

LOSS AND DAMAGE: ISSUES AND OPTIONS FOR COP27



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To respond to the urgency of enhancing understanding, action, and support necessary to meet the extreme challenges of climate change, Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) are interested in accelerating action and support for loss and damage (L&D). How L&D is addressed in 2022 will be a key determinant to a successful outcome at COP27. In that context, this paper provides background and poses options and questions around four key L&D issues:

- the development of the institutional arrangements of the Santiago Network
- the Glasgow Dialogue
- the institutional ecosystem for L&D
- L&D in the global stocktake.

INTRODUCTION

Loss and damage (L&D) due to climate change is already happening, and the recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Working Group II contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report reflects that efforts to avert, minimize, and address L&D are urgent and necessary.¹ Since the Warsaw International Mechanism on L&D (WIM) was created in 2013, Parties have highlighted the urgency of enhancing understanding, action, and support necessary to meet this extreme challenge. How L&D is addressed in 2022 will therefore be a key determinant for a successful outcome at COP27. With the aim of accelerating and building more effective implementation of action and support for L&D, countries are addressing the issue across five main areas; this paper provides background and poses options and questions with respect to four of these:

- the development of the institutional arrangements of the Santiago Network
- the Glasgow Dialogue

- the institutional ecosystem for L&D
- L&D in the global stocktake (GST).

This paper does not address governance of the WIM for L&D. The issue will come up for consideration at COP27 and has been covered in a prior paper.²

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS OF THE SANTIAGO NETWORK

CONTEXT

Established at COP19, the WIM provides the overarching framework for L&D. The COP25 review of the WIM established, inter alia, the Santiago Network (SN) to catalyze the technical assistance of relevant organizations, bodies, networks, and experts to implement relevant approaches to avert, minimize, and address L&D for developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to climate change. At COP26, Parties agreed on the

functions of the SN, set up a process to develop its institutional arrangements, and agreed that the SN would be funded.

The SN's functions include:

- contributing to the effective implementation of the WIM
- identifying and catalyzing demand-driven technical assistance
- facilitating and catalyzing collaboration, coordination, and coherence by organizations, bodies, networks, and experts on technical assistance to developing countries
- facilitating the development of, and access to, knowledge and information
- facilitating, through catalyzing technical assistance, access to action and support (finance, technology, and capacity-building) for L&D, under and outside of the UNFCCC.

The process of developing the institutional arrangements for the SN is underway:

- By March 15, 2022: Parties and relevant organizations have submitted their views on the operational modalities, structure, the role of the WIM Executive Committee (ExCom), the role of L&D contact points and relevant stakeholders, and the basis for terms of reference for a convening or coordinating body for the SN.³
- By SBI56 (June 2022): A technical workshop will take place.
- At SBI57 (November 2022): The Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI) will provide recommendations for consideration and adoption by Parties at COP27.

ISSUES AND OPTIONS

There are three main issues to consider in relation to the development of the institutional arrangements of the SN. These are:

- There is limited time for Parties to submit their views and to adopt a decision on the institutional arrangements at COP27.⁴
- Another issue is whether there are or could be any overlaps in L&D processes and institutions under the UNFCCC with the institutional arrangements for the SN. For example, technical assistance is

already provided by ExCom, and the WIM's recent work includes development of technical guidelines for that assistance; the Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer; the Compendium on Comprehensive Risk Management Approaches; and the UNFCCC Database on addressing slow onset events.⁵

- Finally, Parties may not be aware of what other processes outside the UNFCCC are doing, which could inform their considerations in developing the SN's institutional framework if those other processes include institutions and functions that overlap with the institutional arrangements for the SN. For example, to assist in the implementation of early warning systems, a key function of the SN, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and the World Bank have implemented a technical and support initiative called Climate Risk and Early Warning System (CREWS). Parties should consider how the SN can fill potential technical gaps in a demand-driven and result-oriented manner, without being duplicative of other processes.

One option is, if Parties find themselves in need of more time to adopt the SN's institutional arrangements, to request additional technical workshops that could further explore these issues for resolution by COP27.

Questions for consideration:

- Is the current process of submissions and a technical dialogue adequate to find solutions to the institutional operationalization of the Santiago Network? If not, what kind of operational modalities and structure could be set up?
- What can the WIM, its existing mandate, and its ExCom deliver for the SN?

