



WWF response to the call for inputs to the first Global Stocktake

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Summary page

WWF is pleased to submit, for consideration in the **Global Stocktake (GST)**, inputs that contribute to the **Information Collection and Preparation Phase**. WWF acknowledges the work of Parties and the Secretariat to ensure the access of Non-Party Stakeholders and our insights to the Global Stocktake (GST) process.

- WWF presents our work assessing progress made in Nationally Determined contributions (NDCs) over 2020/2022. Our aim is to set a clear and constructive benchmark for incremental progress towards achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement - providing a useful supplement to the NDC synthesis report.
- Our submission highlights Sources of Input prepared by WWF, to inform on the role of and progress in incorporating nature in climate ambition. With reference to the latest science, there are vital roles for nature across each of the thematic areas of mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation. WWF also has significant experience in supporting and elevating the work of Non-Party Stakeholders (NPSs), beyond civil society organizations, who provide rich sources of information relevant to assessing collective progress under the mandate of the GST. This work is also highlighted below.
- We also include work and sources on benchmarks for assessing how countries are achieving the Global Goal on Adaptation objectives.

This submission is organized in one-page thematic summaries of relevant evidence produced by WWF and partners which respond to the relevant guiding questions. For reference, a table summarizing how the sources of Inputs cited relate to the guiding questions is provided below:

Inputs	ICP Guiding Questions																
	6	8	10	12	13	14	15	18	19	21	22	23	24	29	30	33	34
1. NDCsWeWant											●	●			●	●	●
2. Force for Nature	●				●						●					●	●
3. Marine NbS	●				●						●					●	●
4. Role of NPSs	●						●					●	●	●	●	●	●
5. Climate, Nature and 1.5°C	●	●			●	●				●		●					
6. Role of forests	●							●	●		●	●				●	●
7. Adaptation			●	●													

Introduction

WWF is a network of independent conservation organizations, with over five million supporters and a global network active in over 100 countries¹. WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the Earth's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, by conserving the world's biological diversity, ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable, and promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption. This mandate includes our support for urgent and rapid climate action: to build a safer, healthier, and more resilient future for people and nature.

WWF is a science-based organization that employs the most up-to-date and credible data. **We enclose below, for the consideration in the GST, WWF inputs that contribute to the Information Collection and Preparation Phase, accompanied by a summary of the relevant evidence in response to the guiding questions.**

Nature and the GST mandate

With reference to the latest science, there are vital roles for nature across each of the thematic areas of mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation. As such we request the role of nature and nature loss be clearly outlined in the technical assessment phase of the GST. Encompassing a wide range of interventions for ecosystem conservation, management and restoration, nature-based solutions (NbS) will play an essential role to achieve the 1.5°C goal of the Paris Agreement. NbS are also critical to stop and reverse the unprecedented loss of ecosystems and to build resilience against climate change impacts, while also providing additional benefits for sustainable development and the livelihoods of people across the world.

In particular, consideration for the following guiding questions for the Information Collection and Preparation phase would benefit from:

1. the inclusion of report findings and data on conservation and restoration of land, freshwater, marine and coastal ecosystems;
2. the inclusion of reporting against nature-related global targets such as SDG14, SDG15, Ramsar Convention target and relevant proposed targets of the CBD post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

Reflections on the WGI outputs of the 6th Assessment Report

The IPCC Working Group I (WGI) contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) notes the vital, albeit threatened, contributions of land and ocean sinks in mitigating climate change. Natural land and ocean sinks have absorbed more than half of anthropogenic carbon emissions over the last decade (31% and 23%, respectively²).

The WGI report illustrates that '*The proportion of CO₂ emissions taken up by land and ocean carbon sinks is smaller in scenarios with higher cumulative CO₂ emissions*³. The AR6 WG1

¹ Member to CAN International

² *Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, A. Pirani, S. L. Connors, C. Péan, S. Berger, N. Caud, Y. Chen, L. Goldfarb, M. I. Gomis, M. Huang, K. Leitzell, E. Lonnoy, J.B.R. Matthews, T. K. Maycock, T. Waterfield, O. Yelekçi, R. Yu and B. Zhou (eds.)]. The Carbon Cycle, TS-46, Cambridge University Press. In Press.

