



WWF's view on the approach to the Consideration of Outputs component of the first Global Stocktake

15 February 2023

WWF is pleased to submit for consideration the following inputs ahead of the intersessional consultation, in a hybrid format, in April and October 2023 **on preparations for the consideration of outputs component of the first global stocktake**. This submission supplements WWF's previous inputs to the GST portal on 25 February 2022 and 6 August 2022.

This submission details WWF's recommendations for the formulation of the intersessional consultations, including meeting objectives and outputs; recommendations for participation and suggestions for agenda setting. Additional information related to WWF's recommendations for the outputs of the Consideration of Outputs phase are outlined in the CAN International submission.

Meeting objectives and outputs

WWF anticipates that preparation meetings to the consideration of outputs component should inform the following political discussions at COP28:

- How Parties will collectively address significant gaps in climate action and support in pre-2030 ambition; and what corrective action is needed;
- How Parties will ensure adequate post-2030 action and ambition, taking into account the history of significant gaps in support for climate action; and what corrective action is needed;
- How to build the enabling conditions for transformative change in economies nationally and globally within the scope of the Paris Agreement.

WWF notes that such a format and discussion should also aim to provide any additional guidance to the Technical Assessment team, within the mandate set in 19/CMA.1, paragraph 6 (c), in shaping the outputs which, in turn, will inform the consideration of outputs component at COP28. WWF supports the submission by UN constituencies on expectations for Party-driven political messages and outputs outlining that:

- *Parties should engage for a global and equitable fossil fuels phase out before 2050 as well as the urgent phase-out of all subsidies for fossil fuels and other environmentally harmful activities;*
- *Parties should recognise the value of land and ocean sinks in slowing dangerous climate impacts, and commit to action and support to conserve 30 to 50 per cent of land, freshwater and oceans;*

- *Parties agree there is more nature can do to address the climate crisis: climate action and sustainable development are interdependent, and climate resilient development is possible when this interdependence is protected and leveraged by pursuing them in an integrated way.*
- *Parties should clarify the scale-up process of climate finance with a focus on additionality of resources and transparency, especially concerning funding for adaptation that must at least be doubled before 2025; and also concerning loss and damage, with concrete contributions to the new fund created in Sharm El Sheikh in 2022.*
- *Parties recognise that safeguarding nature and decarbonisation efforts, including the phase-out of fossil fuels, must happen in parallel, and one cannot take place at the expense of the other; action and support for both must be accelerated in order to achieve the long-term goal of the Paris Agreement. All efforts must take place to limit global temperature rise to no more than 1.5°C;*

Attendees to the intersessional meetings

WWF anticipates that participation from Heads of Delegations will best support the aims of the intersessional events. The discussions should include Party representatives as well as participation of Parties and observers. The UN Climate Change should also extend participation to ensure representation of diverse knowledge and most affected peoples, including Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, and youth.

Given the hybrid nature of the event we anticipate that non-discriminatory online observation should be facilitated, through real-time broadcast of the events, with interpretation services. To ensure access to online services, we recommend regional physical meeting spaces be made available for participants.

Agenda for the intersessional meetings

WWF asks that intersessional discussions are framed by provisional findings of the Technical Assessment phase, with the aim to establish a draft list of priorities for the Consideration of Outputs discussion at COP28. In doing so, WWF recommends that the intersessional events build around provisional conclusions related to the three areas outlined below. As per the mandate of the GST, the scope of discussion should consider mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science.

Progress, challenges and opportunities on the Paris Agreement long term goal

The mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation ambition gap to achieving the long term target of the Paris Agreement is well established in the scientific and political narratives, Specifically WWF recalls that **the IPCC 6th Assessment Report indicates that to meet the Paris Agreement goal of limiting temperature rise to 1.5°C, global greenhouse gas emissions need to peak by 2025 and be cut 43% by 2030 (2019 baseline).**

The provisional outputs of the Technical Assessment have the potential to build on this conclusion through communicating the range of benefits, risks and adverse impacts associated with the current and projected progress on meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement. Provisional conclusions identifying the current and potential alignment between climate science and collective ambition, action and support will also inform Parties on identifying areas for strengthened action and support. WWF recommends the Secretariat also identifies where information is incomplete, not clarified, misunderstood or absent, so limiting the scope of discussions.

a. Nationally determined inputs to the Paris Agreement, including challenges and opportunities

The Technical Assessment should also identify in the intersessional provisionally concluded opportunities and challenges to ambition, including highlighting scalable and collaborative efforts. The current level of ambition shown by Parties (e.g. through NDCs) is not compatible with 1.5°C pathways.¹ According to the UNEP Emissions Gap Report 2022, policies currently in place with no additional action are projected to result in global warming of 2.8°C over the twenty-first century. This implementation gap has shown little sign of improvement in recent years.

