

24th January 2024

Priorities for addressing the UK's climate challenges, and COP28 in context

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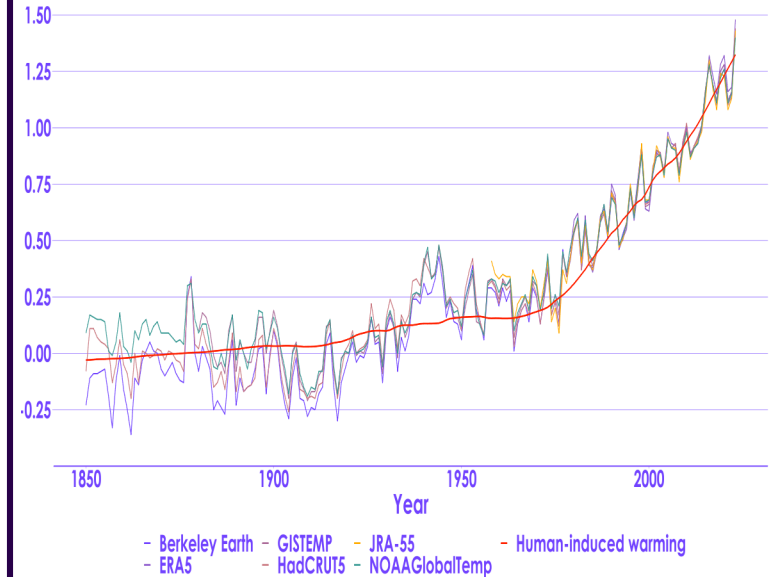
COP28 context

State of the climate

COP28 took place against a backdrop of record warming and extreme weather events:

- **Warmest year on record:** 2023 has been confirmed by the World Meteorological Organization as the warmest year on record – approaching 1.5°C above preindustrial
- **Increasing fossil emissions:** CO₂ emissions from fossil fuels reached their highest levels to date in 2023, but the rate of growth in total CO₂ emissions is slowing
- **Global extreme weather:** Extensive flooding in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia displacing more than 700,000 people and record-breaking wildfires in Canada and the USA

Global warming relative to pre-industrial levels (1850-1900) from multiple datasets



Source: WMO (2023)

Global Stocktake outcomes

Mitigation	Adaptation	Finance
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consensus on the need to transition away from fossil fuels in future decarbonised economies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Progress has been made on adaptation planning and implementation (especially in developing countries),	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Finance for adaptation and funding for averting, minimising, and addressing loss and damage needs to be rapidly scaled up.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Called for countries to contribute to key elements of the energy transition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Efforts are still fragmented, sector-specific, and unequally distributed across regions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Notes failure for developed countries to deliver on \$100bn mobilisation commitment
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Only limited recognition of needed conditions on the timing and use of transitional fuels	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Additional focus is required on transparent reporting and consideration of local contexts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emphasises the challenges faced by many developing countries in accessing climate finance

Key outcomes on adaptation and resilience

Global goal on adaptation framework

Thematic targets:

- Water.
- Food and agriculture.
- Health.
- Nature and biodiversity.
- Infrastructure and settlements.
- Livelihoods.
- Cultural heritage.

Process targets:

- Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment.
- Planning.
- Implementation.
- Monitoring, evaluation and learning.

Loss and damage

- Historic agreement to operationalise new funding arrangements for Loss and Damage
- Approximately \$700 million pledged to the fund

