

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 60 次附屬機構會議(UNFCCC  
SB60)」出國報告

服務機關：環境部氣候變遷署

姓名職稱：張文興主任秘書、何文淵科長

派赴國家/地區：德國/波昂

出國期間：2024 年 6 月 7 日至 14 日

報告日期：2024 年 8 月 12 日

## 摘要

聯合國氣候變化綱要公約(UNFCCC)秘書處訂於本(2024)年 6 月 3 日至 13 日於德國波昂舉辦第 60 屆附屬機構會議(SB 60)，本行目的為瞭解聯合國氣候變遷相關議題協商進展以及國際間氣候政策動向資訊，並就年底亞塞拜然巴庫聯合國氣候變化綱要公約締約方大會（下稱 COP 29）預作相關因應。

本次會議由本部氣候變遷署張文興主任秘書、何文淵科長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）胡文正副組長、連振安資深工程師、鍾詩明資深工程師、中華經濟研究院張軒瑜博士，與外交部條約法律司張嘉珉專員，共同參加 UNFCCC SB 60 於 6 月 8 日至 12 日會議，俾掌握最新協商進展，作為我國參與 COP 29 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(2023)年 6 月 3 日至 13 日於德國波昂舉辦第 60 屆附屬機構會議(SB60)，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 29 次締約方大會」(COP29)前之重要例行工作會議。

本次附屬機構會議作為年底亞塞拜然巴庫 COP29 締約方大會前的重要工作協商會議，除了延續 COP28 所決議之「阿聯共識」(UAE Consensus)內涵，已開發締約方關注如何積極提升各締約方的氣候企圖心，以順利於 2025 年催生次階段 2035 年 NDC (即 NDCs 3.0)，成為本次 SB60 會議氣候協商中的重要關注議題之一。此外，本(2024)年適逢《巴黎協定》第一次的全球盤點(Global Stocktake, GST)後由各締約方首次提交兩年期透明度報告(Biennial Transparency Report, BTR)期程，其將是檢視各國透明度資訊的關鍵基礎。而「全球調適目標」(Global Goal on Adaptation, GGA)轄下的全球韌性架構與第六條全球碳市場制度的進展將攸關《巴黎協定》是否得以順利施行的協商項目。

此行目的為掌握前述相關議題談判進展與協商文件內容，預作年底 COP 29 大會相關準備，並與不同國家代表、專家交流，增進國際合作機會，以提升我國在氣候變遷工作上之因應及與全球接軌。

## 二、過程

### (一) 行程

本次於 6 月 7 日至 14 日前往德國波昂參加 SB 60 會議，行程如下（以下時間為相關活動之當地時間）：

日期	行程
113.06.07 (週五)	- 桃園國際機場搭機前往德國法蘭克福
113.06.08 (週六)	- 抵達德國法蘭克福並轉乘至波昂 - 至 UNFCCC SB 60 大會會場報到、與會
113.06.09 (週日)	- 會議休息日 - 研析 UNFCCC SB60 會議資料
112.06.10 (週一)	- 出席 UNFCCC SB60 重點協商會議 - 參加 SB60 周邊會議
112.06.11 (週二)	- 出席 UNFCCC SB60 重點協商會議 - 參加 SB60 周邊會議
112.06.12 (週三)	- 出席 UNFCCC SB60 重點協商會議 - 自德國波昂搭乘火車至法蘭克福
112.06.13 (週四)	- 由法蘭克福搭機至桃園國際機場
112.06.14 (週五)	- 抵達桃園國際機場

### (二) 參加聯合國氣候變化綱要公約第 60 次附屬機構會議（UNFCCC SBSTA 60 與 SBI 60，合稱 SB 60）

本屆《聯合國氣候變化綱要公約》(UNFCCC)第 60 次附屬機構會議(含 SBSTA60 與 SBI60，通稱 SB60 會議) 於 2024 年 6 月 3 至 13 日於德國波昂召開，本次會議共有來自全球 197 個締約方、地區、NGO 及媒體代表約 8,600 人參與該會議。本次 SB60 會議作為年底亞塞拜然

