

出國報告（出國類別：開會）

赴德國波昂參加「聯合國氣候變化綱要  
公約第 56 次附屬機構會議(UNFCCC  
SB56)」出國報告

服務機關：行政院環境保護署

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出國期間：2022 年 6 月 12 日至 18 日

報告日期：2022 年 9 月 16 日

## 摘要

聯合國氣候變化綱要公約(UNFCCC)秘書處訂於本(2022)年 6 月 6 日至 16 日於德國波昂舉辦第 56 屆附屬機構會議(SB 56)，本行目的為瞭解巴黎協定相關議題談判進展與協商文件內容，預作年底聯合國氣候變化綱要公約締約方大會(下稱 COP 27)相關因應，且順訪拜會「氣候變遷績效指標(CCPI)」發布單位「德國看守協會(Germanwatch)」溝通說明我國近期推動 2050 淨零排放及修正溫室氣體減量與管理法等作為。

本次會議由本署氣候變遷辦公室林斐婷技正偕同各智庫代表出席，包含財團法人工業技術研究院綠能與環境研究所連振安工程師、范君慈副研究員、清大科技法律研究所鄭異凡研究助理、中華經濟研究院敖家綱輔佐研究員、台灣綜合研究院陳品伶助理研究員，共同參加 UNFCCC SB 56 於 6 月 13 日至 16 日會議，俾掌握最新協商進展，作為我國參與 COP 27 之參考資訊。

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# 本文

## 一、目的

聯合國氣候變化綱要公約秘書處訂於本(2022)年 6 月 6 日至 16 日於德國波昂舉辦第 56 屆附屬機構會議(SB 56)，該會議包含「附屬履行機構會議」(SBI)及「附屬科學與技術諮詢機構會議」(SBSTA)，為本年底「聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 27 次締約方大會」(COP 27)前之重要例行工作會議。

本屆 SB 56 會議就巴黎協定第六條國際減量合作機制之基礎配套與能力建構、全球盤點技術評估、全球調適計畫目標、巴黎協定透明度機制、華沙損失與損害機制相關議題等進行討論。

本行目的為瞭解巴黎協定相關議題談判進展與協商文件內容，預作年底 COP 27 相關因應，且順訪拜會「氣候變遷績效指標(CCPI)」發布單位「德國看守協會(Germanwatch)」溝通交流我國近期推動 2050 淨零排放及修正溫室氣體減量與管理法等作為。

## 二、過程

### (一) 行程

本次於 6 月 12 日至 18 日前往德國波昂參加 SB 56 會議，並順道拜會「德國看守協會(Germanwatch)」交流「氣候變遷績效指標(Climate Change Performance Index, CCPI)」，行程如下。

日期	行程
111.06.12	- 桃園國際機場搭機前往德國法蘭克福
111.06.13	- 抵達德國法蘭克福並轉乘火車至波昂 - 至 UNFCCC SB 56 大會會場報到、與會
111.06.14	- 出席 UNFCCC SB 56 重點協商會議 - 拜會 Germanwatch 洽談氣候變遷績效指標(CCPI)議題
111.06.15	- 出席 UNFCCC SB 56 重點協商會議
111.06.16	- 離境前 PCR 檢測 - UNFCCC SB 56 總結閉幕
111.06.17	- 自德國波昂搭乘火車至法蘭克福 - 由法蘭克福搭機至韓國仁川轉機
111.06.18	- 韓國仁川轉機返抵臺灣

### (二) 參加聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 56 次附屬機構會議 (UNFCCC SBSTA 56 與 SBI 56，合稱 SB 56)

本屆 SB 56 於 111 年 6 月 6 日至 16 日於德國波昂召開，共有來自全球 197 個締約方、地區、非政府組織(NGOs)及媒體代表 3,320 人出席會議。本署氣候變遷辦公

室林斐婷技正偕同各智庫代表出席，包含財團法人工業技術研究院綠能與環境研究所（下稱工研院）連振安工程師、范君慈副研究員、清大科法所鄭異凡研究助理、中華經濟研究院敖家綱輔佐研究員、台灣綜合研究院（下稱台綜院）陳品伶助理研究員出席本次會議，參加 UNFCCC SB 56 於 6 月 13 日至 16 日會議。

本屆 SB56 會議延續氣候公約第 26 次締約方大會(COP 26)「格拉斯哥氣候協議(Glasgow Climate Pact)」內涵，以及「政府間氣候變化專門委員會(IPCC)」提出第二與第三工作組有關調適與減緩報告後，如何積極因應氣候緊急狀態成為各締約方關切目標，與會者針對推動巴黎協定關鍵核心問題展開討論，包括：「格拉斯哥-夏姆錫克工作計畫」全球調適目標工作坊、「華沙損失與損害國際機制」之「格拉斯哥對話」、「全球盤點第一次技術對話會議」、「IPCC 第二、三工作組 AR6 報告特別活動」、「巴黎協定非市場方法工作坊」。在議題協商方面，則關注巴黎協定第六條國際減量合作機制與非市場方法、擴大減緩企圖心工作計畫、長期全球目標第二階段定期審議、衝擊影響因應措施論壇、全球盤點技術評估、透明度申報與審議方法。



圖 1、環保署代表團參與 UNFCCC SB56 會議

本屆 SB 56 會議係新冠疫情爆發後，睽違三年首度於德國波昂召開，為今年底在埃及夏姆錫克舉辦的 COP 27 尋求談判基礎。2021 年底英國格拉斯哥 COP 26 會議

中，「格拉斯哥氣候協議 (Glasgow Climate Pact)」的產出，象徵巴黎協定規則書最後一塊拼圖的完成。在強化減緩作為上，僅能鼓勵各國推動減少燃煤發電與汰除無效率的燃煤發電；另一方面，巴黎協定第六條市場機制與非市場方法規則書的完成，即賦予了串接全球綠色資金、技術擴散與能力建構方面的加速調和方法，有助於加速邁向本世紀末溫控 1.5°C 的目標。因應在埃及舉辦的 COP 27，調適工作與如何確保綠色融資的履行成了當務之急，這也反應了全球弱勢區域與弱勢族群的需求。

在 2022 年 6 月 6 日的本屆開幕典禮上，UNFCCC 執行秘書 Patricia Espinosa 在其六年任期即將結束之際（預計於 2022 年 7 月屆滿），已完成了巴黎協定制訂規則書的工作計畫，以及「格拉斯哥氣候協議」，Espinosa 並表示「自 2021 年格拉斯哥會議後，多個領域缺乏進展，像是國家自訂貢獻(NDC)的企圖心不足，尚未完成何謂全球調適目標(Global Goal on Adaptation, GGA)，未建設性的解決損失與損害機制，也缺乏政治層面的介入與決策，尚難據以實現龐雜、未完的工作計畫，以及懸而未決的氣候資金短缺。」

2022 年隨著 IPCC AR6 第二工作組與第三工作組報告的產出，世人需明瞭因應氣候變遷的迫切性，以及各種推動 2050 年淨零排放可茲應用的減緩或負排放技術選項及其成本已經更為清晰；Espinosa 亦指出需要加快具政治企圖心的措施，以實現 1.5°C 的氣候目標，這就包括透過立法、制訂政策，以及施行計畫，並在其管轄區域及其部門下，切實履行巴黎協定及 NDC 的承諾。



圖 2、UNFCCC 執行秘書 Patricia Espinosa 於 SB56 開幕致詞

綜合各主要締約方、國家集團與重要組織在 SB 56 會議開幕及閉幕期間之主要聲明與立場，本代表團彙整如下表 1 所示：

表 1、主要締約方、國家集團與重要組織之 SB 56 立場聲明

重要締約方、國家集團、重要組織	聲明內容
IPCC - 世界氣象組織(WMO)代表	IPCC 已完成 AR6 的三個工作組的報告，將於 SB 56 期間舉辦專家對話、全球盤點技術對話、研究對話，以及全球調適目標的相關活動；而 IPCC AR6 的綜合評估報告將於下半年的九月份產出。
世界衛生組織(WHO)	氣候變遷已經嚴重的影響到全球人類的健康，因此 WHO 將特別強調氣候變遷與空氣污染的緊密關係，尤以 2/3 的空污與化石燃料燃燒、長期暴露與 PM <sub>2.5</sub> 有關，並造成全球每年 420 萬人因此死亡，占全部空污死亡人數的六成；氣候變遷也將嚴重影響全球 80% 人口的飲用水，2050 年將有 32 億人缺乏水資源；食品生產約占全球碳排放的三成，但損失與浪費卻占了其中 8 %。
歐盟 - 法國代表	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 其表示格拉斯哥會議的成果已表明在巴黎協定進展上取得成果，並應強化各個國家與彼此間的集體努力，如「減緩工作計畫 (Mitigation Work Programme)」、「全球調適目標 (GGA)」，且與全球資金流動展開 UNFCCC 範疇外的工作，例如多邊銀行、國家公共政策以及私營部門的參與介入。而這兩年的全球盤點(GST)將是對於各締約方下階段提升政治承諾、採取行動與支持的重要關鍵工作。</li> <li>• 針對損失與損害議題的「格拉斯哥對話」具體促進各締約方及非締約方利害關係者間的協調與瞭解。此外，對於減緩工作計畫討論結果未能完成表達遺憾。</li> </ul>
美洲人民玻利維亞聯盟(ALBA) - 委內瑞拉代表	其敦促多邊主義的包容性和參與性，呼籲繼續努力確保所有國家的參與。
雨林國家聯盟 (Coalition for	依據「格拉斯哥氣候協議」，其對於巴黎協定第六條市場與非市場機制起了良好的開端，但呼籲不應逾越巴黎協定第五條與第



重要締約方、國家集團、重要組織	聲明內容
Rainforest Nations) - 巴布亞紐幾內亞代表	六條的授權範圍，並建議制訂相關工作計畫，以協助開發中國家建構具備參與第六條相關機制的的能力，根據第六條要求建立國家登記簿。
拉丁美洲與加勒比獨立協會(AILAC) - 智利代表	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>除強調將科學帶入生活，促進全面性轉型的重要性外，也呼籲保持對於 1.5°C 氣候目標的彈性，並鼓勵各締約方將風險管理納入長期的規劃之中。</li> <li>其讚許本屆 SB 56 會議中具有建設性的技術對話會議的舉辦，並強調各個部門取得資金動員的重要性。</li> </ul>
最低度開發國家(LDC) - 塞內加爾代表	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>其表示調適已達到極限，而損失和損害更不容忽視。LDC 建議的優先事項包括：損失和損害財務機制；聖地牙哥網絡關於損失和損害的發展；加強減緩、調適和融資，以及具體、可獲得的調適資金。</li> <li>其對於本次 SB 56 多項議題缺乏進展表示不滿，並呼籲各締約方應積極在 COP 27 會議上推展氣候融資與減緩工作計畫。</li> </ul>
非洲國家集團 - 尚比亞代表	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>全球調適目標(GGA)工作計畫的目標是實現實質進展，並且為國家調適計畫提供資金以及技術支持。</li> <li>特別強調推進損失與損害的工作將是協助 NDC 執行的重要作為之一；此外，非洲集團亦呼籲各締約方就 GST 展開跨領域的協商聯繫，特別是針對公正與衡平方面的技術對話會議。</li> </ul>
志同道合開發中國家集團(LMDC) - 玻利維亞代表	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>感嘆調適方面資金的匱乏，而若需要仰賴私部門的投融资將可能無法達到預期的結果。希望在 SB 會議上加速取得結論，並形成針對調適、損失與損害的有效議程提案。</li> <li>呼籲各主席們不要僅在口頭上討論損失和損害以及實施方式，而是更為具體的工作展開，並譴責會議期間部分締約方一再試圖重新談判聯合國氣候變化綱要公約和巴黎協定的協商內涵。</li> </ul>
基礎四國集團(BASIC) - 印度代	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>其呼籲在推動氣候行動時，應基於「衡平」與「共同但有區別的责任和個別能力 (CBDR-RC)」的原則來進行；並強調</li> </ul>

重要締約方、國家集團、重要組織	聲明內容
表	<p>BASIC 國家已經在其 NDC 中做出超越應公平承擔的責任與努力，呼籲開發中國家應取得來自於已開發國家穩定資金支持之下推動有力的氣候行動，而已開發國家應大幅度的提高其企圖心。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 強調上述「共同但有區別的責任和個別能力(CBDR-RC)」的重要性，對基礎四國在全球調適目標方面取得的進展表示失望；但強調減緩工作計畫必須是「促進性的，而不是規定性的」，並應與實施手段密切相關。</li> </ul>
小島嶼國家聯盟 (AOSIS) - 安地卡及巴布達代表	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 為了達成 1.5°C 的目標，擬定明確計畫與路徑是必要的。例如，逐步取消化石燃料的補貼。小島嶼國家聯盟也呼籲要在 COP27 以前制定損失與損害融資機制。</li> <li>• 其強調氣候緊急情況正在成為一場災難，而且進展與現實大相徑庭。此外，呼籲各締約方在 COP 27 前將其氣候資金承諾增加一倍；2030 年全球排放量達到峰值並減半。</li> </ul>
環境品質集團 (Environmental Integrity Group, EIG) - 瑞士代表	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 呼籲 COP 26、COP 27 的主席應該立即對那些尚未提交更新國家自定貢獻(NDC)的國家應儘速展開行動。瑞士也強調減緩工作計畫以及市場機制的推動對於避免超過 1.5°C (overshoot)的重要性。</li> <li>• 其表示儘管格拉斯哥 COP 26 會議強化了 1.5°C 的成果發展，但今年遲滯的會談進展將可能使得既有的目標距離更為遙遠；呼籲各締約方在科學基礎上為 1.5°C 目標賦予生命。</li> </ul>
兩傘集團 (Umbrella Group) - 澳洲代表	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 強調於格拉斯哥氣候協議中呼籲要將調適資金(adaption finance)倍增的重要性，並且期待對於「聖地牙哥網絡」後續的討論與發展。至於那些沒有遵照 1.5°C 計畫走的主要排放國應增加其自身的國家自定貢獻(NDC)企圖心。</li> <li>• 兩傘集團亦對於部分締約方阻攔減緩工作計畫討論之推展表達失望；另一方面，兩傘集團願意透過格拉斯哥對話持續討論相關資金財務的安排。</li> </ul>
G77/中國集團 - 巴基斯坦代表	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 強調調適工作是至關重要的工作事項，並支持「格拉斯哥-夏姆錫克工作計畫」有關推動「全球調適目標 (GGA)」的工作；</li> </ul>

重要締約方、國家集團、重要組織	聲明內容
	<p>亦強調全面投入「聖地牙哥網絡」的重要性。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 表示 SB 56 期間各項議題缺乏平衡的發展，尤其是在損失與損害之財務支持的進展仍顯緩慢；因此，其敦促各締約方應深入討論新的氣候融資集體量化的目標內涵，而非僅是口號。而在技術支援方面，則是期待技術機制透過 CTCN 網絡上的功能得以加強。</li> </ul>
阿拉伯集團 - 沙烏地阿拉伯代表	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 所有巴黎協定的結果都應該得到尊重與平等的對待。</li> <li>• 強調調適是推動永續發展的關鍵，阿拉伯集團亦表示，實現 GGA 將是實施巴黎協定的重要推動力。</li> </ul>
阿根廷、巴西及烏拉圭(ABU) - 巴西代表	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 強調 2022 年 UNFCCC 成立的 30 週年，現在有機會加強對開發中國家的支持。在全球調適目標上，應要求大家以創新的方式工作，並且各國應該以透明並不能遺漏任何人的情況下進行。</li> <li>• 其表達對於聖地牙哥網絡在 COP 27 會期間對於損失和損害的具體結果的渴望，並敦促在新的集體量化財務目標方面取得進一步進展。</li> </ul>

資料來源：UNFCCC

### (三) COP 27 主辦國埃及資訊介紹

本次於 SB 56 會場中參訪今年底 COP 27 主辦方埃及的展覽攤位，具體瞭解其辦理的形式與資訊。目前大會的場地規畫約為 26,000 人的辦理規模，佔地約 10,2000 平方公尺，但希望朝向三至四萬人的規模辦理。而埃及政府亦表示目前夏姆錫克整體區域約有 55,000 間以上的住宿空間，並將提供與會者辦理免費的簽證。而根據大會公布的大會場地設置概要，目前大會將區分藍區與綠區；在綠區部分，則包含創新區域、社群區域，以及部份的國家或政府展區，並緊鄰藍區。大會將設置有六條大會接駁公車路線。



圖 3、埃及政府 COP 27 展覽攤位

## Venue Map

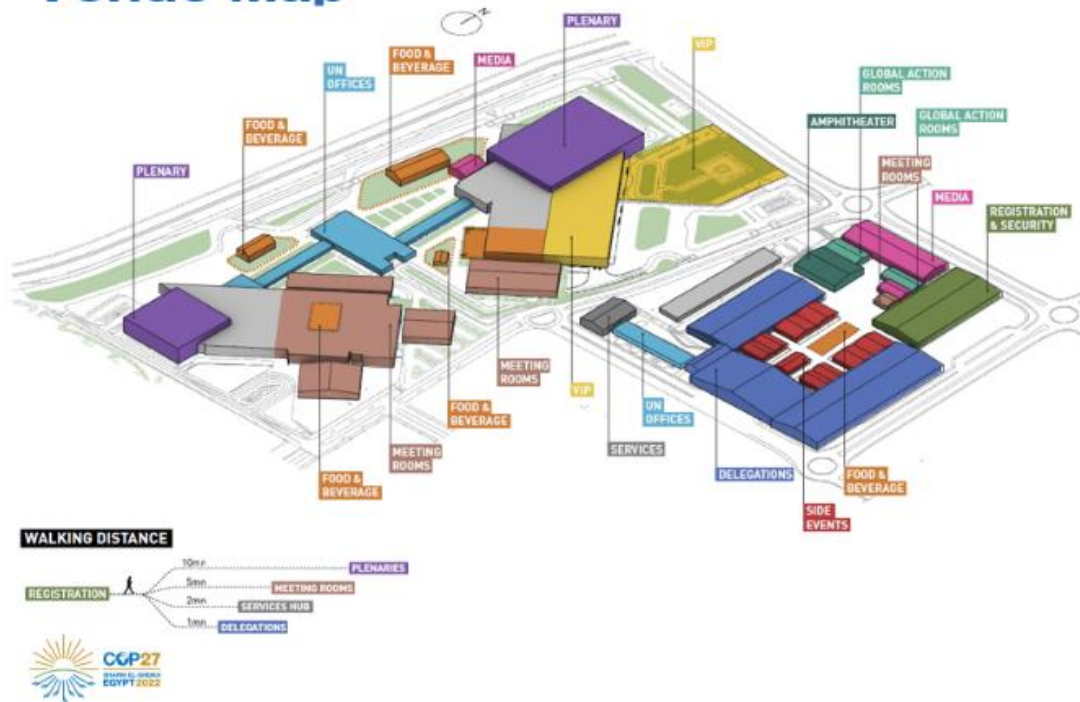


圖 4、埃及 COP 27 會場場地設置概要

資料來源：埃及政府

#### (四) 拜會「德國看守協會(Germanwatch)」交流「氣候變遷績效指標(Climate Change Performance Index, CCPI)」

2022 年 6 月 14 日，由本署氣候變遷辦公室林斐婷技正偕同外交部駐法蘭克福辦事處薛迪宇秘書、科技部駐德國代表處科技組彭雙俊組長、工研院連振安工程師、台綜院陳品伶助理研究員拜會「德國看守協會(Germanwatch)」在德國波昂的辦公室；本次拜會則由上開協會的國際氣候政策組資深顧問 Jan Burck 與氣候政策分析員 Ana Tamblyn 接待，並進行雙邊會談。

本次交流內容包含交流氣候變遷績效指數評比的研析內涵，並以我國近來氣候變遷政策發展包含 2050 淨零排放政策路徑、刻正辦理「溫室氣體減量及管理法」修法作業、修法草案納入碳費徵收機制、2050 淨零轉型之能源轉型目標、我國未來不再新建燃煤發電廠及我國近年碳排放趨勢向 Burck 說明。

Burck 首先向本署就 2021 年 CCPI 錯誤引用我國人口數造成評比結果之困擾表達歉意，並允諾日後將更為謹慎處理相關數據準確性問題；Burck 亦關注我國近年碳定價制度發展情況、2030 年國家自定貢獻(NDC)目標更新進展，以及我國氣候政策中如何強化推動調適政策執行面工作。

在「氣候變遷績效指數 (Climate Change Performance Index)」的方法學設計上，如何增進相關資訊的透明度，使得科學數據得以貼近社會溝通的目的就成為了關鍵的課題。工研院連振安工程師指出當前評估方法的設計，容易使得如中國、印度等具有人口數量優勢的國家稀釋了對於氣候變遷衝擊上的影響；同時，目前的評估方法亦容易使正在進行能源與社會轉型的國家在未及完成轉型工作下受到不利的評估，導致評估名次上的差距。

Burck 表示當前雖僅含括 61 個國家進入 CCPI 評比之中，爰仍難以完全深入到每一個國家的氣候政策與策略細節中完成評估。台綜院陳助理研究員亦指出 CCPI 資料庫引用的差距問題；Burck 指出，如何強化資訊的正確性一直為該協會所關注，並考量到這兩年因為疫情變化所致的排放量與政策推動的時程差異，將於今年或明年度的 CCPI 當中納入此部分的額外評估與說明。此外，Burck 亦欣見我國已加速再

生能源的建置及 2050 淨零政策的中長期願景，並期待我國近日將完成的 2020 年度溫室氣體排放清冊報告的資訊產出，據以供作 2022 年底 CCPI 評估之用。

為強化雙方間的溝通與合作，「德國看守協會」同意擬於今年 9 月份完成我國 CCPI 初步評估時，向我國提供初稿，據以檢核及避免不必要的錯誤。Burck 資深顧問向我方表示，「德國看守協會」近年成長快速，已由數人的 NGO 小團體逐步發展為近百人、全面性研究範疇的中型研究機構，期待未來雙方在各方面的合作機會。

#### **(五) 與「觀點氣候集團(Perspectives Climate Change Group)」主持人暨瑞士蘇黎世大學 Axel Michaelowa 教授進行雙邊會晤**

2022 年 6 月 14 日下午由本署林斐婷技正偕同工研院連振安工程師於 UNFCCC SB 56 會場內，與 Michaelowa 教授進行雙邊會晤，由本署向 Michaelowa 教授說明我國目前氣候變遷因應法（草案）修法進展，以及修法納入徵收碳費等碳定價制度設計等。Michaelowa 教授表示樂見持續推動雙邊的合作關係，本年度將就巴黎協定第六條機制及國際間推動強制遵約/自願市場的案例進行更廣泛的制度研究；至 2023 年底前，將是巴黎協定第六條各項市場機制完備基礎建設的關鍵時期，期藉由本年於埃及夏姆錫克 COP 27 會議期間共同舉辦的技術性論壇進行更為廣泛的資訊交流，以推進臺灣參與巴黎協定第六條機制。

在「國際氣候對話 (International Climate Dialogue)」的組織推動工作上，則將依據歷來工作時程，預定於 9 月前辦理 ICD 理事會會議，並對於年底 COP 27 的合作事項，包括舉辦周邊會議、專家對談、專文撰寫等進行廣泛的討論。





圖 5、本代表團與「觀點氣候集團」進行雙邊會晤

#### (六) SB 56 重點協商議題進展

2021 年 COP 26 達成「格拉斯哥氣候協議 (Glasgow Climate Pact)」後，整體巴黎協定規則書的談判大致完成，因此本次 SB 56 會議除了針對巴黎協定第六條規則書細項持續進行基礎建設討論、第十三條透明度的氣候衝擊與調適資訊的審議方法外，則主要著重在執行層面的協商，以及技術性的對話與討論，包括：關於全球調適目標 (GGA) 的「格拉斯哥-夏姆錫克工作計劃」、「損失和損害-格拉斯哥對話」、「氣候融資新的集體量化目標」技術專家對話、一年一度的「海洋對話」等協商內容。UNFCCC 執行秘書 Patricia Espinosa 特別指出：「我們都知道，COP 27 締約方會議的世界將與 COP 26 締約方會議完全不同。這是一個充斥著衝突、能源、糧食和經濟危機的世界…而且全球新冠疫情仍在我們身邊」。而目前歐美各主要締約方亦在俄烏戰爭及維持能源安全為前提的情況下，凸顯將氣候協商議題置於次要的態度。以下為本代表團彙整 SB 56 會議期間的各項主要協商進展與內容：

##### 1. 全球調適目標 (Global Goal on Adaptation, GGA)

在因應全球調適目標(GGA)的「格拉斯哥-夏姆錫克工作計畫(Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh Work Programme)」活動中，IPCC 以其第二工作組報告提供調適的科學證據，

其指出目前調適的發展仍有不平衡與侷限之處，且因應 COP 27 將於埃及舉辦，預期主辦國及非洲地區之締約方將相當重視調適行動與針對調適行動的協助。全球調適目標希望了解全球集體調適工作，並提出全球調適行動願景，在不增加締約方負擔的情況下指引各國共同朝調適目標邁進，過程中將與全球盤點之工作相互連結並回饋給締約方持續深化調適工作。

在 COP 26 會議上，締約方同意以兩年期「格拉斯哥-夏姆錫克工作計畫」瞭解全球調適目標之方法學、指標、資料來源與數據、評估進展所需協助等，以落實巴黎協定提升調適行動與協助之目標；該工作計畫預計每年召開 4 次研討會，並於 2023 年 COP 28 會議上提出最終決議。

有關研討會之主題與討論內容，本次 SB 56 會議召開「格拉斯哥-夏姆錫克工作計畫」第一次研討會，研討會於 6 月 8 日及 9 日舉行，主題為「提升對全球調適目標之了解及檢視進展」，呼應 COP 26 第 7/CMA.3 決議第 7 項之「格拉斯哥-夏姆錫克工作計畫」成立目標第(b)<sup>1</sup>、(c)<sup>2</sup>項，SB 主席依據各締約方提案，提出全球調適目標之研討會主要工作方法，其中許多締約方將「格拉斯哥-夏姆錫克工作計畫」成立目標提議以群組方式進行分類並依序在研討會上進行討論，以考慮各方不同的發展水準，並以在 COP 27 中取得成果為基礎，滿足對弱勢社群的支持需求。

研討會上首先由 UNFCCC 秘書處分享各締約方對研討會提交的綜合評估意見，強調締約方期待全球調適目標在本質上以全球為範疇，並使用包括質化與量化的方法學定義，不應針對特別地區或國家，相關討論內容除將產出結論報告外，亦提供該工作項目之非正式協商會議作為參考。

在本項目之非正式協商會議上，締約方重視研討會之參與形式與方法，強調具透明度的參與，並強調各締約方有平等的參與機會，即具包容性 (inclusive)的全面參與，且開發中國家締約方強調應審視與減緩工作項目相關的非正式協商會議及與調適相關的非正式協商會議數目，以追求減緩與調適之平衡。

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<sup>1</sup> 提升對於全球調適目標之理解，包括方法論、指標、資料與數據、評估進展之協助與需求。

<sup>2</sup> 對巴黎協定第 7 條第 14 項提及審查全球調適目標之進展做出貢獻，以供第一次全球盤點提交資訊。



會議最後由聯合主席產出草案文本，但多數已開發國家認為內容過廣(unwieldy)而無法討論，必須進一步精簡內容並聚焦；部分開發中國家則認為其部分意見被納入附件之中而無法接受；綜觀本次會議，各方同意透過持續討論以找到各締約方共同同意的觀點是該工作項目後續進行實質討論之出發點，故將持續針對該工作進行討論。

## 2. 擴大減緩企圖心與執行的工作計畫

「緊急擴大減緩目標和實施的工作計畫(Work Programme for Scaling Up Mitigation Ambition and Implementation)」的討論（或簡稱「減緩工作計畫」），其旨在保持 1.5°C 目標的實現；為因應全球盤點工作，將制訂工作計畫在未來 10 年擴大減緩企圖心與執行。但許多開發中國家集團強調，已開發國家必須帶頭減少 2020 年前的減緩差距；同時，許多開發中國家集團強調必須在潛在的減緩工作組中維護公約的原則，包括衡平和共同但有區別的責任和個別能力原則 (CBDR-RC)。

然依據巴黎協定締約方 1/CMA.3 決議第 27 項，其要求為因應全球盤點工作，將制訂工作計畫以在未來 10 年擴大減緩企圖心與執行。本次 SB 56 會議目的在於就工作計畫彙整及歸納各方代表觀點，以促進各方代表之意見交流，並輔助 COP 27 就本議題進行正式協商。

許多開發中國家強調需維護公約的原則，包括衡平、共同但有區別的責任和個別能力原則。許多國家建議工作計畫應包括一個資訊共享平台。關於範籌，多個締約方認為工作計畫應該是跨部門的，但部分國家表示，減緩工作計畫不應在巴黎協定之外創建新的任務。締約方還討論該計畫是否應為 2030 年前的年度部長級圓桌會議提供資訊，並持續到 2030 年，且將重點放在未來兩年。SBSTA 及 SBI 已彙集各方代表之觀點，提出了結論草案及一份非正式紀錄，整體而言，各方代表認為非正式紀錄大致涵蓋各方代表意見，然因工作計畫涉及議題廣泛，各方代表就各項議題之意見仍有諸多分歧，並未達成真正的共識。在目前討論基礎之上，SBI 及 SBSTA 同意於 SB 57（2022 年 11 月）繼續就本議題展開相關工作，以供第四次巴黎協定締約方會議(CMA 4)在輔助全球盤點(GST)之考量下進行決議。

本次 SB 56 會議就減緩工作計畫結論整理如下：

- SBI 及 SBSTA 邀請各締約方於 2022 年 9 月 30 日前提提交其就工作計畫之相關意見。
- SBI 及 SBSTA 要求公約秘書處就本議題召開會前工作坊，並開放締約方參與。同時 SBI 與 SBSTA 評估相關活動之預算需求，秘書處辦理相關活動則應在財務資源可行下進行。



圖 6、減緩工作計畫議題討論會議紀實

### 3. 巴黎協定第 6.2 條合作方法規則書之模式、程序及指引(MPGs)協商

在第 6.2 條合作方法的條文協商中，SBSTA 在本次條文中希望各締約方提出建議，包含：

- (1) 技術專家審議(TER)；
- (2) 機制基礎建設內涵，包括登記簿、會計方法與報告指引；
- (3) 對低度開發與島嶼開發中國家(SIDS)的特殊情形影響；大多數國家同意需要加強能力建構，使這些國家能夠參與碳市場。開發中國家集團呼籲應採取靈活的時程架構和對報告的支持，以及免繳註冊費、管理費及免繳收益規費等提案。
- (4) 確認不重複計算的方式，以及單年度與多年度 NDC 下的相應調整；

- (5) ITMOs 國際間轉移是否包含避免排放(Avoided)的減量額度，該問題在協商中仍然存在分歧。一些締約方呼籲澄清該術語，而另一些締約方則傾向使用「移除 (removals)」而不是「避免 (avoidance)」。許多締約方反對將避免排放納入其中，強調這不是他們的優先事項。

然而，多數國家仍聚焦討論在技術文件提供訊息內容的不明確，以及條文中技術文件討論會議的安排可能無法如期在 COP 27 前有結果。後續條文也會配合如前述會議討論 CDM 延續機制與第 6.4 條等認定與避免重複計算議題上加強討論。同時，附屬科學技術諮詢機構 (SBSTA) 理解到能力建構 (Capacity Building) 合作方法指南的重要性，並且要求秘書處更新關於 2/CMA.3 決議第 12 項中關於能力建構計畫的狀態。在決議文件中，SBSTA 邀請締約方與觀察員在 2022 年 8 月 31 日前提提交關於任何在 2/CMA.3 決議中第 3、6、7、10 項的意見供 SBSTA 參考。SBSTA 要求秘書處對締約方登記簿議題實施調查，另要求秘書處召開技術研討會，以及提出本次會議中締約方所表達的非官方技術報告(Unofficial Technical Report)，相關議題將於 SB 57 繼續處理。

#### 4. 京都議定書清潔發展機制(CDM)轉型銜接

本屆會議討論京都機制下清潔發展機制(Clean Development Mechanism, CDM) 之後續延伸至全球減碳統計之因應方式，回顧京都機制截至 2021 年 10 月已註冊 7,849 件專案，核發 21.7 億噸減量額度並註銷 3.01 億噸。關於 CDM 活動向巴黎協定第 6.4 條機制的過渡方面，各締約方討論了適用於過渡活動的規則。但對於清潔發展機制活動是否應在登記為第 6.4 條活動之前或之後註銷登記，以及在什麼時候將第 6.4 條規則適用於此類活動，但仍意見分歧。