THE GLASGOW DIALOGUE

CONTEXT

At COP25, in response to developing country efforts to establish a new finance facility or fund under the WIM, Parties recognized “the importance of scaling up the mobilization of resources to support efforts to avert, minimize and address [L&D],” “the urgency of enhancing the mobilization of action and support,” and acknowledged the range of existing sources of support.⁶

At COP26, developing countries again pushed to establish a new L&D finance facility or fund. The COP decision established the Glasgow Dialogue, which will take place annually at the first SBI session of the year through June 2024, with the first session being held at SB56 (June 2022).

The mandate of the Glasgow Dialogue is to discuss arrangements for the funding of activities to avert, minimize, and address L&D. Parties who have sought a dedicated fund for L&D will likely use the Glasgow Dialogue as a forum to continue to pursue that proposal.

ISSUES AND OPTIONS

A key consideration will be setting an approach to the Glasgow Dialogue that is open and inclusive, which includes engagement with experts and actors outside the UNFCCC.

Related issues raised in previous consultations with Parties by the Presidencies could be discussed, such as:

- increased commitments by financial institutions, including delaying debt service payments to provide additional fiscal space for countries hit by climate events and by shifting investments away from fossil fuels
- increased support for specific activities and for data processing, early warning, emergency planning, access to insurance, support for disaster recovery and humanitarian relief.⁷

One or more modalities could be sequenced or combined to aim for an effective discussion.

One option is for SBI workshops at or held between the Dialogues with presentations by experts within and without the UNFCCC that address:

- Assessing L&D and finance, including whether and how existing and future finance for L&D can be assessed and the limitations of those assessments. This could build on the secretariat's 2019 technical paper on sources of finance for L&D,⁸ and could, inter alia, include:
 - The types of support that effectively reduces, minimizes, or averts L&D
 - How to understand 'L&D funding,' in particular with regards to 'adaptation funding'
 - How to distinguish L&D funding from disaster risk management funding for weather events, and funding for humanitarian or development efforts

– How to coordinate and strengthen finance for L&D within the UNFCCC and outside of it.

- How L&D funding can be integrated with adaptation funding, and how it relates to the climate finance goals
- How L&D finance under the UNFCCC and Paris could complement other relevant development, humanitarian disaster prevention, and climate funds
- Other related topics.

Another option is a technical paper that captures the proposals for arrangements for the funding of activities to avert, minimize, and address L&D in Party submissions and the Dialogue.

Questions for consideration:

- How can the Glasgow Dialogue be organized to clarify Parties' expectations, find common ground, and allow for an open discussion for the next two years? During that time, Parties will need to address how to operationalize enhanced and additional support for activities addressing loss and damage, including the type of funding to make available, who will provide it, to whom, in which circumstances and at what time.
- How can Parties define L&D financing so that it recognizes existing linkages and takes advantage of existing channels?
- How can the Dialogue be organized to enable Parties to evaluate progress?
- Could considering potential outcomes of the Glasgow Dialogue now help to construct an effective process leading up to COP29/2024?

THE INSTITUTIONAL ECOSYSTEM FOR L&D

CONTEXT

The UNFCCC and Paris Agreement address L&D as the economic and non-economic damages associated with slow onset events and extreme weather events, as well as providing guidance for the relevant tools and institutions to identify and mitigate such risks. Efforts to address L&D therefore overlap with disaster risk management, humanitarian assistance, migration and human displacement, and sustainable development. International work in these areas has grown considerably over the past

decade.

Additionally, some aspects of the work on L&D link to ongoing work and processes on adaptation under the UNFCCC. For example, the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Country (LDC) Expert Group (LEG), and ExCom assist developing country Parties in addressing displacement in relevant planning processes, including national adaptation plans. Other work, such as the Glasgow Dialogue, may relate to ongoing work on climate finance and the relationship to existing climate funds.

The UNFCCC secretariat most recently conducted a comprehensive institutional gap analysis in 2013.⁹ In the intervening decade, the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement have expanded their knowledge and work on L&D. Similarly, as noted above, other related institutions and fora have been established, adopted, or expanded their work and deepened their expertise on L&D and related issues, such as DRR, sustainable development, migration and human displacement, and humanitarian responses.

ISSUES AND OPTIONS

An issue is that it is not evident, particularly in light of the last comprehensive institutional gap analysis, whether Parties are adequately informed of where there are institutional or functional gaps and whether and how new L&D processes, bodies, or institutions under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement can provide added value, including through coordination, collaboration, or information sharing with other regimes.

