UNEP’s Climate Gap Reports

Emissions Gap Report
Adaptation Gap Report

Global Webinar on Strengthening Climate Change and Disaster-Related Statistics: Needs, Priorities, and Action
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Emissions Gap Report
UNEP Institutional Series

• Annual science-based assessment reports since 2010
• Assessment of the gap between estimated future global GHG emissions, and the reductions needed to limit global warming to well below 2°C and pursuing 1.5°C in line with the Paris Agreement.
• Explores options to ‘bridge the gap’
• Assessment report by a group of leading scientists from around the world; overseen by a Steering Committee
• Co-production between UNEP, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP-CCC) and CONCITO
• Released ahead of the annual UN Climate Negotiations
Key findings:
Total global greenhouse gas emissions continue to rise

- The rate of growth in GHG emissions slowed from 2.6%/yr between 2000 and 2009, to 1.1%/yr between 2010 and 2019
- Total GHG emissions in 2021 (excluding land use, land-use change and forestry) exceeded 2019 levels
Key findings:
The emissions gap in 2030 remains high

Updated NDCs since COP 26 lower projected emissions in 2030 by less than 1%

Unconditional NDCs lower projected emissions in 2030 by 5%

Conditional NDCs lower projected emissions in 2030 by 10%

A 30% reduction is needed to get on track to 2°C

A 45% reduction is needed to get on track to 1.5°C
Adaptation Gap Report
UNEP Institutional Series

• Regular assessment of global adaptation efforts since 2014
• To assess global progress on adaptation in planning, financing and implementation
• Thematic deep-dive topic of special interest
• Assessment report by a group of leading scientists from around the world; overseen by a Steering Committee
• Co-production between UNEP, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP-CCC) and the World Adaptation Science Programme (WASP)
• Released ahead of the annual UN Climate Negotiations
Key Messages

• Climate risks are increasing as global warming accelerates.

• Global efforts in adaptation planning, finance, and implementation are increasing slightly, but are not keeping up with increasing climate risks, and adaptation action needs to get much better.

• Current adaptation actions are largely incremental, do not consider future climate change conditions.

• Data to quantify effectiveness and adequacy of adaptation is limited and urgently needed.
Conclusions

- The world is still falling short of the Paris climate goals, with no credible pathway to 1.5°C in place.
- An urgent system-wide transformation needed.
- In addition to reducing emissions, climate change adaptation **too** must be considered a priority at national and local levels, and an issue of **high global concern**.
- Strong political will is necessary to avoid climate action from being side-lined because of other major crises.
- In 2022, both reports (EGR and AGR) were cited in the COP outcome document: *Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan*
Thank you

www.unep.org/emissions-gap-report-2022

www.unep.org/adaptation-gap-report-2022