本次 SB 56 會議亦著重於基線認定與各國減量時間軸之關聯掌握，如何確認基線在不同時間下的抵減可能影響統計報告的呈現方式，特別被參與國家提出討論。會議中聚焦於 2020 年京都機制結束後之專案連結至巴黎協定第 6.4 條所需遵守的規範、執行方式與申請程序，應由 CMA.3 決議第 5 項之監管機構進行管理與連結，以及附屬機構建議依據 CMA.3 決議第 10 與 11 項對清潔發展機制之條文與執行延續提到 2022 年 COP 27 締約方大會中討論，以促進第 6.4 條永續發展機制之銜接。



圖 7、清潔發展機制專案註冊後續發展會議

在京都 CDM 過渡期間，締約方國家重複提及應訂出所相應的時程，以利締約方因應與規劃專案執行，或是提出相應的臨時措施將過渡時期的專案能被第 6.4 條延續。在專案註冊討論上就第 75(b)項之延伸事項進行決議文草案討論。執行技術層面上 CDM 後續如要與第 6.4 條機制進行連結主要需要幾項變革：註冊通過的預定額度、實際監測核發額度(CERs)、以及提及技術資料文件給秘書處，以確實掌握第 6.4 條就核發額度流向的掌握。

討論過程最多爭議主要在提交給秘書處的技術文件細節與資訊仍有討論空間。依照目前所提草案，COP 27 會議將會提出技術文件內容包含：(a) CDM 註冊列表、帳戶概況與額度持有資訊；(b)以確保協調 CDM 註冊列表和第 6.4 條機制登記簿中的轉移數據的方式實現轉移的替代方案的技術評估，包括可能的中間解決方案；(c) 轉讓過程的成本影響；(d)額度轉讓時間表；(e) CDM 減量額度的類別分類與總體訊息。

在上述條文中締約方主要提出(b)與(e)項的資訊內容需更明確。沙烏地阿拉伯認為(b)項的技術資料太過於繁複且涉及經濟數據，不應放在提交的技術文件中。日本發言表示(e) 的資料是可保留且必要，但彙總的訊息是甚麼，需要有多詳細，或是只要總量資料去轉換，則成為討論的焦點。而所有締約方國家多半認為，應在 COP 27 公告實施作法前，提供技術文件資料給各締約方國家確認是否可行。

## 5. 《巴黎協定》第 6.8 條非市場方法協商討論

第 6.8 條非市場方法由「格拉斯哥非市場方法委員會」召開第一次會議討論非市場方法工作計畫與非市場方法內涵。其中案例包括非洲開發銀行所推動「調適效益機制 (Adaptation Benefits Mechanism, ABM)」等，並探討建立網絡平台，以利註冊活動及與資金來源進行配合。

「格拉斯哥非市場方法委員會」討論了 UNFCCC 下非市場方法(NMA)網絡平台的特色和用途，以及 NMA 架構下活動的時程表。關於平台，玻利維亞代表 LMDC 呼籲加強支持最低度開發國家的需求，並表示該平台的設計旨在支持和加強 NMA 的架構。巴哈馬代表 AOSIS 呼籲該平台應可供締約方和非締約之利害相關方使用，並包括聯繫潛在合作夥伴的能力、確定或記錄活動實現的減排量。一些已開發國家締約方表示，該平台應僅適用於記錄和交換有關 NMA 的訊息。在結論文件中，SBSTA 就格拉斯哥 NMA 委員會的意見，建議各締約方就 NMA 架構下實施工作計畫活動時程表的要項、UNFCCC 項下 NMA 網絡平台的規範、NMA 如何促進 NDC 實施的行動（包含透過 NMA 架構確定、制定和實施）、各項與倡議/計畫/活動相關的 NMA、上項 NMA 的確認原則等內容提供意見。同時也將就 UNFCCC 項下 NMA 網絡平台建立參考性技術文件、提出支持 NDC 執行之 NMA 綜合報告、從地方/國家/區域/國際等位階協同推動 NMA 的技術文件報告。

## 6. 華沙損失與損害國際機制之「聖地牙哥網絡」

本次於 SB 56 會議期間舉辦「格拉斯哥對話」技術工作坊及討論「聖地牙哥網絡(Santiago Network)」的組織工作，以促進技術網絡的功能及損失與損害的資金來源。在「聖地牙哥網絡(Santiago Network)」制度安排上，該網絡旨在將脆弱的開發中

國家與他們需要的技術援助、知識和資源的提供者聯繫起來，以避免、減少和解決氣候變遷所致的損失和損害。締約方一致認為，該網絡的快速運作至關重要，各方都希望在 COP 27 通過一項關於體制安排的決定，包括關於理事機構的職權範圍 (Term of References, ToRs)。

針對理事機構之功能，開發中國家認為其潛在功能包括落實該網絡之指導、監督預算及工作方案、考慮因應損失與損害措施之時間限制與適切性、制定透明度和補償措施等功能；而對已開發國家來說，其擔憂相關機構功能之決議將導致未來應由已開發國家承擔開發中國家因應氣候衝擊所致之責任，使締約方間仍無法達成共識。

另一方面，各締約方對於損失與損害資金之討論仍未取得共識，主要歧見包括損失與損害資金是否已存在，以及是否足夠因應既有與未來之需求，部分締約方認為，現有的資金機構如綠色氣候基金(GCF)、調適基金(AF)、人道援助資金等，都已為損失與損害提供相關協助，而透過強化既有機構與協助規模將比成立一個新的基金機構更為快速與有效率；其他締約方則認為既有資金機構不適合也未有足夠資源協助損失與損害，特別是緩慢發生事件(slow-onset events)或非經濟損失(non-economic losses)；而保險機制雖可協助解決損失與損害議題，但大多損失與損害保險機制仍屬實驗階段，且許多開發中國家民眾無法負擔保費，故具體強調「格拉斯哥對話」應產出損失與損害資金 (loss and damage finance facility)。

綜上，各締約方無論對於「聖地牙哥網絡 (Santiago Network)」組織功能或「格拉斯哥對話」之損失與損害資金來源仍無法達成共識，聯合主席持續鼓勵各締約方持續進行討論，以積極達成在 COP 27 會前提出決議文草案之目標。

### 三、心得及建議

- (一) 整體而言，本次 SB 56 會議大多以增進各協商集團的共識及參與為主要安排，實質協商承諾則大多受到了擱置；可預見將受到 COP 27 主辦國埃及、COP 28 主辦國阿拉伯聯合大公國的影響，使得調適或是弱勢國家需求的損失與損害議題受到更大關注，其與已開發國家集團間的氣候企圖心矛盾將更加強烈：弱勢或開發中國家尋求更多的資金、技術與能力建構的支援，而卻要求經濟開發上更多的碳預算，更好的豁免條件；已開發國家則尋求提供各項支持的同時，開發中國家應當承擔更多責任，尤其是減量的責任。這使得巴黎協定寄望的「包容性的集體努力 (inclusively collective efforts)」持續地受到了挑戰。
- (二) 本次 SB 56 會議順利的啟動了第一階段的全球盤點(GST)工作，如何在 2020 年的基礎上，強化至 2030 年甚至下階段的減緩、調適、資金、技術開發與移轉等工作將是重點工作。因此，伴隨著 2030 年、甚至 2050 年全球減碳目標的壓力，整體國家各部門排放是否能夠履行脫碳承諾，創造更為永續的發展願景，顯非僅需顧慮到經濟上的衝擊而已，而是回應到我國 2050 年淨零排放策略藍圖中的四大轉型策略：能源轉型、產業轉型、生活轉型，以及社會轉型。而這將建立在科技研發與氣候法制的治理基礎上，始能對應到新的 2030 臺灣 NDC 減碳目標，即體現「格拉斯哥氣候協議」中尋求各締約方在 2022 年底 COP 27 締約方會議提出更具企圖心的 NDC 的呼籲。
- (三) 本署主動拜會德國看守協會交流 CCPI 議題，藉以深化相互溝通與交流管道，本署向 Jan Burck 表示願提供 CCPI 評比所需之我國相關數據供其進行評估，將於本年度我國發布國家溫室氣體排放清冊報告後提供報告供參。Burck 表示將於本年 9 月完成我國 CCPI 初步評估時，向我國提供初稿，據以檢視所引用數據並避免不必要的錯誤。

## 四、附錄

(一) UNFCCC SBSTA 56 報告

(二) UNFCCC SBI 56 報告

(三) IISD SB 56 會議摘要

(四) SB 56 議程





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**Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice****Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and  
Technological Advice on its fifty-sixth session,  
held in Bonn from 6 to 16 June 2022**

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## Abbreviations and acronyms

AILAC	Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean
AR	Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KCI	Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures
LAKI	Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative
LDC	least developed country
LMDCs	Like-minded Developing Countries
NMA	non-market approach
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SED2	structured expert dialogue under the second periodic review of the long-term global goal

## I. Opening of the session

(Agenda item 1)

1. SBSTA 56 was held at the World Conference Center Bonn in Bonn, Germany, from 6 to 16 June 2022.
2. The Chair of the SBSTA, Tosi Mpanu Mpanu (Democratic Republic of the Congo), opened the session on Monday, 6 June,<sup>1</sup> and welcomed all Parties and observers. He also welcomed Zita Kassa Wilks (Gabon) as Rapporteur and conveyed greetings from the Vice-Chair, Kakhaberi Mdivani (Georgia), who was unable to attend the session.

## II. Organizational matters

(Agenda item 2)

### A. Adoption of the agenda

(Agenda sub-item 2(a))

3. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 6 June, the SBSTA considered the notes by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations, and the supplementary provisional agenda and annotations.<sup>2</sup> The supplementary provisional agenda was issued, in accordance with rule 12 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, in response to a request from the Plurinational State of Bolivia on behalf of the LMDCs to include an item entitled “Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation”.<sup>3</sup>
4. Further to the consultations on the supplementary provisional agenda, held with Parties prior to the opening of the session, at the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting the Chair proposed that the SBSTA adopt the supplementary provisional agenda with the title of item 18 orally amended to “Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3”.
5. As proposed by the Chair, the SBSTA adopted the agenda as follows:<sup>4</sup>
  1. Opening of the session.
  2. Organizational matters:
    - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
    - (b) Organization of the work of the session;
    - (c) Mandated events.
  3. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.
  4. Koronivia joint work on agriculture.\*
  5. Matters relating to the Santiago network under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.\*
  6. Matters relating to the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation referred to in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CMA.3.\*
  7. Matters relating to the global stocktake under the Paris Agreement.\*
  8. Matters related to science and review:

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<sup>1</sup> Prior to the opening, the Chair invited the UNFCCC Executive Secretary, Patricia Espinosa, to address the delegates. Her statement can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-opening-plenary-3>.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2022/1 and Add.1.

<sup>3</sup> Included as item 18 of the supplementary provisional agenda.

<sup>4</sup> Joint SBSTA 56–SBI 56 agenda items are marked with an asterisk.

- (a) Research and systematic observation;
  - (b) Second periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it.\*
9. Matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures serving the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.\*
10. Methodological issues under the Convention:
  - (a) Training programme for review experts for the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
  - (b) Training programme for review experts for the technical review of biennial reports and national communications of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
  - (c) Revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
  - (d) Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
  - (e) Greenhouse gas data interface;
  - (f) Common metrics to calculate the carbon dioxide equivalence of greenhouse gases;
  - (g) Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport.
11. Matters relating to reporting and review under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement: options for conducting reviews on a voluntary basis of the information reported pursuant to chapter IV of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1, and respective training courses needed to facilitate these voluntary reviews.
12. Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 2/CMA.3.
13. Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement and referred to in decision 3/CMA.3.
14. Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 4/CMA.3.
15. Market and non-market mechanisms under the Convention:
  - (a) Framework for various approaches;
  - (b) Non-market-based approaches;
  - (c) New market-based mechanism.
16. Cooperation with other international organizations.
17. Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.
18. Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3.\*
19. Other matters.
20. Closure of and report on the session.

## **B. Organization of the work of the session**

(Agenda sub-item 2(b))

6. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the Chair drew attention to the deadline for all groups to conclude their work by 1 p.m. on Wednesday, 15 June, to ensure the timely availability of draft conclusions for the closing plenary, which was to be convened on Thursday, 16 June. On a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA agreed to proceed on that basis and in line with previously adopted SBI conclusions<sup>5</sup> on the timely conclusion of negotiations and related working practices.

7. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the SBSTA, on 6 June, which was held jointly with the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of SBI 56, statements were made by representatives of 26 Parties, including 14 on behalf of groups of Parties: African Group; AILAC; Alliance of Small Island States; Arab Group; Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay; Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of our America – Peoples' Trade Treaty; Brazil, South Africa, India and China; Coalition for Rainforest Nations; Environmental Integrity Group; European Union and its member States; Group of 77 and China; LDCs; LMDCs; and Umbrella Group.<sup>6</sup> Statements were also made by representatives of five intergovernmental organizations: Global Climate Observing System, International Maritime Organization, IPCC, World Climate Research Programme and World Meteorological Organization;<sup>7</sup> and by representatives of UNFCCC constituencies: indigenous peoples organizations, local governmental and municipal authorities, the women and gender constituency, and business and industry, environmental, research and independent, and trade union non-governmental organizations.<sup>8</sup>

## **C. Mandated events**

(Agenda sub-item 2(c))

8. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA took note of the information provided by its Chair on the mandated events held in conjunction with this session.<sup>9</sup>

## **III. Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change**

(Agenda item 3)

### **1. Proceedings**

9. The SBSTA had before it documents FCCC/SBSTA/2022/2, FCCC/SBSTA/2022/4 and FCCC/SBSTA/2022/5. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Julio Cordano (Chile) and Kaarle Kupiainen (Finland). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

10. The SBSTA recognized the role of the NWP in closing knowledge gaps in order to facilitate the scaling up of adaptation action in countries with a view to facilitating achievement of the goals of the Paris Agreement.

11. The SBSTA welcomed the progress under the NWP in addressing knowledge gaps and scaling up adaptation action.

12. The SBSTA also welcomed the following documents prepared for this session:

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<sup>5</sup> FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paras. 213 and 218–221.

<sup>6</sup> The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/joint-plenary-meeting-of-sbsta-and-sbi> (starting at 7:40:55).

<sup>7</sup> As footnote 6 above (starting at 10:01:35).

<sup>8</sup> As footnote 6 above (starting at 10:23:28).

<sup>9</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2022/1, paras. 5–6.

- (a) Report on progress in implementing activities under the NWP;<sup>10</sup>
- (b) Synthesis report on outcomes of the work under the NWP;<sup>11</sup>
- (c) Synthesis report on the effectiveness of the NWP in addressing knowledge needs relevant to implementing the Paris Agreement.<sup>12</sup>

13. The SBSTA further welcomed the submissions from Parties, NWP partners and UNFCCC constituted bodies of views on the performance and effectiveness of the NWP in addressing knowledge needs relevant to implementing the Paris Agreement.<sup>13</sup>

14. The SBSTA welcomed the workplan of the NWP for 2022–2023.<sup>14</sup>

15. The SBSTA also welcomed the following modalities of the NWP, which play an important role in closing knowledge gaps related to adaptation in countries:

- (a) Building a large, diverse global network of expertise and experience and establishing institutional linkages under the NWP;
- (b) Collaborating with experts, networks and Parties at the subregional level under LAKE;<sup>15</sup>
- (c) Collaborating with partner organizations and experts within the NWP thematic expert groups<sup>16</sup> as well as with partner organizations of LAKE and the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme<sup>17</sup> on new and existing adaptation initiatives;
- (d) Pursuing long-term strategic engagement with the constituted bodies to support implementation of their workplans and adaptation-related mandates, including in the context of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans.

16. The SBSTA concluded its stocktake of the operational and institutional modalities of the NWP<sup>18</sup> and agreed, on the basis of the outcomes of the stocktake, to strengthen the role of the NWP by implementing the following actions in the context of its modalities with a view to enhancing its performance and effectiveness in addressing the knowledge needs of all Parties, in particular developing countries, including the LDCs and small island developing States, relevant to implementing the Paris Agreement:<sup>19</sup>

- (a) Enhancing country- and region-specific actions by strengthening the implementation of the modalities of the NWP referred to in paragraph 15 above, including by scaling up LAKE in all regions, including additional subregions, ensuring regional balance, with a view to identifying and closing knowledge gaps in partnership with subregional partners and networks;
- (b) Enhancing the provision of practical and relevant knowledge on specific adaptation practices to respond to Parties' needs, including by:
  - (i) Providing relevant knowledge and expertise to constituted bodies upon request to support them in undertaking their work related to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, including in relation to finance, capacity-building and technology transfer at the subnational and national level;
  - (ii) Considering new linkages with processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, such as the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global

<sup>10</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2022/2.

<sup>11</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2022/4.

<sup>12</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2022/5.

<sup>13</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “NWP”).

<sup>14</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2022/2, annex.

<sup>15</sup> See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/laki.aspx>.

<sup>16</sup> See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Thematic-areas.aspx>.

<sup>17</sup> See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/university-partnerships.aspx>.

<sup>18</sup> As per document FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, para. 28.

<sup>19</sup> As per document FCCC/SBSTA/2021/3, para. 29.

goal on adaptation and the global stocktake, as appropriate, focusing on the provision of relevant knowledge or inputs to support work under these processes;

(iii) Enhancing the provision of information and knowledge products that are relevant, tailored and accessible to those responsible for implementing adaptation action at the subnational, national and regional level, ensuring that these are available in the relevant formats and languages, to the extent possible;

(iv) Strengthening the involvement of Parties, including through UNFCCC national focal points and/or relevant adaptation contact points, in identifying knowledge gaps and adapting and disseminating relevant knowledge products;

(c) Strengthening ties among communities of practice in order to enhance adaptation action through knowledge, including by:

(i) Strengthening long-term collaboration among NWP thematic expert groups, including by focusing the groups' work on addressing knowledge gaps and providing information relevant to Parties' needs, including for the preparation of proposals in relation to accessing the finance needed to implement adaptation action, as well as by ensuring that the members of these groups represent all regions and indigenous peoples and local communities;

(ii) Identifying opportunities for financial, technology transfer and capacity-building resources and support, including by curating practical and relevant knowledge to inform adaptation action;

(iii) Organizing regional events or regional focal point forums in conjunction with relevant regional events to disseminate relevant information to regional and global networks and strengthen the exchange of information among communities of practice, ensuring regional balance;

(d) Strengthening the monitoring and evaluation of work under the NWP with the aim of enhancing and facilitating the dissemination of knowledge products to, and uptake of these products by, knowledge users at the community, subnational and national level, including by:

(i) Strengthening the content, applicability and accessibility of the adaptation knowledge portal with a view to sharing relevant and specific adaptation practices with Parties and those responsible for implementing adaptation action at the subnational and national level;

(ii) Obtaining user feedback through modalities such as targeted surveys, annual focal point forums and regional events and taking into account experience and lessons learned in the implementation of such modalities, as appropriate.

17. The SBSTA welcomed the work undertaken by the secretariat on the thematic areas to date<sup>20</sup> and requested it to continue its work in this regard taking into account the following topics:

(a) Desertification in the context of drought, water scarcity and land degradation neutrality;

(b) Cattle farming in the context of agriculture and food security;

(c) Fisheries and aquaculture in the context of livelihood and socioeconomic dimensions in relevant sectors such as tourism;

(d) Climate risk management in the context of extreme weather events such as heatwaves, flash floods, sand and dust storms, cyclones and heavy precipitation, taking into account actual and projected climate risks and impacts;

(e) Human settlements, climate-resilient infrastructure, hot spot mapping in vulnerable cities and other areas, climate-resilient spatial planning, green urban economy and

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<sup>20</sup> Ten thematic areas are listed in document FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, para. 21, and five priority thematic areas in document FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, para. 18.



livelihood strategies and the strengthening of adaptive capacities and policies in the context of cities and urban systems;

(f) Climate risk management in the context of slow onset events.

18. The SBSTA concluded that additional thematic areas under the NWP should focus on:

(a) Mountains;

(b) Circular economy or circularity in the context of adaptation action;

(c) Adaptation possibilities in high-latitude areas and the cryosphere.

19. The SBSTA noted with appreciation the financial support for work undertaken under the NWP provided by Belgium, the European Commission, Germany, Japan and the Republic of Korea.

20. The SBSTA invited Parties, NWP partner organizations and other relevant organizations to provide financial and in-kind support, as appropriate, for the implementation of activities under the NWP.

21. The SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 16–18 above.

22. The SBSTA requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

## **IV. Koronivia joint work on agriculture\***

(Agenda item 4)

### **1. Proceedings**

23. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this agenda item would be considered jointly with the equally titled SBI 56 agenda item 9 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Monica Figaj (Poland) and Milagros Sandoval (Peru). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

24. The SBSTA and the SBI continued their joint work on addressing issues related to agriculture.<sup>21</sup>

25. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the intersessional workshop mandated at SB 50,<sup>22</sup> held in two parts in June and October 2021.<sup>23</sup> They welcomed with appreciation the financial contributions of the Governments of Ireland and New Zealand and of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

26. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the reports on the first and second parts of the intersessional workshop<sup>24</sup> referred to in paragraph 25 above.

27. Having considered the report on the first part of the intersessional workshop, the SBSTA and the SBI noted the importance of considering sustainable land and water management for agriculture in a systemic and integrated manner informed by scientific, local and indigenous knowledge implemented in a participatory and inclusive manner and taking into consideration regional, national and local circumstances to deliver a range of multiple benefits, where applicable, such as adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and mitigation, to ensure food security and nutrition. The SBSTA and the SBI highlighted ‘no regrets’ options,

<sup>21</sup> As per decision 4/CP.23, para. 1.

<sup>22</sup> See documents FCCC/SBI/2019/9, para. 47, and FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, para. 45.

<sup>23</sup> The first part of the intersessional workshop, held virtually, covered sustainable land and water management, including integrated watershed management strategies, to ensure food security, while the second part, held in three virtual and three in-person sessions, addressed strategies and modalities for scaling up implementation of best practices, innovations and technologies that increase resilience and sustainable production in agricultural systems according to national circumstances.

<sup>24</sup> FCCC/SB/2021/3 and Add.1.

such as those mentioned in the workshop report and avoiding maladaptation. They noted that implementing sustainable approaches can render multiple benefits for society, such as improved water quality, higher biodiversity and increased soil organic matter, and also noted the value of incorporating diversification, recycling and efficiency, and supporting synergies within agricultural systems. The SBSTA and the SBI recognized the importance of increased access to international resources, such as finance, capacity-building and technology development and transfer, from a variety of sources for implementing these approaches.

28. Having considered the report on the second part of the intersessional workshop, the SBSTA and the SBI recognized the need to scale up these approaches in an inclusive and participatory way that includes farmers, pastoralists, indigenous peoples, local and vulnerable communities, women and youth, and informed by scientific, local, and indigenous knowledge. Many approaches with high potential for adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and mitigation relate to land and food systems, such as conserving and restoring ecosystems, improving sustainability of agricultural practices and reducing food loss and waste from sustainable food systems, and have significant positive direct and indirect links with biodiversity and ecosystem services, food security and the Sustainable Development Goals. The SBSTA and the SBI also recognized that scaling up implementation requires enhanced knowledge-sharing on best practices, access to finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building. They further recognized that innovative policy and social approaches to scaling up, such as institutional arrangements, partnerships and farmers' empowerment, can incentivize implementation and support an enabling environment for scaling up best practices. Successful policy innovations can include extension services and farmers' self-organization.

29. The SBSTA and the SBI invited Parties to consider relevant policies, strategies, actions, measures and opportunities for cooperation, including support for national plans and, as applicable, nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans, that would help with implementing the activities referred to in paragraphs 27–28 above.

30. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the participation of observers, UNFCCC constituted bodies and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism in the workshops under the Koronivia joint work on agriculture.

31. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 57 (November 2022), taking into account the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item under their own responsibility,<sup>25</sup> noting that the informal note does not reflect consensus or all options that may be considered by Parties, with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 27 (November 2022).

## **V. Matters relating to the Santiago network under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts\***

(Agenda item 5)

### **1. Proceedings**

32. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this agenda item would be considered jointly with the equally titled SBI 56 agenda item 12 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Cornelia Jaeger (Austria) and Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

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<sup>25</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/510571>.

## 2. Conclusions

33. The SBSTA and the SBI took note of the submissions from Parties and organizations on institutional arrangements of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.<sup>26</sup>

34. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the technical workshop on institutional arrangements of the Santiago network, held from 4 to 6 May 2022,<sup>27</sup> at which participants discussed the submissions referred to in paragraph 33 above.

35. The SBSTA and the SBI took note of the informal information note,<sup>28</sup> prepared jointly by their Chairs, on the technical workshop referred to in paragraph 34 above.

36. The SBSTA and the SBI expressed their appreciation for the logistical and financial assistance provided by the Government of Denmark in hosting the technical workshop.

37. The SBSTA and the SBI initiated their consideration of institutional arrangements of the Santiago network<sup>29</sup> and agreed to continue consideration of the matter at SB 57 taking into account the document prepared at these sessions.<sup>30</sup>

38. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled the request<sup>31</sup> to the secretariat to continue providing support for developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change that may seek or wish to benefit from the technical assistance available from organizations, bodies, networks and experts under the Santiago network, without prejudice to the outcomes of the consideration by the SBSTA and the SBI of matters relating to the network.

## VI. Matters relating to the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation referred to in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CMA.3\*

(Agenda item 6)

### 1. Proceedings

39. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this agenda item would be considered jointly with the equally titled SBI 56 agenda item 6 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Kay Harrison (New Zealand). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### 2. Conclusions

40. The SBSTA and the SBI convened informal consultations jointly to consider matters relating to the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation referred to in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CMA.3.

41. The SBSTA and the SBI took note of the constructive discussions held under this joint agenda item during these sessions, fostering enhanced understanding of the work programme referred to in paragraph 40 above.

42. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue work on matters relating to the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade referred to in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CMA.3 at SB 57, with a view to recommending a draft decision thereon for consideration and adoption at CMA 4 (November 2022), in a manner that complements the global stocktake.

<sup>26</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type "Santiago network").

<sup>27</sup> As per decisions 19/CMA.3, para. 10(b), and 17/CP.26, para. 10(b).

<sup>28</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/500222>.

<sup>29</sup> See decisions 19/CMA.3, para. 10(c), and 17/CP.26, para. 10(c).

<sup>30</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/510632>.

<sup>31</sup> Decisions 19/CMA.3, para. 11, and 17/CP.26, para. 11.

43. The SBSTA and the SBI invited Parties to submit their views on the work programme via the submission portal<sup>32</sup> by 30 September 2022.

44. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat to organize, under the guidance of their Chairs, a pre-session workshop on the work programme, open to all Parties, prior to CMA 4.

45. The SBSTA and the SBI took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 44 above.

46. They requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

## **VII. Matters relating to the global stocktake under the Paris Agreement\***

(Agenda item 7)

### **1. Proceedings**

47. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this agenda item would be considered with the equally titled SBI 56 agenda item 7 in a joint contact group, which was co-chaired by Hana S. Alhashimi (United Arab Emirates) and Alison Campbell (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

48. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the launch at these sessions of the technical dialogue under the global stocktake in line with decision 19/CMA.1.

49. They expressed their appreciation to the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue for their efforts to design an innovative and engaging dialogue and for their effective facilitation, and to the moderators, rapporteurs and participating experts, Parties and non-Party stakeholders for their contributions to and engagement in the dialogue.

50. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue to take into account feedback provided by Parties at its first meeting, and by the joint contact group established by the SBSTA and the SBI, when preparing the first summary report and designing the second meeting of the technical dialogue, in order to ensure an inclusive, balanced, comprehensive and focused Party-driven process, with the participation of non-Party stakeholders, that facilitates the broad participation of Parties and non-Party stakeholders.

51. The SBSTA and the SBI also requested the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue to submit the summary report on the first meeting of the technical dialogue well in advance of the second meeting, and encouraged the co-facilitators to engage with Parties, noting that the co-facilitators are similarly encouraged to engage with non-Party stakeholders, after publishing their summary report.

52. The SBSTA and the SBI reiterated the call for inputs referred to in decision 19/CMA.1, paragraph 19, and encouraged Parties and non-Party stakeholders to submit such inputs for consideration at the second meeting of the technical dialogue.

53. The SBSTA and the SBI also encouraged Parties and non-Party stakeholders to hold events, at the local, national, regional and international level, as appropriate, in support of the global stocktake.

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<sup>32</sup> <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

## VIII. Matters related to science and review

(Agenda item 8)

### A. Research and systematic observation

(Agenda sub-item 8(a))

#### 1. Proceedings

54. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this agenda sub-item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Ladislaus Chang'a (United Republic of Tanzania) and Christiane Textor (Germany). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, following interventions by five Parties, including four on behalf of groups of Parties, namely the African Group, AILAC, the Alliance of Small Island States and the European Union and its member States,<sup>33</sup> the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

#### 2. Conclusions

55. The SBSTA noted the importance of this agenda sub-item in providing a space for identifying scientific findings and addressing knowledge gaps relevant to supporting work under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

56. The SBSTA welcomed the activities and information reported in the statements delivered at the opening plenary of this session by the Global Climate Observing System, the IPCC, the World Climate Research Programme and the World Meteorological Organization.<sup>34</sup>

57. The SBSTA also welcomed the contributions of Working Groups II<sup>35</sup> and III<sup>36</sup> to the AR6. It expressed its appreciation and gratitude to the IPCC and the scientific community for those contributions. It also expressed its appreciation for the dedication of the IPCC experts in continuing their work during the pandemic. It noted the importance of the contributions in supporting decision-making on climate change.

58. The SBSTA expressed its appreciation to the IPCC and SBSTA Chairs and to the secretariats for organizing the SBSTA–IPCC special events on the contributions of Working Groups II<sup>37</sup> and III<sup>38</sup> to the AR6, held on 6 and 8 June 2022, respectively.

59. The SBSTA also expressed its appreciation to its Chair and to the secretariat for organizing the fourteenth meeting of the research dialogue and associated poster session, held on 9 June 2022, on near-term climate projections and regional modelling, the ocean and cryosphere, carbon dioxide removal, and integrated solutions for adaptation and resilience.<sup>39</sup> It invited its Chair to prepare, with the assistance of the secretariat, a summary report on the meeting, to be made available in advance of SBSTA 57 (November 2022).

60. The SBSTA expressed its appreciation and gratitude to IPCC experts for their contributions to the events and meeting referred to in paragraphs 58–59 above as well as for

<sup>33</sup> The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/joint-plenary-meeting-of-sbsta-and-sbi> (starting at 04:03).

<sup>34</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (selected tag: 2021; search: statement).

<sup>35</sup> IPCC. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. H Pörtner, D Roberts, M Tignor, et al. (eds.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>.

<sup>36</sup> IPCC. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. PR Shukla, J Skea, R Slade, et al. (eds.). Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/>.

<sup>37</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/ar6wgii-special-event>.

<sup>38</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/ar6wgiii-special-event>.

<sup>39</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/fourteenth-meeting-of-the-research-dialogue>.

their support for other relevant events held during this session.<sup>40</sup> It also expressed its appreciation to other experts from research programmes and organizations for their contributions to the fourteenth meeting of the research dialogue, and welcomed the informal exchanges between experts and Parties at the poster session.

61. The SBSTA reaffirmed the importance of research for improving modelling capacity, accuracy and development; scenarios; data availability, analysis and integration; climate projections; climate change attribution; and other relevant available scientific information, including on adaptation and mitigation options as well as early warning and disaster risk management.

62. The SBSTA encouraged Parties and relevant organizations to strengthen research and research capacity and to address related research needs, as indicated at the fourteenth meeting of the research dialogue, particularly in countries with limited research capacity such as certain developing countries, especially the LDCs and small island developing States, and to share scientific information globally, including in relation to understanding:

(a) Near-term climate change and predicting it, providing regional climate modelling projections and providing downscaled data at the regional, subregional and local level;

(b) Climate change impacts on and risks for the ocean and cryosphere, and related ecosystems;

(c) The evolution and dynamics of extreme events, and strengthened early warning systems and climate services;

(d) Climate change detection and attribution science, including at regional scale;

(e) The potential opportunities, risks and costs of carbon dioxide removal technologies and options;

(f) The causes and consequences of the vulnerability of natural and human systems, their interactions and associated tipping points, and strengthening of biosphere and human resilience, particularly for the most vulnerable systems;

(g) Climate change impacts on and risks for vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples and local communities, children and youth, people with disabilities and women.

63. The SBSTA invited Parties and relevant organizations to submit via the submission portal by 28 February 2023 views on possible themes for the fifteenth meeting of the research dialogue, to be held in conjunction with SBSTA 58 (June 2023).

## **B. Second periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it\***

(Agenda sub-item 8(b))

### **1. Proceedings**

64. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this agenda sub-item would be considered with the equally titled SBI 56 agenda item 8 in a joint contact group co-chaired by Andrew Ferrone (Luxembourg) and Stella Gama (Malawi). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

65. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the summary report on the second meeting of SED2.<sup>41</sup>

<sup>40</sup> Including the IPCC event under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation on the contribution of Working Group II to the AR6, the third meeting of SED2, and the first meeting of the technical dialogue under the first global stocktake.

<sup>41</sup> Available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Summary%20report\\_PR2-SED2.2\\_0.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Summary%20report_PR2-SED2.2_0.pdf).

