

The General Assembly decided that the theme of the 2024 HLPF under the auspices of ECOSOC shall be “Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda and eradicating poverty in times of multiple crises: the effective delivery of sustainable, resilient and innovative solutions”.

*The 2024 HLPF, without prejudice to the integrated, indivisible and interlinked nature of the SDGs, will review in-depth: **Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere; Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels; and Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.***

The 2024 HLPF will be the first meeting of the forum after the SDG Summit held in September 2023. The forum will support the implementation of the Political Declaration and other outcomes of the SDG Summit for advancing the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. It will result in a negotiated Ministerial Declaration.

I therefore invite you to provide substantive input to the 2024 HLPF on its theme and on the review of the above SDGs, as well as on follow up to the Political Declaration of the SDG Summit and the negotiation of the Ministerial Declaration. Your contribution could showcase the views, findings, research, data and policy recommendations from your intergovernmental bodies on specific aspects of eradicating poverty and effective delivery of sustainable, resilient and innovative solutions for achieving the SDGs.

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1. UNFCCC input to the 2024 theme of “Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda and eradicating poverty in times of multiple crises: the effective delivery of sustainable, resilient and innovative solutions”

The 28th Conference of the Parties (COP 28) and associated meetings took place in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, from 30 November to 12 December 2023. Parties adopted a range of decisions, known as the **UAE consensus**, where significant progress was achieved across a range of UNFCCC work streams. The UAE consensus includes the 1st GST decision that recognized the need for deep, rapid, and sustained reductions in GHG emissions in line with 1.5°C pathways. It underlines the fundamental role of technology and innovation in facilitating urgent adaptation and mitigation action aligned with achieving the Paris Agreement and sustainable development goals and reaffirms that sustainable and just solutions to the climate crisis must be founded on meaningful and effective social dialogue and participation of all stakeholders and that all efforts must be in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

The table below lists decisions of direct relevance to the theme of the 2024 HLPF.

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere;

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels;

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

| Conference decisions | Linkages to SGDs |
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| Decision 1/CMA.5: UAE Consensus Content below starts with the respective paragraph number in the decision | |
| <p>(Preamble) Recalling Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that the Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,</p> <p>(Preamble) Underlining the critical role of multilateralism based on United Nations values and principles, including in the context of the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and the importance of international cooperation for addressing global issues, including climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,</p> <p>6. Commits to accelerate action in this critical decade on the basis of the best available science, reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of different national circumstances and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;</p> <p>9. Reaffirms that sustainable and just solutions to the climate crisis must be founded on meaningful and effective social dialogue and participation of all stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples, local communities and governments, women, and youth and children, and notes that the global transition to low emissions and climate-resilient development provides opportunities and challenges for sustainable development and poverty eradication;</p> <p>26. Recognizes the finding in the Synthesis Report of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2 based on global modelled pathways and assumptions, that global greenhouse gas emissions are projected to peak between 2020 and at the latest before 2025 in global modelled pathways that limit warming to 1.5 °C with no or limited overshoot and in those that limit warming to 2 °C and assume immediate action, and notes that this</p> | <p>SDG 1: No poverty</p> |

| Conference decisions | Linkages to SGDs |
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| Decision 1/CMA.5: UAE Consensus Content below starts with the respective paragraph number in the decision | |
| <p>does not imply peaking in all countries within this time frame, and that time frames for peaking may be shaped by sustainable development, poverty eradication needs and equity and be in line with different national circumstances, and recognizes that technology development and transfer on voluntary and mutually agreed terms, as well as capacity-building and financing, can support countries in this regard;</p> <p>28(b). Phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that do not address energy poverty or just transitions, as soon as possible;</p> <p>32. Also emphasizes the urgent need to strengthen integrated, holistic and balanced nonmarket approaches in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in a coordinated and effective manner, including through mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, as appropriate;</p> <p>34. Notes the need for enhanced support and investment, including through financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, for efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030 in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in accordance with Article 5 of the Paris Agreement, including through results-based payments for policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches;</p> <p>63(f). Substantially reducing the adverse effects of climate change on poverty eradication and livelihoods, in particular by promoting the use of adaptive social protection measures for all;</p> <p>65. Also affirms that efforts in relation to the targets referred to in paragraphs 63–64 above shall be made in a manner that is country-driven, voluntary and in accordance with national circumstances, take into account sustainable development and poverty eradication, and do not constitute a basis for comparison between Parties;</p> | |