巴庫 COP29 締約方大會前的重要工作協商會議，除了延續 COP28 所決議之「阿聯共識」(UAE Consensus) 內涵，已開發締約方關注如何積極提升各締約方的氣候企圖心以於 2025 年順利催生次階段 2035 年 NDC (即 NDCs 3.0)，成為本次 SB60 會議氣候協商中的重要關注議題之一。尤以目前 UNFCCC 的協商趨勢著重在如何落實《巴黎協定》的目標。在 2023 年透過首次全球盤點 (GST) 的結果和阿聯共識，各方一致體認到全球氣候行動存在差距，並已共同建構實現 1.5°C 目標的願景。在 2021 至 2030 年的關鍵十年裡，需要在 UNFCCC 過程中實施各方的 NDC，以促進全球行動和實現更高的氣候企圖心。為此，首次全球盤點提出「1.5°C 使命的路徑圖」(Roadmap to Mission 1.5°C)，由 COP 主席團三馬車 (COP Presidency Troika) 負責執行，其旨在建立 COP 主席國之間的連續性和一致性，並將協商文本轉化為行動和實施，以實現共同目標。為加快實施《巴黎協定》的各個重要工作，以確保 2025 年初提交的 NDCs 3.0 對齊 1.5°C 目標，且為可用於投資計畫的 NDCs。氣候協商聚焦採取行動和解決方案導向的方法，通過促進一系列活動，推動行動和實施，確保符合 1.5°C 路徑 NDCs 的產出，並呼籲現有聯合國資源來支持 NDC 的開發，並期待各方支持其工作，全面提高 NDC 的企圖心，尤其是新的氣候資金量化目標 (NCQG)。同時，就開發中締約方而言，如何進一步在氣候資金目標上取得穩定、可預測新的量化氣候資金來源及目標，據以促進能源轉型與引進氣候技術的投入，成為協商的重要角力點。同時，本 (2024) 年適逢《巴黎協定》第一次的全球盤點 (GST) 後的依循「提升透明度架構」(Enhanced Transparency Framework, ETF) 由各締約方首次提交兩年期透明度報告 (Biennial Transparency Report, BTR) 期程，其將是檢視各國透明度資訊的關鍵基礎。而「全球調適目標」(GGA) 轄下的全球韌性架構與第六條全球碳市場制度的進展將攸關《巴黎協定》是否得以順利施行的協商項目。是以，在上項的協商氣氛背景下，本次 SB60 會議中各締約方就「全球調適目標與其韌性架構發展」、「損失與損害國際機制之職權範圍」、「擴大減緩企圖心工作方案」、「阿聯公正轉型工作方案」、

「衝擊影響因應措施論壇」、「《巴黎協定》第六條國際減量合作機制與非市場方法」、「已開發國家 2030 前達到淨零排放應急行動與之後的淨負排放」、「全球盤點及其產出阿聯對話應用模式」、「透明度申報與審議方法」，以及「財務支援路徑圖」進行討論，以期於年底 COP29 大會前產出具體文件與協商議題供大會進行決議。

本次會議由本部氣候變遷署張文興主任秘書及何文淵科長偕同各智庫代表出席，包含工研院胡文正副組長、連振安資深工程師、鍾詩明資深工程師、中華經濟研究院張軒瑜博士出席本次會議，另外外交部則由條約法律司張嘉珉專員出席與會(如圖 1)。