³ *Ibid*, Figure SPM.7

notes with high confidence evidence that land and ocean sinks are degrading, already suffering the consequences of increased temperatures, and human activity and thereby further losing their ability to support our fight against dangerous climate change⁴.

Furthermore, the IPCC's 2019 [*Special Report on Climate Change, Desertification, Land Degradation, Sustainable Land Management, Food Security, and Greenhouse Gas Fluxes in Terrestrial Ecosystems*](#) recognizes the importance of securing customary lands of Indigenous peoples and other local communities in order to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase resilience and adaptive capacity. The report highlights that Land policies (including recognition of customary tenure, community mapping, redistribution, decentralization, co-management, regulation of rental markets) can provide both security and flexibility response to climate change (*medium confidence*).

In order to assess collective progress towards the objectives of the Paris Agreement, the GST must reflect on this key finding (i.e. the role of land and ocean sinks in line with these AR6 findings as well as the role of Indigenous and other local communities in combating climate change in line with the Special Report findings). The Global Stocktake must therefore incorporate stronger guiding principles for the second phase on its assessment of 1) collective progress on maintaining, enhancing, and managing land and ocean 'Nature-based Solutions' (NbS) in a sustainable way alongside ambition in the rapid reduction of anthropogenic GHG emissions, in line with the Paris Agreement, and 2) progress on securing Indigenous and community land rights and implementing inclusive governance systems.

Assessing collective ambition through the GST

WWF welcomes efforts to ensure that Non-Party Stakeholders (NPS) actively contribute to the GST. This has been a critical step in advancing our collective goal of emissions reductions and has caught the attention of Parties (e.g. Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action recognized in the COP26 Glasgow Pact in helping meet the goals of the Paris Agreement and the 1.5C-aligned, credible and transparent climate action of NPS through the UN Race to Zero Campaign acknowledged by national governments of G7 countries).

With the above in mind, WWF highlights - through the following one-page thematic summaries - a number of important Sources of Input for the GST consideration.

[1. WWF #NDCsWeWant Assessments](#)

[5. A Synthesis of IPCC and IPBES Reports](#)

[2. WWF's A Force for Nature series](#)

[6. The role of Forests](#)

[3. The role of marine NbS](#)

[7. Adaptation](#)

[4. The role of Non-Party Stakeholders](#)

⁴ *Ibid*, SPM-25

1. [WWF #NDCsWeWant NDC Assessments](#) [Website; regional reports linked below]

WWF's [#NDCsWeWant Checklist](#)⁵ provides a benchmark to assess progress, encourage best practices, identify key challenges to increasing the climate ambition in line with the principles of the Paris Agreement.

Relevance to the GST

This analysis provides a useful source to inform on *question 22* of the Phase 1 guiding questions, as it relates to the overall effect of Parties' nationally determined contributions and overall progress made by Parties towards the implementation of their nationally determined contributions. Given the framing for our analysis, this work also relates to a number of the cross cutting

questions, namely in highlighting the good practices, experiences and potential opportunities to enhance climate action (*question 23*); what additional information is needed to enhance ambition (*question 30*); and on the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in participating in climate agenda setting and action (*questions 33 and 34*).



Additional context

As countries submit revised NDCs, WWF reviews them against our #NDCsWeWant Checklist. The [website](#) is updated regularly - countries that have been evaluated are mapped, and assessments are available through country pages and added to the online list of assessed NDCs. By way of examples, please find links to assessments for Brazil ([assessment](#), [checklist](#)) and Rwanda ([assessment](#), [checklist](#)), scoring as NDCsWeDon'tWant and NDCsWeWant, respectively.

WWF's NDCWeWant assessments indicate that the majority of NDC submissions are falling short on ambition enhancement, including the majority of G20 countries. In recognising the mandate of the GST to assess collective progress, WWF considers national assessments across the NDCsWeWant criteria are important in informing on collective progress. To supplement this, we also submit collective assessments, employing this framework, for [G20](#), [Latin America and the Caribbean](#), [Asia Pacific](#) and [Africa](#) to summarize regional progress and challenges in meeting the Paris Agreement.

⁵ The #NDCsWeWant Checklist provides a benchmark for enhanced ambition in updated NDCs submitted in 2020/21 on five areas: i) ambition (in mitigation, adaptation and finance), ii) fostering systemic change, iii) inclusiveness and participation in the NDC design process, iv) contribution to sustainable development, and v) systems for tracking progress.