| Conference decisions | Linkages to SGDs |
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| Decision 1/CMA.5: UAE Consensus Content below starts with the respective paragraph number in the decision | |
| <p>95. Underscores the importance of reforming the multilateral financial architecture, inter alia, multilateral development banks, acknowledges the updated vision statement by the World Bank to create a world free of poverty on a livable planet and by the multilateral development banks to strengthen collaboration for greater impact, and calls on their shareholders to expeditiously implement that vision and continue to significantly scale up the provision of climate finance in particular through grants and concessional instruments;</p> <p>146. Encourages Parties, in their efforts to diversify their economies, to pursue relevant policies in a manner that promotes sustainable development and the eradication of poverty, taking into account national circumstances;</p> <p>150. Notes that the global transition to low-emissions and climate resilient development provides opportunities for and poses challenges to sustainable development, economic growth and eradication of poverty;</p> <p>157. Also recognizes that international cooperation is critical for addressing climate change, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, particularly for those who have significant capacity constraints, and enhancing climate action across all actors of society, sectors and regions;</p> | |
| <p>(Preamble) Recognizing the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change,</p> <p>5. Encourages the implementation of integrated, multi-sectoral solutions, such as land-use management, sustainable agriculture, resilient food systems, nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, and protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems, including forests, mountains and other terrestrial and marine and coastal ecosystems, which may offer economic, social and environmental benefits such as improved resilience and well-being, and that adaptation can contribute to mitigating impacts and losses, as part of a country-driven gender-responsive and participatory approach, building on the best available science as well as Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems;</p> | SDG 2: Zero hunger |

| Conference decisions | Linkages to SGDs |
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| Decision 1/CMA.5: UAE Consensus Content below starts with the respective paragraph number in the decision | |
| 64(b). Attaining climate-resilient food and agricultural production and supply and distribution of food, as well as increasing sustainable and regenerative production and equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all; | |
| See the UAE consensus and other decisions from COP 28, CMP 18 and CMA 5 here . | SDG 13: Climate action |
| <p>(Preamble) Noting the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including in forests, the ocean, mountains and the cryosphere, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, and also noting the importance of ‘climate justice’, when taking action to address climate change,</p> <p>9-10. Reaffirms that sustainable and just solutions to the climate crisis must be founded on meaningful and effective social dialogue and participation of all stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples, local communities and governments, women, and youth and children, and notes that the global transition to low emissions and climate-resilient development provides opportunities and challenges for sustainable development and poverty eradication...</p> <p>42. Urges Parties that have not yet done so and invites all other Parties to communicate or revise, by the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (November 2024), their long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies referred to in Article 4, paragraph 19, of the Paris Agreement towards just transitions to net zero emissions by or around mid-century, taking into account different national circumstances</p> <p>69. Notes that scaling up new and additional grant-based, highly concessional finance, and non-debt instruments remains critical to supporting developing countries, particularly as they transition in a just and equitable manner, and recognizes that there is a positive connection between having sufficient fiscal space, and climate action and advancing on a pathway towards low emissions and climate-resilient development, building on existing institutions and mechanisms such as the Common Framework;</p> <p>140. Notes that just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs, and economic diversification are key to maximizing the positive and minimizing the negative impacts of response measures and that strategies related to just transition and economic diversification should be implemented taking into account different national circumstances and contexts;</p> | SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions |

| Conference decisions | Linkages to SGDs |
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| Decision 1/CMA.5: UAE Consensus Content below starts with the respective paragraph number in the decision | |
| <p>154. Recognizes that Parties should cooperate on promoting a supportive and open international economic system aimed at achieving sustainable economic growth and development in all countries and thus enabling them to better to address the problems of climate change, noting that measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade;</p> | |
| <p>(Preamble) Underlining the urgent need to address, in a comprehensive and synergetic manner, the interlinked global crises of climate change and biodiversity loss in the broader context of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the vital importance of protecting, conserving, restoring and sustainably using nature and ecosystems for effective and sustainable climate action,</p> <p>18-19. Recognizes that climate change impacts are often transboundary in nature and may involve complex, cascading risks that can benefit from collective consideration and knowledge-sharing, climate-informed transboundary management and cooperation on global adaptation solutions...</p> <p>124. Recognizes advancements in international efforts to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including the progress of work made under the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism and its expert groups, technical expert group and task force; the establishment of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change and progress in its operationalization, including the selection of its host; progress in the areas referred to in Article 8, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement; and as a result of ongoing efforts to enhance understanding, action and support with respect to loss and damage associated with climate change impacts</p> <p>1153-163. Reaffirms its commitment to multilateralism, especially in the light of the progress made under the Paris Agreement and resolves to remain united in the pursuit of efforts to achieve the purpose and long-term goals of the Agreement...</p> <p>185. Encourages the high-level champions, the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action and non-Party stakeholders, as appropriate, to consider the outcomes of the first global stocktake in their work on scaling-up and introducing new or strengthened voluntary efforts, initiatives and coalitions.</p> | <p>SDG 17: Partnerships</p> |