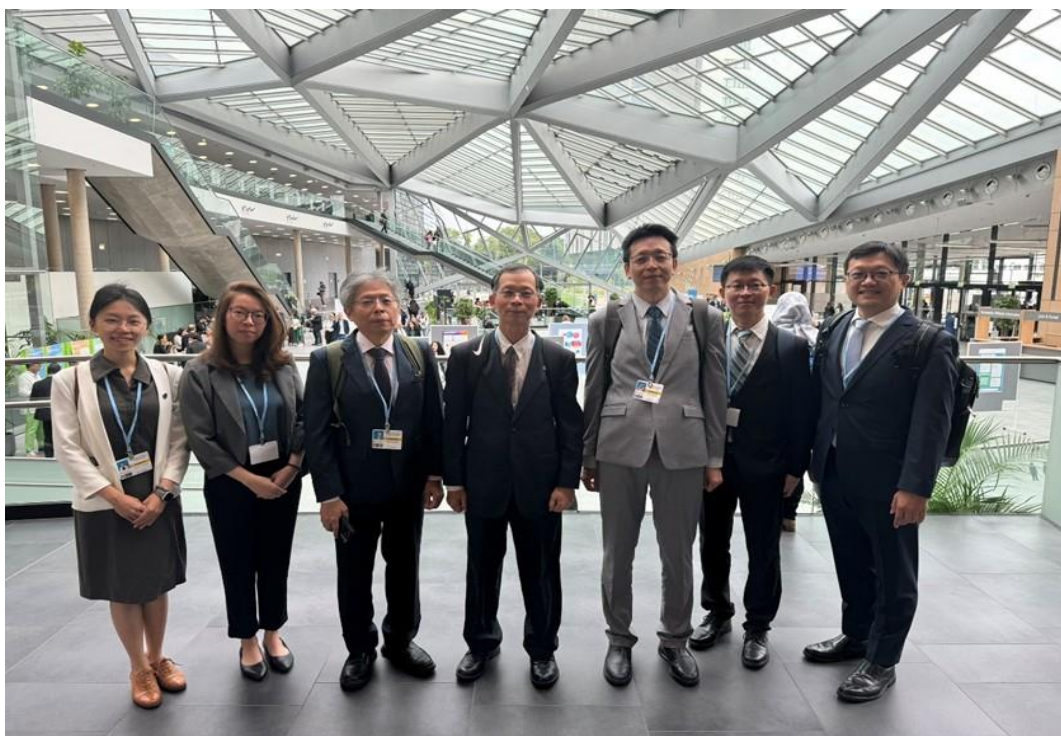


圖 1、本部代表團及外交部代表參與 UNFCCC SB60 會議

UNFCCC 執行秘書 Simon Stiell 於 2024 年的 SB60 會議的開幕式致詞中強調《巴黎協定》機制執行的重要性，以及在波昂氣候會議上需要優先處理的五大關鍵議題，包括必須在氣候財務上取得實質進展，確保有足夠資金支持各國的氣候行動，但目前財政支援的不足和延遲，可能會阻礙各國的氣候計畫。在國家自定貢獻 (NDCs) 方面則是指出新一輪

的國家氣候計畫（NDCs 3.0）應該更具企圖心，以涵蓋整個經濟和所有溫室氣體，並對 1.5°C 目標保持一致，更重要的是它們應該推動經濟和社會的全面發展，因為它強調了氣候行動的多重益處。在透明度方面則是強調各國需要在 2024 年提交首次兩年期透明度報告（BTRs），預期這些報告將成為制定更高目標的基礎；此舉將有助於建立更強的數據基礎，這對於制定更高的氣候目標至關重要，但亦需要各國在提交報告時具備充分的能力和資源。在氣候衝擊與調適方面，則是關注每個國家都應制定和改進國家調適計畫（NAPs），並尋求更多的調適資金和支持。在民間社會和包容性方面則是呼籲需要確保所有聲音被聽到，並實現公正轉型，促進性別平等和氣候行動同步推進，使氣候行動獲得更廣泛的參與和支持。

UNFCCC 執行秘書 Simon Stiell 於 2024 年的 SB60 會議的閉幕致詞中強調：「如果一切照舊將會導致失敗，而成功需要更加認真地彌合分歧」，並且特別強調「不要將最艱難的工作留到最後一刻」。本報告綜合各主要締約方與國家集團及重要組織在 SB60 會議開幕與閉幕期間之主要聲明與立場，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 SB60 立場聲明

主要集團與 重點領袖	立場聲明
UNFCCC 執行秘書 Simon Stiell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 鼓勵並敦促代表們將未來的工作視為一項工程壯舉：既然設計階段已經完成，代表們「必須讓機器充分、公平地運轉」，讓每個部分都協調一致地協同工作。</li> <li>• 強調金融是「氣候行動的重要推動者」，並敦促氣候資金新集體量化目標（NCQG）取得進展。他強調，新的國家自定貢獻（NDCs）必須縮小實施差距並與 1.5°C 目標保持一致。關於將在 2024 年提交的第一份兩年期透明度報告（BTR），他強調「完美不能成為美好的敵人」，並指出整個聯合國系統及與其他合作夥伴的合作，以支持各方準備報告，同時亦指出締約方的財政捐款，並未在秘書處所建議、日益增長的任務，增加以調適為目的之款項。</li> <li>• 應在《氣候公約》COP29 會議開始前，制定明確的 NCQG 的案文內</li> </ul>



