

COP26 – Status Report and feedback

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Systematic observations – the foundation for decision making

- COP/CMA
- SBSTA
- Looking forward



- Adaptation and resilience
 - Scale up
 - Adaptation communications (in time for GST)
 - IPCC to present at COP27 on adaptation needs
 - Call to the research community to further the understanding of global, regional and local impacts of climate change, response options and adaptation needs
 - AC – with the IPCC -> draft supplementary guidance for voluntary use by Parties in communicating adaptation information and on producing the technical paper on methodologies for assessing adaptation needs
 - Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation (submissions invited)



- Mitigation
 - Facilitate transition to the objective of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050
 - Work programme to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation
 - Long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies - Parties are invited to update the strategies regularly in line with the best available science
 - The secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on long-term low GHG emission development strategies
 - Common time frames for NDCs – 10 years (starting 2025)
- Ocean
 - New mandate
- GST
 - Started!



- The SBSTA encouraged Parties and relevant organizations to strengthen support for sustained systematic observations of the climate system for monitoring changes in the atmosphere, ocean and cryosphere, and on land, including by improving the density of observations in areas of poor coverage, developing and providing long-term data sets and facilitating free and open access to data
- Welcomed the outcomes of the extraordinary session of the World Meteorological Congress: unified data policy, GBON, SOFF and encouraged support of SOFF
- Importance of building partnerships – including through WMO RCCs and GEO
- The SBSTA encouraged Parties and relevant organizations to support and catalyse the strengthening of data sets for national-level impact analyses and adaptation plans, particularly for the LDCs and SIDS
- the need for further understanding of gaps in knowledge, including on both tipping points and incremental transformations in the climate system, including in the cryosphere and ocean



- The SBSTA also encouraged Parties and relevant organizations to strengthen systematic observation and research, and address related gaps and needs, including with regard to:
 - Data and information exchange;
 - Connecting knowledge holders;
 - NbS;
 - Improving the performance, development and application of regional and subregional climate models and other downscaling methods in order to improve understanding of local climate-related risks and inform regional, national and local decision-making, including in developing countries with high mountain areas, particularly the LDCs and SIDS;
 - Continuing to make advances in climate model simulations, analysis, and methods combining multiple lines of evidence on a wider range of climate variables to improve parameterization of the physical climate system and understanding of scenarios.



- Adaptation
 - National-level data sets
 - Adaptation indicators (including biodiversity)
- Mitigation
 - GHG MRV
 - Long term goals
 - Enhanced transparency framework – all Parties
- Loss and damage
 - Exceedance of thresholds
 - Cascading risks
- Global Stocktake
 - Aggregate: mitigation, adaptation, finance and MOI, loss and damage, response measures – on the basis of the best available science and equity