- UNFCCC input regarding progress towards SDG implementation, with a focus on SDGs 1 on ending poverty, 2 on ending hunger, 13 on combatting climate change, 16 on promoting peaceful and access to justice for all, and 17 on strengthening partnership for the SDGs

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 the implementation of climate action and SDG-related efforts are 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](#) (November 2023)).

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

| | Sustainable Development Goal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Adaptation priority sector | 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 |
| Water resources | Light | Light | Light | Light | Light | Dark | Light | Light | Light | Light | Light | Light | Light | Light | Light | Light | Light |
| Urban areas and 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 | Dark | 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 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Energy supply | 3% | 3% | 3% | 1% | 4% | 2% | 12% | 7% | 7% | 1% | 7% | 5% | 9% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 2% |
| Transport | 3% | 1% | 4% | 1% | 4% | 0% | 8% | 7% | 7% | 2% | 9% | 6% | 8% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 2% |
| Buildings | 3% | 2% | 4% | 0% | 4% | 1% | 8% | 5% | 6% | 2% | 6% | 4% | 8% | 0% | 2% | 1% | 1% |
| Industry | 2% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 5% | 4% | 5% | 1% | 3% | 5% | 5% | 1% | 1% | 0% | 1% |
| AFOLU | 8% | 10% | 5% | 2% | 5% | 7% | 5% | 8% | 3% | 3% | 4% | 7% | 11% | 4% | 12% | 2% | 2% |
| Waste | 1% | 2% | 6% | 1% | 2% | 7% | 3% | 4% | 4% | 1% | 7% | 7% | 6% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 2% |
| Cross-cutting/other | 1% | 1% | 3% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 4% | 3% | 3% | 1% | 3% | 4% | 5% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 2% |

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

3. Impacts of multiple crises on the implementation of SDGs 1, 2, 13, 16 and 17 from the vantage point of your intergovernmental body

The input in this section reflected on the impacts of the following crises, bearing in mind the three dimensions of sustainable development and the linkages across the SDGs and targets, including policy implications of their synergies and trade-offs:

- Intensified geopolitical situation
- Interlinked global crises of climate change and biodiversity loss
- Rapidly accelerated climate change
- COVID-19 pandemic

Impacts of the above-mentioned crises on the implementation of the SDGs under the UNFCCC process can be gleaned from several different sources, in particular the Global Stocktake, Nationally Determined Contributions, climate finance, and update reports from Non-Party Stakeholders engaged under the UNFCCC process.

Global Stocktake

The Global Stocktake 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.

COP 28 reached decisions on the first GST with the following key outcomes:

- Call on Parties to contribute to global efforts of:

- tripling renewable energy capacity globally and doubling the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030;
- transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating actions in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science;
- accelerating the substantial reduction of non-carbon-dioxide emissions globally, in particular methane emissions by 2030.
- Encouragement for Parties to come forward in their next nationally determined contributions with ambitious, economy-wide emission reduction targets, covering all greenhouse gases, sectors and categories and aligned with limiting global warming to 1.5 °C.
- Recognition of the need for adaptation finance to be significantly scaled up beyond the doubling to support the urgent and evolving need to accelerate adaptation and build resilience in developing countries.
- Underscoring the importance of reforming the multilateral financial architecture, inter alia, multilateral development banks; call on their stakeholders to significantly scale up the provision of climate finance, in particular through grants and concessional instruments.