66. The SBSTA and the SBI took note of the submissions from Parties and observers on the third meeting of SED2, held at these sessions.

67. The SBSTA and the SBI expressed their appreciation to the IPCC experts for their contributions to the third meeting of SED2.

68. The SBSTA and the SBI also expressed their appreciation to the co-facilitators of SED2 for their effective facilitation of the meetings of SED2 and requested them to prepare, with the assistance of the secretariat, a summary report on the third meeting of SED2 by 26 August 2022.

69. The SBSTA and the SBI also requested the co-facilitators of SED2 to prepare in a timely fashion, with the assistance of the secretariat, a synthesis report on the meetings of SED2, which covers in a balanced manner the two themes of the second periodic review and reflects the dialogue, for consideration at SB 57.

70. The SBSTA and the SBI invited Parties to submit via the submission portal by 14 October 2022 their reflections on the findings of SED2 and their views on the elements of the conclusions of the joint contact group, to be convened at SB 57 to consider this matter, taking into account the summary reports on the meetings of SED2, the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 69 above and the submissions from Parties, with a view to the SBSTA and the SBI recommending a draft decision on the second periodic review for consideration and adoption at COP 27 and informing the first global stocktake.

## **IX. Matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures serving the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement\***

(Agenda item 9)

### **1. Proceedings**

71. The SBSTA had before it document FCCC/SB/2022/1 and relevant submissions.<sup>42</sup> At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this agenda item would be considered with the equally titled SBI 56 agenda item 16 in a joint contact group, which was co-chaired by Charles Fraser (United Kingdom) and Andrei Marcu (Papua New Guinea). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

72. The SBSTA and the SBI convened at these sessions a meeting of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.

73. The SBSTA and the SBI:

(a) Continued their consideration of the first annual report of the KCI,<sup>43</sup> for 2019;<sup>44</sup>

(b) Initiated their consideration of the midterm review of the workplan of the forum<sup>45</sup> and took note of the informal note<sup>46</sup> prepared at these sessions by the co-chairs of the forum on the midterm review, recognizing that the content of the note does not represent consensus among Parties;

(c) Initiated their consideration of the preparation of information for the technical assessment component of the global stocktake related to the impacts of the implementation of response measures;<sup>47</sup>

<sup>42</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type "KCI").

<sup>43</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/202723>.

<sup>44</sup> As per decisions 4/CP.25, para. 6; 4/CMP.15, para. 6; and 4/CMA.2, para. 6.

<sup>45</sup> As per decision 7/CMA.1, para. 10.

<sup>46</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/510622>.

<sup>47</sup> As per annex II to decisions 4/CP.25, 4/CMP.15 and 4/CMA.2.



(d) Initiated their consideration of ways to promote actions to minimize the adverse impacts and maximize the positive impacts of the implementation of response measures on the recommendations contained in annex I to decisions 19/CP.26, 7/CMP.16 and 23/CMA.3;<sup>48</sup>

(e) Initiated their consideration of the outcome of the workshop held at these sessions on activities 3, 4 and 11 of the workplan of the forum;<sup>49</sup>

(f) Initiated their consideration of the outcome of the workshop held at these sessions on activity 9 of the workplan of the forum.<sup>50</sup>

74. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue consideration of these matters at SB 57.

75. Recalling relevant decisions,<sup>51</sup> the SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat to update the compilation of submissions<sup>52</sup> from Parties and observers on efforts related to addressing the social and economic consequences and impacts of response measures, and the KCI to prepare by 31 August, with the assistance of the secretariat, a synthesis report reflecting the relevant work of the forum and its KCI as input to the technical assessment component, which started at these sessions, of the global stocktake.

76. The SBSTA and the SBI also requested the secretariat to organize a regional workshop on activity 3 of the workplan of the forum before SB 57, in collaboration with relevant organizations and stakeholders, to address regional needs and acknowledge the work that is being carried out by the KCI, and noted that further regional workshops on activity 3 could be decided on by the forum.

77. The SBSTA and the SBI took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 76 above.

78. They requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

## **X. Methodological issues under the Convention**

(Agenda item 10)

### **A. Training programme for review experts for the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda sub-item 10(a))

#### **1. Proceedings**

79. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Jae Hyuk Jung (Republic of Korea) and Harry Vreuls (Netherlands). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

#### **2. Conclusions**

80. The SBSTA assessed the continued utility and implementation period of the training programme for review experts for the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention,<sup>53</sup> taking into account paragraphs 42 and 44 of decision 1/CP.24, the number of reviews for which reviewers might be needed after 2024, and the outcome of the deliberations of Parties on the training programme for technical

<sup>48</sup> As per decisions 19/CP.26, para. 8; 7/CMP.16, para. 8; and 23/CMA.3, para. 8.

<sup>49</sup> See decisions 19/CP.26, para. 3; 7/CMP.16, para. 3; and 23/CMA.3, para. 3.

<sup>50</sup> See annex II to decisions 4/CP.25, 4/CMP.15 and 4/CMA.2.

<sup>51</sup> Decisions 19/CMA.1, 4/CP.25, 4/CMP.15, 4/CMA.2 and 23/CMA.3.

<sup>52</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/461036>.

<sup>53</sup> See decision 14/CP.20.



experts participating in the technical expert review of biennial transparency reports under the Paris Agreement.<sup>54</sup>

81. The SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBSTA 57.

**B. Training programme for review experts for the technical review of biennial reports and national communications of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda sub-item 10(b))

**1. Proceedings**

82. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Jae Hyuk Jung and Harry Vreuls. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

**2. Conclusions**

83. The SBSTA assessed the continued utility and implementation period of the training programme for review experts for the technical review of biennial reports and national communications of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention,<sup>55</sup> taking into account paragraphs 42 and 44 of decision 1/CP.24, the number of reviews for which reviewers might be needed after 2024 and the outcome of the deliberations of Parties on the training programme for technical experts participating in the technical expert review of biennial transparency reports under the Paris Agreement.<sup>56</sup>

84. The SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBSTA 57.

**C. Revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda sub-item 10(c))

**1. Proceedings**

85. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Thiago Mendes (Angola) and Daniela Romano (Italy). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

**2. Conclusions**

86. The SBSTA continued its consideration of this matter.

87. The SBSTA agreed to continue its consideration of the matter at SBSTA 57 on the basis of the informal note<sup>57</sup> by the co-facilitators for this agenda sub-item.

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<sup>54</sup> As per document FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, para. 100.

<sup>55</sup> See decisions 15/CP.20 and 23/CP.19.

<sup>56</sup> As per document FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, para. 107.

<sup>57</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/510637>.

**D. Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda sub-item 10(d))

**1. Proceedings**

88. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Thiago Mendes and Daniela Romano. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

**2. Conclusions**

89. The SBSTA continued its consideration of the guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, in particular of the experience in conducting desk reviews pursuant to decision 13/CP.20, paragraph 15.

90. The SBSTA agreed that the guidelines referred to in paragraph 89 above do not need to be revised.

91. The SBSTA concluded its consideration of this matter.

**E. Greenhouse gas data interface**

(Agenda sub-item 10(e))

92. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to defer consideration of this matter to SBSTA 58.

**F. Common metrics to calculate the carbon dioxide equivalence of greenhouse gases**

(Agenda sub-item 10(f))

**1. Proceedings**

93. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Felipe Díaz (Chile) and Marina Vitullo (Italy). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

**2. Conclusions**

94. The SBSTA continued its consideration of the common metrics used to calculate the carbon dioxide equivalence of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks within the framework of methodological issues under the Convention.

95. The SBSTA noted the relevance of common metrics to climate change policy.

96. The SBSTA agreed to continue its consideration of common metrics at SBSTA 57.

**G. Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport**

(Agenda sub-item 10(g))

97. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Martin Cames (Germany) and Pacifica F.A. Ogola (Kenya).

98. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to continue its consideration of the matter at SBSTA 57.

## **XI. Matters relating to reporting and review under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement: options for conducting reviews on a voluntary basis of the information reported pursuant to chapter IV of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1, and respective training courses needed to facilitate these voluntary reviews**

(Agenda item 11)

### **1. Proceedings**

99. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Yamikani Idriss (Malawi) and Noriko Tamiya-Hase (Japan). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

100. The SBSTA considered options for conducting reviews on a voluntary basis of the information reported pursuant to decision 18/CMA.1, annex, chapter IV, and the respective training courses needed to facilitate these voluntary reviews, including the associated budgetary considerations.<sup>58</sup>

101. The SBSTA noted with appreciation the views submitted<sup>59</sup> by Parties<sup>60</sup> and those exchanged at this session on these matters.

102. The SBSTA agreed to continue its consideration of these matters at SBSTA 57 on the basis of the draft text available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>61</sup>

## **XII. Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 2/CMA.3**

(Agenda item 12)

### **1. Proceedings**

103. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Moekti Soejachmoen (Indonesia) and Peer Stiansen (Norway). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

104. The SBSTA considered the guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2,<sup>62</sup> and in decision 2/CMA.3.

105. The SBSTA welcomed the relevant submissions<sup>63</sup> from Parties.<sup>64</sup>

106. The SBSTA also welcomed the outcomes, reflected in the informal reports by its Chair,<sup>65</sup> of the technical workshops held intersessionally.<sup>66</sup>

<sup>58</sup> As per decision 5/CMA.3, para. 38.

<sup>59</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “transparency”).

<sup>60</sup> As per decision 5/CMA.3, para. 39.

<sup>61</sup> <https://unfccc.int/documents/510572>.

<sup>62</sup> “Article” refers to an Article of the Paris Agreement, unless otherwise specified.

<sup>63</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “Article 6”).

<sup>64</sup> See decision 2/CMA.3, paras. 4 and 8.

<sup>65</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/the-paris-agreement/cooperative-implementation/technical-workshops-related-to-the-article-62-of-the-paris-agreement>.

<sup>66</sup> See decision 2/CMA.3, paras. 5 and 9.

107. The SBSTA took note of the informal note<sup>67</sup> prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item to capture views of Parties on possible recommendations relating to the guidance on cooperative approaches for consideration at CMA 4.

108. The SBSTA invited Parties and observer organizations to submit via the submission portal by 31 August 2022 views on any of the elements referred to in paragraphs 3, 6, 7 and 10 of decision 2/CMA.3 for consideration by the SBSTA.<sup>68</sup>

109. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to prepare, with a view to facilitating understanding of the relevant issues but without prejudging possible outcomes, and considering the relevant work undertaken in the first intersessional period of 2022 and views expressed by Parties at this session, a technical paper without formal status, which includes analysis of the linkages between the following elements and, inter alia, the use of flowcharts and other visual representations, on:

(a) Recommendations for guidelines for the reviews referred to in paragraph 7 of decision 2/CMA.3 and pursuant to chapter V (Review) of the annex to the same decision, including in relation to the Article 6 technical expert review team, in a manner that minimizes the burden on Parties and the secretariat;

(b) Options for the tables and outlines that are simple and user-friendly while providing for Parties to report information required pursuant to chapter IV (Reporting) of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3 and in accordance with chapter III (Corresponding adjustments) of the annex to the same decision;

(c) Recommendations relating to infrastructure, including guidance for registries, the international registry, the Article 6 database and the centralized accounting and reporting platform referred to in chapter VI (Recording and tracking) of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3;

(d) The connection between the registry for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, and the international registry.<sup>69</sup>

110. The SBSTA also requested the secretariat to conduct a survey of Parties on their choice between implementing a registry, having access to a registry and using the international registry with a view to including the results of the survey in the technical paper referred to in paragraph 109 above.

111. The SBSTA further requested the secretariat to organize a series of virtual technical workshops followed by an in-person technical workshop with possibility of virtual participation,<sup>70</sup> to be held before SBSTA 57, to consider the elements referred to in paragraph 109 above, taking into account the submissions referred to in paragraph 108 above and the technical paper referred to in paragraph 109 above, ensuring broad participation of Parties.

112. To facilitate deliberations on further guidance on cooperative approaches at SBSTA 57, the SBSTA requested its Chair to prepare an informal document on the basis of the work referred to in paragraphs 105–109 and 111 above, including textual proposals, for consideration by the SBSTA in recommending a draft decision on further guidance on cooperative approaches for consideration and adoption at CMA 4.

113. The SBSTA acknowledged the importance and urgency of capacity-building for operationalizing the guidance on cooperative approaches and requested the secretariat to update regularly the status of the work on the capacity-building programme referred to in paragraph 12 of decision 2/CMA.3, including presenting the implementation plan at the in-person technical workshop referred to in paragraph 111 above, for feedback from Parties.

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<sup>67</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/510489>.

<sup>68</sup> Submissions from Parties and observer organizations will be posted separately on the UNFCCC website.

<sup>69</sup> See decision 3/CMA.3, annex, para. 63.

<sup>70</sup> Hybrid workshop.

114. The SBSTA invited Parties to make contributions to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities for operationalizing the guidance on cooperative approaches and supporting the intersessional work referred to in paragraphs 109–111 above.

115. The SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 109–111 above.

116. The SBSTA requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

117. The SBSTA agreed to continue work on this matter at SBSTA 57.

### **XIII. Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement and referred to in decision 3/CMA.3**

(Agenda item 13)

#### **1. Proceedings**

118. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Kate Hancock (Australia) and Mandy Rhambharos (South Africa). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

#### **2. Conclusions**

119. The SBSTA, pursuant to decision 3/CMA.3, paragraph 7, considered matters relating to the rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, as contained in the annex to decision 3/CMA.3.

120. The SBSTA took note of the informal note<sup>71</sup> prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item to capture views of Parties on possible recommendations for consideration at CMA 4 relating to the rules, modalities and procedures for the Article 6, paragraph 4, mechanism.

121. The SBSTA invited Parties and admitted observer organizations to submit, via the submission portal by 31 August 2022, their views on any of the elements referred to in decision 3/CMA.3, paragraph 7, for consideration by the SBSTA.<sup>72</sup>

122. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to prepare, with a view to facilitating understanding of the relevant issues but without prejudging possible outcomes, and considering the views expressed by Parties at this session and taking into account paragraph 29 of the rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, where applicable, technical papers without formal status on:

(a) Processes for implementation of the transition of activities from the clean development mechanism to the Article 6, paragraph 4, mechanism, in accordance with chapter XI.A of the annex to decision 3/CMA.3 (Transition of clean development mechanism activities);

(b) Processes for implementation of chapter XI.B of the annex to decision 3/CMA.3 (Use of certified emission reductions towards first or first updated nationally determined contributions);

(c) Reporting by host Parties on their Article 6, paragraph 4, activities, and the Article 6, paragraph 4, emission reductions issued for the activities, while avoiding unnecessary duplication of reporting information that is already publicly available;

(d) The operation of the mechanism registry referred to in chapter VI of the annex to decision 3/CMA.3 (Mechanism registry), including in relation to the infrastructure for cooperative approaches (para. 63 of the rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism

<sup>71</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/510488>.

<sup>72</sup> Submissions from Parties and observer organizations will be posted separately on the UNFCCC website.

established by Article 6, paragraph 4) and possible connection to other relevant systems under the UNFCCC;

(e) The processes necessary for implementation of the share of proceeds to cover administrative expenses and the share of proceeds to assist developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of adaptation in accordance with chapter VII of the annex to decision 3/CMA.3 (Levy of share of proceeds for adaptation and administrative expenses);

(f) The processes necessary for the delivery of overall mitigation in global emissions in accordance with chapter VIII of the annex to decision 3/CMA.3 (Delivering overall mitigation in global emissions).

123. The SBSTA also requested the secretariat, before SBSTA 57, to organize a series of virtual technical workshops followed by an in-person technical workshop with possibility of virtual participation,<sup>73</sup> to consider the elements referred to in paragraph 122 above, taking into account the submissions referred to in paragraph 121 above and the technical papers referred to in paragraph 122 above, ensuring broad participation of Parties.

124. To facilitate deliberations on further guidance on the rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, at SBSTA 57, the SBSTA further requested its Chair to prepare an informal document on the basis of the outcomes of the work referred to in paragraphs 121–123 above, including textual proposals, for consideration by the SBSTA in recommending a draft decision on further guidance on the rules, modalities and procedures for consideration and adoption at CMA 4.

125. The SBSTA acknowledged the importance and urgency of capacity-building for operationalizing the Article 6, paragraph 4, mechanism and requested the secretariat to update regularly the status of the work on the capacity-building programme referred to in paragraph 14 of decision 3/CMA.3, including presenting the implementation plan at the in-person technical workshop referred to in paragraph 123 above, for feedback from Parties.

126. The SBSTA invited Parties to make contributions to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities for operationalizing the Article 6, paragraph 4, mechanism and supporting the intersessional work referred to in paragraphs 121–122 above.

127. The SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 121–122 above.

128. The SBSTA requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

129. The SBSTA agreed to continue work on this matter at SBSTA 57.

## **XIV. Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 4/CMA.3**

(Agenda item 14)

### **1. Proceedings**

130. The SBSTA had before it document FCCC/SBSTA/2022/3. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to convene the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches in a contact group, as per decision 4/CMA.3, co-chaired by Maria Al Jishi (Saudi Arabia) and Giuliana Torta (Italy). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

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<sup>73</sup> Hybrid workshop.

## 2. Conclusions

131. The SBSTA convened at this session the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches.<sup>74</sup>

132. The SBSTA welcomed the broad participation of experts in the in-session workshop<sup>75</sup> on the matters referred to in paragraph 6 of decision 4/CMA.3. It also welcomed the views and information submitted by Parties and observers on the matters<sup>76</sup> and the relevant synthesis report<sup>77</sup> prepared by the secretariat,<sup>78</sup> which served as inputs to the workshop.

133. The SBSTA took note of the informal note<sup>79</sup> by the co-chairs of the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Glasgow Committee capturing Parties' views on the work mandated in paragraph 4 of decision 4/CMA.3.

134. The SBSTA invited Parties and observers to submit, taking into account the informal note referred to in paragraph 133 above, via the submission portal by 31 August 2022 views on:

(a) The elements of a draft decision on the schedule for implementing the activities of the work programme under the framework for NMAs referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8;<sup>80</sup>

(b) The specifications for the UNFCCC web-based platform referred to in paragraph 8(b)(i) of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3;

(c) Actions that facilitate the implementation of nationally determined contributions and can be identified, developed and implemented through the framework for NMAs;

(d) NMAs related to initiatives, programmes and activities;

(e) How NMA initiatives and programmes, consistent with the framework for NMAs have addressed the elements of chapter II, paragraph 3(e), of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3 and other relevant criteria determined by the participating Parties, as relevant.

135. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to:

(a) Prepare a technical paper, without formal status, on the specifications for the UNFCCC web-based platform for recording and exchanging information, in line with the mandate in paragraph 4 of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3, taking into account the informal note referred to in paragraph 133 above and the submissions referred to in paragraph 134(b) above, for consideration by the Glasgow Committee at its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting;

(b) Prepare a synthesis report, on the basis of the submissions from Parties referred to in paragraph 134 above, for consideration by the Glasgow Committee at its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, on the NMAs identified by Parties that support implementation of their nationally determined contributions;

(c) Prepare a technical paper, without formal status, on:

(i) The existing linkages, synergies and facilitated coordination and implementation of NMAs in the local, subnational, national and global context, including with UNFCCC entities and other organizations;

(ii) The basis of submissions, summarizing the information on how Parties have addressed chapter II, paragraph 3(e), of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3 in the context of NMAs;

<sup>74</sup> As per decision 4/CMA.3, annex, para. 5.

<sup>75</sup> As per decision 4/CMA.3, para. 8(a).

<sup>76</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type "Article 6").

<sup>77</sup> Available at [FCCC/SBSTA/2022/3](https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx).

<sup>78</sup> As per decision 4/CMA.3, paras. 6–7.

<sup>79</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/510591>.

<sup>80</sup> Decision 4/CMA.3, annex. See chap. V for the work programme activities.

(iii) The basis of the synthesis report and submissions from Parties referred to above, summarizing how Parties have identified, developed and implemented NMAs at the country, regional and global level;

(d) Organize a virtual intersessional workshop, under the guidance of the SBSTA Chair, ensuring broad participation of relevant experts, on the specifications for the UNFCCC web-based platform, taking into consideration the submissions referred to in paragraph 134(b) above and the technical paper referred to in paragraph 135(a) above.

136. To facilitate the deliberations of the Glasgow Committee at its 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA also requested the SBSTA Chair to prepare an informal document on the basis of the outcomes of the work referred to in paragraphs 133–135 above, including textual proposals, for consideration by the SBSTA in recommending a draft decision on the schedule for implementing the work programme activities and the specifications for the UNFCCC web-based platform referred to in paragraph 8(b)(i) of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3 for consideration and adoption at CMA 4.

137. The SBSTA invited Parties to make contributions to the Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities for implementing the work programme activities.

138. The SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 135 above.

139. The SBSTA requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

## **XV. Market and non-market mechanisms under the Convention**

(Agenda item 15)

### **A. Framework for various approaches**

(Agenda sub-item 15(a))

### **B. Non-market-based approaches**

(Agenda sub-item 15(b))

### **C. New market-based mechanism**

(Agenda sub-item 15(c))

#### **1. Proceedings**

140. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered this matter and agreed to the Chair's proposal to prepare draft conclusions thereon. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

#### **2. Conclusions**

141. The SBSTA took note of the work on market and non-market mechanisms under the Convention undertaken in response to decision 1/CP.18, paragraphs 44, 47 and 50, including the information collected through Parties' submissions and the related technical papers<sup>81</sup> and workshop reports.<sup>82</sup>

142. The SBSTA concluded that there is no need for further discussion of this matter and deemed its consideration thereof completed.

143. The SBSTA recommended that the COP conclude its consideration of the matter.

<sup>81</sup> FCCC/TP/2013/5, FCCC/TP/2013/6, FCCC/TP/2014/9, FCCC/TP/2014/10 and FCCC/TP/2014/11 and Corr.1.

<sup>82</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2013/INF.11, FCCC/SBSTA/2013/INF.12 and FCCC/SBSTA/2013/INF.13.



## **XVI. Cooperation with other international organizations**

(Agenda item 16)

### **1. Proceedings**

144. The SBSTA had before it document FCCC/SBSTA/2022/INF.1. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to the Chair's proposal to prepare draft conclusions on this matter in consultation with interested Parties. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

145. The SBSTA noted the summary of the secretariat's cooperative activities with United Nations entities and other international organizations between May 2021 and April 2022.<sup>83</sup>

146. The SBSTA welcomed the information event, held at this session, on the secretariat's cooperation with United Nations entities and other international organizations.

147. The SBSTA noted the importance of the secretariat's cooperation, within the scope of existing mandates provided by the governing bodies, with relevant United Nations entities and other international organizations in relation to supporting Parties' efforts to enhance the ambition of their climate action, including with regard to mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation, and contributing to the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

148. The SBSTA encouraged its Chair to continue to provide opportunities for Parties and stakeholders to exchange views on the progress of the secretariat's cooperative activities with United Nations entities and other international organizations and to provide guidance to the secretariat on this matter at future sessions.

## **XVII. Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda item 17)

149. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to defer consideration of this matter to SBSTA 57.

## **XVIII. Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3**

(Agenda item 18)

### **1. Proceedings**

150. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, following interventions by representatives of 13 Parties, including 9 on behalf of groups of Parties, namely the African Group, AILAC, the Arab Group, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, the Environmental Integrity Group, the European Union and its member States, the Group of 77 and China, the LDCs and the LMDCs,<sup>84</sup> the SBSTA agreed that this agenda item would be considered jointly with the equally titled SBI agenda item 21 in informal consultations, which were co-facilitated by Patience Damptey (Ghana) and Bastiaan Hassing (Netherlands). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

151. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled decision 7/CMA.3, including the objectives outlined in paragraph 7, and welcomed the first workshop under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation, on the theme of enhancing understanding of the

<sup>83</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2022/INF.1.

<sup>84</sup> The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-opening-plenary-3> (starting at 1:02:25).

goal and reviewing progress towards it, and the IPCC event informing the work programme<sup>85</sup> on the contribution of Working Group II to the AR6, held at these sessions.

152. The SBSTA and the SBI noted the compilation and synthesis<sup>86</sup> of submissions from Parties<sup>87</sup> on how to achieve the objectives of the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme.

153. The SBSTA and the SBI took note of the sequence and themes of the workshops under the work programme outlined in the compilation and synthesis of submissions on the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme, and that the themes and areas of work could require further elaboration as the process progresses.

154. The SBSTA and the SBI invited Parties and observers to submit via the submission portal views on the subsequent workshops, including on general considerations, the topics for discussion under the themes identified in the compilation and synthesis of submissions, areas of work, expected outcomes, examples, case studies and modalities, for each workshop to be conducted in 2022, at least three weeks in advance of the workshop.

155. The SBSTA and the SBI requested their Chairs, with the support of the secretariat, to make available a concept note and guiding questions relating to the theme and areas of work of each workshop, well in advance of the workshop, on the basis of the submissions referred to in paragraph 154 above received.

156. The SBSTA and the SBI also requested that subsequent workshops under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme be more interactive, and invited contributions at the subsequent workshops from practitioners and experts from relevant organizations, UNFCCC constituted bodies and the IPCC, ensuring equitable geographical representation, as appropriate.

157. The SBSTA and the SBI further requested the secretariat, under the guidance of their Chairs, to compile and synthesize, by August 2022, indicators, approaches, targets and metrics that could be relevant for reviewing overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation, building on the 2021 technical report by the Adaptation Committee,<sup>88</sup> while also taking into account relevant reports, communications and plans under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, the United Nations Environment Programme, the IPCC, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, relevant multilateral frameworks and mechanisms, United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, and the discussions at the first workshop under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme.

158. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the guidance of their Chairs on organizing the third workshop under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme in hybrid format, taking into account the challenges of the virtual modality in relation to inclusive participation and seeking to ensure equitable geographical representation of Parties.

159. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat, under the guidance of their Chairs, to prepare a summary of each workshop, in the context of preparing a single annual report for consideration at the sessions of the subsidiary bodies coinciding with CMA 4 as provided in paragraph 16 of decision 7/CMA.3, capturing progress made and informing subsequent consideration by Parties under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme.

160. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled<sup>89</sup> that the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme should contribute to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation as part of the global stocktake referred to in Article 7, paragraph 14, and

<sup>85</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/ipcc-event-GGA-WGII>.

<sup>86</sup> Available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Compilation%20and%20synthesis\\_GGA\\_WP\\_submissions\\_5June2022.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Compilation%20and%20synthesis_GGA_WP_submissions_5June2022.pdf).

<sup>87</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “global goal on adaptation”).

<sup>88</sup> Adaptation Committee. 2021. *Approaches to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/309030>.

<sup>89</sup> Decision 7/CMA.3, para. 7(c).

Article 14 of the Paris Agreement with a view to informing the first and subsequent global stocktakes.

161. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to take into consideration, when organizing subsequent workshops in 2022–2023, that work under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme should inform the review of overall progress made towards achieving the global goal on adaptation referred to in Article 7, paragraph 14, of the Paris Agreement, as referred to in paragraph 160 above.

162. The SBSTA and the SBI took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 157–159 above.

163. The SBSTA and the SBI requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

## **XIX. Other matters**

(Agenda item 19)

164. The SBSTA considered this agenda item at its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting. No other matters were raised.

## **XX. Closure of and report on the session**

(Agenda item 20)

### **1. Administrative and budgetary implications**

165. At the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SBSTA, a representative of the secretariat informed the SBSTA that several activities resulting from the conclusions adopted at this session require additional resources over and above the core budget for the biennium 2022–2023.<sup>90</sup> Relevant requests for activities are contained in conclusions adopted under various SBSTA, including joint SBSTA–SBI, agenda items.

166. Under agenda item 3, “Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change”, supplementary funding amounting to EUR 806,000 will be required in 2022 for workshops, regional events, publications, consultancy services and various other outputs. These activities are recurring or long term<sup>91</sup> and would therefore be funded from the core budget in future budget periods (post 2023) if approved by the appropriate governing bodies.

167. Under agenda item 12, “Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 2/CMA.3”, supplementary funding in the amount of EUR 890,000 will be required in 2022 to prepare a technical paper, conduct a Party survey and hold virtual and in-person workshops before SBSTA 57.

168. Under agenda item 13, “Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement and referred to in decision 3/CMA.3”, supplementary funding in the amount of EUR 890,000 will be required in 2022 to prepare a technical paper, conduct a Party survey and hold virtual and in-person workshops before SBSTA 57.

169. Under agenda item 14, “Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 4/CMA.3”, supplementary funding in the amount of EUR 50,000 will be required in 2022 to prepare a technical paper and organize a virtual intersessional workshop.

170. The activities under agenda items 12–14 are temporary or short term and would therefore be funded from supplementary funds.

<sup>90</sup> The statement can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/sbi-4th-plenary-and-sbsta-4th-plenary-joint-sb-items-followed-by-statements-plenary-new-york-upon> (starting at 16:54).

<sup>91</sup> As defined for the UNFCCC budget in document FCCC/SBI/2019/4, para. 36(b).

171. Under the joint SBSTA–SBI agenda item “Matters relating to the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation referred to in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CMA.3”, supplementary funding in the amount of EUR 100,000 will be required in 2022 to organize a workshop on the work programme.

172. Under the joint SBSTA–SBI agenda item “Matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures serving the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement”, supplementary funding in the amount of EUR 160,000 will be required in 2022 to organize a regional workshop.

173. Under the joint SBSTA–SBI agenda item “Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3”, supplementary funding in the amount of EUR 180,000 will be required in 2022 to organize and facilitate a meeting.

174. The activities under the joint SBSTA–SBI agenda items are temporary or short term and would therefore be funded from supplementary funds.

175. The representative of the secretariat noted that the amounts presented are preliminary and based on information available at the time. She also noted that additional voluntary contributions are needed to meet the requirements resulting from requests for activities made at COP 26 and other previous sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies. She further noted that without such contributions the secretariat will not be in a position to provide the requested support.

176. The representative concluded by noting that costs for 2024 and beyond will be reviewed in the context of preparing the budget for the biennium 2024–2025.

## **2. Closure of and report on the session**

177. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the draft report on the session and authorized the Rapporteur with the assistance of the secretariat and under the guidance of the Chair to complete the report and make it available to Parties. The Chair thanked the Rapporteur, the co-chairs of contact groups and co-facilitators of informal consultations, Parties and the secretariat for their support, and closed the session.

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**Subsidiary Body for Implementation****Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its  
fifty-sixth session, held in Bonn from 6 to 16 June 2022****Contents**

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## **Addendum – FCCC/SBI/2022/10/Add.1**

### **Draft decisions forwarded for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol**

## Abbreviations and acronyms

ACE	Action for Climate Empowerment
CDM	clean development mechanism
CER	certified emission reduction
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KCI	Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures
LDC	least developed country
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LMDCs	Like-minded Developing Countries
NAP	national adaptation plan
NDC	nationally determined contribution
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SED2	structured expert dialogue under the second periodic review of the long-term global goal
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TNA	technology needs assessment



## I. Opening of the session

(Agenda item 1)

1. SBI 56 was held at the World Conference Center Bonn in Bonn, Germany, from 6 to 16 June 2022.
2. The Chair of the SBI, Marianne Karlsen (Norway), opened the session on Monday, 6 June, and welcomed all Parties and observers. She also welcomed Juan Carlos Monterrey Gomez (Panama) as Vice-Chair and Aysin Turpanci (Türkiye) as Rapporteur.

## II. Organizational matters

(Agenda item 2)

### A. Adoption of the agenda

(Agenda sub-item 2(a))

3. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on 6 June, the SBI considered the notes by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations, and the supplementary provisional agenda and annotations.<sup>1</sup> The supplementary provisional agenda was issued, in accordance with rule 12 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, in response to a request from the Plurinational State of Bolivia on behalf of the LMDCs to include items entitled “Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation” and “Matters relating to the Glasgow Dialogue on loss and damage”.<sup>2</sup>
4. Further to the consultations on the supplementary provisional agenda, held with Parties prior to the opening of the session, at the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting the Chair proposed that the SBI adopt the supplementary provisional agenda, with the exception of item 22, with the title of item 21 orally amended to “Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3” and with sub-item 4(a) held in abeyance. The Chair also proposed to consult with Parties at this session on the way forward for items 4(a) and 22 of the supplementary provisional agenda and to report back thereon later in the session. Statements were made by representatives of four Parties, including on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, and the LMDCs.<sup>3</sup>
5. As proposed by the Chair, the SBI adopted the agenda as follows:<sup>4</sup>
  1. Opening of the session.
  2. Organizational matters:
    - (a) Adoption of the agenda;
    - (b) Organization of the work of the session;
    - (c) Facilitative sharing of views under the international consultation and analysis process;
    - (d) Mandated events.
  3. Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention:
    - (a) Status of submission and review of national communications and biennial reports from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
    - (b) Compilations and syntheses of biennial reports from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;

<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/1 and Add.1.

