruments and guides” as a specific category.

The Race to Zero campaign,¹² launched by the High-Level Champions, mobilizes non-State actors to halve greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. Despite COVID-19, membership of the campaign almost doubled from September 2021 to September 2022, totaling around 11,000 members. The Race to Resilience campaign¹³ also launched by the High-level Champions rallies non-State actors towards increasing resilience of four billion people by 2030. As of October 2022, the partners of Race to Resilience have pledged to increase resilience for around 2.9 billion individuals, 260 regions and 470 cities worldwide with resilience-building actions up to 2030.

7. Key messages for inclusion into the Political Declaration of the September 2023 SDG Summit.

1. The increasingly complex and challenging global geopolitical situation and its impact on the energy, food and economic situations, as well as the additional challenges associated with the socioeconomic recovery from the coronavirus pandemic, should not be used as a pretext for backtracking, backsliding or de-prioritizing climate action.
2. The conclusion of the first global Stocktake at COP 28 is a major opportunity for “correcting the course” and for scaling up climate action, taking onboard the outcomes of the technical part of the Stocktake, which will conclude in June. This opportunity must not be missed. The political outcome from the Stocktake needs to send political signals on enhancing action across all areas – mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, means of implementation including finance, and action by non-Party stakeholders. These political signals need to be complemented by specific milestones for going forward and recommendations on making climate action more ambitious and effective. Work on laying ground for achieving such outcomes started early this year, in close collaboration with the incoming Presidency, and it is a key piece of UNFCCC work in 2023.
3. COP 27 formally decided to establish a work programme on just transition this programme but its substantive content, like scope, modalities, timelines etc., still needs to be developed. The growing importance of just transition reflects the understanding that it is critical to engage whole society in climate action and that no one should be “left behind” in this process. It is time to move the deliberations on just transition to a different level in the UNFCCC process, with a view to facilitating the whole transition process to a low-emission and climate resilient world. COP 28 should deliver on this, with a clear, tangible outcome.
4. The COVID-19 crisis has transformed the economic landscape, posing both threats and opportunities for the climate resilience and adaptation agenda. The imperative to invest in

¹² <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/race-to-zero-campaign>

¹³ <https://climatechampions.unfccc.int/race-to-resilience-launches/>

economic responses may put at risk a focus on longer-term climate resilience building. But if well targeted, the vast sums of fiscal stimulus may offer an opportunity to boost flows towards new resilient infrastructure and more sustainable cities and communities.

5. New and strengthened partnerships and coalitions will be vital to translate ambition and finance into effective action on the ground. With an accelerating climate emergency, the world will continue to struggle to keep pace with worsening impacts, and every benefit from collective action, innovative and public-private partnerships, global and regional experiences exchanges, among others, will be vital to ensure that mitigation and adaptation efforts are matched with needs.