The GST decision underlines the critical role of multilateralism based on United Nations values and principles and the importance of international cooperation for addressing global issues, including climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty; it also underlines the urgent need to address, in a comprehensive and synergetic manner, the interlinked global crises of climate change and biodiversity loss in the broader context of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the vital importance of protecting, conserving, restoring and sustainably using nature and ecosystems for effective and sustainable climate action.

Serious concern was also expressed that 2023 is set to be the warmest year on record and that impacts from climate change are rapidly accelerating and emphasizes the need for urgent action and support to keep the 1.5 °C goal within reach and to address the climate crisis in this critical decade, including noting the findings of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change:

- a) That human activities, principally through emissions of greenhouse gases, have unequivocally caused global warming of about 1.1 °C;
- b) That human-caused climate change impacts are already being felt in every region across the globe, with those who have contributed the least to climate change being most vulnerable to the impacts, and, together with losses and damages, will increase with every increment of warming;
- c) That most observed adaptation responses are fragmented, incremental, sector-specific and unequally distributed across regions, and that, despite the progress made, significant adaptation gaps still exist across sectors and regions and will continue to grow under current levels of implementation.

The full decision can be found here: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma5_auv_4_gst.pdf

Nationally Determined Contribution

The above-referred synthesis report of NDCs notes that taking into account the implementation of NDCs up until 2030, projected global mean temperatures are subject to significant uncertainty owing to the range of emission levels estimated for 2030 resulting from the implementation of NDCs (including

whether conditional elements are implemented or not), the range of illustrative emission extensions beyond 2030 and inherent climate system uncertainties. The best estimate of peak temperature in the twenty-first century (projected mostly for 2100 when the temperature continues to rise) is in the range of 2.1–2.8 °C, depending on the underlying assumptions.

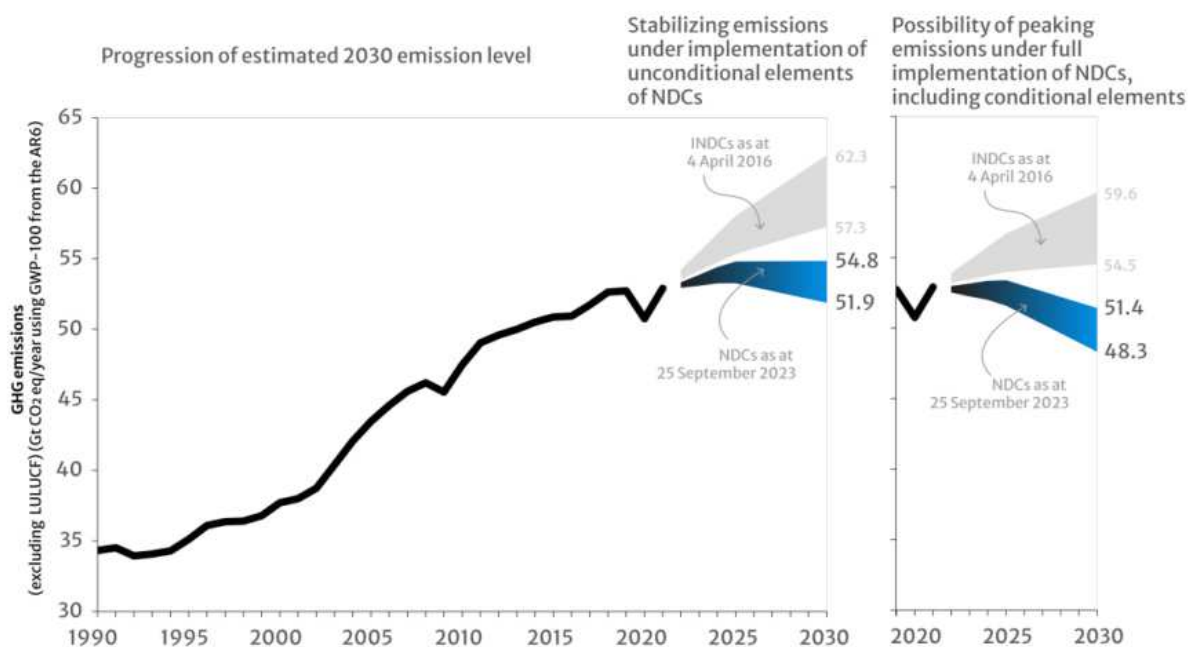


Figure: Historical and projected total global emissions according to nationally determined contributions

Many Parties (65 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.