<sup>2</sup> Included as items 21–22 of the supplementary provisional agenda.

<sup>3</sup> The statements can be heard at [https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56\\_85105/agenda](https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56_85105/agenda) (starting at 2:36:16).

<sup>4</sup> Joint SBI 56–SBSTA 56 agenda items are marked with an asterisk.

- (c) Reports on national greenhouse gas inventory data from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
  - (d) Revision of the modalities and procedures for international assessment and review;
  - (e) Date of completion of the expert review process under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period.
4. Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention:
- (a) Information contained in national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (*held in abeyance*);
  - (b) Provision of financial and technical support;
  - (c) Summary reports on the technical analysis of biennial update reports of Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention;
  - (d) Revision of the modalities and guidelines for international consultation and analysis.
5. Matters relating to the clean development mechanism registry referred to in paragraph 75(b) of the annex to decision 3/CMA.3.
6. Matters relating to the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation referred to in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CMA.3.\*
7. Matters relating to the global stocktake under the Paris Agreement.\*
8. Second periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it.\*
9. Koronivia joint work on agriculture.\*
10. Matters relating to the least developed countries.
11. National adaptation plans.
12. Matters relating to the Santiago network under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.\*
13. Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the Technology Mechanism:
- (a) Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention;
  - (b) First periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21;
  - (c) Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer.
14. Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund:
- (a) Membership of the Adaptation Fund Board;
  - (b) Fourth review of the Adaptation Fund.
15. Matters relating to capacity-building:
- (a) Capacity-building under the Convention;
  - (b) Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol.
16. Matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures serving the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.\*
17. Gender and climate change.
18. Matters relating to Action for Climate Empowerment.

19. Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings.
20. Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
  - (a) Budget performance for the biennium 2020–2021;
  - (b) Other budgetary matters;
  - (c) Continuous review of the functions and operations of the secretariat;
  - (d) UNFCCC annual report.
21. Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3.\*
22. Other matters.
23. Closure of and report on the session.

6. At the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, on 16 June, the Chair reported back on her consultations on agenda sub-item 4(a). She informed Parties that more time is needed to agree on the way forward for the sub-item, which will be included in the provisional agenda for SBI 57 (November 2022). She reported that, thanks to the consultations, Parties have started to explore how the SBI agenda can reflect the growing demands relating to the existing measurement, reporting and verification arrangements and the enhanced transparency framework. She invited Parties and groups of Parties to continue to reflect thereon so that the discussions initiated at this session can continue at SBI 57.

7. Further, the Chair reported on her consultations on the way forward for item 22 of the supplementary provisional agenda: despite Parties' considerable efforts and willingness to engage, no consensus could be reached thereon and the agenda remained as adopted. The representative of one Party made a statement on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States.<sup>5</sup>

## **B. Organization of the work of the session**

(Agenda sub-item 2(b))

8. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the Chair drew attention to the deadline for all groups to conclude their work by 1 p.m. on Wednesday, 15 June, to ensure the timely availability of draft conclusions for the closing plenary, which was to be convened on Thursday, 16 June. She informed Parties that any consideration under an agenda item not completed by that deadline might have to be continued at SBI 57.

9. The Chair recalled recognizing in her scenario note<sup>6</sup> the comprehensive agenda of the SBI for a very busy session. She urged Parties to engage constructively in negotiations from their first meetings, capitalizing on progress, where appropriate, and building a solid foundation for work on new mandates.

10. The Chair noted that she was working closely with the SBSTA Chair on the joint items on the agendas. She informed Parties that strict time management measures would be applied to maximize negotiation time and to avoid, as far as possible, clashes of meetings on items with known substantive linkages.

11. The Chair encouraged Parties to allow all negotiation meetings to be open to observers, unless matters needed to be examined specifically by Parties.

12. On a proposal by the Chair, the SBI agreed to proceed on that basis and in line with previously adopted SBI conclusions on the timely conclusion of negotiations and related working practices.<sup>7</sup> The representative of one Party made a statement.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>5</sup> The statement can be heard at [https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56\\_85909/agenda](https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56_85909/agenda) (starting at 33:11).

<sup>6</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/477021>.

<sup>7</sup> FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paras. 213 and 218–221.

<sup>8</sup> The statement can be heard at [https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56\\_85105/agenda](https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56_85105/agenda) (starting at 3:01:54).

13. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the SBI, on 6 June, which was held jointly with the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of SBSTA 56, statements were made by representatives of 26 Parties, including 14 on behalf of groups of Parties: African Group; Alliance of Small Island States; Arab Group; Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay; Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of our America – Peoples’ Trade Treaty; Brazil, South Africa, India and China; Coalition for Rainforest Nations; Environmental Integrity Group; European Union and its member States; Group of 77 and China; Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean; LDCs; LMDCs; and Umbrella Group.<sup>9</sup> Statements were also made by representatives of five intergovernmental organizations: Global Climate Observing System, International Maritime Organization, IPCC, World Climate Research Programme and World Meteorological Organization;<sup>10</sup> and by representatives of UNFCCC constituencies: indigenous peoples organizations, local governmental and municipal authorities, the women and gender constituency, and business and industry, environmental, research and independent, and trade union non-governmental organizations.<sup>11</sup>

### **C. Facilitative sharing of views under the international consultation and analysis process**

(Agenda sub-item 2(c))

14. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI took note of the information provided by its Chair on the twelfth workshop for facilitative sharing of views under the international consultation and analysis process,<sup>12</sup> featuring nine Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention,<sup>13</sup> which was to take place from 7 to 8 June.

### **D. Mandated events**

(Agenda sub-item 2(d))

15. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI took note of the information provided by its Chair on the mandated events held in conjunction with this session.<sup>14</sup>

## **III. Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda item 3)

### **A. Status of submission and review of national communications and biennial reports from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda sub-item 3(a))

16. The SBI had before it document FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.4. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI was informed by its Chair that the document prepared for this session reflects recent submissions from two Parties and resubmissions of fourth biennial reports following the technical expert review. On a proposal by the Chair, the SBI agreed to defer consideration of this matter to SBI 57.

<sup>9</sup> The statements can be heard at [https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56\\_85105/agenda](https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56_85105/agenda) (starting at 7:40:55).

<sup>10</sup> As footnote 9 above (starting at 10:01:35).

<sup>11</sup> As footnote 9 above (starting at 10:23:28).

<sup>12</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/subsidiary-bodies/subsidiary-body-for-implementation-sbi/twelfth-workshop-of-the-facilitative-sharing-of-views-fsv>.

<sup>13</sup> Chile, Cuba, Egypt, Malaysia, Namibia, Panama, Singapore, Thailand and Zambia.

<sup>14</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/1, paras 7–9.

**B. Compilations and syntheses of biennial reports from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda sub-item 3(b))

17. The SBI had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.10/Rev.1 and FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.10/Add.1/Rev.1. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on a proposal by the Chair, the SBI agreed to defer consideration of this matter to SBI 57.

**C. Reports on national greenhouse gas inventory data from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda sub-item 3(c))

18. The SBI had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2018/17, FCCC/SBI/2019/17, FCCC/SBI/2020/11 and FCCC/SBI/2021/11. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, on a proposal by the Chair, the SBI agreed to defer consideration of this matter to SBI 57.

**D. Revision of the modalities and procedures for international assessment and review**

(Agenda sub-item 3(d))

19. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Helen Plume (New Zealand) and Tian Wang (China). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI recommended a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption at COP 27 (November 2022).<sup>15</sup>

**E. Date of completion of the expert review process under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period**

(Agenda sub-item 3(e))

20. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Rueanna Haynes (Trinidad and Tobago) and Lydie-Line Paroz (Switzerland). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, having concluded its consideration, the SBI recommended a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption at CMP 17 (November 2022).<sup>16</sup>

**IV. Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda item 4)

**A. Information contained in national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda sub-item 4(a) *held in abeyance*)

**B. Provision of financial and technical support**

(Agenda sub-item 4(b))

21. The SBI had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.12, FCCC/SBI/2021/INF.6, FCCC/CP/2020/1 and Add.1, and FCCC/CP/2021/9 and Add.1. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the Chair invited a representative of the GEF to deliver a brief oral report on the work of the GEF.<sup>17</sup>

<sup>15</sup> For the text of the draft decision, see document FCCC/SBI/2022/10/Add.1.

<sup>16</sup> For the text of the draft decision, see document FCCC/SBI/2022/10/Add.1.

<sup>17</sup> The statement can be heard at [https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56\\_85105/agenda](https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56_85105/agenda) (starting at 3:16:16).

The SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Sin Liang Cheah (Singapore) and Gertraud Wollansky (Austria). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to continue consideration of the matter at SBI 57.

### **C. Summary reports on the technical analysis of biennial update reports of Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda sub-item 4(c))

22. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI took note of the summary reports finalized in the period up to 28 March 2022.<sup>18</sup>

### **D. Revision of the modalities and guidelines for international consultation and analysis**

(Agenda sub-item 4(d))

23. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Helen Plume and Tian Wang. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI recommended a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption at COP 27.<sup>19</sup>

## **V. Matters relating to the clean development mechanism registry referred to in paragraph 75(b) of the annex to decision 3/CMA.3**

(Agenda item 5)

### **1. Proceedings**

24. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Kate Hancock (Australia) and Mandy Rambharos (South Africa). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below. At the same meeting, the SBI Chair took a moment to honour the memory of Kazunari Kainou (Japan), who passed away in 2022 having served on the CDM Executive Board for 11 years. A representative of Japan made a statement.<sup>20</sup>

### **2. Conclusions**

25. The SBI considered matters relating to the CDM registry referred to in paragraph 75(b) of the annex to decision 3/CMA.3 with respect to transfers of CERs from the CDM registry to the registry for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement in accordance with chapter VI of the annex to decision 3/CMA.3.

26. The SBI acknowledged the link between this agenda item and SBSTA 56 agenda item 13, “Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement and referred to in decision 3/CMA.3”, and the dependency on the readiness of the Article 6, paragraph 4, mechanism registry to complete transfers of eligible CERs as referred to in paragraph 25 above.

27. The SBI requested the secretariat to prepare a technical paper with the aim of furthering Parties’ understanding of the technical and process-related aspects for transfers of eligible CERs from the CDM registry to the Article 6, paragraph 4, mechanism registry in accordance with paragraph 75(b) of the annex to decision 3/CMA.3, focusing on the

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<sup>18</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/reporting-and-review-under-the-convention/national-communications-and-biennial-update-reports-non-annex-i-parties/technical-analysis-of-burs>.

<sup>19</sup> For the text of the draft decision, see document FCCC/SBI/2022/10/Add.1.

<sup>20</sup> The statement can be heard at [https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56\\_85909/agenda](https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56_85909/agenda) (starting at 10:19).

implications for the CDM registry, for consideration at SBI 57. The technical paper should include:

- (a) An overview of the CDM registry, in particular functions, pending account and holding accounts;
- (b) Technical assessment of options for effecting the transfers in a manner that ensures reconciliation of the data on transfers in the CDM registry and in the Article 6, paragraph 4, mechanism registry;
- (c) Implications, including in relation to cost, of the transfer process for the CDM registry, including its ongoing maintenance to support the issuance and transfer of eligible CERs;
- (d) The sequence of processes involved in transferring eligible CERs, without prejudging what would be required for the transfers to be completed;
- (e) Aggregated information by Party on eligible CERs held in the CDM registry.

28. The SBI also requested the secretariat to include a cross reference to the technical paper referred to in paragraph 27 above in any technical papers that it prepares in the future on related matters.

29. The SBI agreed to continue work on these matters at SBI 57.

## **VI. Matters relating to the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation referred to in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CMA.3\***

(Agenda item 6)

### **1. Proceedings**

30. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting,<sup>21</sup> the SBI agreed that this agenda item would be considered jointly with the equally titled SBSTA 56 agenda item 6 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Kay Harrison (New Zealand). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, on 16 June, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

31. The SBI and the SBSTA convened informal consultations jointly to consider matters relating to the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation referred to in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CMA.3.

32. The SBI and the SBSTA took note of the constructive discussions held under this joint agenda item during these sessions, fostering enhanced understanding of the work programme referred to in paragraph 31 above.

33. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to continue work on matters relating to the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade referred to in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CMA.3 at SB 57 (November 2022), with a view to recommending a draft decision thereon for consideration and adoption at CMA 4 (November 2022), in a manner that complements the global stocktake.

34. The SBI and the SBSTA invited Parties to submit their views on the work programme via the submission portal<sup>22</sup> by 30 September 2022.

35. The SBI and the SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize, under the guidance of their Chairs, a pre-session workshop on the work programme, open to all Parties, prior to CMA 4.

<sup>21</sup> The SBI resumed its suspended 1<sup>st</sup> meeting to agree on the organization of the work under agenda items 6 and 21.

<sup>22</sup> <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

36. The SBI and the SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 35 above.

37. They requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

## **VII. Matters relating to the global stocktake under the Paris Agreement\***

(Agenda item 7)

### **1. Proceedings**

38. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed that this agenda item would be considered with the equally titled SBSTA 56 agenda item 7 in a joint contact group, which was co-chaired by Hana S. Alhashimi (United Arab Emirates) and Alison Campbell (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

39. The SBI and the SBSTA welcomed the launch at these sessions of the technical dialogue under the global stocktake in line with decision 19/CMA.1.

40. They expressed their appreciation to the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue for their efforts to design an innovative and engaging dialogue and for their effective facilitation, and to the moderators, rapporteurs and participating experts, Parties and non-Party stakeholders for their contributions to and engagement in the dialogue.

41. The SBI and the SBSTA requested the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue to take into account feedback provided by Parties at its first meeting, and by the joint contact group established by the SBI and the SBSTA, when preparing the first summary report and designing the second meeting of the technical dialogue, in order to ensure an inclusive, balanced, comprehensive and focused Party-driven process, with the participation of non-Party stakeholders, that facilitates the broad participation of Parties and non-Party stakeholders.

42. The SBI and the SBSTA also requested the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue to submit the summary report on the first meeting of the technical dialogue well in advance of the second meeting, and encouraged the co-facilitators to engage with Parties, noting that the co-facilitators are similarly encouraged to engage with non-Party stakeholders, after publishing their summary report.

43. The SBI and the SBSTA reiterated the call for inputs referred to in decision 19/CMA.1, paragraph 19, and encouraged Parties and non-Party stakeholders to submit such inputs for consideration at the second meeting of the technical dialogue.

44. The SBI and the SBSTA also encouraged Parties and non-Party stakeholders to hold events, at the local, national, regional and international level, as appropriate, in support of the global stocktake.

## **VIII. Second periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it\***

(Agenda item 8)

### **1. Proceedings**

45. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed that this agenda item would be considered with the equally titled SBSTA 56 agenda sub-item 8(b) in a joint contact group co-chaired by Andrew Ferrone (Luxembourg) and Stella Gama (Malawi). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.



## 2. Conclusions

46. The SBI and the SBSTA welcomed the summary report on the second meeting of SED2.<sup>23</sup>

47. The SBI and the SBSTA took note of the submissions from Parties and observers on the third meeting of SED2,<sup>24</sup> held at these sessions.

48. The SBI and the SBSTA expressed their appreciation to the IPCC experts for their contributions to the third meeting of SED2.

49. The SBI and the SBSTA also expressed their appreciation to the co-facilitators of SED2 for their effective facilitation of the meetings of SED2 and requested them to prepare, with the assistance of the secretariat, a summary report on the third meeting of SED2 by 26 August 2022.

50. The SBI and the SBSTA also requested the co-facilitators of SED2 to prepare in a timely fashion,<sup>25</sup> with the assistance of the secretariat, a synthesis report on the meetings of SED2, which covers in a balanced manner the two themes of the second periodic review<sup>26</sup> and reflects the dialogue, for consideration at SB 57.

51. The SBI and the SBSTA invited Parties to submit via the submission portal by 14 October 2022 their reflections on the findings of SED2 and their views on the elements of the conclusions of the joint contact group, to be convened at SB 57 to consider this matter, taking into account the summary reports on the meetings of SED2, the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 50 above and the submissions from Parties, with a view to the SBI and the SBSTA recommending a draft decision on the second periodic review for consideration and adoption at COP 27 and informing the first global stocktake.<sup>27</sup>

## IX. Koronivia joint work on agriculture\*

(Agenda item 9)

### 1. Proceedings

52. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed that this agenda item would be considered jointly with the equally titled SBSTA 56 agenda item 4 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Monica Figaj (Poland) and Milagros Sandoval (Peru). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### 2. Conclusions

53. The SBI and the SBSTA continued their joint work on addressing issues related to agriculture.<sup>28</sup>

<sup>23</sup> Available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Summary%20report\\_PR2-SED2.2\\_0.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Summary%20report_PR2-SED2.2_0.pdf).

<sup>24</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “second periodic review”).

<sup>25</sup> Preferably by 23 September 2022.

<sup>26</sup> As per decision 5/CP.25, para. 4, (a) enhancing Parties’ understanding of (i) the long-term global goal and scenarios towards achieving it in the light of the ultimate objective of the Convention; (ii) progress made in relation to addressing information and knowledge gaps, including with regard to scenarios to achieve the long-term global goal and the range of associated impacts, since the completion of the 2013–2015 review; (iii) challenges and opportunities for achieving the long-term global goal with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of the Convention; and (b) assessing the overall aggregated effect of the steps taken by Parties in order to achieve the long-term global goal in the light of the ultimate objective of the Convention.

<sup>27</sup> As per decision 19/CMA.1, para. 37.

<sup>28</sup> As per decision 4/CP.23, para. 1.

54. The SBI and the SBSTA welcomed the intersessional workshop mandated at SB 50,<sup>29</sup> held in two parts in June and October 2021.<sup>30</sup> They welcomed with appreciation the financial contributions of the Governments of Ireland and New Zealand and of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

55. The SBI and the SBSTA welcomed the reports on the first and second parts of the intersessional workshop<sup>31</sup> referred to in paragraph 54 above.

56. Having considered the report on the first part of the intersessional workshop, the SBI and the SBSTA noted the importance of considering sustainable land and water management for agriculture in a systemic and integrated manner informed by scientific, local and indigenous knowledge implemented in a participatory and inclusive manner and taking into consideration regional, national and local circumstances to deliver a range of multiple benefits, where applicable, such as adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and mitigation, to ensure food security and nutrition. The SBI and the SBSTA highlighted ‘no regrets’ options, such as those mentioned in the workshop report and avoiding maladaptation. They noted that implementing sustainable approaches can render multiple benefits for society, such as improved water quality, higher biodiversity and increased soil organic matter, and also noted the value of incorporating diversification, recycling and efficiency, and supporting synergies within agricultural systems. The SBI and the SBSTA recognized the importance of increased access to international resources, such as finance, capacity-building and technology development and transfer, from a variety of sources for implementing these approaches.

57. Having considered the report on the second part of the intersessional workshop, the SBI and the SBSTA recognized the need to scale up these approaches in an inclusive and participatory way that includes farmers, pastoralists, indigenous peoples, local and vulnerable communities, women and youth, and informed by scientific, local and indigenous knowledge. Many approaches with high potential for adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and mitigation relate to land and food systems, such as conserving and restoring ecosystems, improving sustainability of agricultural practices and reducing food loss and waste from sustainable food systems, and have significant positive direct and indirect links with biodiversity and ecosystem services, food security and the Sustainable Development Goals. The SBI and the SBSTA also recognized that scaling up implementation requires enhanced knowledge-sharing on best practices, access to finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building. They further recognized that innovative policy and social approaches to scaling up, such as institutional arrangements, partnerships and farmers’ empowerment, can incentivize implementation and support an enabling environment for scaling up best practices. Successful policy innovations can include extension services and farmers’ self-organization.

58. The SBI and the SBSTA invited Parties to consider relevant policies, strategies, actions, measures and opportunities for cooperation, including support for national plans and, as applicable, NDCs and NAPs, that would help with implementing the activities referred to in paragraphs 56–57 above.

59. The SBI and the SBSTA welcomed the participation of observers, UNFCCC constituted bodies and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism in the workshops under the Koronivia joint work on agriculture.

60. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 57, taking into account the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item under their own responsibility,<sup>32</sup> noting that the informal note does not reflect consensus or

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<sup>29</sup> See documents FCCC/SBI/2019/9, para. 47, and FCCC/SBSTA/2019/2, para. 45.

<sup>30</sup> The first part of the intersessional workshop, held virtually, covered sustainable land and water management, including integrated watershed management strategies, to ensure food security, while the second part, held in three virtual and three in-person sessions, addressed strategies and modalities for scaling up implementation of best practices, innovations and technologies that increase resilience and sustainable production in agricultural systems according to national circumstances.

<sup>31</sup> FCCC/SB/2021/3 and Add.1.

<sup>32</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/510571>.

all options that may be considered by Parties, with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 27.

## X. Matters relating to the least developed countries

(Agenda item 10)

### 1. Proceedings

61. The SBI had before it document FCCC/SBI/2022/6. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI Chair invited the LEG Chair to deliver a brief oral report on the work of the LEG.<sup>33</sup> The SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Jens Fugl (Denmark) and Bob Natifu (Uganda). At the same meeting, the SBI Chair took a moment to honour the memory of Ram Prasad Lamsal (Nepal), Vice-Chair and active member of the LEG since 2018, who passed away in 2022. A representative of Senegal made a statement on behalf of the LDCs paying a tribute.<sup>34</sup> At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted, as orally amended, the conclusions below.

### 2. Conclusions

62. The SBI welcomed the report on the 41<sup>st</sup> meeting of the LEG,<sup>35</sup> held in Nairobi from 21 to 23 March 2022.

63. The SBI also welcomed the successful conduct of the NAP writing workshop for African LDCs, held in Nairobi from 24 to 26 March 2022,<sup>36</sup> and expressed its appreciation to the participating organizations that provided technical assistance to the LDC representatives at the workshop.

64. The SBI further welcomed the updated vision of the LEG for supporting adaptation in the LDCs, which includes provision of support by the LEG and other actors for achieving demonstrable results in building adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change in the LDCs; formulation of robust and good-quality NAPs and implementation of priority adaptation needs identified therein with funding from the GCF and other sources; and existence of a well-structured adaptation planning process in the LDCs.<sup>37</sup>

65. The SBI expressed its appreciation to the LEG and to the secretariat for their work in supporting the LDCs. It welcomed the two-year rolling work programme of the LEG for 2022–2023<sup>38</sup> and encouraged the LEG to continue to prioritize the activities in its work programme taking into account its mandates<sup>39</sup> and the availability of resources.

66. The SBI welcomed the areas of support identified by the LEG to help in prioritizing its work programme activities<sup>40</sup> and requested the LEG to apply them in implementing its work programme activities.

67. The SBI noted that, as at 31 May 2022:

(a) 14 of the 46 LDCs had submitted a NAP since the process to formulate and implement NAPs was established in 2010;

(b) Of those 14 LDCs with NAPs, 5 have yet to access funding for implementing adaptation priorities identified therein;

<sup>33</sup> The statement can be heard at [https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56\\_85105/agenda](https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56_85105/agenda) (starting at 3:30:10).

<sup>34</sup> As footnote 33 above (starting at 3:37:38).

<sup>35</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/6.

<sup>36</sup> See <http://napexpo.org/workshops/africanap2022>.

<sup>37</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/6, para. 17.

<sup>38</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/470477>.

<sup>39</sup> Decisions 29/CP.7, 7/CP.9, 4/CP.11, 8/CP.13, 6/CP.16, 5/CP.17, 12/CP.18, 3/CP.20, 19/CP.21, 8/CP.24, 16/CP.24, 7/CP.25 and 15/CP.26.

<sup>40</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/6, para. 21.

(c) 27 of the 82 proposals received from developing countries for accessing funding from the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for formulating NAPs that had been approved by the GCF secretariat were from the LDCs;

(d) For 75 (24 from the LDCs) of those 82 proposals, funding from the GCF had been received or was in process.

68. The SBI noted the challenges, complexities and delays experienced by the LDCs in accessing funding from the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for formulating NAPs, particularly in relation to the submission and review of proposals for funding.

69. The SBI also noted the need for further progress by the GCF in enhancing access to funding for implementing NAPs, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 46, and welcomed further collaboration between the LEG and the GCF secretariat in this regard.

70. The SBI invited the LEG to continue engaging with the GCF with a view to addressing challenges and issues with access to funding in the context of paragraphs 67–69 above.

71. Noting the progress of the Open NAP initiative and the ways in which the LDCs are benefiting from the direct country support provided for advancing the formulation and implementation of their NAPs, the SBI requested the LEG to continue to support the LDCs in this regard.

72. The SBI welcomed the NAP writing workshops as a way to enhance provision of support to the LDCs for initiating the process of accessing funding from the GCF for implementing adaptation projects associated with their NAPs.

73. The SBI also welcomed the offer from the Government of Botswana to host the next NAP Expo, to be held from 22 to 26 August 2022, and requested the LEG to continue to take advantage of the NAP Expos as a platform for mobilizing a wide range of agencies and organizations, as well as UNFCCC constituted bodies, including those involved in relevant programmes and networks, to undertake activities to address priority needs of the LDCs.

74. The SBI noted with appreciation the financial pledges, totalling USD 413 million, made by the Governments of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States of America, and the government of the Walloon Region of Belgium, to the Least Developed Countries Fund<sup>41</sup> and urged additional contributions to the Fund.

75. The SBI welcomed and encouraged the ongoing collaboration of the LEG with the Adaptation Committee, other constituted bodies, partners of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, and a wide range of organizations, agencies, and regional centres and networks.

76. The SBI noted the progress of the LEG in drafting its rules of procedure.<sup>42</sup>

77. The SBI invited Parties and relevant organizations to continue to provide resources to support implementation of the LEG work programme.

78. The SBI requested the LEG, in collaboration with relevant bodies and experts, to explore ways to apply the best available science, including from reports of the IPCC and other relevant sources of scientific information, to advance the technical guidance on adaptation in the LDCs.

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<sup>41</sup> See <https://www.thegef.org/newsroom/press-releases/donors-pledge-413-million-help-most-vulnerable-cope-climate-crisis>.

<sup>42</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/6, paras. 73–75.

## XI. National adaptation plans

(Agenda item 11)

### 1. Proceedings

79. The SBI had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.13, FCCC/SBI/2021/INF.7 and FCCC/SBI/2022/6. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Jens Fugl and Bob Natifu. The representative of one Party made a statement.<sup>43</sup> At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below. The representative of one Party made a statement on behalf of G77 and China.<sup>44</sup>

### 2. Conclusions

80. The SBI continued consideration of information from the reports of the Adaptation Committee and the LEG, including on gaps and needs and the implementation of NAPs. It decided to continue its consideration at SBI 57, on the basis of the draft text elements prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item at SBI 52–55,<sup>45</sup> with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 27.

## XII. Matters relating to the Santiago network under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts\*

(Agenda item 12)

### 1. Proceedings

81. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed that this agenda item would be considered jointly with the equally titled SBSTA 56 agenda item 5 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Cornelia Jaeger (Austria) and Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### 2. Conclusions

82. The SBI and the SBSTA took note of the submissions from Parties and organizations on institutional arrangements of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.<sup>46</sup>

83. The SBI and the SBSTA welcomed the technical workshop on institutional arrangements of the Santiago network, held from 4 to 6 May 2022,<sup>47</sup> at which participants discussed the submissions referred to in paragraph 82 above.

84. The SBI and the SBSTA took note of the informal information note,<sup>48</sup> prepared jointly by their Chairs, on the technical workshop referred to in paragraph 83 above.

85. The SBI and the SBSTA expressed their appreciation for the logistical and financial assistance provided by the Government of Denmark in hosting the technical workshop.

<sup>43</sup> The statement can be heard at [https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56\\_85105/agenda](https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56_85105/agenda) (starting at 3:41:33).

<sup>44</sup> The statement can be heard at [https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56\\_85909/agenda](https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56_85909/agenda) (starting at 17:32).

<sup>45</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/310003>.

<sup>46</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “Santiago network”).

<sup>47</sup> As per decisions 19/CMA.3, para. 10(b), and 17/CP.26, para. 10(b).

<sup>48</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/500222>.

86. The SBI and the SBSTA initiated their consideration of institutional arrangements of the Santiago network<sup>49</sup> and agreed to continue consideration of the matter at SB 57 taking into account the document prepared at these sessions.<sup>50</sup>

87. The SBI and the SBSTA recalled the request<sup>51</sup> to the secretariat to continue providing support for developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change that may seek or wish to benefit from the technical assistance available from organizations, bodies, networks and experts under the Santiago network, without prejudice to the outcomes of the consideration by the SBI and the SBSTA of matters relating to the network.

### **XIII. Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the Technology Mechanism**

(Agenda item 13)

#### **A. Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention**

(Agenda sub-item 13(a))

88. The SBI had before it document FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.6. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Elfriede More (Austria) and Maia Tskhvaradze (Georgia). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI noted that Parties had not been able to agree on conclusions. In accordance with rules 10(c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, the matter will be included in the provisional agenda for SBI 57.

#### **B. First periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21**

(Agenda sub-item 13(b))

##### **1. Proceedings**

89. The SBI had before it document FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.8. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Elfriede More and Maria Tskhvaradze. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

##### **2. Conclusions**

90. The SBI welcomed the efforts of the secretariat in preparing<sup>52</sup> the interim report on the first periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer.<sup>53</sup>

91. The SBI noted that the outcomes of the first periodic assessment should guide the improved effectiveness of and enhanced support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement, as guided by the technology framework, and serve as input to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement.<sup>54</sup>

92. The SBI requested the secretariat to consider, as part of the elements of the scope of and modalities for the periodic assessment,<sup>55</sup> Parties' deliberations at this session<sup>56</sup> in

<sup>49</sup> See decisions 19/CMA.3, para. 10(c), and 17/CP.26, para. 10(c).

<sup>50</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/510632>.

<sup>51</sup> Decisions 19/CMA.3, para. 11, and 17/CP.26, para. 11.

<sup>52</sup> As per decision 17/CMA.3, para. 2.

<sup>53</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.8.

<sup>54</sup> As per decision 16/CMA.1, paras. 4–5.

<sup>55</sup> Decision 16/CMA.1, annex.

<sup>56</sup> Captured in the note available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/510356>.

preparing the final report on the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer for consideration at SBI 57.

93. The SBI looked forward to receiving the report referred to in paragraph 92 above, noting that the outputs of the periodic assessment include, as appropriate, a report to the CMA through the SBI and recommendations of the CMA on updating the technology framework.<sup>57</sup>

## C. Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer

(Agenda sub-item 13(c))

### 1. Proceedings

94. The SBI had before it documents FCCC/SB/2020/4, FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.1, FCCC/CP/2020/1 and Add.1, and FCCC/CP/2021/9 and Add.1. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Matthew Kennedy (Ireland) and Vositha Wijenayake (Sri Lanka). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### 2. Conclusions

95. The SBI welcomed the information on progress in the implementation of the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer contained in the reports of the GEF to COP 26.<sup>58</sup> It also welcomed the continued support provided by the GEF for technology development and transfer, namely the approval by the GEF Council of proposed projects with technology transfer elements for climate change mitigation and adaptation during the GEF reporting period.

96. The SBI invited the TEC and the CTCN to consider experience and lessons learned from the implementation of GEF projects in preparing their next workplan and programme of work, respectively.

97. The SBI welcomed the efforts of the GEF to include in the fourth phase of the global TNA project the LDCs and small island developing States that have never undertaken a TNA.<sup>59</sup>

98. The SBI invited the TEC, in consultation with the CTCN and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, to consider, when updating the guidelines for TNAs, how developing countries can be supported in updating their TNAs and implementing their technology action plans and TNA outcomes.

99. The SBI welcomed the actions undertaken by the TEC and the CTCN in response to the relevant recommendations contained in the TEC report on the updated evaluation of the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer.<sup>60</sup>

100. The SBI noted with appreciation the financial support provided by the GEF and the technical support provided by the United Nations Environment Programme and regional organizations for TNAs, and the completion of 53 TNA reports.

101. The SBI noted that, in the fourth synthesis of technology needs identified by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention,<sup>61</sup> most Parties identified technology-specific barriers, including financial, economic, technical, policy, regulatory and institutional barriers. The SBI invited the TEC, the CTCN and relevant organizations to support developing countries in overcoming these barriers.

102. The SBI acknowledged the interlinkages between TNAs, NDCs, NAPs and other national climate- and development-related processes and encouraged Parties to integrate the

<sup>57</sup> Decision 16/CMA.1, annex, para. 11.

<sup>58</sup> FCCC/CP/2020/1, annex, part III.4, and FCCC/CP/2021/9, annex, part III.5.

<sup>59</sup> As per decision 13/CP.25, para. 8(a).

<sup>60</sup> FCCC/SBI/2019/7.

<sup>61</sup> FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.1.



implementation of TNA outcomes into their NDCs, NAPs and other national climate- and development-related processes, as appropriate.

103. The SBI requested the secretariat to prepare an information note with updated information on the status and successes of, challenges in and lessons learned from projects undertaken through the regional climate technology transfer and finance centres for consideration at SBI 57.

