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MATTERS RELATED TO UNFCCC AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL BODIES

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

(Prepared by the UNFCCC Secretariat)

(Submitted by the Secretary of the IPCC)

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United Nations



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

PROGRESS REPORTS

Matters relating to UNFCCC and other international organizations

(Prepared by the UNFCCC Secretariat, 11 January 2024)

This note describes the activities undertaken by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), as well as other activities relevant for the work of the IPCC, in particular when designing its seventh assessment cycle (AR7), since the last update submitted in November 2023.

UNFCCC activities are now focused on the preparations for the sixtieth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (SB60), planned to be held from 3 to 13 June 2024, in Bonn, Germany, including for the Research dialogue or which submissions on potential topics and organization are due by 15 March 2024.

1. IPCC participation at COP 28

The IPCC participated in several ways at COP 28 held in Dubai, the United Arab Emirates:

a. Keynote speeches

The IPCC Chair, Jim Skea made keynote speeches at the COP opening plenary on Thursday, 30 November, and at the Earth Information Day (EID) Plenary on Sunday, 3 December, while Abdallah Mokssit, Secretary of the IPCC made a statement to the joint opening plenary meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP), the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), on Thursday, 30 November.

b. Earth Information Day 2023

EID,¹ held on Sunday, 3 December, provided a dialogue for exchanging information on the state of the global climate system and developments in systematic observation to support implementation of the Paris Agreement. In addition to the IPCC Chair making a keynote speech at the opening of this event as mentioned above, IPCC co-chairs and authors from Working Groups I, II and the TFI presented on the importance and use of Earth Observations for, adaptation, and early warning systems. A number of IPCC colleagues also participated in a variety of roles at an EID World Café event, which provided an opportunity for direct exchange of information between the systematic observation community and data and information end users.

¹ See [Earth Information Day 2023 | UNFCCC](#)

2. Outcomes of COP28 pertaining to the IPCC, in particular when agreeing on activities for AR7

a. Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC

The draft COP and CMA decisions agreed at SBSTA 58 were adopted by COP and CMA respectively.² The decisions welcome the Sixth Assessment Report and express appreciation and gratitude to those involved in preparing the reports in the sixth assessment cycle for their excellent work.

The decisions invite the IPCC to continue providing relevant information to Parties on the scientific, technical and socioeconomic aspects of climate change and to take into account, in determining its future products and assessment cycles, work under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

b. The first global stocktake

The outcome of the first global stocktake³ welcomes that the Paris Agreement has driven near-universal climate action by setting goals and sending signals to the world regarding the urgency of responding to the climate crisis and underlines that, despite overall progress on mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation and support, Parties are not yet collectively on track towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement and its long-term goals. It further 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.

The outcome shows the significance of the IPCC'AR6 in providing the best available science to informing the process and outcome of the global stocktake. The decision comprehensively notes the findings of the IPCC. The outcome recognizes that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C with no or limited overshoot requires deep, rapid and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions of 43 per cent by 2030 and 60 per cent by 2035 relative to the 2019 level and reaching net zero carbon dioxide emissions by 2050.

The outcome is clear that more action is needed providing clear global targets for 2030 to which Parties are invited to contribute, including related to mitigation (e.g. Transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science) and adaptation (e.g. increasing resilience by 2030 across water, food, health, ecosystems, etc.)

Parties are asked to reflect the outcome of the global stocktake in their nationally determined contributions (NDCs) to be submitted in 2025. Parties will be supported and informed by several processes to develop ambitious NDCs, including

- Annual GST dialogues to be organized starting in June to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and good practices on how the outcomes of the global stocktake are informing the preparation of Parties' next NDCs,
- Under the guidance of the Presidencies of the fifth, sixth and seventh sessions of the CMA, a set of activities ("Road map to Mission 1.5") to significantly enhance international cooperation and the international enabling environment to stimulate ambition in the next round of NDCs, with a view to enhancing action and implementation over this critical decade and keeping 1.5 °C within reach.

² https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cop28_auv_3a_ipcc.pdf and https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma5_auv_3a_ipcc.pdf

³ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma5_auv_4_gst.pdf

Finally with regards to preparing for the second global stocktake, the outcome:

- Encourages the scientific community to continue enhancing knowledge on and addressing knowledge gaps in adaptation and availability of information on climate change impacts, including for monitoring and progress, and to provide relevant and timely inputs to the second and subsequent global stocktakes;
- **Invites the IPCC to consider how best to align its work with the second and subsequent global stocktakes and also invites the IPCC to provide relevant and timely information for the next global stocktake (by early 2027).**

c. Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation (GGA)

The outcome on the GGA work programme was the adoption of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience,⁴ which seeks to guide the achievement of the global goal on adaptation and the review of overall progress in achieving it with a view to reducing the increasing adverse impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change, as well as to enhance adaptation action and support.

Under the Framework, the SBs are requested to initiate the consideration of matters relating to the GGA at their sixtieth sessions (June 2024), with a view to providing recommendations for consideration and adoption CMA7 (November 2025), focusing on, inter alia, the opportunities for building on the best available science, including collaboration with the IPCC and other organizations, to provide information relevant to facilitating implementation of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, to developing indicators, metrics and methodologies; and to identifying adaptation capacity gaps, challenges and the needs of developing countries.

In addition, the decision launches a two-year work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the Framework's targets with a view to identifying and, as needed, developing indicators and potential quantified elements for those targets.

d. 2024-2025 UNFCCC programme budget

COP28 approved the programme budget for the biennium 2024–2025.⁵ As approved previously, it includes a provision for an annual grant to the IPCC of EUR 244,755 totaling EUR 489,510.

The UNFCCC would like to use this opportunity to express its gratitude to the Chair of IPCC, the Co-Chairs of the IPCC Working Groups, the Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and other presiding officers, colleagues in the secretariat of the IPCC, and IPCC experts for the valuable contributions to the work of the UNFCCC process in 2023 and looks forward to the continuous support of the IPCC of the work of the UNFCCC in 2024 and beyond.

⁴ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma5_auv_8a_gga.pdf

⁵ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cop28_auv_16a_afi-SB58.pdf