Most of the Parties described key climatic changes, referring in particular to temperature increase, precipitation changes, and sea level rise. These were identified as triggering various climate change hazards and impacts, in particular, increases in frequency or intensity of drought, heavy rainfall, fluvial flooding, coastal erosion and flooding, saltwater intrusion, storms and cyclones, heatwaves and landslides, as well as increases in ocean acidification, ocean temperature, fires and thawing glacier, ice and permafrost. Parties described how impacts affect vulnerable sectors. Of particular concern are agriculture and other aspects of food security, water resources, terrestrial biodiversity and ecosystems, key economic sectors such as infrastructure, energy, transportation and tourism, human health, and coastal and low-lying areas.

Climate finance

Scaling up financial resources, aiming to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation, is a key consideration for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, especially for those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States.

The report on the doubling of adaptation finance¹ prepared by the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) does not reflect any negative impact from any crises. Global adaptation climate finance flows were between 18 and 75 per cent higher in 2020 than in 2019, across all the sources of information, indicating a doubling to USD 38.8 billion by 2025.

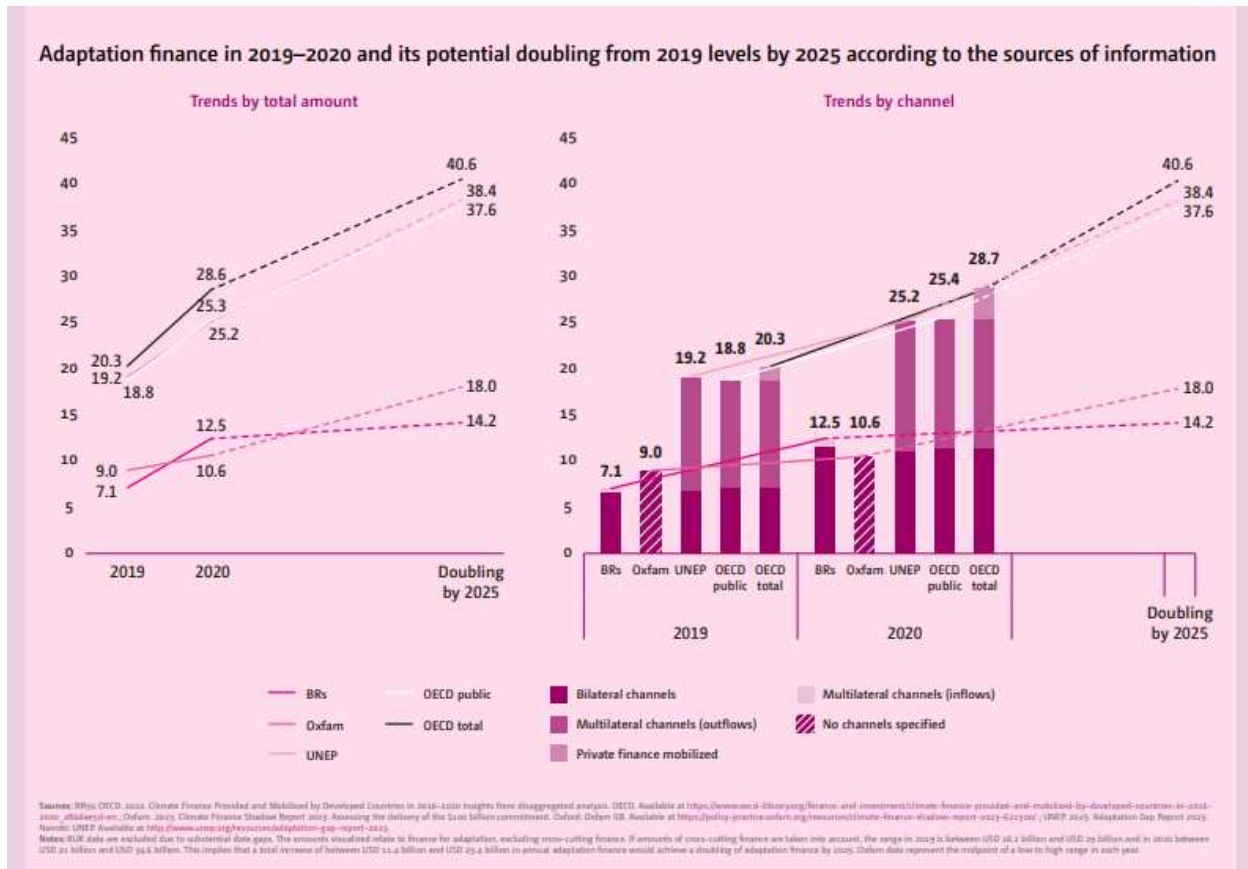


Figure: Adaptation finance in 2019–2020 and its potential doubling from 2019 levels by 2025 according to the sources of information