2. WWF's NDCs, A Force for Nature series [[latest edition](#) (4th)⁶]

WWF's "NDCs – A Force for Nature?" series assesses how NDCs integrate nature and nature-based solutions (NbS), including the collective progress compared to previous NDCs. For the [latest analysis](#), published in November 2021, WWF reviewed the NDCs of 114 Parties⁷ who made an updated submission between September 19, 2019 and October 12, 2021, and compared them with their previous versions.

Relevance to the GST

This analysis provides information related to *question 22* of the Phase 1 guiding questions, as it relates to the overall effect of Parties' nationally determined contributions and overall progress made by Parties towards the implementation of their nationally determined contributions. Additionally, the report outlines ways by which countries can strengthen their domestic emissions reductions and removals, and lays out recommendations to increase ambition (*question 6*). It showcases solutions for Parties to increase the ability to adapt to climate change and foster resilience and low emissions development (*question 13*). The report also includes analysis on the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in implementing nature-based solutions, and highlights trends and good practices in specific countries (*questions 33 and 34*).

Additional context

The analysis finds a positive trend in terms of the recognition of nature for both climate mitigation and adaptation in NDCs. A majority of the 114 updated NDCs clearly reference nature-based solutions in their mitigation and/or adaptation measures. In 85 updated NDCs, we saw improved integration of NbS compared to previous versions, while for ten NDCs, there was no significant change, and for 19 we saw a decline.

The Global Stocktake must support a mandate for strengthened consideration for NbS (including in NDCs), in line with the outputs of WGI of AR6, as outlined above. Through these materials we highlight the importance in understanding how NbS is and can be adequately reflected, understood and prioritized through a collective mandate on climate ambition in order to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement. This will be key in signaling to Parties on the importance of strengthening their national climate plans and help raise global ambition by better incorporating nature-based solutions, land use and agriculture in their enhanced NDCs, in this and future rounds of 'ratcheting up' their NDCs.

⁶ Please find links to the [first edition](#), [second edition](#) and [third edition](#)

⁷ Including within scope the European Union (EU 27) for a total of 140 countries covered

3. The role of Marine NbS in meeting the Paris Agreement [links below]

Recognising the outputs of the IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate and other research clearly demonstrating the urgent need to tackle the crises facing the climate and ocean together, WWF highlights three key sources of input to contribute to the GST: 1) [Blueprint for a Living Planet](#), 2) [Coastal and marine ecosystems as Nature-based Solutions in new or updated Nationally Determined Contributions](#) and 3) [UNPACKING THE UNFCCC GLOBAL STOCKTAKE for Ocean-Climate Action](#).

Relevance to the GST

Within the current GST framework, it is clear that ocean science, actions and needs should be ingrained in each of the thematic areas and can be further articulated and strengthened to clarify that linkage. Additionally, within the existing list of guiding questions, this relates to what information is needed by Parties to strengthen emissions reductions and removals (*question 6*). With regards to progress on adaptation this is related to the state of adaptation efforts (*question 10*); fostering climate resilience (*question 13*) and an assessment of overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation (*question 12*). These reports and their analysis contribute to identifying good practices, experience and potential opportunities to enhance climate action in the context of marine and coastal areas (*question 23*). We also note the importance of this information on marine and coastal areas for identifying knowledge gaps related to information collection and analysis (*question 24*) and what additional information is needed to enhance ambition (*question 30*).

Additional context

WWF's [Blueprint for a Living Planet](#) outlines four principles to guide integrated ocean and climate action to strengthen the mitigation, adaptation and resilience potential of marine and coastal ecosystems – and everything and everyone that depends on them:

Related to this effort, WWF joined the Ocean and Climate Change Platform and other organizations to assess the extent to which countries have harnessed the mitigation and adaptation potential of coastal and marine ecosystems by including coastal and marine Nature-based Solutions in their NDCs. The resulting report, [Coastal and marine ecosystems as Nature-based Solutions in new or updated Nationally Determined Contributions](#) examines the extent to which countries have included *coastal and marine* Nature-based Solutions in their NDCs. The report found that 71 countries have included marine and coastal NbS in their new or updated NDCs (as of October 2021).