## **XIV. Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund**

(Agenda item 14)

### **A. Membership of the Adaptation Fund Board**

(Agenda sub-item 14(a))

104. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Diann Black-Layne (Antigua and Barbuda) and Eva Schreuder (Netherlands). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI noted that Parties had not been able to agree on conclusions. In accordance with rules 10(c) and 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, the matter will be included in the provisional agenda for SBI 57.

### **B. Fourth review of the Adaptation Fund**

(Agenda sub-item 14(b))

#### **1. Proceedings**

105. The SBI had before it relevant submissions.<sup>62</sup> At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Diann Black-Layne and Eva Schreuder. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

#### **2. Conclusions**

106. The SBI initiated its consideration of the fourth review of the Adaptation Fund in accordance with the annex to decision 4/CMP.16 and in line with the mandate of the Adaptation Fund as reflected in relevant decisions of the CMP.

107. The SBI recalled decisions 13/CMA.1 and 4/CMP.16, annex, containing the terms of reference for the fourth review.

108. The SBI recognized that the review of the Adaptation Fund follows a well-established process with the objective of ensuring the effectiveness, sustainability and adequacy of the Fund and its operations. The SBI underlined that the review of the Adaptation Fund is an important process, and the accessibility of the Fund is an important priority for developing countries. The SBI recognized the importance of addressing accessibility of the Fund in the fourth review.

109. The SBI also recognized the important role that the Adaptation Fund has played and continues to play in the climate finance architecture and its unique features that have enabled the Fund to significantly contribute to meeting the support needs of developing country Parties, for which the Adaptation Fund has been and is currently providing full-cost, grant-based finance for concrete projects, programmes and readiness development relating to adaptation, including through its direct access modality, its focus on action, innovation, learning and sharing knowledge and best practices, and its gender policy and action plan.

110. The SBI welcomed with appreciation the submissions on the fourth review of the Adaptation Fund received before and during this session from Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, Parties to the Paris Agreement and observer organizations, as well as other interested international organizations, stakeholders and non-governmental organizations involved in

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<sup>62</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/funds-entities-bodies/adaptation-fund/submissions-related-to-the-fourth-review-of-the-adaptation-fund>.



the activities of the Adaptation Fund; and implementing entities accredited by the Adaptation Fund Board.<sup>63</sup>

111. The SBI looked forward to the technical paper to be prepared by the secretariat, in collaboration with the Adaptation Fund Board secretariat, on the fourth review of the Adaptation Fund, in accordance with the terms of reference for the review, taking into account the deliberations and conclusions of SBI 56 and the submissions referred to in paragraph 110 above, for consideration at SBI 57.<sup>64</sup>

112. The SBI agreed to continue its consideration of the fourth review of the Adaptation Fund at SBI 57, while welcoming the participation of Parties to the Paris Agreement, with a view to recommending a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption at CMP 17.

113. The SBI recommended that subsequent reviews of the Adaptation Fund include a request for the secretariat to prepare a technical paper on the review, including inputs and submissions from Parties, for consideration by the SBI at its session that follows the adoption of the relevant terms of reference, to allow for substantive engagement.

114. The SBI recalled the invitation from CMP 16 to CMA 4 to consider the outcomes of the fourth review of the Adaptation Fund.<sup>65</sup>

## **XV. Matters relating to capacity-building**

(Agenda item 15)

### **A. Capacity-building under the Convention**

(Agenda sub-item 15(a))

#### **1. Proceedings**

115. The SBI had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2022/2 and FCCC/SBI/2022/4 and Add.1. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Roberta Ianna (Italy) and Juan Carlos Monterrey Gomez. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

#### **2. Conclusions**

116. The SBI took note of the synthesis reports by the secretariat on the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision 2/CP.7 and on the capacity-building work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.<sup>66</sup>

117. While acknowledging the progress, including enhanced collaboration and coherence of efforts, in implementing the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention at the institutional, systemic and individual level, the SBI noted that needs and gaps remain in addressing the priority issues identified in the framework for capacity-building in developing countries,<sup>67</sup> particularly in addressing the capacity needs and gaps of the LDCs and small island developing States.

118. The SBI also noted that further efforts are needed to address current and emerging capacity-building needs and gaps<sup>68</sup> related to implementing the Paris Agreement in

<sup>63</sup> See decision 4/CMP.16, para. 3. The submissions are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “voluntary submissions 2022”) and <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/funds-entities-bodies/adaptation-fund/submissions-related-to-the-fourth-review-of-the-adaptation-fund>.

<sup>64</sup> Decision 4/CMP.16, para. 5.

<sup>65</sup> Decision 4/CMP.16, para. 7.

<sup>66</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/2 and FCCC/SBI/2022/4 and Add.1.

<sup>67</sup> Decision 2/CP.7, annex, para. 15.

<sup>68</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2022/2, chap. IV.

developing countries that are outside the current scope of the capacity-building framework under the Convention.

119. The SBI noted that the 11<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building, on capacity-building for integrating implementation of NDCs into national sustainable recovery plans, was held at this session.<sup>69</sup>

120. The SBI underlined the importance of the capacity-building portal<sup>70</sup> and the Durban Forum as means of effectively and continuously sharing information, good practices and lessons learned among a wide range of stakeholders under and outside the Convention.

## **B. Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol**

(Agenda sub-item 15(b))

### **1. Proceedings**

121. The SBI had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2022/2 and FCCC/SBI/2022/4 and Add.1. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Roberta Ianna and Juan Carlos Monterrey Gomez. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

122. The SBI took note of the synthesis reports<sup>71</sup> by the secretariat on the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision 2/CP.7 and reaffirmed in decision 29/CMP.1, and on the capacity-building work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.

123. The SBI reiterated that, while progress has been made in implementing the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol, needs and gaps remain in addressing the priority areas set out in decision 29/CMP.1.

124. The SBI noted that the 11<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity-building, on capacity-building for integrating implementation of NDCs into national sustainable recovery plans, was held at this session.

125. The SBI underlined the importance of the capacity-building portal and the Durban Forum as means of effectively and continuously sharing information, good practices and lessons learned among a wide range of stakeholders under and outside the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.

## **XVI. Matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures serving the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement\***

(Agenda item 16)

### **1. Proceedings**

126. The SBI had before it document FCCC/SB/2022/1 and relevant submissions.<sup>72</sup> At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed that this agenda item would be considered with the equally titled SBSTA 56 agenda item 9 in a joint contact group, which was co-chaired by Charles Fraser (United Kingdom) and Andrei Marcu (Papua New Guinea). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

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<sup>69</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/11th-meeting-of-the-durban-forum-on-capacity-building>.

<sup>70</sup> <https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/workstreams/capacity-building-portal>.

<sup>71</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/461333>.

<sup>72</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “KCI”).

## 2. Conclusions

127. The SBI and the SBSTA convened at these sessions a meeting of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.

128. The SBI and the SBSTA:

(a) Continued their consideration of the first annual report of the KCI,<sup>73</sup> for 2019;<sup>74</sup>

(b) Initiated their consideration of the midterm review of the workplan of the forum<sup>75</sup> and took note of the informal note<sup>76</sup> prepared at these sessions by the co-chairs of the forum on the midterm review, recognizing that the content of the note does not represent consensus among Parties;

(c) Initiated their consideration of the preparation of information for the technical assessment component of the global stocktake related to the impacts of the implementation of response measures;<sup>77</sup>

(d) Initiated their consideration of ways to promote actions to minimize the adverse impacts and maximize the positive impacts of the implementation of response measures on the recommendations contained in annex I to decisions 19/CP.26, 7/CMP.16 and 23/CMA.3;<sup>78</sup>

(e) Initiated their consideration of the outcome of the workshop held at these sessions on activities 3, 4 and 11 of the workplan of the forum;<sup>79</sup>

(f) Initiated their consideration of the outcome of the workshop held at these sessions on activity 9 of the workplan of the forum.<sup>80</sup>

129. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of these matters at SB 57.

130. Recalling relevant decisions,<sup>81</sup> the SBI and the SBSTA requested the secretariat to update the compilation of submissions<sup>82</sup> from Parties and observers on efforts related to addressing the social and economic consequences and impacts of response measures, and the KCI to prepare by 31 August, with the assistance of the secretariat, a synthesis report reflecting the relevant work of the forum and its KCI as input to the technical assessment component, which started at these sessions, of the global stocktake.

131. The SBI and the SBSTA also requested the secretariat to organize a regional workshop on activity 3 of the workplan of the forum before SB 57, in collaboration with relevant organizations and stakeholders, to address regional needs and acknowledge the work that is being carried out by the KCI, and noted that further regional workshops on activity 3 could be decided on by the forum.

132. The SBI and the SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 131 above.

133. They requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

<sup>73</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/202723>.

<sup>74</sup> As per decisions 4/CP.25, para. 6; 4/CMP.15, para. 6; and 4/CMA.2, para. 6.

<sup>75</sup> As per decision 7/CMA.1, para. 10.

<sup>76</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/510622>.

<sup>77</sup> As per annex II to decisions 4/CP.25, 4/CMP.15 and 4/CMA.2.

<sup>78</sup> As per decisions 19/CP.26, para. 8; 7/CMP.16, para. 8; and 23/CMA.3, para. 8.

<sup>79</sup> See decisions 19/CP.26, para. 3; 7/CMP.16, para. 3; and 23/CMA.3, para. 3.

<sup>80</sup> See annex II to decisions 4/CP.25, 4/CMP.15 and 4/CMA.2.

<sup>81</sup> Decisions 19/CMA.1, 4/CP.25, 4/CMP.15, 4/CMA.2 and 23/CMA.3.

<sup>82</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/461036>.

## XVII. Gender and climate change

(Agenda item 17)

### 1. Proceedings

134. The SBI had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2022/7, FCCC/SBI/2022/8, FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.5 and relevant submissions.<sup>83</sup> At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Juan Carlos Monterrey Gomez and Salka Sigurdardottir (United Kingdom). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### 2. Conclusions

135. The SBI initiated the intermediate review of the progress of implementation of the activities contained in the gender action plan of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender.<sup>84</sup>

136. The SBI took note of the rich exchange of views among Parties and the proposals made by them on this matter at this session.

137. The SBI welcomed the progress in relation to this matter and agreed to continue consideration thereof at SBI 57 taking note of the informal notes prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item at this session under their own responsibility,<sup>85</sup> with a view to recommending a draft decision thereon for consideration and adoption at COP 27.

## XVIII. Matters relating to Action for Climate Empowerment

(Agenda item 18)

### 1. Proceedings

138. The SBI had before it relevant submissions.<sup>86</sup> At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Pemy Gasela (South Africa) and Bianca Moldovean (Romania). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### 2. Conclusions

139. The SBI welcomed the organization of the 2022 ACE Dialogue, held at this session,<sup>87</sup> focusing on engaging children and youth in implementing action in the four priority areas of the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment,<sup>88</sup> and acknowledged the importance of engaging children and youth in implementing ACE. The SBI requested the secretariat to include information on the 2022 Dialogue in the annual summary report on progress in implementing activities under the Glasgow work programme.<sup>89</sup>

141. The SBI welcomed the relevant technical workshop<sup>90</sup> held at this session<sup>91</sup> and acknowledged that the workshop informed Parties' development of an action plan, focusing

<sup>83</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type "gender", and select "2022").

<sup>84</sup> As per decision 3/CP.25, para. 10.

<sup>85</sup> The two most recent informal notes containing elements of a draft decision on this matter are available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/510626> and <https://unfccc.int/documents/510624>. The ideas expressed in the notes are not exhaustive, do not reflect consensus or all views, and do not prejudge the views of Parties. These do not form the basis of negotiation text.

<sup>86</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type "Action for Climate Empowerment" or "ACE", and select "2022").

<sup>87</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/in-session-action-for-climate-empowerment-dialogue>.

<sup>88</sup> Policy coherence; coordinated action; tools and support; and monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

<sup>89</sup> See decisions 18/CP.26, para. 12(a), and 22/CMA.3, para. 12(a).

<sup>90</sup> See decisions 18/CP.26, para. 11(f), and 22/CMA.3, para. 11(f).

<sup>91</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/SBI56-ace-technical-workshop>.

on immediate action through short-term, clear and time-bound activities, guided by the priority areas of the Glasgow work programme.<sup>92</sup>

142. The SBI took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 140 above.

143. The SBI requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

144. The SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 57 taking into account the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item at this session.<sup>93</sup>

## **XIX. Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings**

(Agenda item 19)

### **1. Proceedings**

145. The SBI had before it documents FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.8 and FCCC/SBI/2022/5. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in a contact group chaired by the SBI Chair. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below. The representative of one Party made a statement on behalf of the European Union and its member States.<sup>94</sup>

### **2. Conclusions**

146. The SBI took note of the document prepared for this session on arrangements for intergovernmental meetings.<sup>95</sup>

147. The SBI noted with appreciation the preparations by the Government of Egypt for ensuring the success of the United Nations Climate Change Conference to be held in Sharm el-Sheikh from 6 to 18 November 2022, which will include COP 27, CMP 17 and CMA 4.

148. The SBI noted that the Government of Egypt will invite Heads of State and Government to attend a summit to be held from 7 to 8 November 2022.

149. The SBI invited the incoming Presidency of COP 27, CMP 17 and CMA 4, in consultation with the secretariat and the Bureau, to finalize the details of the arrangements for the Conference and to keep Parties informed.

150. The SBI requested the secretariat to take note of the views of and proposals from Parties on the possible elements of the provisional agendas for COP 27, CMP 17 and CMA 4.

151. The SBI emphasized the importance of openness, transparency and inclusiveness, and adhering to established procedures on decision-making in making arrangements for the Conference.

152. The SBI welcomed the continued efforts of the COP 26 Presidency, the incoming COP 27 Presidency and the presiding officers of the subsidiary bodies to ensure efficiency, coordination, coherence, management and due process in the consideration of the issues under discussion.

153. The SBI reiterated the need to ensure efficient time management during the Conference and requested the presiding officers, with the support of the secretariat, to continue to enhance efforts in this regard, noting the improvements made at past sessions.

154. The SBI invited the secretariat to make arrangements for the delivery of concise national statements by ministers and other heads of delegation during the high-level segment of the Conference with a recommended time limit of three minutes, and statements by representatives of intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations with

<sup>92</sup> See decisions 18/CP.26, para. 11(e), and 22/CMA.3, para. 11(e).

<sup>93</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/510612>.

<sup>94</sup> The statement can be heard at [https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56\\_85909/agenda](https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56_85909/agenda) (starting at 25:36).

<sup>95</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/5.

a recommended time limit of two minutes. The SBI encouraged Parties, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to keep within their respective time allocations.

155. The SBI noted that, in keeping with the established practice of rotation among the regional groups, the President of COP 29 (November 2024) would come from the Eastern European States. The SBI encouraged the Eastern European States to present an offer to host COP 29 as soon as possible and no later than at COP 28 (November 2023) in order to facilitate timely planning.

156. The SBI noted that the President of COP 30 (2025) would come from the Latin American and Caribbean States. The SBI encouraged the Latin American and Caribbean States to initiate their consultations with a view to taking an early decision regarding proposing a host for COP 30.

157. The SBI reiterated that early identification of a host country minimizes logistical and financial risks and enables the secretariat to conduct fact-finding missions in a timely manner.

158. The SBI recommended the following dates for the sessional periods in 2025 for consideration and adoption at COP 27:

- (a) First sessional period: Monday, 16 June, to Thursday, 26 June;
- (b) Second sessional period: Monday, 10 November, to Friday, 21 November.

159. The SBI encouraged the secretariat and hosts of future sessions of the governing bodies to take into consideration logistical arrangements that will facilitate the inclusive and effective participation of all Parties, as well as observer organizations.

160. The SBI noted the importance of ensuring the full participation of all Parties, as well as observer organizations, in sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies and reiterated the need for hosts of future sessions, and the Host Government of the secretariat, to ensure the timely issuance of visas, availability of affordable accommodation and ease of access to the conference venue and meeting rooms.

161. The SBI took note of the submissions from Parties and observer organizations on approaches and initiatives for increasing the efficiency of the UNFCCC process towards enhancing ambition and strengthening implementation and invited Parties and observer organizations to submit further views on this matter by 28 February 2023 via the submission portal.

162. The SBI requested the secretariat to prepare for SBI 58 (June 2023) a synthesis report on those submissions.

163. The SBI also requested the secretariat to prepare an information paper on:

- (c) Information on past sessions, including number of agenda items, number of requests for new agenda items, number of facilitators required, number of participants, venue size and capacity, and size and number of meeting rooms;
- (d) Information on regional distribution of admitted and accredited observer organizations over time.

164. The SBI agreed to continue its consideration of the efficiency of the UNFCCC process towards increasing ambition and strengthening implementation at SBI 58 taking into account the synthesis report and the information paper referred to in paragraphs 162–163 above.

165. The SBI took note of the rich exchange of views among Parties and observer organizations and the range of options proposed by them at this session on increasing efficiency in the UNFCCC process, including:

- (a) Streamlining the agendas of the governing and subsidiary bodies;
- (b) Enforcing efficient time management in meetings;
- (c) Ensuring the timely availability of official documents while noting the importance of providing adequate time for groups to coordinate relevant input to the documents;

(d) Encouraging the adoption of the rules of procedure by the COP.

166. The SBI reaffirmed the value of contributions from observer organizations towards supporting the implementation of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, while acknowledging that this engagement will be conducted in accordance with established UNFCCC rules, procedures and practices.

167. In the spirit of fostering openness, transparency and inclusiveness, while respecting the draft rules of procedure being applied and the Party-driven nature of the UNFCCC process, the SBI welcomed the continued efforts of the COP 26 and 27 Presidencies, the Chairs of the subsidiary and constituted bodies and the secretariat to enhance the engagement of observer organizations in the UNFCCC process and encouraged them to continue implementing conclusions relating to observer engagement.

168. The SBI noted the biennial report<sup>96</sup> by the secretariat that contains information on the engagement of observer organizations in the intergovernmental process in 2020–2021.

169. The SBI acknowledged the significant increase in the number of organizations admitted to the UNFCCC as observers over time and took note of the information provided by the secretariat on the process of admission of observer organizations to the UNFCCC.<sup>97</sup>

170. The SBI reiterated the urgent need for solutions to improve the representation of observer organizations from developing countries in the UNFCCC process<sup>98</sup> and recalled its encouragement to future COP Presidencies to explore ways to increase the participation of observer organizations, including youth organizations and organizations from developing countries.<sup>99</sup>

171. The SBI requested the secretariat to continue making use of technology to facilitate the remote participation of observer organizations in meetings, while noting that remote engagement has its challenges.

172. The SBI took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 162, 163 and 167 above.

173. It requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

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<sup>96</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/5.

<sup>97</sup> FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.8.

<sup>98</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2021/16, para. 111.

<sup>99</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2021/16, para. 114(b)(ii).

**XX. Administrative, financial and institutional matters**

(Agenda item 20)

**A. Budget performance for the biennium 2020–2021**

(Agenda sub-item 20(a))

**B. Other budgetary matters**

(Agenda sub-item 20(b))

**C. Continuous review of the functions and operations of the secretariat**

(Agenda sub-item 20(c))

**D. UNFCCC annual report**

(Agenda sub-item 20(d))

**1. Proceedings**

174. The SBI had before it for agenda sub-item 20(a) documents FCCC/SBI/2022/3 and Add.1, and FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.9; for sub-item 20(b) documents FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.1, FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.2, FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.3 and FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.7; and for sub-item 20(d) document FCCC/SBI/2022/9.

175. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI Chair invited the Deputy Executive Secretary to introduce the agenda item.<sup>100</sup> At the same meeting, the SBI agreed to consider sub-items 20(a), (b) and (d) jointly in a contact group chaired by Vicky Noens (Belgium), with a spin-off group to be established for consideration of sub-item 20(c) facilitated by Seth Osafo (Uganda). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

**2. Conclusions**

176. The SBI took note of the information contained in the documents prepared for this session on administrative, financial and institutional matters.<sup>101</sup>

177. The SBI authorized the Executive Secretary to notify Parties of their contributions to the core budget for 2022 and 2023 based on the revised scales for 2022–2023 contained in document FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.1.

178. The SBI considered the concerns raised by the secretariat in its note on the legal status of the secretariat.<sup>102</sup>

179. The SBI concluded that solutions have been found for addressing the concerns raised in the note, systemic issues have not arisen and the secretariat has been functioning and conducting its operations effectively.

180. The SBI took note that, pursuant to Article 8, paragraph 2(f), of the Convention, the secretariat, under the overall guidance of the COP, has concluded and continues to conclude administrative and contractual arrangements as may be required for the effective discharge of its functions.

181. The SBI agreed to revisit the matters described in paragraphs 178–180 above<sup>178</sup> above, if necessary, in the future.

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<sup>100</sup> The statement can be heard at [https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56\\_85105/agenda](https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56_85105/agenda) (starting at 3:57:02).

<sup>101</sup> FCCC/SBI/2022/3 and Add.1, FCCC/SBI/2022/9, FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.1, FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.2, FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.3, FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.7 and FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.9.

<sup>102</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/307285>.



182. The SBI recommended draft decisions on administrative, financial and institutional matters for consideration and adoption at COP 27<sup>103</sup> and CMP 17.<sup>104</sup>

## **XXI. Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3\***

(Agenda item 21)

### **1. Proceedings**

183. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting,<sup>105</sup> following interventions by representatives of four Parties, including on behalf of the Arab Group, and the LMDCs,<sup>106</sup> the SBI agreed that this agenda item would be considered jointly with the equally titled SBSTA 56 agenda item 18 in informal consultations, which were co-facilitated by Patience Dampney (Ghana) and Bastiaan Hassing (Netherlands). At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

184. The SBI and the SBSTA recalled decision 7/CMA.3, including the objectives outlined in paragraph 7, and welcomed the first workshop under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation, on the theme of enhancing understanding of the goal and reviewing progress towards it, and the IPCC event informing the work programme<sup>107</sup> on the contribution of Working Group II to its Sixth Assessment Report,<sup>108</sup> held at these sessions.

185. The SBI and the SBSTA noted the compilation and synthesis<sup>109</sup> of submissions from Parties<sup>110</sup> on how to achieve the objectives of the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme.

186. The SBI and the SBSTA took note of the sequence and themes of the workshops under the work programme outlined in the compilation and synthesis of submissions on the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme, and that the themes and areas of work could require further elaboration as the process progresses.

187. The SBI and the SBSTA invited Parties and observers to submit via the submission portal views on the subsequent workshops, including on general considerations, the topics for discussion under the themes identified in the compilation and synthesis of submissions, areas of work, expected outcomes, examples, case studies and modalities, for each workshop to be conducted in 2022, at least three weeks in advance of the workshop.

188. The SBI and the SBSTA requested their Chairs, with the support of the secretariat, to make available a concept note and guiding questions relating to the theme and areas of work of each workshop, well in advance of the workshop, on the basis of the submissions referred to in paragraph 187 above received.

189. The SBI and the SBSTA also requested that subsequent workshops under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme be more interactive, and invited contributions

<sup>103</sup> For the text of the draft decision, see document FCCC/SBI/2022/10/Add.1.

<sup>104</sup> For the text of the draft decision, see document FCCC/SBI/2022/10/Add.1.

<sup>105</sup> As footnote 21 above.

<sup>106</sup> The statements can be heard at [https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56\\_85105/agenda](https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56_85105/agenda) (starting at 4:04:44).

<sup>107</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/ipcc-event-GGA-WGII>.

<sup>108</sup> IPCC. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. H Pörtner, D Roberts, M Tignor, et al. (eds.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>.

<sup>109</sup> Available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Compilation%20and%20synthesis\\_GGA\\_WP\\_submissions\\_5June2022.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Compilation%20and%20synthesis_GGA_WP_submissions_5June2022.pdf).

<sup>110</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “global goal on adaptation”).

at the subsequent workshops from practitioners and experts from relevant organizations, UNFCCC constituted bodies and the IPCC, ensuring equitable geographical representation, as appropriate.

190. The SBI and the SBSTA further requested the secretariat, under the guidance of their Chairs, to compile and synthesize, by August 2022, indicators, approaches, targets and metrics that could be relevant for reviewing overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation, building on the 2021 technical report by the Adaptation Committee,<sup>111</sup> while also taking into account relevant reports, communications and plans under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, the United Nations Environment Programme, the IPCC, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, relevant multilateral frameworks and mechanisms, United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, and the discussions at the first workshop under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme.

191. The SBI and the SBSTA welcomed the guidance of their Chairs on organizing the third workshop under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme in hybrid format, taking into account the challenges of the virtual modality in relation to inclusive participation and seeking to ensure equitable geographical representation of Parties.

192. The SBI and the SBSTA requested the secretariat, under the guidance of their Chairs, to prepare a summary of each workshop, in the context of preparing a single annual report for consideration at the sessions of the subsidiary bodies coinciding with CMA 4 as provided in paragraph 16 of decision 7/CMA.3, capturing progress made and informing subsequent consideration by Parties under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme.

193. The SBI and the SBSTA recalled<sup>112</sup> that the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme should contribute to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation as part of the global stocktake referred to in Article 7, paragraph 14, and Article 14 of the Paris Agreement with a view to informing the first and subsequent global stocktakes.

194. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to take into consideration, when organizing subsequent workshops in 2022–2023, that work under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme should inform the review of overall progress made towards achieving the global goal on adaptation referred to in Article 7, paragraph 14, of the Paris Agreement, as referred to in paragraph 193 above.

195. The SBI and the SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 190–192 above.

196. The SBI and the SBSTA requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

## **XXII. Other matters**

(Agenda item 22)

197. The SBI considered this agenda item at its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting. No other matters were raised.

## **XXIII. Closure of and report on the session**

(Agenda item 23)

### **1. Administrative and budgetary implications**

198. At the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SBI, a representative of the secretariat informed the SBI that several activities resulting from the conclusions adopted at this session require additional

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<sup>111</sup> Adaptation Committee. 2021. *Approaches to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/309030>.

<sup>112</sup> Decision 7/CMA.3, para. 7(c).

resources over and above the core budget for the biennium 2022–2023.<sup>113</sup> Relevant requests for activities are contained in conclusions adopted under various SBI, including joint SBI–SBSTA, agenda items.

199. Under agenda sub-item 13(c), “Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer”, supplementary funding in the amount of EUR 19,000 will be required in 2022 to prepare an information note on the status, challenges and successes of and lessons learned from projects undertaken through the regional climate technology transfer and finance centres.

200. Under agenda item 19, “Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings”, supplementary funding in the amount of EUR 130,000 will be required in 2022 to prepare a synthesis report and an information note and to support enhanced engagement of observer organizations in the UNFCCC process.

201. Under the joint SBI–SBSTA agenda item “Matters relating to the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation referred to in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CMA.3”, supplementary funding in the amount of EUR 100,000 will be required in 2022 to organize a workshop on the work programme.

202. Under the joint SBI–SBSTA agenda item “Matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures serving the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement”, supplementary funding in the amount of EUR 160,000 will be required in 2022 to organize a regional workshop.

203. Under the joint SBI–SBSTA agenda item “Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3”, supplementary funding in the amount of EUR 180,000 will be required in 2022 to organize and facilitate a meeting.

204. The activities referred to in paragraphs 199–203 above are temporary or short term<sup>114</sup> and would therefore be funded from supplementary funds.

205. Additional requirements arising from the conclusions adopted under agenda item 5, “Matters relating to the clean development mechanism registry referred to in paragraph 75(b) of the annex to decision 3/CMA.3”, will be accommodated from within approved allocations from the CDM Trust Fund.

206. The representative of the secretariat noted that the amounts presented are preliminary and based on information available at the time. She also noted that additional voluntary contributions are needed to meet the requirements resulting from requests for activities made at COP 26 and other previous sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies. She further noted that without such contributions the secretariat will not be in a position to provide the requested support.

207. The representative concluded by noting that costs for 2024 and beyond will be reviewed in the context of preparing the budget for the biennium 2024–2025.

## 2. Closure of and report on the session

208. At its 4<sup>th</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the draft report on the session and authorized the Rapporteur, with the assistance of the secretariat and under the guidance of the Chair, to complete the report thereon and make it available to Parties.

209. Before closing the session, the SBI Chair expressed her appreciation to the outgoing Executive Secretary, Patricia Espinosa, for her leadership and guidance over the past years, including for leading the way towards gender equality in leadership positions.<sup>115</sup>

<sup>113</sup> The statement can be heard at [https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56\\_85911/agenda](https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56_85911/agenda) (starting at 16:54).

<sup>114</sup> As defined for the UNFCCC budget in document FCCC/SBI/2019/4, para. 36(b).

<sup>115</sup> The statement can be heard at [https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56\\_85909/agenda](https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB56_85909/agenda) (starting at 28:50).

## Summary of the Bonn Climate Change Conference: 6-16 June 2022

After a three-year hiatus due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the subsidiary bodies of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) made their return to the World Conference Center in Bonn. The venue was the same, but the process has changed. The world has changed even more.

In 2021, at the 26th meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP 26) in Glasgow, Scotland, parties completed the rulebook for the landmark Paris Agreement. This set the course for shifting gears from *negotiating* to *implementing* the provisions of the agreement. The only Paris-related negotiations that carried forward to the Bonn conference were those related to Article 6 on cooperative approaches and voluntary review on information on climate impacts and adaptation under Article 13. Discussions otherwise focused on enhancing implementation, taking stock of progress, and ensuring alignment between reporting under the Convention and the Agreement.

The nature of the Bonn conference also differed from previous subsidiary body meetings with respect to the prominence of dialogue formats. COP 26 in 2021 launched various new processes, including: the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation (GGA); the Glasgow Dialogue on loss and damage; a series of technical expert dialogues on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance; and an annual Ocean Dialogue. The Bonn conference allocated significant time on the meeting schedule for these dialogues. Overlaps with the negotiations were minimized, squeezing the latter into only two one-hour slots on some days.

Delegates supported the more interactive discussion formats. Parties and observers alike lauded the world café that took place under the Technical Dialogue of the Global Stocktake. Many demanded more of these types of discussions at future sessions, emphasizing the need to move away from reading out prepared statements and towards discussions on concrete actions. There was significant interest in increasing the efficiency of UNFCCC meetings. The usually niche negotiations on arrangements for intergovernmental meetings showed a new-found momentum towards enhancing observer participation, streamlining meeting agendas, and enforcing efficient time management during sessions.

However, it was also clear that developing countries, in particular, demand more than just dialogues. The opening of the Bonn conference was marked by heated debate over the proposed inclusion of agenda items on the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh GGA work programme and the Glasgow Dialogue on loss and damage

on the negotiations agenda. Consensus could only be reached to include the former. Throughout the conference and again in the closing plenary, developing countries made it clear that they expect a finance facility for loss and damage to be established at COP 27. In practical terms, there must be an agenda item on the issue for this to happen. “We are here to negotiate, not to educate,” said Antigua and Barbuda, for the Alliance of Small Island States, who noted the “process is out of step and progress is too slow.”

The Bonn conference achieved progress in some areas. Delegates agreed on intersessional work on Article 6, which—considering the history of negotiations on this issue—was a welcome surprise. Most issues, however, were left unresolved. Many developed countries were especially disappointed to see a number of items on reporting under the Convention carried forward. They had hoped to finalize discussions on what will soon mostly be legacy items, thus clearing them off the agenda in order to focus attention on reporting under the Paris Agreement.

“I have the feeling that COP 27 will be a very difficult one,” noted a seasoned delegate at the end of the meeting. The presentations in Bonn by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) left no doubt about the magnitude of the challenge and the urgency to address climate change. The multitude of record-

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breaking heat waves in the first half of 2022 alone made this clearer than ever. “We all know that the world of COP 27 will look nothing like it did for COP 26. It is a world beset with conflicts, energy, food and economic crises... and the global pandemic is still with us,” summed up outgoing UNFCCC Executive Secretary Patricia Espinosa, whose term ends in July 2022.

The Bonn Climate Change Conference, including the 56th meetings of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), convened from 6-16 June 2022 in Bonn, Germany. Although it was held as an in-person meeting, it allowed for those attending virtually to observe, but not take part in the negotiations. In total, there were 3,320 participants: 1,799 from parties; 1,184 from observer organizations; 271 from UN bodies and other intergovernmental organizations; and 66 media representatives.

### A Brief History of the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement

The international political response to climate change began with the 1992 adoption of the UNFCCC, which sets out the basic legal framework and principles for international climate change cooperation with the aim of stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) to avoid “dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.” The Convention, which entered into force on 21 March 1994, has 197 parties.

To boost the effectiveness of the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol was adopted in December 1997. It commits industrialized countries and countries in transition to a market economy to achieve quantified emission reduction targets for a basket of six GHGs. The Kyoto Protocol entered into force on 16 February 2005 and has 192 parties. Its first commitment period took place from 2008 to 2012. The 2012 Doha Amendment established the second commitment period from 2013 to 2020. To date, 145 parties have ratified the Doha Amendment.