Non-Party Stakeholders

The Yearbook of Global Climate Action 2023,² 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 2024 HLPF theme. The yearbook frames recommendations towards the conclusion of the first GST at COP 28 and beyond. Below lists only a few key points considered relevant to this section:

- **Credible and transparent actions:** the outcome of the GST is an opportunity to recognize the partnership and initiatives promoting credible and transparent actions by non-Party stakeholders, which can strengthen efforts for systems transformation.

¹ Available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/standing-committee-on-finance-scf/scf-activities/measurement-reporting-and-verification-of-support-beyond-the-biennial-assessment-and-overview-of/report-on-the-doubling-of-adaptation-finance>

² Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Yearbook_GCA_2023.pdf

- **Nature and climate:** the interlinkages between the climate and biodiversity crises must be strongly reinforced and the pathways for the protection, restoration and sustainable management of the world's ecosystems need to be clearly recognized, supported and provided.
- **Assets to flows:** a significant push is required to meaningfully improve the scale, access, affordability, quality and pace of investment and finance for projects supporting the climate change and sustainable development agenda.
- **Public-private collaboration on adaptation:** stronger collaboration between national and sub-national governments, the private sector and civil society can deliver systems transformations to support adaptation and resilient development.
- **Regionalizing climate action:** applying approaches that are sensitive to specific regional and local contexts and the diversity of journeys is critical. Special attention needs to be given to how climate action will address questions of inclusivity, equity, social and gender justice, intergenerational justice, the protection and promotion of human rights, just transition, and environmental integrity.

4. Three key areas where sustainable, resilient and innovative solutions for achieving the SDGs are being effectively delivered, especially related to the cluster of SDGs under review in 2024, bearing in mind the three dimensions of sustainable development and the interlinkages across the Goals and targets

While progress is being made across several areas, three areas are of particular relevance: Global Stocktake, Just Transition, Climate Finance, and Adaptation. All four areas have made good progress, including through new initiatives, but all four also are facing significant challenges.

Global Stocktake (GST): re-emphasizing the need to enhance climate actions in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty and the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, the outcome of the first GST provided affirmation of unity, the importance of international collaboration, including in a supportive and open international economic system.

GST yielded tangible outcomes covering all areas of the UNFCCC process, including mitigation, adaptation, transparency, finance, technology transfer, and capacity building. Moving forward, it is important that these outcomes will be turned into implementation.

Just Transition: recognizing the need to ensure just transitions that promote sustainable development and eradication of poverty, and the creation of decent work and quality jobs, including through making financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emission and climate-resilient development, including through the deployment and transfer of technology, and the provision of support to developing country Parties, the work of the Just Transition Work Programme will start its implementation in 2024 with the objective to discuss pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement in a just manner. The work programme will aim at delivering actionable solutions.

Climate Finance: UNFCCC COP 28 outcome on long-term climate finance Notes with deep regret that the goal of developed country Parties to mobilize jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation was not met in 2021 and urge for the fulfillment of the USD 100 billion per year goal and through 2025, emphasizing the main source being public funds. The decision also reiterates the importance of the issue of enhanced access to

climate finance, broadened to specify bilateral climate finance as well as multilateral climate finance, and public and grant-based resources for adaptation.

Adaptation: the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience (global goal on adaptation) was adopted at UNFCCC COP 28 with thematic targets set out by 2030 and beyond, covering thematic areas of water, food, and agriculture; health, ecosystem and biodiversity, infrastructure and human settlements; poverty eradication and livelihood; cultural heritage. At the same time, innovative approaches were observed when Parties reached decision on the operationalization of the funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage on the first day of the COP, groundbreakingly. While countries' needs and ambition for adaptation actions are increasing, the need for scaled-up adaptation finance is also more and more prominent, doubling between 2019 and 2025 and beyond doubling.