Building upon this work a further report, [UNPACKING THE UNFCCC GLOBAL STOCKTAKE for Ocean-Climate Action](#), provides a broader understanding of the important potential of ocean-climate action and coastal and marine Nature-based Solutions (NbS) as part of the GST. This analysis maps the current GST structural decisions with how the ocean and coastal ecosystems can be reflected in each (the type of reports that serve as inputs as well as the type of actions in the reports), and details a comprehensive list of possible actions for governments, research institutes, NGOs/civil society and the finance sector looking to do more for ensuring representation and reflection of ocean and coastal zone action and progress in the GST.

4. The Role and Importance of Non-Party Stakeholders⁸ (NPS) in ambition raising

We submit the below seminal pieces of research that assess and aggregate the impact and potential of NPS in climate action and showcase an example of a global multi-stakeholder initiative exemplifying the critical role of a whole-of-society approach to climate action.

Relevance to the GST

This information is directly relevant to assessing climate actions that have been undertaken by Non-Party Stakeholders (*question 29*); and what additional information is needed to enhance these actions, including through international cooperation (*question 30*). The information and data have implications for other questions including: Mitigation (*question 6*), Implementation (*question 15*), and cross-cutting (*questions 23-24, questions 33-34*).

Context

The [Global Climate Action From Cities, Regions and Businesses \(2021\)](#) assesses city, region, and business climate action, building on previous reports (also available) aggregating these actors' GHG emissions reduction impacts featuring an assessment of their progress toward their pledges focusing on 10 major emitting economies⁹.

The [Alliances for Climate Action](#) is a global multi-stakeholder initiative led by WWF with support of global and national partners¹⁰. As the GST considers opportunities for accelerating climate progress the inputs and lessons from Alliances for Climate Action can point to the critical role that a whole-of-society approach can play through proactive cooperation between national governments and NPS.

[America's Low-Carbon Future: A Bottom-Up Opportunity Agenda for Climate Action in the United States](#) provides an "Opportunity Agenda", i.e., 10 high impact bottom-up climate action strategies for cities, states and businesses to reduce emissions from the highest emitting sectors in the US. [Blueprint 2030: An All In Climate Strategy for Faster, More Durable Emissions Reductions](#) highlights the importance of a whole-of-society approach for the socio-economic transformation needed within this decade of delivery, and offers the pathways for the US to meet its ambitious new NDC through partnership between the federal government and the existing contributions and leadership of US non-federal actors (businesses and investors, states and territories, health care organizations, universities, cities, counties and tribes, and faith-based and cultural institutions that together are a part of [America Is All In](#))¹¹.

We also recommend that the GST engages [CAMDA](#), a community of data and analytical experts, dedicated to providing credible climate action information from NPS to obtain a more

⁸ Also referred to as Non-State Actors in the UNFCCC context.

⁹ Brazil, Canada, China, the European Union, the UK, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, South Africa, and the US

¹⁰ This initiative has mobilized over 6000+ NPS across 9 key geographies including Australia, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Japan, South Africa, US and Viet Nam. These countries represent over 23% of global GHG emissions. This network of 9 national alliances are dedicated to taking ambitious individual and collaborative climate action, increase public support for taking action to address the climate crisis, and engage their national governments to enhance the ambition and support the implementation of the national climate commitments under the Paris Agreement, and thereby ensuring an inclusive 1.5°C transition relevant to their domestic contexts.

¹¹ America Is All In is the US national alliance part of Alliances for Climate Action (see more in Footnote 10).

comprehensive source of inputs on the contributions of NPS and the opportunities for mutually reinforcing roles with Parties to fulfill the goals of the Paris Agreement.

5. [Climate, Nature and our 1.5°C Future: A Synthesis of IPCC and IPBES Reports](#)