Next steps for the UK

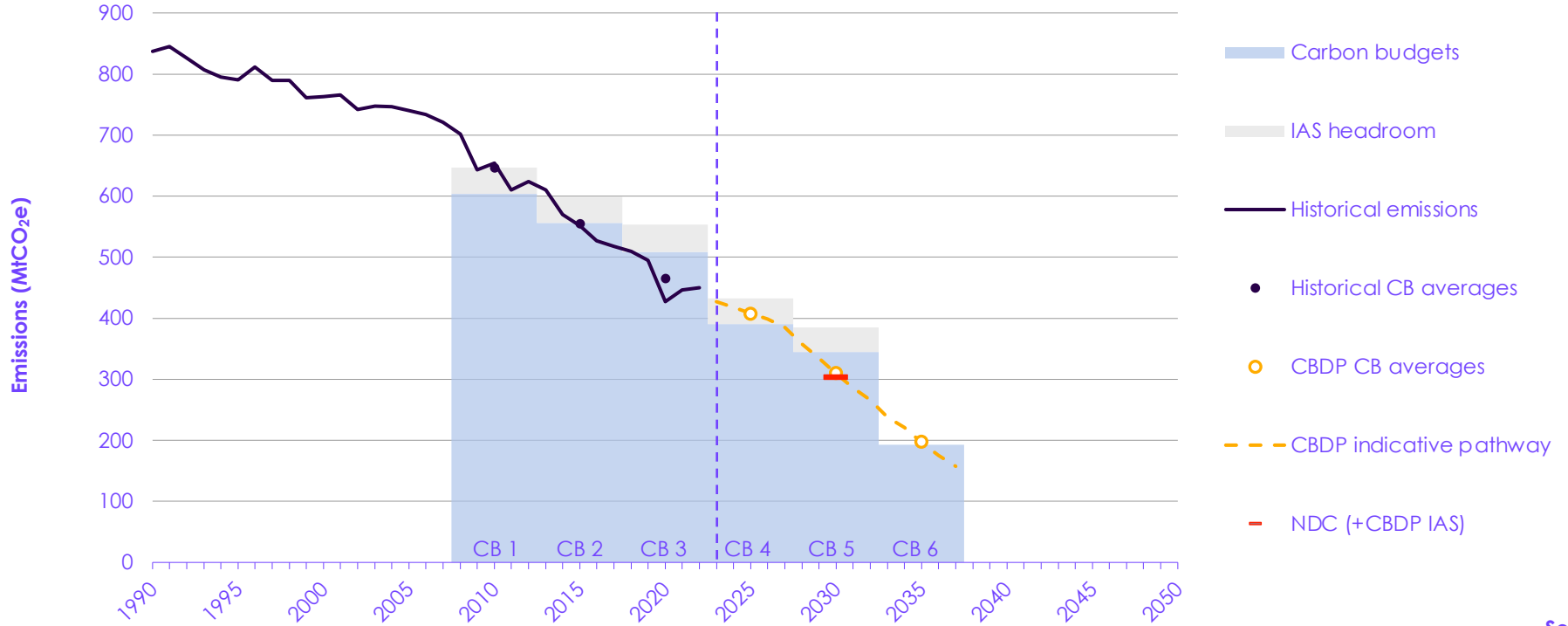
Priority actions for the UK from COP28

Key implications from COP28 for UK domestic climate policy:

- **Energy implications of the Global Stocktake:** UK policy on future oil and gas production should be aligned with Global Stocktake calls to accelerate the transition away from fossil fuels
- **Strengthening domestic adaptation planning:** The requirements under the new Framework for the Global Goal on Adaptation go beyond the UK's current National Adaptation Programme
- **Increasing tree planting and peatland restoration rates:** The UK is championing tree planting and peatland restoration globally but falling short of its own targets
- **Tackling methane emissions:** The UK is falling behind on introducing an all-sector methane target.
- **Setting the UK's next NDC:** The UK must continue to focus on addressing delivery gaps to the 2030 NDC, whilst also determining the level of ambition for its 2035 NDC
- **Championing transparency:** The UK should continue to demonstrate leadership through transparently communicating and reporting on UK domestic climate action to the UNFCCC.

Next steps for the UK

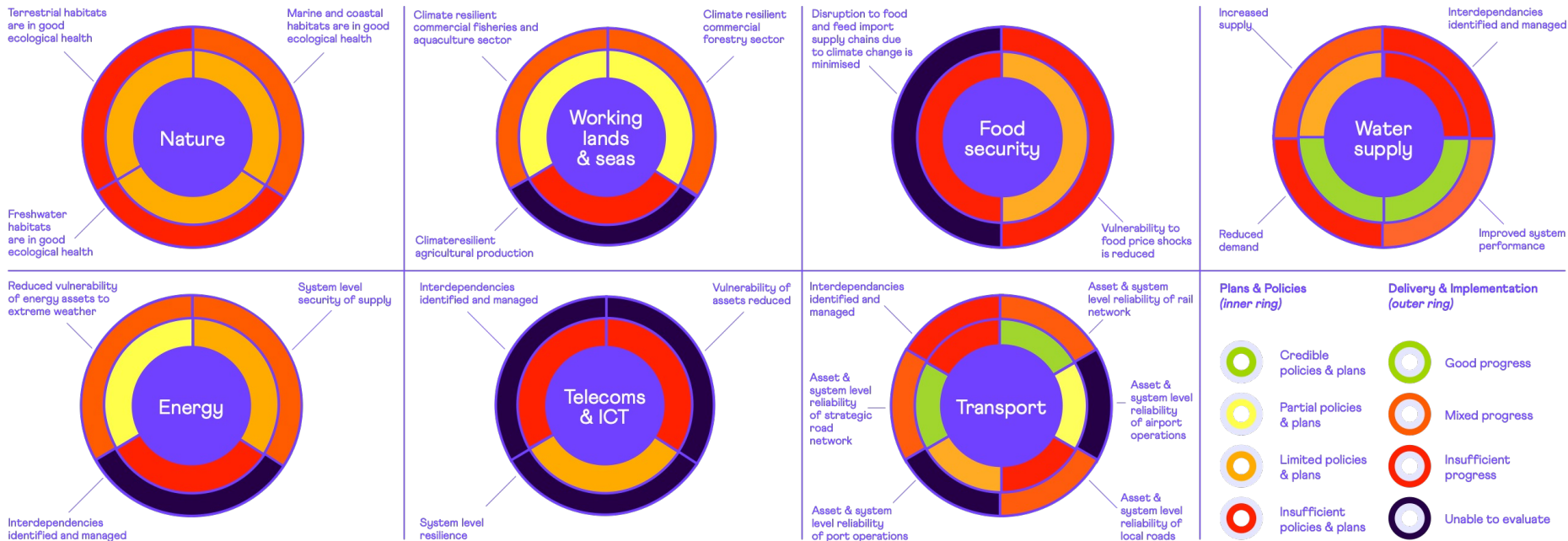
Emissions are below pre-pandemic levels, but the path ahead is much tougher



Source
CCC analysis

Next steps for the UK

Climate resilience needs to be addressed across all areas



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