5. Three examples of specific actions, policies and measures that are most urgently needed to effectively deliver sustainable, resilient and innovative solutions to eradicate poverty and reinforce the 2030 Agenda, building on interlinkages and transformative pathways for achieving the SDGs

Climate change is a serious risk to poverty reduction and threatens to undo decades of development efforts. While climate change is a global phenomenon, its negative impacts are more severely felt by poor people and poor countries. They are more vulnerable because of their high dependence on natural resources, and their limited capacity to cope with climate variability and extremes.

Paris Agreement clearly states its aim to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty. The UNFCCC processes recognize the need to **ensure just transitions** that promote sustainable development and eradication of poverty, and the creation of decent work and quality jobs. While **mitigating climate change** is a necessary condition for sustainably improving living standards around the world, distributive and procedural justice must be at the forefront of every stage of environmental policymaking. In planning, development, and implementation, the effort to reduce emissions must be at the service of broader objectives of development, such as poverty reduction. In parallel to reducing emissions, **adaptation** policies must be put in place to decrease the exposure of the most vulnerable populations to climate change impacts.

Just transition – At COP 28 in Dubai, Parties reached decisions for the implementation of the just transition work programme shall start immediately, recognizing the specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. The work programme includes the following elements:

- Just transition pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement;
- Just and equitable transition, which encompasses pathways that include energy, socioeconomic, workforce and other dimensions;
- Opportunities, challenges and barriers relating to sustainable development and poverty eradication as part of transitions globally to low emissions and climate resilience;
- Approaches to enhancing adaptation and climate resilience at the national and international level;
- Just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs;
- Inclusive and participatory approaches to just transitions that leave no one behind;
- International cooperation as an enabler of just transition pathways.

Mitigation – The outcomes of the first GST call on Parties to contribute to global efforts of:

- tripling renewable energy capacity globally and doubling the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030;
- transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating actions in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science;
- accelerating the substantial reduction of non-carbon-dioxide emissions globally, in particular methane emissions by 2030.

Adaptation – An agreement by all Parties was reached on the first day of COP 28 to operationalize the Loss and Damage fund as well as its funding arrangement, which reached \$792 million in commitments by the end of COP 28. The Loss and Damage fund was established for assisting developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, in responding to loss and damage, including with a focus on addressing loss and damage by providing and assisting in mobilizing new and additional resources.

The UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience was also adopted at COP 28, including associated thematic targets by 2030 and beyond on:

- a) Significantly reducing climate-induced water scarcity and enhancing climate resilience to water-related hazards towards a climate-resilient water supply, climate-resilient sanitation and towards access to safe and affordable potable water for all;
- b) Attaining climate-resilient food and agricultural production and supply and distribution of food, as well as increasing sustainable and regenerative production and equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all;
- c) Attaining resilience against climate change related health impacts, promoting climate-resilient health services, and significantly reducing climate-related morbidity and mortality, particularly in the most vulnerable communities;
- d) Reducing climate impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity, and accelerating the use of ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions, including through their management, enhancement, restoration and conservation and the protection of terrestrial, inland water, mountain, marine and coastal ecosystems;
- e) Increasing the resilience of infrastructure and human settlements to climate change impacts to ensure basic and continuous essential services for all, and minimizing climate-related impacts on infrastructure and human settlements;
- f) Substantially reducing the adverse effects of climate change on poverty eradication and livelihoods, in particular by promoting the use of adaptive social protection measures for all;
- g) Protecting cultural heritage from the impacts of climate-related risks by developing adaptive strategies for preserving cultural practices and heritage sites and by designing climate-resilient infrastructure, guided by traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems.

6. Follow-up actions and measures being undertaken by your intergovernmental body or forum to support implementation of the Political Declaration of the SDG Summit

Not applicable.

7. Recommendations and key messages for inclusion into the Ministerial Declaration of the 2024 HLPF

1. The challenging global geopolitical situation and its impact on the energy, food and economic situations 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 was a major “correcting the course” opportunity to scale up climate action. 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 the 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 2024.
3. The growing importance of just transition reflects the understanding that it is critical to engage the whole society in climate action and that no one should be “left behind” in this process. It is time to move the start implementation on just transition, developing a clear pathway towards a low-emission and climate resilient world.
4. 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.