Options include:

- CMA and/or COP to request the secretariat undertake an updated institutional gap analysis technical paper for L&D, either in a broad or narrow sense
- Exploring useful channels of cooperation through, inter alia, lessons learned, best practices, regular reporting/readouts to WIM and vice versa from other fora
- Ensure greater coordination and coherence of L&D using existing tools and structures within the

Table 1: L&D within the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement

INSTITUTION	FUNCTION
The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM)	The WIM is the primary body that comprehensively addresses L&D in an integrated, coherent way. In the context of L&D, its three main functions are to: enhance knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches; strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence, and synergies among relevant stakeholders; and enhancing action and support.
(under the WIM) The Executive Committee (ExCom)	The ExCom guides the implementation of the three functions of the WIM. At the request of COP21, the ExCom established: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Fiji Clearing House for Risk Transfer: This is an interactive learning platform/repository of information on insurance and risk transfer to facilitate Parties' efforts to develop and implement comprehensive risk management strategies. • The task force on displacement: The task force develops recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize, and address human displacement; collects data, analyzes, and undertakes risk assessments of internal and cross-border human mobility; and receives assistance from its technical members. • The ExCom's five-year workplan, adopted in 2017, established the following expert groups to provide recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Expert group on slow onset events – Expert group on non-economic losses – Expert group on comprehensive risk management – Task Force on human mobility/displacement – Expert group on action and support
The Santiago Network (SN)	The SN will catalyze the technical assistance of relevant organizations, bodies, networks, and experts to implement relevant approaches to avert, minimize, and address L&D for developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to climate change
The Glasgow Dialogue	The Dialogue will discuss arrangements for the funding of activities to avert, minimize, and address L&D.

These bodies, groups, and fora constitute the main elements of work on L&D under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

Table 2: L&D outside the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	
The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the Sendai Framework	UNDRR is the UN's focal point for disaster risk reduction (DRR) and oversees and supports the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The Sendai Framework is a non-binding agreement that includes a set of targets and 38 quantitative indicators to measure the progress of DRR and losses at the national and local level. Parties self-report using both these and nationally-defined targets and indicators.
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND L&D	
The Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG) in the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	The 2030 Agenda is a non-binding framework that sets out 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to eliminate poverty, reduce inequality, and protect the global environment. SDG 13 focuses on combating climate change, acknowledges the UNFCCC as the primary international forum for the global response to climate change, and that disaster risk management should develop in line with the Sendai Framework. The DSDG acts as the Secretariat for the SDGs.
MIGRATION AND HUMAN DISPLACEMENT	
The Platform on Disaster Displacement	The Platform works toward better protection for persons displaced due to disasters and climate change.
The UN's High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Global Compact for Refugees (GCR)	The UNCHR is the UN Refugee Agency and in 2018 developed the GCR as a framework for responsibility-sharing and international cooperation on sustainable solutions to refugee situations. The GCR uses an indicator framework to monitor progress over time and holds regular reviews.
The International Organisation on Migration (IOM) and the Global Compact on Migration (GCM)	The IOM is the principal UN agency for migration and supports the 2018 GCM. The GCM is a non-binding framework setting out a common approach to international migration to strengthen international cooperation and to improve migration governance and policies. It has a chapter on "natural disasters, adverse effects of climate change and environmental degradation." It also established a review process that will take place every four years beginning in 2022.
OTHER ASSISTANCE	
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	OCHA strengthens and coordinates the international response to humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters through: (i) coordinating risk analysis for identifying where and how such risk may occur; (ii) developing technical guidance and tools to assist with humanitarian needs overviews and response plans; (iii) emergency preparedness and response; and (iv) hosting authoritative reference datasets that helps support operations and decision-making in first responses to a humanitarian emergency. OCHA also publishes annual reports on the humanitarian needs and funding needed to meet them. OCHA does not incorporate climate risk into its work in a coherent or systemic manner.
Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)	FAO provides technical assistance for L&D, such as capacity building support to strengthen L&D information systems in the agricultural sector, training and e-learning courses on mainstreaming climate risk management in agricultural finance and provides specific damage and loss assessment methodology in the agricultural sector.
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	UNEP (i) supports the preparation of vulnerability assessments and flood risk modeling for developing countries; (ii) supports climate risk monitoring and the preparation and implementation of projects to develop climate information and early warning systems; (iii) provides technical assistance through the UNFCCC's Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) for DRR; and (iv) supports the assessment of technology needs and the transfer of environmentally-friendly technology, including for climate resilience.
The World Food Programme (WFP)	The WFP supports the use of climate risk management to make food systems more resilient, using early-warning systems to trigger financial support and safety nets and insurance to protect against climate extremes for the most vulnerable through technical assistance and risk-financing solutions.
The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	The CBD's Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur Supplementary Protocol on Liability and Redress entered into force in 2018 and provides that Parties shall require the appropriate operator to take response measures (any reasonable actions to prevent, minimize, contain or otherwise avoid damage or to take measures to restore biological diversity) if damage results from living modified organisms that find their origin in a transboundary movement.
UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)	Slow onset events such as sea-level rise could affect maritime boundaries, which are largely governed by UNCLOS. It also governs the conservation and management of living resources of the high seas.