In December 2015, parties adopted the Paris Agreement. Under the terms of the Agreement, all countries will submit nationally determined contributions (NDCs), and will review the aggregate progress on mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation every five years through a Global Stocktake (GST). The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016, and, to date, 193 parties have ratified the Agreement.

### Recent Key Turning Points

**Paris:** The 2015 UN Climate Change Conference convened in Paris, France, and culminated in the adoption of the Paris Agreement on 12 December. The Agreement includes the goal of limiting the global average temperature increase to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C. It also aims to increase parties’ ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and make financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development. The Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances.

Under the Paris Agreement, each party shall communicate, at five-year intervals, successively more ambitious NDCs. Under the common timeframes decision adopted in 2021 in Glasgow, each NDC will last ten years, but will still be updated every five years. The Paris Agreement also includes a process known as the global stocktake (GST), which convenes at five-year intervals to

review collective progress on mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation. The Agreement further sets out an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and includes provisions on adaptation, finance, technology, loss and damage, and compliance.

When adopting the Paris Agreement, parties launched the Paris Agreement Work Programme (PAWP) to develop the Agreement’s operational details. Parties also agreed on the need to mobilize stronger and more ambitious climate action by all parties and non-party stakeholders to achieve the Paris Agreement’s goals. Several non-party stakeholders made unilateral mitigation pledges in Paris, with more than 10,000 registered actions.

**Marrakech:** The UN Climate Change Conference in Marrakech took place from 7-18 November 2016, and included the first meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA). Parties adopted several decisions related to the PAWP, including: that work should conclude by 2018; the terms of reference for the Paris Committee on Capacity-building; and initiating a process to identify the information to be provided in accordance with Paris Agreement Article 9.5 (*ex ante* biennial finance communications by developed countries). Other decisions adopted included approving the five-year work plan of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM), enhancing the Technology Mechanism, and continuing and enhancing the Lima work programme on gender.

**Fiji/Bonn:** The Fiji/Bonn Climate Change Conference convened from 6-17 November 2017 in Bonn, Germany, under the Presidency of Fiji. The COP launched the Talanoa Dialogue, a facilitative dialogue to take stock of collective progress towards the Paris Agreement’s long-term goals. The COP also established the “Fiji Momentum for Implementation,” a decision giving prominence to pre-2020 implementation and ambition. Parties also provided guidance on the completion of the PAWP and decided that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement, subject to decisions to be taken by CMA 1-3. Parties also further developed, or gave guidance to, the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, the Executive Committee of the WIM, the Standing Committee on Finance, and the Adaptation Fund.

**Katowice:** The Katowice Climate Change Conference convened from 2-14 December 2018 in Katowice, Poland, concluding a busy year that featured an additional negotiation session to advance work on the PAWP. Parties adopted the Katowice Climate Package, which finalized nearly all of the PAWP, including decisions to facilitate common interpretation and implementation of the Paris Agreement on the mitigation section of NDCs, adaptation communications, transparency framework, GST, and financial transparency, among others. Work on cooperative approaches, under Article 6 of the Agreement, was not concluded, and parties agreed to conclude this work in 2019. The COP was unable to agree on whether to “welcome” or “note” the IPCC’s Special Report on 1.5°C of Global Warming.

**Chile/Madrid:** The Chile/Madrid Climate Change Conference convened from 2-13 December 2019 in Madrid, Spain, under the COP Presidency of Chile. Decisions were adopted on the review of the WIM and some finance-related issues, such as guidance to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF). Parties established the Santiago Network for Averting, Minimizing, and Addressing Loss and Damage, and adopted the enhanced five-year Lima Work Programme and its Gender Action Plan. Parties also

adopted three cover decisions under the different governing bodies, each named the Chile/Madrid Time for Action. On many other issues, notably Article 6 and long-term finance, parties could not reach agreement.

**Intersessional Meetings:** The global COVID-19 pandemic disrupted the normal meeting cycle. Online sessions were held in June and November 2020 to hear updates from the constituted bodies and hold mandated events. In June 2021, the Subsidiary Bodies met online for three weeks to conduct informal consultations. No decisions were taken. The meeting was a chance to share views, which were captured in informal notes prepared by the Chairs.

**Glasgow:** The Glasgow Climate Change Conference convened from 31 October - 12 November 2021 and marked the return of the UNFCCC process to formal negotiations after the COVID-19 pandemic-related interruption. Parties finalized the Paris Agreement rulebook, adopting guidelines, rules, and a work programme on Article 6 and agreeing on the format of reporting under the ETF. Parties adopted the Glasgow Climate Pact, a series of three overarching cover decisions which, for the first time, included a reference to phasing down unabated coal power and phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. They also agreed to work programmes on a global goal for adaptation, and on urgently scaling up mitigation; created the Glasgow Dialogue on loss and damage; established a process towards defining a new collective quantified goal on climate finance; and launched an annual dialogue on ocean-based climate action. The meeting convened in person, with virtual participation opportunities.

### Report of the Meetings

The Bonn Climate Change Conference opened Monday, 6 June. Addressing the assembled delegates, UNFCCC Executive Secretary Patricia Espinosa reflected as she neared the end of her term. She spoke about the “waves of unprecedented challenges” that had rocked the climate regime during her tenure: the temporary withdrawal of the United States from the Paris Agreement; Fiji’s extraordinary presidency of COP 23; the last-minute move of COP 25 from Chile to Spain; the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic; and, not least, her own cancer diagnosis, from which she is now fortunately in remission. She spoke of her pride in what has been achieved in this time, because “the process held,” delivering a finished Paris Agreement Work Programme and the Glasgow Climate Pact. Visibly moved, she thanked parties, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other non-party stakeholders, for the solutions they inspire; Secretariat staff, for their work; and her family, for their support.

Turning to the meeting of the subsidiary bodies (SBs), she highlighted as priorities: urgently delivering more ambitious NDCs and long-term plans; defining the global goal on adaptation (GGA) and addressing loss and damage constructively; and overcoming the lack of finance that persists as the main obstacle for collective climate action. Noting that parties have “everything we need” for implementation, Espinosa stressed the importance of political interventions and decisions to deliver a balanced package to COP 27. Underlining that climate change is “not an agenda we can afford to push back on the global schedule,” she exhorted nations not to lose hope or focus, and to use the collective efforts of the climate regime as the “ultimate act of unity between nations.”

Pakistan, for the G-77/CHINA, stressed adaptation as a crucial priority, calling for substantial progress on key deliverables,

including the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh GGA work programme. He emphasized the need to fully operationalize the Santiago Network, but that progress “should not be at the cost of getting it right.” He declared that the outcomes of Glasgow “showed the Paris process is working.”

France, for the EUROPEAN UNION (EU), called on all parties to focus on improving individual and collective mitigation efforts. He stressed that aligning global financial flows with the Paris Agreement will require working outside of the UNFCCC, including with multilateral banks, national public policies, and the private sector.

Australia, for the UMBRELLA GROUP, urged all parties, especially major emitters whose emissions are not aligned with a 1.5°C pathway, to increase the ambition of their NDCs. He emphasized the importance of the call in Glasgow to double adaptation finance and looked forward to discussions to develop the Santiago Network.

Switzerland, for the ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY GROUP (EIG), called on the presidencies of COP 26 and COP 27 to undertake immediate high-level outreach to countries who have yet to submit enhanced NDCs. He stressed the important roles of a mitigation work programme and of markets in avoiding a 1.5°C overshoot.

Antigua and Barbuda, for the ALLIANCE OF SMALL ISLAND STATES (AOSIS), spoke to the need for draft text that sets out clear actions for a no-overshoot 1.5°C pathway, including through phasing out fossil fuel subsidies. Noting that implementation mode means “turning priorities into credible action,” he called for the elaboration of a loss and damage finance facility by COP 27.

Zambia, for the AFRICAN GROUP, called for, among others: working arrangements to be inclusive and transparent; the work programme on the GGA to deliver “substantial progress”; and needs-based financial and technical support for National Adaptation Plans.

Senegal, for the LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LDCs), underlined that we are now reaching the limits of adaptation, and that loss and damage “cannot be ignored.” She outlined priorities, including: a loss and damage financial mechanism; the development of the Santiago Network on loss and damage; reinforcing mitigation, adaptation, and financing; and specific and accessible finance for adaptation.

Bolivia, for the LIKE-MINDED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (LMDCs), lamented that finance for adaptation remains “woefully low” and that depending on the private sector for adaptation funding has not yielded, nor is likely to yield, the desired results. He expressed hope that this meeting will adopt conclusions leading to agenda items on adaptation and on loss and damage at the next SBs.

Saudi Arabia, for the ARAB GROUP, stressed that all Paris Agreement outcomes should be respected and addressed equally. Chile, for the INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (AILAC), urged “bringing science to life,” keeping “1.5°C alive,” and integrating risk management into long-term planning.

Papua New Guinea, for the COALITION FOR RAINFOREST NATIONS, said the Glasgow outcomes on Article 6 are a good start but urged rejection of standards and methodologies that are outside the mandate of Articles 5 (GHG sinks and reservoirs) and 6 (cooperative approaches) of the Paris Agreement. He supported the creation of a work programme to build developing countries’

capacity to participate in Article 6, and called for the development of a national registry under Article 6 to promote trust and confidence.

India, for BRAZIL, SOUTH AFRICA, INDIA, and CHINA (BASIC), called for strong climate action supported by consistent financial flows to developing countries. Venezuela, for the BOLIVARIAN ALLIANCE FOR THE PEOPLES OF OUR AMERICA (ALBA), urged inclusive and participatory multilateralism, calling for continuing efforts to ensure the participation of all countries.

Brazil, for ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, and URUGUAY (ABU), noted that 2022 is the UNFCCC's 30th anniversary and said there is an opportunity now to strengthen support for developing countries. He stressed the GGA requires everyone to work in an innovative way and said the work programme must be led by countries in a transparent manner, leaving no one behind.

### ***Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice***

SBSTA Chair Tosi Mpanu Mpanu (Democratic Republic of the Congo) opened the meeting on Monday, 6 June, welcoming delegates to the first in-person session in Bonn since 2019.

He invited everyone to observe a moment of silence in honor of long-time climate negotiator Hugh Sealy, who passed away earlier in 2022, commemorating his “good faith, fairness, and open mindedness.” ANTIGUA & BARBUDA pledged to honor Sealy's legacy by delivering on the “collective ambition to safeguard 1.5°C.”

**Adoption of the agenda:** Pointing to consultations with Heads of Delegation on the supplementary provisional agenda, Mpanu Mpanu proposed, and parties agreed, for agenda item 18 to read “Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the GGA *as referred to in decision 7/CMA.3*.”

Delegates had a lengthy debate about the number of informal consultations to be held on this agenda item, noting divergent views as to whether the compromise achieved in the Heads of Delegation meeting was to have “two” or “at least two” informal consultation slots. EIG preferred to hold “two” sessions. The G-77/ CHINA, AFRICAN GROUP, LMDCs, ARAB GROUP, and other parties preferred holding “at least two” sessions, with an option for more if so required.

Mpanu Mpanu suggested a compromise of holding at least two informal consultations—one opening and one closing—and possibly convening additional “informal informal” consultations. AILAC and the EU underscored the need to launch work. NORWAY noted that the number of time slots for informal consultations is normally not negotiated in plenary. Mpanu Mpanu proposed and parties agreed to hold at least two informal consultations. Parties then adopted the agenda (FCCC/SBSTA/2022/1/Add.1) as amended and agreed to the organization of work.

**Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change:** The Nairobi work programme (NWP) aims to facilitate and catalyze the development and dissemination of information and knowledge to support developing countries' adaptation action. In informal consultations, co-facilitated by Julio Cordano (Chile) and Kaarle Kupiainen (Finland), parties took stock of the NWP's operational and institutional modalities and identified ways of strengthening these modalities.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2022/L.7), the SBSTA concludes its stocktake of the operational and institutional modalities of the NWP and agreed to strengthen the role

of the NWP by implementing the following actions, with a view to enhancing its performance and effectiveness:

- enhancing country- and region-specific actions by strengthening the implementation of the modalities of the NWP, including by scaling up the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative, ensuring a regional balance;
- enhancing the provision of practical and relevant knowledge on specific adaptation practices;
- strengthening ties among communities of practice; and
- strengthening the monitoring and evaluation of work under the NWP.

The conclusions request the Secretariat to continue work in thematic areas, including desertification, cattle farming, fisheries and aquaculture, climate risk management, human settlements, and slow-onset events. Additional thematic areas should focus on mountains, circular economy, and adaptation possibilities in high-latitude areas and the cryosphere.

**Matters related to science and review: Research and systematic observation:** This sub-item provided space to identify scientific findings and address knowledge gaps relevant to supporting work under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. Ladislaus Chang'a (Tanzania) and Christiane Textor (Germany) co-facilitated informal consultations, during which parties discussed elements to include in draft conclusions.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2022/L.14), the SBSTA:

- welcomes activities and information reported by the Global Climate Observing System, IPCC, World Climate Research Programme, and World Meteorological Organization;
- expresses its appreciation to the IPCC and SBSTA Chairs for organizing the SBSTA-IPCC special events on the contribution of IPCC Working Groups II and III;
- encourages parties and relevant organizations to strengthen research and address related research needs, including in terms of: regional climate modeling projections, climate impacts on and risks for the ocean and cryosphere, climate change attribution science, and climate risks for vulnerable groups; and
- invites parties and relevant organizations to submit possible themes for the fifteenth meeting of the research dialogue at SBSTA 58.

**Methodological issues under the Convention:** Discussions under this item addressed various issues related to reporting under the Convention, with some applying to parties included in Annex I to the Convention, broadly understood as developed countries, some applying to parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, broadly understood as developing countries, and others applying to all. A key issue throughout many of these discussions was alignment between reporting under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and establishing provisions for the transitional period until reporting under the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) comes into effect.

**Training programme for review experts for the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories of Annex I parties:** This sub-agenda item relates to the training courses to prepare experts for the annual review of developed countries' GHG inventories. Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Jae Hyuk Jung (Republic of Korea) and Harry Vreuls (the Netherlands). The co-facilitators recalled that at previous sessions SBSTA assessed the results of the training programme, concluded that there was no need to further



develop or enhance the training materials, and agreed to extend the implementation of the training programme to the end of 2022. They also noted SBSTA agreed to assess the continued utility and implementation period of the training programme.

Highlighting the upcoming availability of training courses for technical expert reviews under the ETF, the co-facilitators suggested parties could either decide there is no need for a further extension of training under the Convention, or decide on modalities for an extension. Discussions centered on two aspects: ensuring reviewer availability for 2023, which is the last year before reporting starts under the ETF, and reviewing potential future reports by parties that would remain parties to the Convention but would have withdrawn from the Paris Agreement.

While developed countries favored concluding consideration of this item, developing countries noted they were not yet ready to take such a decision. A developing country group underscored interlinkages between a decision on this item and the item on reporting guidelines on annual inventories for Annex I parties. There was general convergence on a proposal to keep the self-paced online training courses, and related examination, available.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2022/L.8), the SBSTA agrees to continue its consideration of this matter at SBSTA 57.

**Training programme for review experts for the technical review of biennial reports and national communications of Annex I parties:** Informal consultations on this sub-agenda item were co-facilitated by Jae Hyuk Jung and Harry Vreuls. Discussions largely mirrored those on the training programme on the GHG inventory reviews, with developed countries hoping to end consideration of the item at this session and developing countries preferring to revisit the agenda item at a later session.

Several developed countries anticipated that keeping the existing online courses available would not cost too much, with the Secretariat later reporting that the extension would cost approximately EUR 13,000. They also expressed that, even without further training, the reviewer pool should be adequate to cover future review needs.

Despite both developed and developing countries offering a number of bridging proposals, parties could not agree to substantive conclusions.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2022/L.9), the SBSTA agrees to continue its consideration of this matter at SBSTA 57.

**Revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories for Annex I parties:** This sub-agenda item relates to the standardized requirements for annual inventories. The current guidelines were adopted at COP 19 in 2013 and subsequent SBSTA sessions discussed their possible revision without reaching agreement. Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Thiago Mendes (Angola) and Daniela Romano (Italy), during which parties discussed draft decision text. Discussions focused on:

- reporting on harvested wood products;
- the use of the Global Warming Potential (GWP) values from the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5), except the value for fossil methane;
- alignment between reporting under the Convention and the Paris Agreement from 2024 onwards; and
- the possible discontinuation of this agenda item.

With respect to harvested wood products, parties generally agreed on the substantive elements of alignment between reporting under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

On AR5 GWP values, the Secretariat reported that an alternate web interface could be created for parties to report using these values. Unless countries decide to report using both the current and alternate interface, there would be only one output per country, she noted. She said this would be a simple solution that would not divert resources from the development of the reporting tools for the ETF. One group recapitulated that this would create a “pick and choose” opportunity in the interim before the first submission of Biennial Transparency Reports in 2024. Parties also discussed the submission deadline for this reporting. They debated whether to index the deadline on the availability of the web application, and if so with what grace period, or to set a specific date.

Several developing countries underscored the need to plan for possible future withdrawals from the Paris Agreement. Several developed countries delineated their proposal that Annex I parties that are not parties to the Paris Agreement “shall” use the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs), as agreed in decision 18/CMA.1, starting in 2024.

During the final informal consultations, developing countries considered the outstanding issues could not be resolved at this meeting. Several developed countries expressed disappointment over the fact that discussions would be carried over to SBSTA 57, noting they had hoped to conclude consideration of this agenda item. Delegates agreed to procedural SBSTA conclusions, including a footnote to an informal note containing the draft decision text, with a number of remaining brackets.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2022/L.13), the SBSTA agrees to continue its consideration of this matter at SBSTA 57 on the basis of the informal note.

**Guidelines for the technical review of information reported under the Convention related to greenhouse gas inventories, biennial reports and national communications by Annex I parties:** This sub-agenda item relates to the guidelines that experts shall follow in performing the technical review. The current guidelines were adopted at COP 20 (decision 13/CP.20).

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2022/L.1), the SBSTA agrees that the guidelines do not need to be revised and concludes its consideration of this matter.

**Greenhouse gas data interface:** This sub-agenda item was deferred to SBSTA 58.

**Common metrics to calculate the carbon dioxide equivalence of greenhouse gases:** Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Marina Vitullo (Italy) and Felipe Díaz (Chile), during which parties discussed draft decision text.

Delegates debated how to move forward, with several developed countries favoring to conclude its consideration, and several developing countries preferring to continue deliberations.

A developing country group proposed to invite the IPCC to present its findings on metrics upon the finalization of its Sixth Assessment Report (AR6). Several developed countries cautioned that the AR6 Synthesis Report might be delayed and noted that a review of the MPGs is scheduled for 2028.

Several groups and parties said the issue of common metrics relates to more than inventory reports, highlighting its relevance for climate policy design. One developed country suggested concluding consideration of common metrics under the methodological issues



agenda item and instead considering it more broadly under matters related to science and review. Several groups and parties expressed willingness to discuss the proposal.

Despite continued discussions, including in “informal informals” delegates could not reach agreement. One party regretted “continuing multiple hours of fruitless negotiations every year,” lamenting the lack of a way forward.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2022/L.4), the SBSTA notes the relevance of common metrics to climate change policy and agrees to continue its consideration of this matter at SBSTA 57.

**Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport:** Martin Cames (Germany) and Pacifica F. Achieng Ogola (Kenya) co-facilitated informal consultations, during which parties discussed draft conclusions. Disagreements arose on a proposed paragraph highlighting the importance of reducing emissions and addressing all aspects of the Convention in the aviation and maritime transport sectors. Parties agreed to continue consideration of the item at SBSTA 57.

**Matters relating to reporting and review under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement: Options for conducting reviews on a voluntary basis of the information reported pursuant to Chapter IV of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1, and respective training courses needed to facilitate these voluntary reviews:** This item relates to reporting under the Paris Agreement, specifically the modalities for conducting a voluntary review of reported information on climate change impacts and adaptation. Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Yamikani Idriss (Malawi) and Noriko Tamiya-Hase (Japan).

Discussing draft decision text, delegates debated paragraphs on the role, scope, and objectives of the voluntary reviews, with a developing country group encouraging clarity on the differences between these aspects. A developing country group suggested rewording a preambular paragraph to clarify that the reviews play an important role in informing the GST, but would not themselves consider collective progress towards the GGA or actions related to loss and damage. Several developed countries added that the reviews and identification of improvements pertain to the reported information, not the adequacy of adaptation actions. Several groups and parties underscored the focus of the review should not be on examining consistency with the MPGs, since reporting under Chapter IV of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 is voluntary, and parties may not report on all elements. Many emphasized the objective to facilitate improved reporting over time.

Delegates diverged on whether parties should be able to choose elements to be reviewed. A developing country group noted it would make the review less onerous, whereas several developed countries preferred that the reviews cover all elements, noting this would foster capacity building.

Parties also discussed a paragraph inviting financial resources to be made available to enable the Secretariat to implement the training courses for the voluntary review. One option for the paragraph expressed an invitation to “developed country parties” to provide such resources, while the second option addressed “parties.” Following strong objections by developing countries, who underscored they would not agree for such a text to be the basis of future discussions, a developed country said it was willing to take the second option off the table “in the spirit of compromise.”

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2022/L.6), the SBSTA agrees to continue its consideration of these matters at SBSTA 57 on the basis of the draft decision text produced at this session.

**Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement:** Article 6 of the Paris Agreement recognizes that some parties choose to pursue voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their NDCs. Article 6.2 relates to direct cooperation between parties. This item was referred to informal consultations co-facilitated by Kuki Soejachmoen (Indonesia) and Peer Stiansen (Norway).

Discussions focused on the six issues referred to the SBSTA by CMA 3 (decision 2/CMA.3):

- Article 6 technical expert review;
- mechanism infrastructure, including guidance for registries, accounting, and reporting;
- reporting tables and outlines;
- special circumstances of LDCs and small island developing states (SIDS);
- corresponding adjustments for multi-year and single-year NDCs; and
- whether internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) could include emission avoidance.

On the Article 6 technical expert review, several parties suggested basing the guidelines on those for the Article 13 (enhanced transparency framework) expert review team, with modifications, as required, for issues specific to Article 6. Regarding development of modalities for reviewing confidential information, one developed country party said confidentiality should apply to: supplementary information parties provide in addition to their original submissions, for instance, in response to questions by the expert review team; and information designated by parties as confidential. On the nature of the review, parties said it should be: objective, achieved by providing the expert review team with clear guidelines, non-intrusive, respecting national sovereignty, and non-punitive.

Regarding the scope of the review, parties expressed diverging views. Many developing countries asserted that the Article 6.2 review should be primarily qualitative and focus on the consistency and completeness of information submitted by the parties, whereas the Article 6.4 review would be primarily quantitative, focusing on emission reductions achieved under that mechanism. Several developed countries disagreed, stating that the reviews under Article 6 should be both quantitative and qualitative, include all information and documents submitted, and not feature exemptions for any country or activity type.

Regarding the mechanism infrastructure, parties suggested: national registries established by all parties plus an international registry; bilateral or multilateral registries; an interconnected national registry system; and a reporting platform.

Regarding the format of reporting tables and outlines, several parties stressed it should enable submission of granular information and distinguish between voluntary cancellation in general and mandatory cancellation for the specific purpose of overall mitigation in global emissions (OMGE). One developing country group said reporting should be based on tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent.

On special circumstances of LDCs and SIDS, most countries agreed on the need for enhanced capacity building to enable these countries to participate in carbon markets. One developing country

group called for: flexible timeframes and support for reporting, and exemptions from paying registration and administrative fees and from contributing a share of proceeds.

On corresponding adjustments, some parties noted further guidance could be provided in the future, if needed.

Divergent views remained on whether ITMOs could include emission avoidance. Some parties called for clarification of the term, while others preferred focusing on “removals” rather than “avoidance.” Many parties opposed inclusion of emission avoidance, stressing that it is not a priority for them.

The co-facilitators then produced an informal note capturing parties’ views and discussions during the consultations, as well as draft conclusions outlining possible intersessional work. Parties discussed the informal note, with a focus on ensuring it effectively captures all views.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2022/L.12), the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- takes note of the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators;
- invites parties and observer organizations to submit views on any of the elements referred to in paragraphs 3, 6, 7, and 10 of decision 2/CMA.3 for consideration by the SBSTA;
- requests the Secretariat to prepare a technical paper without formal status on, among other things, recommendations for guidelines for the reviews, options for reporting tables and outlines, recommendations relating to infrastructure, and the connection between the mechanism registry and the international registry;
- requests the Secretariat to conduct a survey of parties on their choice between implementing a registry, having access to a registry, and using the international registry with a view to including the results of the survey in the above technical paper;
- requests the Secretariat to organize a series of virtual technical workshops followed by an in-person technical workshop with possibility of virtual participation, to consider the elements referred to above;
- requests the SBSTA Chair to prepare an informal document on the basis of the work referred to above, including textual proposals, for consideration by the SBSTA in recommending a draft decision to CMA 4; and
- requests the Secretariat to regularly update the status of the work on the capacity-building programme referred to in paragraph 12 of decision 2/CMA.3, including presenting the implementation plan at the in-person technical workshop referred above, for feedback from parties.

**Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement:** Article 6.4 relates to cooperation through a market-based mechanism. This item was referred to informal consultations co-facilitated by Kate Hancock (Australia) and Mandy Rambharos (South Africa). The informal consultations focused on the issues for which the CMA requested the SBSTA to develop recommendations (decision 3/CMA.3).

On the processes for implementing a share of proceeds for administrative expenses and for adaptation, parties suggested requesting the Secretariat prepare a technical paper on lessons learned from the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). Suggestions for the share of proceeds included: instituting a global fee and deciding the proportion to be used for adaptation and for

administrative expenses; in-kind contributions of issued emission reductions and related adjustments; and payment of fees when registering activities and at issuance of emission reductions.

On the processes for delivery of OMGE, discussions focused on the necessary corresponding adjustments to be made to emission reductions to achieve overall mitigation, and the question of whether both authorized and unauthorized reductions, that is, reductions intended for domestic use and for international transfer, should be subject to OMGE rules.

On the transition of CDM activities to the Article 6.4 mechanism, parties discussed the rules that would apply to the transitioned activities. Views diverged on whether CDM activities should be de-registered before or after being registered as Article 6.4 activities, and at what point the Article 6.4 rules would apply to such activities.

Regarding reporting by host parties of their Article 6.4 activities and emission reductions, parties highlighted the need to streamline the reporting requirements, and some urged avoiding unnecessary reporting burdens and duplication of work, especially under the Article 6.2 and Article 6.4 mechanisms. Several parties suggested requesting the Secretariat to prepare a paper identifying overlaps and gaps between the Article 6.2 and 6.4 reporting requirements.

On consideration of whether the Article 6.4 mechanism could include emission avoidance and conservation enhancement activities, several parties said such activities are not a priority for them. Some developing countries noted that “emission avoidance” is not officially defined or clearly understood. They pointed out that activities related to, for instance, reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation fall under “emission reductions” and are already classified as mitigation activities. Other countries supported consideration of the issue, noting that there are some avoidance projects included under the CDM, such as methane avoidance projects. These countries stressed the importance of systematically addressing a problem in all its possible forms, including by avoiding the source of emissions and thereby preventing the problem from appearing at all.

Regarding the process for implementing the use of certified emission reductions (CERs) towards the first or first updated NDCs, one party said such CERs should first be de-registered from the CDM registry before being registered in the Article 6.4 registry. Several parties underlined the need for clear labeling of such CERs, not as Article 6.4 emission reductions, but as “pre-2021” credits or reductions. One developed country, opposed by some developing countries, said the 2% cancellation of mitigation outcomes to achieve OMGE should also apply to such transitioned CERs.

Parties’ discussions and views were captured in an informal note prepared by the co-facilitators, who also prepared draft conclusions setting out intersessional work.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2022/L.10), the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- takes note of the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators; and
- invites parties and admitted observer organizations to submit their views on any of the elements referred to in decision 3/CMA.3, paragraph 7, for consideration by the SBSTA.

The SBSTA requests the Secretariat to prepare technical papers without formal status, on:

- processes for implementing the transition of CDM activities to the Article 6.4 mechanism;
- processes for using CERs towards first or first updated NDCs;

- reporting by host parties on their Article 6.4 activities and emission reductions;
- operation of the mechanism registry;
- processes necessary for implementing the share of proceeds; and
- processes necessary for the delivery of OMGE.

The SBSTTA further:

- requests the Secretariat to organize a series of virtual technical workshops followed by an in-person technical workshop with possibility of virtual participation, to consider the elements referred to above;
- requests the SBSTA Chair to prepare an informal document on the basis of the outcomes of the work referred to above, including textual proposals, for consideration by the SBSTA in recommending a draft decision to CMA 4; and
- requests the Secretariat to regularly update the status of the work on the capacity-building programme referred to in paragraph 14 of decision 3/CMA.3, including presenting the implementation plan at the in-person technical workshop referred to above, for feedback from parties.

#### **Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6.8 of the Paris Agreement:**

Article 6.8 relates to climate cooperation between countries that does not involve trading the resulting mitigation outcomes. In the SBSTA opening plenary on Monday, 6 June, parties agreed that this item (FCCC/SBSTA/2022/3) would be discussed in the context of the first Glasgow Committee on Non-Market Approaches (NMAs), convening in a contact group format and co-chaired by Maria AlJishi (Saudi Arabia) and Giuliana Torta (Italy). On Thursday, 9 June, SBSTA Chair Mpanu Mpanu opened the first meeting of the Committee, explaining that the objective is to develop and recommend a schedule for implementing the work programme under the NMA framework, for consideration and adoption by CMA 4.

The Committee discussed the features and uses of the UNFCCC web-based platform, as well as the timeline for activities under the framework. Regarding the platform, Bolivia, for the LMDCs, called for enhanced matching of support for the needs of LDCs, and said the platform should be designed to support and strengthen the framework for NMAs. The Bahamas, for AOSIS, called for the platform to be accessible to both party and non-party stakeholders, and include the ability to contact potential partners, and identify or record the volume of emission reductions achieved by activities. Several developed country parties said the platform should only serve to record and exchange information on NMAs. Parties also discussed the implementation timeline, suggesting, for instance, commencing reporting in 2024 and adopting an implementation timeline up to 2026. Parties' views and the discussions were captured in an informal note prepared by the Co-Chairs.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2022/L.11), the SBSTA takes note of the informal note by the Co-Chairs of the first meeting of the Glasgow Committee capturing parties' views on the work mandated in paragraph 4 of decision 4/CMA.3. The SBSTA invites parties and observers to submit views on:

- elements of a draft decision on the schedule for implementing the activities of the work programme under the NMA framework;
- specifications for the UNFCCC web-based platform;
- actions that facilitate the implementation of NDCs and can be identified, developed, and implemented through the NMA framework;
- NMAs related to initiatives, programmes, and activities; and

- how NMA initiatives and programmes, consistent with the NMA framework, have addressed the principles identified in work programme.

The SBSTA further requests the SBSTA Chair to prepare an informal document, including textual proposals, for consideration by the SBSTA in recommending a draft decision on the schedule for implementing the work programme activities and the specifications for the UNFCCC web-based platform, for consideration and adoption by CMA 4.

The SBSTA also requests the Secretariat to:

- prepare a technical paper, without formal status, on the specifications for the UNFCCC web-based platform for recording and exchanging information;
- prepare a synthesis report on the NMAs identified by parties that support implementation of their NDCs;
- prepare a technical paper, without formal status, on, *inter alia*, existing linkages, synergies, and facilitated coordination and implementation of NMAs in the local, subnational, national, and global context, including with UNFCCC entities and other organizations; and
- organize a virtual intersessional workshop on the specifications for the UNFCCC web-based platform.

**Market and non-market mechanisms under the Convention:**

**Framework for various approaches: Non-market-based approaches: New market-based mechanism:** In the SBSTA opening plenary on Monday, 6 June, SBSTA Chair Mpanu Mpanu reported on pre-session consultations with parties regarding possibly concluding consideration of this agenda item at this meeting. He noted that parties signaled readiness to conclude this item. The SBSTA Chair prepared conclusions, which the SBSTA adopted on Thursday, 16 June.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2022/L.2), the SBSTA:

- takes note of the work on market and non-market mechanisms under the Convention undertaken in response to decision 1/CP.18, including the information collected through parties' submissions and the related technical papers and workshop reports;
- concludes there is no need for further discussion of this matter and deems its consideration thereof completed; and
- recommends the COP conclude its consideration of this matter.

**Cooperation with other international organizations:** In the SBSTA opening plenary, Chair Mpanu Mpanu noted the Secretariat would organize an information event on Saturday, 11 June, and he would prepare draft conclusions.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBSTA/2022/L.5), the SBSTA:

- welcomes the informational event on the Secretariat's cooperation with UN entities and other international organizations;
- notes the importance of cooperation with relevant UN entities and other international organizations in supporting climate ambition; and
- encourages its Chair to provide the opportunity for an exchange of views on the matter.