Provisional outputs of the Technical Assessment addressing challenges and opportunities for formulating and implementing actions and support aligned with the Paris Agreement will assist Parties in identifying areas relating to strengthening its nationally determined approach. As above, identifying limitations to the technical assessment in this regard can also inform these hybrid discussions.

b. Sustainable development, environment integrity and climate change synergies: measures and best practice

The Technical Assessment provisional conclusions should speak to commitments, measures, best practices and gaps to the Paris Agreement which cross-cut those of other international mandates, such as the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the Convention on Biological Diversity. The IPCC concludes that in delivering on the Paris Agreement, Parties must prioritise climate strategies that appropriately deliver the right outcomes on nature, climate and people across the whole economy. The agenda of the high level event should facilitate Parties in exploring such connections. The Technical Assessment provisional conclusions should speak to measures, best practices and gaps which a view to identify strategies and areas to develop efficiencies and synergies in nationally determined responses to these cross-cutting mandates. For example, discussions could include:

- **Energy, climate and sustainable development:** According to the [International Energy Agency](#), energy-related CO₂ emissions rebounded to 36.6Gt in 2021, the largest ever annual rise in emissions and consistent with 2.5°C warming.

¹ According to the latest UNFCCC NDC Synthesis Report, the implementation of NDCs as of 31 Dec 2021 are projected to lead to total GHG emission levels that are 0.3% lower than in 2019. Further, the level of cumulative CO₂ emissions in 2020–2030 would use 86% of the remaining carbon budget aligned with 1.5°C warming.

The IEA's latest assessment on the global energy market highlights the broader impact of this trend²: the persistent disconnect between the energy sector, with equality and global principles on the universal right for access to energy. High energy prices are causing a huge transfer of wealth from consumers to producers, with high fuel prices accounting for 90% of the rise in the average costs of electricity generation worldwide. Further, around 75 million people who recently gained access to electricity are likely to lose the ability to pay for it.³ Achieving net-zero CO₂ emissions in line with the Sustainable Development Goals means the phase-out of all fossil fuels starting with coal in power generation no later than 2040. Discussions should consider practical steps to achieve this without increasing the burden on developing countries, the current generation of affected workers, those in energy poverty nor those lacking energy access⁴.

- **Nature**

The [IPCC 6th Assessment Report](#) informs that safeguarding and restoring nature is non-negotiable if we are to adapt to and to slow climate change. This is part of every climate scenario in line with the Paris Agreement's global warming threshold. Enhancing and restoring healthy ecosystems at the global scale will also increase mitigation and resilience and reduce some of the projected losses and damages.

Nature has slowed global warming as it has absorbed 54% of human-related carbon dioxide emissions over the past 10 years. This has saved humanity from much more severe impacts from climate change. Safeguarding and restoring nature, including in line with the Convention on Biodiversity [Global Diversity Framework](#), is non-negotiable if we are to adapt to and to slow climate change – and with the right approach, governments can also support climate resilient development.^{5,6}

² According to the IEA (and in line with the IPCC) Energy transition is a solution rather than a challenge to equitable global energy access. The IEA also concludes that lacking investment has been a factor in these negative trends: the lack of investment in energy in recent years left the energy system much more vulnerable to the sort of shocks seen in 2022.

³ See [World Energy Outlook 2022](#)

⁴ See IPCC, WGIII, 17.3.2

⁵ WWF (2022) [Our Climate's Secret Ally: Uncovering the story of nature in the IPCC sixth Assessment Report](#)

⁶ According to the IPCC, maintaining the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystem services at a global scale depends on effective and equitable conservation of approximately 30 to 50% of Earth's land, freshwater and ocean areas, including currently near-natural ecosystems.

For more information contact:

Shirley Matheson
NDC Enhancement Coordinator
smatheson@wwf.eu

Fernanda Carvalho
Policy Manager, Climate and Energy
fcarvalho@wwfint.org



Working to sustain the natural
world for the benefit of people
and wildlife.
together possible™ panda.org

2020

© 1986 Panda symbol WWF – World Wide Fund for Nature
(Formerly World Wildlife Fund)

® "WWF" is a WWF Registered Trademark. WWF, Avenue du
Mont-Bland, 1196 Gland, Switzerland. Tel. +41 22 364 9111. Fax.
+41 22 364 0332.

For contact details and further information, please visit our
international website at www.panda.org