UNFCCC/Paris Agreement, such as strengthening and updating the L&D aspects in the National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process and related guidelines. The update could also highlight what type of L&D information is considered relevant for the input to the GST to assist Parties with their adaptation communications.

Questions for consideration:

- How is the UNFCCC/Paris Agreement’s institutional framework unique and able to fill potential gaps in the current L&D institutional ecosystem?
- What could effective means of enhanced cooperation between the UNFCCC and other L&D fora comprise?
- Given that the SN process is limited to standing up its arrangements and the Glasgow Dialogue mandate focuses on finance, where and how can Parties have a broader discussion about the UNFCCC/Paris Agreement’s institutional framework?

L&D IN THE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE

CONTEXT

Article 14 of the Paris Agreement states that the GST will “assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of this Agreement and its long-term goals.”¹⁰ Article 8 of the Paris Agreement recognizes the “importance of averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage,” calls for “enhance[d] understanding, action and support ... on a cooperative and facilitative basis with respect to loss and damage,” and lists eight areas of cooperation and facilitation.¹¹ The GST will therefore assess the collective progress towards achieving enhanced understanding, action, and support with respect to L&D across these eight areas.

Decision 19/CMA.1 recognizes that the GST may take into account, as appropriate, related efforts on L&D and that such information will inform the technical dialogue.¹² In Glasgow, the CMA welcomed an input from the WIM ExCom and invited it to include information on challenges, opportunities, best practices and lessons learned in implementing the WIM, and on activities and products relevant to L&D under the GST in its input.¹³ In December 2021, the ExCom hosted a virtual event to invite feedback on preparing the input to the GST.¹⁴

The Subsidiary Body Chairs also drafted and revised guiding questions to assist Parties and constituted bodies in drafting and submitting inputs, with a question on L&D.¹⁵

GST information collection and preparation began at COP26 and will continue through to SB58 (June 2023). The first Technical Dialogue (as part of the technical assessment phase) will be held at SB56 (June 2022). The second Technical Dialogue will be held at COP27 (November 2022), with the third and final Technical Dialogue to be held at SB58 (June 2023).

ISSUES AND QUESTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

One issue is that, in assessing L&D under the GST, the ExCom and Parties will continue to grapple with uncertainties regarding methodologies for monitoring and assessing progress on L&D, as well as the linkage and synergies between L&D and adaptation, finance, and equity.

To ensure that the GST output related to L&D is useful and meaningful, Parties could consider the following options:

- clarifying key relevant elements in the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement, including through future decisions and guiding questions for Party inputs to the GST on L&D
- better understanding the synergies and coherence of L&D under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement with other regimes and institutions.

Questions for consideration:

- What type of input related to L&D is relevant and necessary for the GST to evaluate the efforts to enhance understanding, action and support related to collective progress on efforts to avert, minimize, and address L&D?
- Whether these outside institutions are fit for purpose and whether they can address L&D under the UNFCCC/Paris Agreement?
- What type of information and what level of detail in the GST output related to L&D can contribute toward reducing vulnerability, enhancing adaptive capacity, and averting, minimizing, and addressing L&D at all levels (international, regional, national, sub-national)?

Box 1: Questions to consider

The development of the institutional arrangements of the Santiago Network:

- Is the current process of submissions and a technical dialogue adequate to find solutions to the institutional operationalization of the Santiago Network (SN)? If not, what kind of operational modalities and structure should be set up?
- What can the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM), its existing mandate, and its Executive Committee deliver for the SN?

The Glasgow Dialogue:

- How can the Glasgow Dialogue be organized to clarify Parties' expectations, find common ground, and allow for an open discussion for the next two years? During that time, Parties will need to address how to operationalize enhanced and additional support for activities addressing loss and damage, including the type of funding to make available, who will provide it, to whom, in which circumstances, and at what time.
- How can Parties define L&D financing so that it recognizes existing linkages and takes advantage of existing channels both inside and outside the UNFCCC?
- How can the Dialogue be organized to enable Parties to evaluate progress? Could considering the potential outcomes of the Glasgow Dialogue now help construct an effective process leading up to COP29 in 2024 when the Dialogue's work concludes?