**Annual report on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention:** SBSTA agreed to defer consideration of this item until SBSTA 57.



### ***Subsidiary Body for Implementation***

SBI Chair Marianne Karlsen (Norway) opened the session on Monday, 6 June, by noting that the SBI is now in the “era of implementation” across all areas of climate change governance.

**Adoption of the agenda:** Karlsen proposed that the agenda be adopted with the following amendments: that, per discussions in the SBSTA opening plenary, item 21 (Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the GGA) as well as item 22 (Glasgow Dialogue on loss and damage) be excluded from approval, pending consultations on a way forward; and that item 4a (national communications of non-Annex I parties) be held in abeyance pending consultations.

A prolonged discussion followed, with CHINA, supported by LMDCs, proposing that discussion on item 6 (scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation) be limited to two sessions to allow for more time for discussion of items 21 and 22, and ensure balance between discussions on mitigation and adaptation. The US argued against linking the number of meetings from one agenda item to another, arguing that such an approach is “unconstructive for the process going forward.” CHINA further proposed establishing a working group to create draft recommendations on the GGA.

SBI Chair Karlsen clarified a process whereby the agenda would be adopted, and each item’s organization of work considered in turn by parties.

After consulting Heads of Delegation, SBI Chair Karlsen proposed, and parties accepted, to refer agenda items 6 and 21 to informal consultations and for her to conduct further consultations on the way forward for items 4a and 22. The supplementary provisional agenda (FCCC/SBI/2022/1/Add.1) was adopted, holding items 4a and 22 in abeyance.

During the SBI closing plenary on Thursday, 16 June, SBI Chair Karlsen reported “fruitful conversations” with parties on item 4a, but noted that further conversations were needed. The item, she noted, will be on the provisional agenda for SBI 57. She also noted that despite “considerable efforts,” no consensus could be reached on the proposed item 22 on the Glasgow Dialogue on loss and damage. Antigua and Barbuda, for AOSIS, expressed his hope that the SBI Chair would produce a report capturing a “fruitful exchange and rich discussion” on the dialogue.

**Reporting from and review of parties included in Annex I to the Convention: Status of submission and review of national communications and biennial reports from Annex I parties:** This item was deferred to SBI 57.

**Compilations and syntheses of biennial reports from Annex I parties:** This item was deferred to SBI 57.

**Reports on national greenhouse gas inventory data from Annex I parties:** This item was deferred to SBI 57.

**Revision of the modalities and procedures for international assessment and review: Revision of the modalities and guidelines for international consultation and analysis:** Noting similarities between the agenda items on the international assessment and review (IAR), which relates to the review of developed country reporting under the Convention, and the agenda item on international consultation and analysis (ICA), which relates to developing country reporting, parties agreed to conduct joint informal consultations on both items, co-facilitated by Tian Wang (China) and Helen Plume (New Zealand).

The Secretariat presented insights from the IAR and ICA processes, noting significant improvements over the reporting cycles. She delineated the transition to the ETF under the Paris Agreement, noting what will be reported in the biennial transparency reports and what reporting will continue under the Convention.

Delegates agreed there is no need to revise the modalities and procedures for either process at this time. They supported concluding the consideration of this item, noting parties may revisit it in the future if needed. The co-facilitators suggested synchronizing possible further reviews of the respective guidelines with the review of the MPGs in 2028, which delegates welcomed.

Discussions centered on how to address reporting requirements for parties to the Convention that would no longer be parties to the Paris Agreement. They converged on referencing specific paragraphs from decision 1/CP.24 that clarify the matter.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its respective conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2022/L.3 and L.4), the SBI recommends that the COP:

- decide the modalities and procedures for the IAR and the ICA shall continue to be used, taking into account decision 1/CP.24, paragraphs 39, 41, and 44; and
- request the SBI to consider undertaking no later than at its first session of 2028 the review of the modalities and procedures for both processes.

**Date of completion of the expert review process under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period:** Informal consultations under this item were co-facilitated by Lydie-Line Paroz (Switzerland) and Rueanna Haynes (Trinidad and Tobago).

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2022/L.5), the SBI recommends that the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP), *inter alia*:

- decide that the expert review process under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol for the final year of the second commitment period will be complete by 1 June 2023; and
- decide that the Secretariat shall produce, for each Annex I party, information inventory data for each year of the second commitment period, total emissions over the second commitment period, and total quantity of units held in party accounts, and this will include the total quantity of aggregated holdings in the CDM registry.

**Reporting from parties not included in Annex I to the Convention: Provision of financial and technical support:** This item (FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.12, FCCC/SBI/2021/INF.6, FCCC/CP/2020/1 and Add.1, FCCC/CP/2021/9 and Add.1) relates to the provision of support for developing countries’ reporting under the Convention. In informal consultations, Co-Facilitators Sin Liang Cheah (Singapore) and Gertraud Wollansky (Austria) invited views on how to address this item, noting delegates were not able to agree on conclusions on this matter at SBI 52-55. Highlighting that the 62nd GEF Council meeting in June 2022 would provide important input for discussions on this item, delegates agreed to delay textual discussions until SBI 57.

A GEF representative responded to developing countries’ concerns about the accessibility, adequacy, and timeliness of financial and technical support.

During the SBI closing plenary on Thursday, 16 June, parties agreed to continue deliberations at SBI 57.

**Summary reports on the technical analysis of biennial update reports of non-Annex I parties:** Parties agreed to take note of the summary reports finalized in the period up to 21 March 2022 and published on the UNFCCC website.

**Matters relating to the CDM registry:** Informal consultations were facilitated by Kate Hancock (Australia) and Mandy Rambharos (South Africa).

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2022/L.12), the SBI:

- requests the Secretariat to prepare a technical paper on the technical and process-related aspects of transfers of eligible CERs from the CDM registry to the corresponding Article 6.4 mechanism registry; and
- agrees to continue consideration of the matter at SBI 57.

**Matters relating to the least developed countries:** In the SBI opening plenary, the LDC Expert Group (LEG) reported on its work (FCCC/SBI/2022/6), noting the LEG's mandate was extended at COP 26. Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Bob Natifu (Uganda) and Jens Fugl (Denmark), during which parties exchanged views on draft conclusions text. Among others, parties discussed the delays experienced in accessing funding from the Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme of the GCF for the formulation of national adaptation plans (NAPs).

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2022/L.9), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the updated vision of the LEG for supporting LDC adaptation;
- notes the challenges, complexities and delays experienced by the LDCs in accessing funding from the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme for NAP formulation;
- notes the need for further progress by the GCF in enhancing access to funding for implementing NAPs, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 46, and welcomes further collaboration between the LEG and the GCF Secretariat in this regard; and
- requests the LEG to explore ways to apply the best available science to expand the technical guidance on adaptation in the LDCs.

**National adaptation plans:** Informal consultations on this item were co-facilitated by Giza Gaspar Martins (Angola) and Jens Fugl (Denmark). The focus of the discussion was on consideration of the reports of the Adaptation Committee and the LEG, including on gaps and needs and the implementation of NAPs, and to recommend a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 27. Discussions were based on a co-facilitators' note prepared on this item at SBI 52-55.

Several parties called for preparing a draft decision for COP 27 that contains concrete measures for increasing access to finance, such as encouraging the GCF to support countries in implementing their NAPs. One developed country cautioned that this should be dealt with in discussions on guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism. Delegates also noted the relevance of the NAP process in informing the GST and there no longer is a need to create NAP focal points now that COP 26 invited parties to identify adaptation contact points.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2022/L.16), the SBI decides to continue its consideration of this item at SBI 57 on the basis of the draft text elements prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item at SBI 52–55, with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption by COP 27.

**Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the Technology Mechanism: Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention:** Informal consultations, co-facilitated by Elfriede More (Austria) and Maia Tskhvaradze (Georgia), could not reach agreement. Applying Rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure, the issue will be placed on the agenda for SBI 57.

**First periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21:** This sub-item relates to the first periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer. Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Elfriede More and Maia Tskhvaradze, and considered the interim report on the effectiveness and adequacy of support provided to the Technology Mechanism (FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.8). Some countries expressed “serious concerns” with the report, especially the modalities of assessment. Other developing countries called attention to missing information, including on: the role of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), and whether National Designated Entities lack sufficient technical and logistical support.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2022/L.7), the SBI:

- welcomes the efforts of the Secretariat in preparing the interim report on the effectiveness and adequacy of support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting Paris Agreement implementation of technology development and transfer; and
- requests the Secretariat to consider parties' deliberations at this session in preparing the final report on the above subject.

**Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer:** Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Vositha Wijenayake (Sri Lanka) and Matthew Kennedy (Ireland).

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2022/L.10), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- invites the TEC and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) to consider experiences and lessons learned from the implementation of GEF projects in preparing future work;
- invites the TEC to consider how developing countries can be supported in updating their technology needs assessments and implementing them;
- requests the Secretariat to prepare an information note with updated information on status and successes and challenges and lessons learned of projects undertaken through regional climate technology transfer and finance centers for consideration at SBI 57.

**Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund:** The Adaptation Fund finances projects that help vulnerable communities in developing countries adapt to climate change. It is financed largely by government and private donors, and also from a 2% share of proceeds of CERs issued under the CDM.

**Membership of the Adaptation Fund Board:** Informal consultations on this item were co-facilitated by Diann Black-Layne (Antigua and Barbuda) and Eva Schreuder (the Netherlands), during which parties discussed draft conclusions text. Parties agreed that the Adaptation Fund Board is functioning well and changes in membership do not currently need to be made.

They disagreed, however, about whether to continue discussions under this agenda item. A developed country suggested that

the agenda item could be a useful forum to prepare for when the Adaptation Fund exclusively serves the Paris Agreement. Specifically, parties could address legal issues around whether and how the CMP will cede authority over the Fund to the CMA. A developed country group agreed, adding that legal issues around “annexes” also need to be resolved and that the discussion could include membership as an incentive for contributor countries.

Developing country groups preferred to defer discussion until the Fund receives a share of proceeds from the Article 6.4 mechanism. They also noted that “unnecessary” agenda items challenge the capacity of small delegations.

Parties were unable to agree on a way forward. Applying Rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure, the issue will be placed on the agenda for SBI 57.

**Fourth review of the Adaptation Fund:** Informal consultations on this item were co-facilitated by Diann Black-Layne and Eva Schreuder, who invited parties’ views on the fourth review of the Adaptation Fund. Parties agreed on the Fund’s overall effectiveness in assisting developing countries’ adaptation, although many lamented its limited financial resources to date. A number of developing country parties said the review should focus on the adequacy and sustainability of funding, especially in preparing the Fund to receive a share of proceeds from the Article 6.4 mechanism. Several developing countries called for the review to focus on identifying ways the Fund can improve and scale up direct access modalities.

Several parties suggested the review should consider how the fact that the Fund will soon exclusively serve the Paris Agreement will affect its objectives and procedures. In this light, a developing country party called for the Fund to embed a longer-term perspective into its planning process.

A developed country, supported by others, opposed language on “grant-based finance,” arguing that it introduces new language and prejudices discussions about broadening the Fund’s funding instruments. Developing countries preferred retaining the language, noting the review is “backward-looking” and that its findings will thus not prejudice any future changes.

Parties agreed not to begin work on a draft CMP decision, preferring instead to wait for the Secretariat to complete a technical paper on the review process.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2022/L.8), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- underlines that the review of the Adaptation Fund is an important process, and the accessibility of the Fund is an important priority for developing countries;
- recognizes the importance of addressing accessibility of the Fund in the fourth review;
- recognizes that the Fund has been and is currently providing full-cost, grant-based finance for concrete projects, programmes and readiness development;
- agrees to continue its consideration of the fourth review at SBI 57, while welcoming the participation of parties to the Paris Agreement; and
- recommends that subsequent reviews include a request for the Secretariat to prepare a technical paper on the review for consideration by the SBI at its session that follows the adoption of the relevant terms of reference, to allow for substantive engagement.

**Matters relating to capacity building: Capacity building under the Convention: Capacity building under the Kyoto Protocol:**

Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Roberta Ianna (Italy) and Juan Carlos Monterrey Gomez (Panama). Delegates considered synthesis reports by the Secretariat on the implementation of the framework for capacity building in developing countries established under decision 2/CP.7 (FCCC/SBI/2022/2) and on the capacity-building work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol (FCCC/SBI/2022/4). The 11th Durban Forum on capacity building was also held on 8 June, related to capacity building for integrating implementation of NDCs into national sustainable recovery plans.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2022/L.1), the SBI:

- notes that needs and gaps remain in addressing priority issues for capacity building in developing countries, particularly with regards to LDCs and SIDS, and that further efforts are needed to address capacity-building needs and gaps; and
- underlines the importance of the capacity-building portal and the Durban Forum on capacity building as a means of sharing information, good practices, and lessons.

In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2022/L.2), the SBI:

- takes note of the synthesis reports by the Secretariat on the implementation of the framework for capacity building in developing countries, and on the capacity-building work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol;
- reiterates that, while progress has been made in implementing the framework for capacity building in developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol, needs and gaps remain in addressing the priority areas set out in decision 29/CMP.1;
- notes that the 11th meeting of the Durban Forum on capacity building was held at this session; and
- underlines the importance of the capacity-building portal and the Durban Forum as means of effectively and continuously sharing information, good practices, and lessons learned among a wide range of stakeholders under and outside the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.

**Gender and climate change:** This agenda item (FCCC/SBI/2022/8, FCCC/SBI/2022/7, and FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.5) was considered in informal consultations facilitated by Salka Sigurdardottir (United Kingdom) and Juan Carlos Monterrey Gomez (Panama). Discussions focused on initiating the intermediate review of the gender action plan (GAP) of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender, which COP 25 mandated to commence at this session.

During the informal consultations, parties considered draft decision text prepared by the co-facilitators, which aimed to review the GAP along a number of priority areas.

Some developed country parties noted that financial discussions should be raised under finance-related items. A developing country, supported by others, raised the point that lack of funds impedes the full implementation of the GAP at the party level, which highlights the need for support by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism.

Parties’ views and discussions were captured in informal notes prepared by the co-facilitators.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2022/L.15), the SBI:



- welcomes the intermediate review of the progress in implementing the activities contained in the GAP, which was initiated at this session; and
- agrees to continue consideration of the review at SBI 57, taking note of the informal notes prepared by the co-facilitators at this session under their own responsibility, with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption by COP 27.

#### **Matters relating to Action for Climate Empowerment:**

This item considered the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE), which aims to empower all members of society to engage in climate action, through education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information, and international cooperation on these issues. The objective of discussions at this session was to develop a plan focusing on immediate action through short-term, clear and time-bound activities. In informal consultations, co-facilitated by Bianca Moldovean (Romania) and Pemy Gasela (South Africa), parties discussed draft decision text. They exchanged views on possible activities, with many emphasizing the importance of setting a clear timeline for the implementation of the proposed activities. Highlighting their value, many parties supported linking activities to the ACE Dialogues.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2022/L.13), the SBI:

- welcomes the 2022 ACE dialogue and the technical workshop held at this session, acknowledging that the workshop informed parties' development of an action plan, focusing on immediate action through short-term, clear and time-bound activities; and
- agrees to continue discussions at SBI 57, taking into account the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators.

**Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings:** This agenda item (FCCC/SBI/2022/5 and FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.8) was addressed in a contact group chaired by SBI Chair Karlsen.

During the contact group meetings, delegates discussed, among other things, improvements to the UNFCCC process, time allocation in plenary, and access to meetings. On process improvement, Antigua and Barbuda, for AOSIS, supported by others, lamented the large number of agenda items. She called for using headline agenda items such as mitigation, adaptation, and transparency, to clarify the subject of discussions. CHILE, supported by others, considered that the lack of agreement on rules of procedure and the absence of voting is one of the reasons the UNFCCC is a slow process. Bhutan, for LDCs, suggested developing standard operating procedures for COP hosts to follow.

On time allocation in plenary and meeting access, LDCs said increasing access for all participants should not negatively affect parties' capacity to negotiate. CANADA suggested that meaningful participation from observers is linked to efficiency. Zambia for the AFRICAN GROUP, TRADE UNION NGOs, BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY NGOs, and the GLOBAL CAMPAIGN TO DEMAND CLIMATE JUSTICE raised the issue of challenges in securing visas from host countries. SBI Chair Karlsen noted that visas are ultimately controlled by host governments. YOUTH NGOs stressed discussions under this agenda item should address conflicts of interest, as some observer groups hold financial interests that "deliberately undermine climate action." She called for observers to declare conflicts of interest.

With regard to speaking time for observers, the EU called for encouraging presiding officers to emulate the speaking order applied in the opening plenary of the GST technical dialogue: group statements first, followed by alternating statements by observer and individual parties. AOSIS called for data on observer organizations' regional balance.

Delegates also debated holding a workshop on increasing the efficiency of the UNFCCC process in enhancing ambition and strengthening implementation. Ultimately there was no agreement to hold a workshop. Many delegates expressed disappointment and expressed their hope for agreement at SBI 58, when the SBI will resume consideration of this agenda item.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2022/L.14), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- notes the importance of ensuring the full participation of all parties, as well as observer organizations, in sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies and reiterates the need for hosts of future sessions, and the host government of the Secretariat, to ensure the timely issuance of visas, availability of affordable accommodations, and ease of access to the conference venue and meeting rooms;
- takes note of the submissions from parties and observer organizations on approaches and initiatives for increasing the efficiency of the UNFCCC process, invites parties and observer organizations to submit further views on this matter, and requests the Secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on these submissions for SBI 58;
- requests the Secretariat to prepare an information paper on past sessions, and on regional distribution of admitted and accredited observer organizations over time;
- agrees to continue its consideration of the efficiency of the UNFCCC process towards increasing ambition and strengthening implementation at SBI 58;
- reiterates the urgent need for solutions to improve the representation of observer organizations from developing countries in the UNFCCC process; and
- requests the Secretariat to continue making use of technology to facilitate the remote participation of observer organizations in meetings, while noting that remote engagement has its challenges.

**Administrative, financial and institutional matters:** The SBI first took up this item (FCCC/SBI/2022/3 and Add.1, FCCC/SBI/2022/9, and FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.1, 2, 3, 7 and 9), during its opening plenary on Monday, 6 June. UNFCCC Deputy Executive Secretary Ovais Sarmad reported on budget performance for the biennium 2020-2021; the continuous review of the functions and operations of the Secretariat; and the UNFCCC annual report, among others. He further noted that the Secretariat's legal status has been left in abeyance since 2001, requesting clarity from parties on the subject, and that parties' outstanding contributions amount to almost EUR 29 million. Discussions continued in a contact group chaired by Vicky Noens (Belgium).

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions (FCCC/SBI/2022/L.11, Add.1-2), the SBI:

- authorizes the Executive Secretary to notify parties of their contributions to the core budget for 2022 and 2023 based on the revised scales for 2022-2023 contained in document FCCC/SBI/2022/INF.1;

- concludes that solutions have been found for addressing the concerns raised by the Secretariat in its note on the legal status of the Secretariat, systemic issues have not arisen and the Secretariat has been functioning and conducting its operations effectively;
- agrees to revisit the issue of the Secretariat's legal status in the future, if necessary; and
- recommends draft decisions on administrative, financial, and institutional matters for consideration and adoption by COP 27 and CMP 17.

### **Agenda Items Considered Jointly by the SBSTA and SBI**

**Matters relating to the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation:** This joint contact group aimed to gather views from parties on the elements of a work programme to scale up mitigation ambition and implementation that was established in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CMA.3.

Co-facilitators Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Kay Harrison (New Zealand) formulated an informal note capturing a range of participants' views on potential elements of the work programme, including guiding principles, objectives, outcomes, scope, and modalities.

Many developing country groups stressed the need to uphold the principles of the Convention, including equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Many groups proposed that the work programme include an information-sharing platform. Regarding scope, many argued that the work programme should be cross-sectoral, with some cautioning that a mitigation work programme should not create new mandates outside the Paris Agreement. Parties also discussed connections with political processes, with many suggesting that the programme should inform the annual pre-2030 ministerial roundtable and that it should continue until 2030, with urgent emphasis placed on the next two years.

Strong divergences emerged about whether or not to mention the informal note in the draft conclusions, with some developing country groups arguing that certain proposed elements risked "changing the nature of the Paris Agreement."

**SB Conclusions:** In their conclusions (FCCC/SB/2022/L.6), the SBs:

- take note of the "constructive discussions" held during the session;
- agree to continue work on this item at SB 57;
- invite parties to submit their views on the work programme; and
- request the Secretariat to organize a pre-session workshop on the work programme before CMA 4.

**Matters relating to the Global Stocktake under the Paris Agreement:** This joint item considers the GST, which is the process that aims to assess the world's collective progress towards achieving the Paris Agreement's long-term goals. The first technical dialogue of the GST was held throughout the session, across multiple days and formats. Contact group discussions were co-chaired by Alison Campbell (United Kingdom) and Hana S. AlHashimi (United Arab Emirates). Among issues raised, Trinidad and Tobago, for AOSIS, stressed that the GST should provide policy advice to "course-correct" if it is to be effective. Saudi Arabia, for the LMDCs, stressed the need for developed countries to "take the lead" in closing the pre-2020 mitigation gap. Discussing draft decision text, the LMDCs, supported by ALGERIA, INDIA, BRAZIL, and

CHINA, and opposed by CANADA, AUSTRALIA, and Colombia, for AILAC, requested additions to the text to emphasize the "party-driven" nature of the GST

**SB Conclusions:** In their conclusions (FCCC/SB/2022/L.3), the SBs:

- request the co-facilitators to take into account feedback by parties and by the joint contact group when preparing the first summary report and designing the second meeting of the technical dialogue, in order to ensure an inclusive, balanced, comprehensive, and focused process that is party-driven, with the participation of non-party stakeholders;
- request the co-facilitators to submit the summary report of the first meeting of the technical dialogue well in advance of the second meeting;
- reiterate their call for inputs by parties and non-party stakeholders ahead of the second meeting of the technical dialogue; and
- encourage parties and non-party stakeholders to hold events across levels, as appropriate, in support of the GST.

### **Second periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it:**

This item was first considered in a joint contact group co-chaired by Stella Gama (Malawi) and Andrew Feronne (Luxembourg). The mandate of the SBs at this session was to continue their review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it, with a view to concluding it in 2022.

The Co-Chairs invited parties to provide guidance on the preparation of the summary report of the third meeting of the second structured expert dialogue (SED2) held at SBSTA 56, and the synthesis report of the second periodic review. Parties agreed that, as the reports are not yet finalized, the group should adopt procedural conclusions at this session. Kenya, for G-77/CHINA, emphasized that the outputs of the second periodic review should contribute to the GST. On guidance, Botswana, for the AFRICAN GROUP, called for a focus on means of implementation as an enabler of progress. Saudi Arabia, for the ARAB GROUP, supported by India, for the LMDCs, called for improved balance between theme 1 (long-term global goal) and theme 2 (progress toward the goal).

**SB Conclusions:** In their conclusions (FCCC/SB/2022/L.1), the SBs:

- take note of the submissions from parties and observers on the third meeting of SED2, held at this session;
- request the SED2 co-facilitators to prepare a summary report on the third meeting of SED2;
- request the SED2 co-facilitators to prepare a synthesis report on the meetings of SED2, which covers in a balanced manner, the two themes of the second periodic review and reflects the dialogue, for consideration at SB 57; and
- invite parties to submit their reflections on the findings of SED2 with a view to developing a draft decision for consideration by COP 27 and informing the first GST.

**Koronivia joint work on agriculture:** This joint item considered issues related to agriculture. Informal consultations, co-facilitated by Monica Figaj (Poland) and Milagros Sandoval (Peru), considered the reports on the first and second parts of an intersessional workshop held in June and October 2021, on sustainable land and water management and scaling up resilient and sustainable production in agricultural systems. Disagreements arose in discussions on the co-



facilitators' informal note, with many parties arguing that the note does not fully capture their views.

**SB Conclusions:** In their conclusions (FCCC/SB/2022/L.2), the SBs: welcome the reports of the first and second parts of the intersessional workshop and highlight a number of findings from the workshop, including but not limited to:

- the importance of sustainable land and water management for agriculture;
- the need to scale up approaches in an inclusive and participatory way;
- the multiple societal benefits of implementing sustainable approaches in agriculture; and
- the importance of increased access to international resources, such as finance, capacity building, and technology development and transfer.

The SBs agree to continue considerations at SB 57, taking into account the co-facilitators' informal note, and noting that the latter does not reflect consensus or comprehensive opinions by parties.

**Matters relating to the Santiago Network under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts:** Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago) and Cornelia Jäger (Austria) co-facilitated informal consultations, during which parties exchanged views on an “elements paper” prepared by the co-facilitators. Parties discussed institutional arrangements for the Santiago Network, including:

- the role and responsibilities of a secretarial body;
- the need for an advisory body;
- the role of loss and damage contact points;
- reporting and review;
- a host organization;
- accreditation procedures for network members; and
- the role of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage.

After spending more than 21 hours in “informal informals,” parties reported “significant convergence” but could not agree to a substantive decision. They disagreed most significantly over the need for an advisory body.

**SB Conclusions:** In their conclusions (FCCC/SB/2022/L.4), the SBs:

- agree to continue consideration of the matter at SB 57, taking into account the document prepared at the session; and
- request the Secretariat to continue providing support for developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

**Matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures:** This item was considered in a joint SB contact group co-chaired by Charles Fraser (United Kingdom) and Andrei Marcu (Papua New Guinea). One of the main tasks of the SBs at this session was to commence the midterm review of the work plan of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the forum. To support this work, the Secretariat prepared a summary report of the submissions of parties and observers on the elements of the midterm review (FCCC/SB/2022/1).

The US, AUSTRALIA, and the EU noted that work should be carried out in accordance with the principles of human rights; consideration of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge; and in line with the best available science. The AFRICAN GROUP

noted that activities must have on-the-ground components, and should work from concrete examples and develop case studies. The Maldives, for AOSIS, pressed for further scrutiny on transborder issues such as border carbon adjustments. PAPUA NEW GUINEA requested concrete examples of work beyond principles that should be integrated, specifically requesting that Australia, the US, and the EU, all of whom have industrial interests in her country, bring these to the next session.

Parties also continued consideration of the first annual report of the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures (KCI) for 2019. Parties' discussions and submissions were captured in an informal note prepared by the contact group Co-Chairs.

**SB Conclusions:** In their conclusions (FCCC/SB/2022/L.5), the SBs:

- agree to continue consideration of these matters at SB 57;
- request the Secretariat to update the compilation of submissions from parties and observers on efforts related to addressing the social and economic consequences and impacts of response measures;
- request the KCI to prepare a synthesis report reflecting the relevant work of the forum and its KCI as input to the GST's technical assessment component; and
- request the Secretariat to organize a regional workshop on activity 3 of the work plan (facilitate development and use of tools and methodologies for modeling and assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures) before SB 57.

**Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation:** This joint item was tasked with determining the objectives and modalities of a GGA with a view of supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Patience Dampsey (Ghana) and Bastiaan Hassing (the Netherlands). Discussions reflected calls for the GGA work programme to:

- account for different levels of development;
- have a concrete outcome at COP 27;
- drive action while addressing the need of support for vulnerable communities; and
- define the GGA and inform the GST process under the Paris Agreement.

In informal consultations, parties raised concerns about their “ability to engage” in the first workshop under the work programme due to a limiting format, and many called for a more interactive format moving forward. Most parties agreed that a report should be produced following each workshop, but two developing countries suggested informal notes or summary conclusion papers. Several country groups requested additional time to discuss this agenda item, with one calling for balance between the number of sessions for this item and that on the mitigation work programme.

**SB Conclusions:** In their conclusions (FCCC/SB/2022/L.7), the SBs:

- note the synthesis of party submission on how to achieve the objectives of the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme;
- note that the themes and areas of work could require further elaboration as the process progresses;
- invite parties and observers to submit views on subsequent workshops;
- request the SB Chairs to provide a concept note and guiding questions on the theme and areas of each workshop;

- request the Secretariat to compile and synthesize indicators, approaches, targets, and metrics relevant to reviewing progress made on the GGA; and
- request the Secretariat to prepare a summary of each workshop, as well as an annual report capturing progress by CMA 4.

### **Mandated Events and Other Sessions**

**Workshop on non-market approaches referred to in Article 6.8:** This [in-session workshop](#) took place on Tuesday, 7 June, and was organized pursuant to the request by CMA 3 to the Secretariat to organize a workshop on matters relating to the work programme under the framework for NMAs, including:

- existing NMAs in the initial focus areas of the work programme activities;
- examples of potential additional focus areas and related existing NMAs;
- the UNFCCC web-based platform; and
- the schedule for implementing the work programme activities.

SBSTA Chair Mpanu Mpanu explained the workshop aimed to collect views and information relating to the work programme under the framework for NMAs. Co-Facilitators Maria AlJishi (Saudi Arabia) and Giuliana Torta (Italy) opened the floor for presentations. Parties and observers identified existing NMAs, including: Copernicus, which is the EU's Earth observation programme; the Cleaner Energy Future Initiative for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations; the African Development Bank's Adaptation Benefits Mechanism; and the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility.

Regarding the web-based platform, participants identified possible uses, such as sharing information on existing initiatives, recording new NMAs, matching activities with funding, and catalyzing networks on specific NMAs. They also discussed the possible timeline for implementing the work programme activities, with many calling for quick implementation of the activities and full operationalization of the Glasgow Committee on NMAs by COP 27.

**First workshop under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation:** This workshop took place on 8 and 9 June, with the objective of enhancing understanding of the GGA and reviewing progress towards it. Parties considered a number of guiding questions on the global goal in their initial inputs.

On the [first day](#) of the workshop, the Secretariat shared a synthesis of views submitted by parties. She highlighted that parties expect the GGA to be global in nature, defined both qualitatively and quantitatively, and not designed to fit a certain region or country.

In the subsequent discussion among parties and observers, Saudi Arabia, for LMDCs, underscored that the GGA should account for different levels of development and address gaps in adaptation action. Botswana, for the G-77/CHINA, called for a concrete outcome at COP 27 to steer the process going forward. Maldives, for AOSIS, emphasized that the GGA must drive action while addressing the urgency of support for vulnerable communities. Zambia, for the AFRICAN GROUP, said the work programme should seek to: define the GGA and articulate its elements; achieve the GGA, focusing on means of implementation; and inform the GST process under the Paris Agreement.

Other discussions related to attention for the financial dimension of the GGA and providing a clear picture of what works and what does not in adaptation.

**IPCC Working Group II (WG II) event under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation:** This [event](#) took place on 7 June, and brought together IPCC authors to discuss the WG II report, which considers the impacts of climate change on ecosystems, human societies, and culture.

In their presentation, IPCC authors highlighted that progress on adaptation is uneven and that “we are on our way to low-climate resilient development.” They underscored that there are limits to adaptation, noting that some solutions will not work above 1.5°C of warming. They also shared their assessment of the economic, technological, and social feasibility of different adaptation measures and their synergies with mitigation and the Sustainable Development Goals. Current global financial flows are insufficient for near-term adaptation needs, they noted. The presentation and discussion also emphasized the importance of attending to equity and justice considerations, notably from a gender perspective.

**IPCC-SBSTA special event on IPCC Working Group III (WG III):** This [event](#) took place on 8 June and unpacked the findings of the WG III report on climate change mitigation. The report's principal message is that the past decade has seen the highest increase in GHG emissions in human history, but that there are options available now in every sector to halve emissions by 2030.

Jim Skea, WG III Co-Chair, outlined the assessment's new chapters on innovation and technology, a more extensive treatment of carbon dioxide removal, and work on demand options and social impacts. Shonali Pachauri, WG III lead author, explained that the temporary drop in emissions due to the COVID-19 pandemic has already rebounded. Moreover, humanity remains “stuck in the era of fossil fuels,” with current NDCs largely insufficient to keep the 1.5°C goal within reach. She explained that an “unprecedented” mitigation effort is required to achieve this goal.

**Glasgow Dialogue on loss and damage:** COP 26 established the Glasgow Dialogue to discuss the arrangements for funding activities to avert, minimize, and address loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change. The [first dialogue](#) was held over three days, co-moderated by Joseph Teo (Singapore) and Christina Chan (US).

SBI Chair Karlsen opened the dialogue on 7 June, encouraging participants to “collectively explore practical responses to the tremendous challenges climate impacts represent to the vulnerable among us.” UNFCCC Executive Secretary Espinosa stressed that loss and damage is “not a distant future challenge” for many countries and called on participants to “not shy away from tough issues.”

Following scene-setting presentations, Antigua and Barbuda, for AOSIS, raised a point of order, supported by MARSHALL ISLANDS, Fiji, for Pacific SIDS, Timor Leste, for LDCs, and SOUTH AFRICA. He recalled that AOSIS had expressed a grievance with the decision text on the Glasgow Dialogue during the closing plenary of COP 26 and had acquiesced to the Dialogue “on the condition that it will lead to a loss and damage finance facility” at COP 27. He stressed that the current structure of the Dialogue does not permit discussions on gaps that limit financial support to address loss and damage within existing funding arrangements.