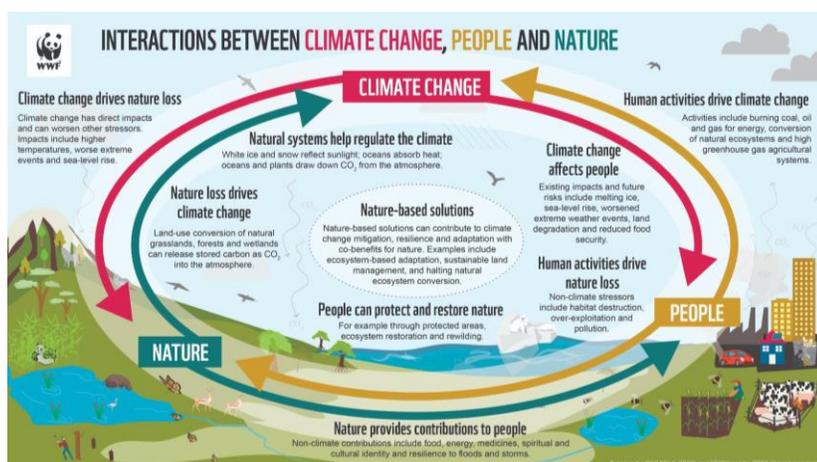
Climate, Nature and our 1.5°C Future, connects the findings from four major scientific reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)¹². Between them, these reports highlight the systemic changes needed across energy, land (food and natural systems), urban and infrastructure (including transport and buildings), and industrial systems in order to limit global warming to 1.5°C, as well as drawing attention to the fundamental connections between nature and humanity (see infographic below).

Relevance to the GST

This analysis provides information related to guiding *question 6*, providing information related to strengthening emissions reductions and removals. It contributes information on the global levels of climate risks and potential impacts of ecological systems (*question 8*), as well as setting out the systemic changes needed, contributing to *questions 13 and 14*. The analysis takes stock of evidence of the implementation of the Paris Agreement (*question 21*) and highlights good practices which enhance climate ambition (*question 23*).

Additional context

Among the thousands of pages and dozens of narratives that make up the story of climate change, the IPBES and IPCC paint a detailed picture of how nature – ecosystems and biodiversity – will suffer at the hands of climate change, and also how strong and healthy ecosystems endow resilience and can help us adapt to climate impacts. *Climate, Nature and our 1.5°C Future* shines a spotlight on this picture. We look at the impacts and risks of climate change across six biomes and systems: the polar regions, freshwater, oceans, grasslands and savannahs, forests, and food and, for each, reflect on what can be done in response. We also examine some of the nature-based solutions in the IPCC and IPBES reports, and how WWF is already implementing some of these interventions on the ground. We also consider the findings from the 2021 IPBES-IPCC Workshop on Biodiversity and Climate highlight relevant¹³.



¹² (1) [Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty](#) (October 2018) or 'SR1.5'; (2) [Climate Change and Land: an IPCC special report on climate change, desertification, land degradation, sustainable land management, food security, and greenhouse gas fluxes in terrestrial ecosystems](#) (August 2019) or 'SRCCL'; (3) [IPCC Special Report on the Ocean and Cryosphere in a Changing Climate](#) (September 2019) or 'SROCC'; and (4) [IPBES Global Assessment on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services](#) (May 2019)

¹³ Pörtner, H.O., Scholes, R.J., Agard, J., Archer, E., Arneeth, A., Bai, X., Barnes, D., Burrows, M., Chan, L., Cheung, W.L., Diamond, S., Donatti, C., Duarte, C., Eisenhauer, N., Foden, W., Gasalla, M. A., Handa, C., Hickler, T., Hoegh-Guldberg, O., Ichii, K., Jacob, U., Insarov, G., Kiessling, W., Leadley, P., Leemans, R., Levin, L., Lim, M., Maharaj,

6. **The role of Forest in meeting the objectives of the Paris Agreement** [Links below]

The *IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land* highlighted that meeting the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement will be impossible without fundamentally altering the way the world uses land, including ending and reversing deforestation and forest degradation. The Paris Agreement itself, in its Article 5, enshrines forest conservation and enhancement by Parties as a fundamental element in the fight against climate change. In this context, WWF submits two pieces of research for consideration as Sources of Input, [Taking stock of national climate action for forests](#) and [a report](#) summarizing the contributions of Indigenous Amazonian territories in Colombia to the country's NDC.

Relevance to the GST

This analysis provides information related to *question 22* of the Phase 1 guiding questions, as it relates to the overall effect of Parties' nationally determined contributions and overall progress made by Parties towards the implementation of their nationally determined contributions (*questions 18 and 23*). This work identifies knowledge gaps in relation to financial flows (*question 19*). Additionally, this work informs on the ways in which Parties can increase ambition and strengthen their domestic emissions reduction and removals (*question 6*); the role of Indigenous peoples and local communities in implementing forest conservation (*questions 33-34*) and good practice.