The institutional ecosystem for L&D:

- How is the UNFCCC/Paris Agreement's institutional framework unique and able to fill potential gaps in the current L&D institutional ecosystem?
- What could effective means of enhanced cooperation between the UNFCCC and other L&D fora comprise?
- Given that the SN process is limited to standing up its arrangements and that the Glasgow Dialogue mandate focuses on finance, where and how can Parties have a broader discussion about the UNFCCC/Paris Agreement's institutional framework?

L&D in the GST:

- What type of input related to L&D is relevant and necessary for the GST to evaluate the efforts to enhance understanding, action, and support related to collective progress on efforts to avert, minimize, and address L&D?
- Whether L&D-related institutions outside the UNFCCC are fit for purpose and whether they help address L&D under the UNFCCC/Paris Agreement?
- What type of information and what level of detail in the GST output related to L&D can contribute toward reducing vulnerability; enhancing adaptive capacity; and averting, minimizing, and addressing L&D at all levels (i.e., international, regional, national, sub-national)?

ENDNOTES

1 L&D is not formally defined in the UNFCCC or the Paris Agreement. Broadly speaking, L&D under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement addresses the economic and non-economic damages associated with slow onset events and extreme weather events caused by global warming and the tools and institutions that identify and mitigate such risks; Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability* (Cambridge University Press, 2022), <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-working-group-ii/>.

2 See C2ES, *Loss & Damage: Issues for COP26* (2021), <https://www.c2es.org/document/loss-damage-issues-for-cop26>.

3 A number of the submissions to the Subsidiary Body (SB) Chairs suggest that the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), the implementation arm of the Technology Mechanism of the UNFCCC, provides a useful model of how the SN can be set up. The CTCN promotes the accelerated transfer of environmentally sound technologies for low-carbon and climate resilient development at the request of developing countries through technology solutions; capacity building; and advice on policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks tailored to the needs of individual countries by harnessing the expertise of a global network of technology companies and institutions.

4 A hybrid technical workshop on the institutional arrangements of the SN of the WIM for L&D was held from 4-6 May. See the event page here: <https://unfccc.int/event/tech-workshop-SN-Loss-and-Damage>.

5 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change [hereinafter UNFCCC] Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage, *Compendium on Comprehensive Risk Management Approaches* (2019), https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/FINAL_AA3_Compendium_September_2019%28revised%29.pdf; UNFCCC, UNFCCC Database on addressing slow onset events, <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/soe.aspx>.

6 UNFCCC, *Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and its 2019 review*, Decision 2/CMA.2, ¶¶ 30, 31, 35, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2019_06a01E.pdf.

7 Co-chairs' summary of the Presidencies' consultations with Heads of Delegations on loss and damage (2021), <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Co-chairs%20summary%20of%20the%20Presidencies%20consultations%20on%20Loss%20and%20Damage.pdf>.

8 UNFCCC, *Elaboration of the sources of and modalities for accessing financial support for addressing loss and damage* (2019), https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/01_0.pdf.

9 UNFCCC, *Gaps in existing institutional arrangements within and outside of the Convention to address loss and damage, including those related to slow onset events* (2013), <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/docs/2013/tp/12.pdf>.

10 UNFCCC, "Paris Agreement," Art. 14, conclusion date: December 12, 2015, United Nations Treaty Series Online, registration no. I-54113, https://treaties.un.org/doc/Treaties/2016/02/20160215%2006-03%20PM/Ch_XXVII-7-d.pdf.

11 "Paris Agreement," Art 8.

12 UNFCCC, *Matters relating to Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 99–101 of decision 1/CP.21*, Decision 19/CMA, ¶¶ 6(b)(ii), 36(e), https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CMA2018_03a02E.pdf.

13 UNFCCC, *Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts*, Draft decision -/CMA.3, ¶ 4, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2021_L02E.pdf.

14 UNFCCC, ExCom virtual event: Preparing WIM ExCom inputs for the global stocktake (2021), https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jDX_nCeWmV4.

15 UNFCCC, (Revised) Guiding questions by the SB Chairs for the Technical Assessment component of the first Global Stocktake, ¶ 17, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Draft%20GST1_TA%20Guiding%20Questions.pdf (What is the collective progress in terms of the current implementation of, and ambition in, efforts made to enhance understanding, action and support towards averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change? What further action is required to strengthen these efforts?).

Other C2ES Resources:

Designing a Meaningful Global Stocktake, January 2022.

Outcomes of the UN Climate Change Conference in Glasgow, November 2021.

The Global Goal on Adaptation: Issues for COP26, October 2021.

Loss & Damage: Issues for COP26, October 2021.

A Brief Guide to the Paris Agreement and 'Rulebook,' June 2019.



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