On 8 June, breakout group discussions considered: funding arrangements, including synergies and complementarities between different arrangements; lessons learned to improve support and funding; and barriers and challenges to accessing funding.

On 11 June, Co-Moderator Teo invited facilitators from the breakout groups to share their take-aways. A key debate across the groups focused on whether funding arrangements for loss and damage exist and whether they are sufficient to meet existing and future needs. Some argued that existing financial institutions address loss and damage, including some under the Convention—such as the GCF and Adaptation Fund—and others outside the Convention, such as arrangements for humanitarian aid, reconstruction and recovery, emergency relief, and migration. They argued that strengthening and scaling up these existing arrangements would be less costly and time-consuming than establishing a new facility.

Others argued that existing funding arrangements are inadequate and under-resourced, particularly to address slow-onset events and non-economic losses. Many participants stressed that while insurance schemes can help address loss and damage, most remain in experimental stages and premiums are unaffordable, especially for people in highly vulnerable countries. Many called specifically for the creation of a loss and damage finance facility as a concrete outcome of the Dialogue. Some detailed how such a facility could be resourced from annual contributions from developed countries based on their “historical responsibilities under the Convention.”

**First meeting of the technical dialogue under the global stocktake:** This multi-day [event](#), co-facilitated by Harald Winkler (South Africa) and Farhan Akhtar (US), was the first meeting of the technical dialogue for the GST, which aims to build a conversation among parties, experts, and non-party stakeholders to develop a shared understanding of Paris Agreement implementation and progress towards its long-term goals.

The technical dialogue took part in a number of formats: two plenary sessions, which opened and closed the dialogue; three roundtables, which offered focused discussion under the thematic areas of mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation; and a world café format, which allowed for rapid thematic exchanges between participants and focused on creating connections across items.

In the closing plenary for the dialogue on 14 June, the co-facilitators praised the exchanges between participants during the sessions. They also highlighted, among others:

- justice and equity issues related to the remaining carbon budget;
- current adaptation action is less transformational than needed;
- locally-adapted technology and demand-driven technology transfer; and
- lack of alignment of financial flows with the Paris Agreement.

There was resounding support for the creative format of the dialogue, especially the world café setting and engagement of non-state actors.

The co-facilitators indicated that both written submissions and discussions will be captured in a summary report.

**Second Technical Expert Dialogue under the *Ad hoc* Work Programme on the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance:** Decision 9/CMA.3 established this work programme to conduct technical work related to deciding a new climate finance goal to take effect in 2025. The [dialogue](#) took place over two days, co-chaired by Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago) and Frederica Fricano (Italy).

On 13 June, a scene-setting presentation and panel was followed by breakout groups where participants reflected on the “landscape of issues” raised in the reflections note prepared by the Co-Chairs following the first dialogue.

UNFCCC Executive Secretary Espinosa opened the dialogue by stressing that the financial needs of developing countries will not be met with grand and unsubstantiated pledges.” The new climate finance goal, she said, “must be deliverable.”

On 14 June, following a second scene-setting panel, participants again joined breakout groups to reflect on milestones, approaches, and topics for discussion in future dialogues.

Barney Dickson, United Nations Environment Programme, shared overall reflections on breakout group discussions. On the structure of the dialogues, he highlighted the need to ensure predictability, time for preparation and written submissions, and inclusion of external stakeholders. He stressed the guiding principles of the new climate finance goal should include transparency, justice, and equity, and be based on science. Potential topics suggested for “deep-dives” during the third and fourth dialogues in 2022 included:

- specific thematic areas of adaptation, mitigation, means of implementation, needs and priorities, and gender;
- sources of finance and the relationship between public and private sources;
- roles of different actors;
- understanding of the current status of finance flows; and
- the relationship between the Paris Agreement’s Article 9 (mobilization of financial resources) and Article 2.1.c (making financial flows consistent with a low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development).

The Co-Chairs will prepare a reflections note indicating a structure for the third and fourth dialogues.

**Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue:** This [event](#), which took place on Saturday, 11 June, was the first in a new series of annual dialogues aimed at strengthening ocean-based action, mandated by COP 26. It builds on a previous event, mandated by COP 25, which was held virtually from 2-3 December 2020.

In opening remarks, Peter Thomson, UN Secretary-General’s Special Envoy for the Ocean, lauded COP 26 for answering the call to better integrate the ocean into the UNFCCC’s work. He called upon countries to leverage blue carbon measures to increase ambition in their NDCs and noted the financial sector’s role in supporting the development of ocean-based climate solutions.

UNFCCC Executive Secretary Espinosa noted that “despite all the damage that humankind has done to it,” the ocean still offers great potential for its recovery and for climate change mitigation and adaptation. She called upon parties to “blue” their NDCs and long-term strategies. Youth representatives urged reversing the mismanagement of the ocean and presented the Global Blue New Deal.

Participants then heard presentations and discussed issues such as: near-term opportunities to decarbonize the shipping sector; climate-resilient fisheries and aquaculture; ocean-based renewable energy; strengthening ocean-climate finance under the UNFCCC; and the role of venture philanthropy. Among others, they underscored the importance of research funding, private sector engagement, and ambitious outcomes in the negotiations for a post-2020 global biodiversity framework and a new treaty on biodiversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction. Many parties called for developing a roadmap for topics to be addressed in future dialogues, fostering interactive discussions, and ensuring broad participation. Several parties called for a strong reference to the ocean in the COP 27 outcome.



**High-Level Champions event on taking stock of progress:**

On Wednesday, 8 June, the UNFCCC High-Level Champions showcased the contribution of non-state actors to the different areas of the GST's Technical Dialogue and to help enhance climate action.

Speakers highlighted:

- lessons learned from implementing the Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals;
- the role of non-state actors in drawing attention to what communities experience on the ground;
- the third revision of the “Race to Zero” criteria, which aims to, *inter alia*, ensure a high standard of targets around net zero in order to “flush out greenwashing”;
- the Global Climate Action Portal and the work undertaken to evolve it from a tool for recognizing action to an accountability tool for tracking action; and
- launch of the “Climate Action Data 2.0” working group aimed at improving metrics and criteria for target setting and progress tracking.

**Open-ended consultations by the incoming COP 27**

**Presidency on the vision and expectations for the conference:** In this event on Tuesday, 14 June, the incoming COP 27 Presidency outlined plans for the upcoming conference in Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt. They emphasized fostering the implementation of the Paris Agreement, ensuring progress across the board, and effective stakeholder participation. They noted ten thematic days will be organized, including on finance, loss and damage and disaster risk reduction, water, decarbonization, science, ocean, and biodiversity. “Africa,” they noted, will be featured as a cross-cutting element. They also pointed to an evolving list of 17 topics of interest, including: cities, energy sector transition, nutrition, and desertification. They solicited ideas from groups and stakeholders on initiatives to consider and to promote.

YOUTH NGOs called for support to hold the first ever youth pavilion, and emphasized inclusiveness, including with regard to gender, age, race, and sexual orientation. BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY NGOs highlighted the role of small and medium enterprises in emerging economies and developing countries as crucial for reaching net zero. LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES highlighted convening a climate-urbanization ministerial. GLOBAL CAMPAIGN TO DEMAND CLIMATE JUSTICE called for barring sponsorships from polluting corporations and urged establishing a process for conflicts of interest. CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK emphasized food and energy access, underscoring COP 27 should be an African COP.

**Closure of the Meetings**

On Thursday, 16 June, participants delivered closing statements to reflect on the meeting and outline expectations for COP 27.

Pakistan, for the G-77/CHINA, lamented lack of balanced consideration of the various agenda items, noting poor progress on both loss and damage, and finance. He urged discussion of the main elements of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance, stressing that the level of the goal must be based on science, and on the needs and priorities identified by developing countries; and also called for strengthening the Technology Mechanism and CTCN.

The EU noted that the Glasgow Dialogue enabled constructive engagement between parties and non-party stakeholders and enhanced understanding of ways to strengthen existing arrangements

on loss and damage. She noted the urgency of mitigation action and lamented lack of agreement to officially recognize parties' discussions under the mitigation work programme.

Noting that COP 27 must deliver outcomes that spur greater mitigation ambition to keep 1.5°C alive, Australia, on behalf of the following members of the UMBRELLA GROUP—Australia, Canada, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Norway, Ukraine and the US—expressed disappointment that some parties “blocked” efforts to capture parties' rich discussions on the mitigation work programme at this session. She reaffirmed the group's willingness to discuss funding arrangements through the Glasgow Dialogue.

Switzerland, for the EIG, expressed concern that although Glasgow helped keep 1.5°C alive, this goal may be lost this year. He urged all parties to work together to “give life to 1.5°C,” noting this is the only way to ensure a healthy planet for the next generation. He lamented insufficient progress over the last two weeks and called for increased progress that must be guided by science.

Zambia, for the AFRICAN GROUP, stressed the importance of advancing work on loss and damage, and on means of implementation to aid with NDC implementation. He called for a dedicated session of the GST's technical dialogue on cross-cutting issues and linkages, especially equity.

Antigua and Barbuda, for AOSIS, underlined that “the climate emergency is becoming a catastrophe” and that progress is largely out of step with reality. He called for, among others, parties to double their climate finance pledges before COP 27; and for global emissions to peak and halve by 2030.

Senegal, for the LDCs, noted the lack of progress on a number of items, calling it “unsatisfactory.” She called for further advancement of work on climate finance and on the mitigation work programme at COP 27.

Noting that “the world expects more than dialogues,” Bolivia, for the LMDCs, called on the Chairs not to “pay lip service” to loss and damage and means of implementation. He decried the “repeated attempts to renegotiate the Convention and the Agreement” during the session.

Chile, for AILAC, praised the technical dialogue for “breaking barriers” in the session, and spoke to the essential need of mobilizing financial flows from all sectors.

Stressing the importance of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and equity, India, for BASIC, expressed her disappointment with progress on the global goal for adaptation; and stressed that a mitigation work programme must be “facilitative, not prescriptive,” and should link strongly with means of implementation.

Brazil, for ABU, expressed her desire for “concrete results” on the Santiago Network on loss and damage at COP 27, and pressed for further progress on a new collective quantified finance goal.

Venezuela, for ALBA, stressed that the Convention and Paris Agreement are legally-binding instruments that cannot be canceled or replaced by new agreements.

Emphasizing that adaptation is key for their efforts to advance sustainable development, Saudi Arabia, for the ARAB GROUP, said that achieving the GGA will be an “important enabler” in implementing the Paris Agreement.

Papua New Guinea, for the COALITION FOR RAINFOREST NATIONS, underscored that we must move into “emergency mode” in order to stay on a 1.5°C pathway, shifting to renewable energy and taking stronger action to reduce emissions across sectors.

Stressing that “we cannot deal with climate change as a zero-sum equation,” EGYPT called on parties to build trust and demonstrate mutual understanding to achieve progress in Sharm el-Sheikh.

Lauding “genuine progress” during the session, the UNITED KINGDOM called on countries to redouble efforts to deliver on the commitments of the Glasgow Climate Pact.

IRAN stressed the need for a balanced approach, recognizing flexibility as key to success for developing countries.

INDONESIA said that the informal note on the mitigation work programme should have been a starting point for discussion, not a negotiating text.

GHANA called for: COP 27 to commission an IPCC special report on loss and damage; a status update on the delivery plan for the USD 100 billion per year finance goal; and a standalone plan for doubling adaptation funding by 2025.

TÜRKIYE said progress on the mitigation work programme is insufficient and that the signals here are not promising for COP 27. She noted this is a party-driven process and all parties’ views should be reflected.

The MARSHALL ISLANDS said her country is feeling a “visceral sense of urgency” and that keeping 1.5°C alive is key to keeping countries like hers alive. She urged effective participation and engagement of youth, civil society, and Indigenous Peoples.

NEPAL highlighted that the climate crisis is already happening, and urged support to vulnerable countries through a finance facility for loss and damage. He underlined that the future of humanity is not up for negotiation. TANZANIA said the decisions made in Glasgow can only be achieved if “we stop politicizing science.” He also noted increasing visa challenges preventing effective participation of countries like his.

The PHILIPPINES called for moving beyond dialogue to actual action on loss and damage. BANGLADESH urged all countries to listen to what science is saying by keeping 1.5°C alive, and rescuing the over 3.6 billion people at risk of climate impacts.

AUSTRALIA noted that his country had submitted an updated NDC that increases their mitigation ambition to 43% below 2005 levels by 2030, which he said reflects the country’s resolve to address the climate crisis and keep 1.5°C within reach. PANAMA called for a generational shift in leadership, stressing that youth must be given the power to negotiate for their own future. She also urged inclusion of Indigenous Peoples, women, and non-state actors.

The RUSSIAN FEDERATION announced their exit from their negotiation group and intention to remain active in Paris Agreement discussions. JAPAN called for progress in determining the mitigation work programme in alignment with 1.5°C and urged cooperation in creating ways to achieve net zero by 2050.

TIMOR LESTE stressed loss and damage is already happening and will only get worse. He called for an agenda item on loss and damage to ensure financial support for addressing this issue.

The INTERNATIONAL INDIGENOUS PEOPLES’ FORUM ON CLIMATE CHANGE lamented the long colonial history that has worsened the impact of climate change on Indigenous Peoples by depriving them of their rights to manage traditional lands. He stressed that: Indigenous Peoples must be full participants in the loss

and damage discussions, and have access to the finance facility; and the GST must be based on best available knowledge, which includes Indigenous knowledge not just Western science.

TRADE UNION NGOs lamented that the session had not been negotiating, but “avoiding,” and called for parties to integrate the criteria agreed upon at COP 26 to support an international just transition.

WOMEN AND GENDER expressed frustration at the failure of SB 56 to generate concrete solutions, and said communities need “real resources, not another talk shop.”

YOUTH NGOs highlighted the need to incorporate intergenerational equity into the GST; the inclusion of youth in finance dialogues; and the irresponsibility of rich countries leading to “climate wars.”

BUSINESS NGOs highlighted businesses working towards achieving net zero emissions, but added their efforts will only help “if governments are pulling in the same direction.”

CLIMATE ACTION NETWORK warned that humanity is now living in an “era of loss and damage” and called for the fulfillment of the USD 100 billion climate finance goal.

The GLOBAL CAMPAIGN TO DEMAND CLIMATE JUSTICE decried increased corporate representation at the UNFCCC, especially in the GST, and warned against drowning out “people’s solutions.”

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES highlighted the upcoming World Urban Forum in Katowice, Poland.

**Closure of the SBI:** Parties adopted the draft report of SBI 57 (FCCC/SBI/2022/L.6). SBI Chair Karlsen presented some words of gratitude for UNFCCC Executive Secretary Patricia Espinosa. She praised her leadership “in a time of change,” and expressed gratitude for leading the way on gender equality in the UNFCCC process. Executive Secretary Espinosa thanked her for the praise and said that she receives it on behalf of the entire Secretariat. SBI Chair Karlsen closed the meeting at 7:05 pm on Thursday, 16 June.

**Closure of the SBSTA:** Parties adopted the draft report of SBSTA 57 (FCCC/SBSTA/2022/L.3). SBSTA Chair Mpanu Mpanu closed the meeting at 7:10 pm on Thursday, 16 June.

## A Brief Analysis of the Bonn Climate Change Conference

When delegates returned to Bonn after a three-year hiatus, the venue may have been the same, but so much else had changed. Two parties are at war with each other, and the conflict’s shock waves are felt daily throughout the world. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change’s (IPCC) new report is both a damning indictment of the first 30 years of the Convention—emissions are higher now than in the past decade—and an urgent call to action. And as climate impacts increase in severity, loss and damage is now unavoidable—as are vulnerable countries’ calls for compensation.

Perhaps the biggest adjustment was that the process under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is undergoing a fundamental change. The 26th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 26) in 2021 saw the final pieces of the Paris Agreement rulebook fall into place. After over a decade of intense negotiations, the focus has shifted to implementing the landmark agreement. Most of the actual work must now be done at the national level where governments must steer their economies into a low-carbon transition, while fostering equitable adaptation.

This is not a completely new situation for the UNFCCC. Parties spent years negotiating and then implementing the Kyoto Protocol. But the scope of the Paris Agreement is much larger, and the world is a different place. The stakes have never been higher, and the UNFCCC must follow suit. How can the UNFCCC evolve to become a mechanism that drives accountability and ambition? How has the largely technical session of the subsidiary bodies changed? What did the Bonn Climate Change Conference achieve in a context of ever-growing uncertainty? This brief analysis will examine these questions.

### ***Shifting Gears***

The first sign of transformation in Bonn was the daily schedule. The time set aside for negotiations was fairly limited on some days, with more time reserved for a series of mandated events. Mandated events are a common feature of climate conferences, but as a result of decisions taken at COP 26, the list grew to include dialogues on the global stocktake (GST), loss and damage, a new climate finance goal, and ocean-based climate action, as well as informational events on the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report. The shift in prominence was especially noticeable on days where overlaps between mandated events and the negotiations were minimized, squeezing the latter in only two one-hour slots.

Subsidiary body meetings have historically been more technical, in the sense that they pave the way to higher-level negotiations and trade-offs at the COP. But negotiations at this meeting were remarkably centered on the day-to-day work of the Convention: reviewing the performance of programmes and preparing guidance to constituted bodies.

The most substantive negotiations focused on fine-tuning the machinery of the Agreement. In a surprising turn, discussions on Article 6 (cooperative approaches)—historically the problem child of the Paris Agreement—resulted in substantive outcomes. Nothing exactly groundbreaking, but parties agreed to a significant amount of intersessional work. This was an encouraging sign for many who regard the cooperative approaches as essential for achieving the Paris Agreement goals and who want their timely operationalization.

A fair share of the negotiations also focused on charting out the transition from reporting under the Convention to reporting under the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), but some sticking points remain. Developing countries were extra careful about future proofing reporting provisions under the Convention to prepare for the eventuality that parties withdraw from the Paris Agreement and return to reporting under the Convention. At COP 26, parties achieved a major milestone in agreeing on common reporting tables under the ETF. But the Bonn conference showed that further engagement is needed to flesh out the voluntary review of information on climate impacts and adaptation reported under the ETF and to address the issue of support for developing countries' reporting. Effective implementation of reporting obligations is key to ensure transparency, accountability, and tracking progress towards the Paris Agreement's goals.

Negotiations towards operationalizing the Santiago Network on loss and damage and on the future of agriculture discussions under the UNFCCC remained equally inconclusive. Yet, for the first time, more significant issues were addressed outside of negotiation rooms.

### ***True Successes or Talk Shops?***

Many of the most important issues addressed in Bonn were not negotiated, but discussed in dialogues and workshops. The IPCC

maintained a strong presence throughout, delivering a clear and consistent message that emission cuts must be rapid, immediate, and more drastic than current commitments. The highly anticipated first session of the GST's Technical Dialogue unfolded over three days and, for the first time, brought experts, negotiators, and civil society together in a "world café" format to hash out issues without formal moderation. The success of the GST is key to building accountability and ambition into a Paris Agreement that lacks a true compliance mechanism.

The Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation kicked off a two-year process, in which participants grappled with the notion of collective ambition in an era of adaptation. In the first of the new series of annual Ocean and Climate Change Dialogues, delegates exchanged views on opportunities for strengthening ocean-based climate action. And the contentious topic of the new climate finance goal was considered in the second of twelve "Technical Expert Dialogues."

Finally, the white-hot political issue of loss and damage was taken up under the Glasgow Dialogue, where parties and observers shared views on funding arrangements for addressing loss and damage. Developing countries have long called for a dedicated financial facility on loss and damage, and while the issue did not make it to the negotiations agenda in Bonn, the dialogue served to amplify its importance—raising questions among some about how long finance for addressing loss and damage can stay off the negotiating table.

The feedback on these dialogues was mixed. Some lauded the roundtables and breakout groups, particularly for increasing the participation of non-state actors. The GST world café, which was the most innovative format, was widely applauded. Many also welcomed the departure of long-standing hierarchies: civil society interventions alternated with parties in discussions on the global goal on adaptation and loss and damage, giving them more weight. Several countries also welcomed the focused exchange on concrete actions, noting this will support implementation at the national level.

However, many criticized the dialogues as "talk shops": mere nods of the head to the most contentious issues. Vulnerable countries made clear in the first session of the loss and damage dialogue that they did not believe it was conducted in good faith. In a point of order, the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) said the dialogue appeared to have "no clear direction" and that it put aside the notion of a financial facility. "We are here to negotiate, not to educate," they added during the closing plenary.

As the process continues to evolve, it remains to be seen how such dialogues can be structured to foster meaningful interaction. Some parties seemed uncertain of how to engage in these more experimental fora. "Do I read my statement now?" one delegate puzzled at an informal round-table. In many of the dialogues, parties called for clear roadmaps on topics to be addressed at future sessions to ensure focused discussions. Facilitators will need to balance the desire for fewer prepared statements with the need for structure—allowing more flow, but the necessary preparation to make substantive contributions to the discussions.

While the timeline and objective for the finance dialogue was set at COP 26, it remains unclear how the other dialogues launched in Glasgow will feed back into the negotiations and lead to the adoption of substantive outcomes. How, for example, will the GST inform new and updated nationally determined contributions? How will ocean-based climate action be strengthened? How can long-



standing requests from parties, such as a dedicated finance facility for loss and damage, progress from a three-day dialogue to an agenda item at a COP?

### Looking Ahead to COP 27

The COP itself was clearly a concern for many as the Bonn conference came to a close. “I can tell you one thing,” one delegate confided. “Sharm el-Sheikh is going to be a rough meeting.” They reflected on what, if any, progress can be counted towards what has been termed the “Glasgow train,” a symbol of rapid uptake in ambition and implementation.

The subsidiary bodies adopted a high number of procedural conclusions—effectively delaying any real negotiations until the COP. The work programme to urgently scale up mitigation and implementation was unable to agree to “take note” of an informal note collecting parties’ views. In other words, despite five sessions’ worth of exchanges, negotiations at COP 27 will be effectively back at the starting line. “How can ambition ever build if parties bridle at taking on greater emission reductions?” one delegate fumed. Another pointed to unseen forces shaping negotiations to explain the timid outcomes. “There’s no sense in pretending the process is the same as before: the world is economically fragile, and an energy power is at war. Ministers are shifting priorities, trying to ensure energy security—and the process seems to act like that’s not the case.”

When they reconvene in Sharm el-Sheikh in November 2022, delegates will need to compensate for these forces. They will need to decide the fate of issues that remained on the sidelines in Bonn, especially loss and damage. They will also be under new leadership, which throws additional uncertainty into the coming months. Patricia Espinosa’s term as Executive Secretary may be ending with warm thanks and congratulations, but her successor has not yet been named. And the incoming COP Presidency has already instigated a flare-up of ongoing concerns about inclusivity, with civil society calling out unequal visa access and unprecedented hikes in hotel rates as major barriers to their attendance.

For the UNFCCC, the era of negotiations is not over, but fostering implementation is more important than ever. Implementation must happen at the national level, and progress within the UNFCCC may not be the type of progress that matters most. What is needed in the near term is for major emitters to reduce their emissions as fast as possible. “We have to think about the next COP,” a seasoned delegate noted, “but to really succeed, we have to start thinking beyond it.”

### Upcoming Meetings

**33rd meeting of the GCF Board:** This meeting will initiate the 7th replenishment of the Green Climate Fund. **dates:** 17-20 July 2022 **location:** Incheon, Republic of Korea **www:** [greenclimateteam.org/fund/boardroom/meeting/b33](https://www.greenclimateteam.org/fund/boardroom/meeting/b33)

**Latin America and Caribbean Climate Week 2022:** This event is set to explore resilience against climate risks, the transition to a low-emission economy, and collaboration to solve pressing challenges. **dates:** 18-22 July 2022. **location:** Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic **www:** [indico.un.org/event/1001058/](https://indico.un.org/event/1001058/)

**Africa Climate Week:** Hosted by Gabon, this event will aim to engage and empower stakeholders to drive climate action across countries, communities and economies. **dates:** 29 August - 1

September 2022. **location:** Libreville, Gabon **www:** [unfccc.int/ACW2022](https://unfccc.int/ACW2022)

**Clean Energy Ministerial and 7th Mission Innovation Ministerial:** This event gathers ministers from the world’s major economies to collaborate on accelerating clean energy adoption through enabling policy frameworks. **dates:** 21-23 September 2022 **location:** Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, US **www:** [cleanenergyministerial.org](https://cleanenergyministerial.org)

**UNFCCC COP 27:** The 27th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP 27), the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 17), and the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 4) will convene. **dates:** 7-18 November 2022 **location:** Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt **www:** [unfccc.int/cop27](https://unfccc.int/cop27)

For additional upcoming events, see: [sdg.iisd.org](https://sdg.iisd.org)

### Glossary

ABU	Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay
AILAC	Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean
ALBA	Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of our America
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
BASIC	Brazil, South Africa, India, and China
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CERs	Certified emission reductions
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
EIG	Environmental Integrity Group
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGA	Global goal on adaptation
GHG	Greenhouse gases
GST	Global Stocktake
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LDCs	Least developed countries
LEG	LDC Expert Group
LMDCs	Like-Minded Group of Developing Countries
MPGs	Modalities, procedures, and guidelines
NAPs	National adaptation plans
NDCs	Nationally determined contributions
NMAs	Non-market approaches
OMGE	Overall mitigation in global emissions
SBs	Subsidiary Bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SIDS	Small island developing states
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change





**United Nations**  
Framework Convention on  
Climate Change

# UN Climate Change Conference - Bonn 6-16 June 2022

## OVERVIEW SCHEDULE

**Fifty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 56)**

**Fifty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 56)**

*This overview schedule aims at helping participants to prepare for the sessions. It should be considered **indicative** and will be updated with new information as it becomes available.*

*Information on mandated events will be found in due time on the session pages, please also consult the UNFCCC Calendar for detailed information*

*Once the sessions have started, please consult the Daily Programme for detailed information on negotiating meetings*

**Updated version as of 27 May 2022**

**Pre-sessional period (30 May - 5 June)**

<b>Monday, 30 May</b>			<b>114<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the CDM</b>		
<b>Tuesday, 31 May</b>	<b>Least developed countries (LDCs) preparatory meetings</b>				
<b>Wednesday, 1 June</b>					<b>7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the FWG</b>
<b>Thursday, 2 June</b>	<b>African Group preparatory meetings</b>	<b>Small island developing States (SIDS) preparatory meetings</b>		<b>6<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the KCI</b>	
<b>Friday, 3 June</b>					
<b>Saturday, 4 June</b>		<b>G-77 &amp; China preparatory meetings</b>		<b>Response Measures (RM) workshop for further implementation of activities 3,11 and 14</b>	
<b>Sunday, 5 June</b>					

**56<sup>th</sup> session of the subsidiary Bodies (6 - 16 June)**

Week 1	TIME	Plenary and negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies		Mandated events and workshops			
<b>Monday, 6 June</b>	10:00-13:00	Opening plenary of the SBSTA					
		Opening plenary of the SBI (upon completion of SBSTA)	SBSTA negotiating meetings				
		Joint SB plenary to hear statements (upon conclusion of SBI)	SBSTA negotiating meetings				
	13:00 - 14:00						
	14:00 - 15:00						
	15:00 - 16:00	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies		SBSTA-IPCC special event: findings WGII to AR6			
	16:00 - 17:00			Annual LCIPP training workshops for Parties, constituted bodies, and other stakeholders			
	17:00 - 18:00						
18:00 - 19:00							

	TIME	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies	Mandated events and workshops					
<b>Tuesday 7 June</b>	10:00-11:00	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies						
	11:00 - 12:00		Workshop on non-market approaches referred to in Article 6.8 of the Paris Agreement	ACE Dialogue	12 <sup>th</sup> FSV	IPCC event under the Glasgow-Sharm el Sheikh work programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) on the contributions of Working Group II to the AR6		
	12:00 - 13:00					HLC - Update on Race to Resilience		
	13:00 - 14:00							
	14:00 - 15:00							
	15:00 - 16:00	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies						
	16:00 - 17:00		Workshop on non-market approaches referred to in Article 6.8 of the Paris Agreement (cont'd)	ACE Dialogue (cont'd)	12 <sup>th</sup> FSV (cont'd)	Glasgow Dialogue on Loss and damage	Structured Expert Dialogue (SED)	Response Measures Activity 9
	17:00 - 18:00							
	18:00 - 19:00							

	TIME	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies	Mandated events and workshops			
<b>Wed. 8 June</b>	10:00-11:00	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies				
	11:00 - 12:00		Workshop under the Glasgow-Sharm el Sheikh work programme on the GGA	11 <sup>th</sup> Durban Forum on Capacity-building	12 <sup>th</sup> FSV (cont'd)	SBSTA-IPCC special event: findings WGIII to AR6
	12:00 - 13:00					
	13:00 - 14:00				HLC - Update on taking stock of progress of non-state action	
	14:00 - 15:00					
	15:00 - 16:00	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies				
	16:00 - 17:00		LCIPP informal youth dialogue	Glasgow Dialogue on loss and damage (cont'd)	ACE technical workshop	Structured Expert Dialogue (SED)
	17:00 - 18:00					
	18:00 - 19:00					

	TIME	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies	Mandated events and workshops			
<b>Thursday 9 June</b>	10:00-11:00	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies				
	11:00 - 12:00		Workshop under the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the GGA (cont'd)	ACE technical workshop (cont'd)	14 <sup>th</sup> Research Dialogue	
	12:00 - 13:00					
	13:00 - 14:00					
	14:00 - 15:00					14 <sup>th</sup> Research Dialogue poster session
	15:00 - 16:00	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies				
	16:00 - 17:00		First meeting of the technical dialogue under the global stocktake (GST) Opening			
	17:00 - 18:00					
	18:00 - 19:00					

	TIME	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies	Mandated events and workshops	
Friday 10 June	10:00-11:00	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies	Roundtable 1	
	11:00 - 12:00		GST Technical Dialogue Roundtables	Roundtable 2
	12:00 - 13:00		Roundtable 3	
	13:00 - 14:00			
	14:00 - 15:00			
	15:00 - 16:00	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies		
	16:00 - 17:00		GST technical dialogue World Café	LCIPP Knowledge Dialogue
	17:00 - 18:00			
	18:00 - 19:00			

	TIME	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies	Mandated events and workshops			
Saturday 11 June	10:00-11:00	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies				
	11:00 - 12:00		Glasgow Dialogue on loss and damage (cont'd)			
	12:00 - 13:00					
	13:00 - 14:00		SBSTA Chair Event with International Organizations			
	14:00 - 15:00					
	15:00 - 16:00			GST technical dialogue Roundtable		
	16:00 - 17:00			RT 1	RT 2	RT 3
	17:00 - 18:00					
	18:00 - 19:00					

Week 2	TIME	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies	Mandated events and workshops			
<b>Monday 13 June</b>	10:00-11:00	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies	GST technical dialogue Roundtable			6 <sup>th</sup> meeting of the PCCB
	11:00 - 12:00		RT 1	RT 2	RT 3	
	12:00 - 13:00					
	13:00 - 14:00					
	14:00 - 15:00					
	15:00 - 16:00	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies	2 <sup>nd</sup> Technical Expert Dialogue on Finance		6 <sup>th</sup> meeting of the PCCB (cont'd)	
	16:00 - 17:00					
	17:00 - 18:00					
	18:00 - 19:00					

	TIME	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies	Mandated events and workshops			
	9:00 - 10:00				6 <sup>th</sup> meeting of the PCCB (cont'd)	
<b>Tuesday 14 June</b>	10:00-11:00	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies	GST technical dialogue Closing			
	11:00 - 12:00					
	12:00 - 13:00					
	13:00 - 14:00					
	14:00 - 15:00				6 <sup>th</sup> meeting of the PCCB (cont'd)	
	15:00 - 16:00	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies	2 <sup>nd</sup> Technical Expert Dialogue on Finance (cont'd)			
	16:00 - 17:00					
	17:00 - 18:00					
	18:00 - 19:00					

	TIME	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies	Mandated events and workshops	
	9:00 - 10:00		6 <sup>th</sup> meeting of the PCCB (cont'd)	
Wed. 15 June	10:00-11:00	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies		
	11:00 - 12:00			
	12:00 - 13:00			
	13:00 - 14:00			
	14:00 - 15:00			6 <sup>th</sup> meeting of the PCCB (cont'd)
	15:00 - 16:00		Ocean Dialogue	
	16:00 - 17:00			
	17:00 - 18:00			
	18:00 - 19:00			

	TIME	Negotiating meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies	Mandated events and workshops
Thursday 16 June	10:00-11:00		
	11:00 - 12:00		
	12:00 - 13:00	Closing plenary of the SBI	
	13:00 - 14:00		
	14:00 - 15:00		
	15:00 - 16:00	Closing plenary of the SBSTA	
	16:00 - 17:00	Joint SB plenary to hear statements (upon conclusion of SBSTA)	
	17:00 - 18:00		