Additional context

As a way to measure and monitor government action to-date on forest conservation, the New York Declaration on Forests (NYDF) Assessment Partners's [Taking stock of national climate action for forests](#) reviews government's efforts in terms of the level of ambition of forest climate pledges, the level of investment channeled into forest climate mitigation activities, and the progress on implementation of strategies to advance forest goals at the national level. It finds that some countries have succeeded in reducing deforestation by putting the right incentives and policies in place, which should be replicated and accelerated elsewhere. The report further sets out recommendations for governments on how to enhance climate change mitigation through forests by touching on governance, human rights, collaboration, incentive structures, trade, and monitoring and accounting.

Engaging Indigenous peoples and local communities in climate action and highlighting the impact of their efforts in forest and other ecosystem conservation is integral to successfully meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement. As a case study of Indigenous engagement in national climate action, WWF Colombia and Organización Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombiana (OPIAC) released a report summarizing the contributions of Indigenous Amazonian territories in Colombia to the country's NDC (the full report in Spanish and policy brief in English available [here](#)).

S., Managi, S., Marquet, P. A., McElwee, P., Midgley, G., Oberdorff, T., Obura, D., Osman, E., Pandit, R., Pascual, U., Pires, A. P. F., Popp, A., ReyesGarcía, V., Sankaran, M., Settele, J., Shin, Y. J., Sintayehu, D. W., Smith, P., Steiner, N., Strassburg, B., Sukumar, R., Trisos, C., Val, A.L., Wu, J., Aldrian, E., Parmesan, C., Pichs-Madruga, R., Roberts, D.C., Rogers, A.D., Díaz, S., Fischer, M., Hashimoto, S., Lavorel, S., Wu, N., Ngo, H.T. 2021. IPBES-IPCC co-sponsored workshop report on biodiversity and climate change; IPBES and IPCC. DOI:[10.5281/zenodo.4782538](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4782538).

7. Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA): [From Concept to Practice](#)¹⁴ and [Operationalization of the Global Goal on Adaptation \(GGA\)](#)¹⁵

The WWF analysis on Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) 1) [From Concept to Practice](#) and [Operationalization of the GGA](#) highlights how to materialize the Global Goal on adaptation (GGA) and how Parties can achieve this aspiration goal and fulfill their commitment under the Paris Agreement.

Relevance to the GST

These Sources of Input provide information related to *question 12* of the Phase 1 guiding question, as it relates to what's the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation as stated in Article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement. The [operationalization of the GGA](#) report highlights (i) what are the possible challenges on achieving the GGA, (ii) what are the critical milestones that each country needs to address on achieving the GGA, and (iii) what are the key enable/support needed from the international level to achieve the objective of GGA by individual country while addressing the individual country adaptation gaps. The report will also contribute to guiding *question 10* on adaptation.

Additional context

The research unpacks the aspirational global goal on adaptation (GGA). It identifies key milestones which can be accumulated at the global level to undertake the assessment of how countries are achieving the GGA objectives. Some of these milestones/matrices include: (a) understanding national adaptation gaps, (b) reviewing the existing national adaptation institutions, assessing their gaps on adaptation implementation, (c) National Adaptation Plan implementation status, (d) streamlining adaptation communications etc.

Recognising that achieving the global goal on adaptation is not just a priority issue for developing countries, developed countries also need to take this journey domestically and provide means of implementation internationally, especially in financial and technical support. These include (e) setting up a science-based adaptation finance target for developing countries (f) ensuring funding for priority adaptation action, (g) technical support for enhancing capacity building for adaptation implementation, (h) meeting the adaptation needs of the developing countries.

The GST process must review these key components/milestones and help both developed and developing countries in meeting the global adaptation goal and national goals while contributing to sustainable development addressing the adaptation challenges highlighted by the latest science especially by the IPCC 6th Assessment report on Impacts, adaptation and vulnerability (2022).

¹⁴ Please find here the "[WWF, Practical Action and CARE publication on Global Goal on Adaptation: From Concept to Practice \(2016\)](#)".

¹⁵ Please find here the WWF International publication on "[Briefing Paper on Operationalization of the global goal on adaptation of the Paris Agreement \(2021\)](#)".



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