主要集團與 重點領袖	立場聲明
	<p>容、備選方案和決定草案的實質架構。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 敦促各國政府加緊努力，制定更強有力的國家氣候計畫，即國家自定貢獻，涵蓋全經濟領域和所有溫室氣體，並能解鎖更多資金；而國家調適計畫（NAPs）必須保護所有人，尤其是最脆弱的群體。同時，也希望兩年期透明度報告揭示全球氣候進展以及需要採取行動的領域。</li> </ul>
附屬履行機構 （SBI）主席 Nabeel Munir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 惟有透過相互對話和協商才有可能取得真正的進展，目前在調適和公正轉型等關鍵問題上雖達成一致性意見，但在減緩等其他領域未能取得進展。其鼓勵各締約方在巴庫 COP29 會期間能夠共同努力，以便兌現對於世界和子孫後代所做的承諾。</li> </ul>
加拿大（代表傘 型集團）	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 呼籲各國提出與實現1.5°C目標一致的NDCs，以發出刺激投資的明確訊號。強調調動公共和私人資金支持氣候行動的重要性，並呼籲在調適指標、當地社區和原住民平台以及性別行動計畫方面取得進展。</li> <li>• 對「減緩工作方案」（MWP）缺乏實質進展以及試圖在某些方面阻止進展表示遺憾。其歡迎對「研究對話」（Research Dialogue）的認可以及對政府間氣候變化專門委員會（IPCC）在此過程中作用的評估，並指出現有的最佳科學證據是各國應對氣候危機最佳措施的支柱。</li> </ul>
瑞士（代表EIG 國家集團）	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 強調在NDCs中建立長期路徑的必要性，並提議在聯合國大會期間召開高階會議，以便各方交換意見並確保實現具備企圖心的NDCs。</li> <li>• 其呼籲建立一個透明且由各方參與引領的流程，並期待協調主持人能夠簡化和準備文案，並讓各締約方表達同意或不同意。EIG 指出一些締約方直接與秘書處接觸，從而阻礙某些工作的進展程序。EIG 希望最終確定《巴黎協定》第 6.2 條和第 6.4 條的實施，並以巴庫性別議題工作計畫為基礎。</li> </ul>
歐盟	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 對於「減緩工作方案」（MWP）的協商結果表示失望，表示若 COP29 不包括減排的實質成果，就不可能有良好成果。歐盟對於 NCQG 的進展表示歡迎，但指出要使其發揮作用，需要加強更廣泛的金融架構，創造條件來促進投資，並確保在需要的地方和所需的規模提供資金。</li> </ul>

主要集團與 重點領袖	立場聲明
肯亞（代表非洲集團）	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>呼籲建立具企圖心的 NCQG，落實第一次GST的成果，並迅速啟動損失和損害基金。他也對將聖地牙哥網路秘書處設在已開發國家的決定表示遺憾，儘管建議將秘書處設在肯亞奈洛比。</li> <li>對於缺乏討論實施手段的趨勢表示遺憾，並指出有關行動緊迫性的聲明並未伴隨實際行動。他們強調“調適”關係到人民的尊嚴，敦促締約方加強對調適的承諾，並強調多邊工作計畫不得制定新的指標或目標。</li> </ul>
薩摩亞（代表小島國家集團 AOSIS）	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>強調國際海洋法庭最近發表諮詢意見，指出各國負有監測排放以防止海洋污染的重大義務。AOSIS強調需要逐步淘汰化石燃料並取消化石燃料補貼。呼籲制定變革性的、與 1.5°C 保持一致的NDCs，並敦促為小島嶼國家提供財政和技術支持，以準備其兩年期透明度報告（BTR）。</li> <li>呼籲各締約方應積極反應，並且落實第一次GST成果以取得進展。AOSIS指出，由於資源有限，相互競爭的議程項目以及缺乏在專題領域工作，將使巴庫談判更為艱難。AOSIS 指出調適對於小島嶼開發中國家至關重要，並強調充分參與這一進程是保持 1.5°C 目標實現的關鍵。</li> </ul>
馬拉威（代表最低度開發國家，LDCs）	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LDCs強調財政支持對NDCs實施的重要性。LDCs 敦促在 GGA 方面取得進展，並呼籲在COP29會議前全面啟用新的損失和損害基金。</li> <li>LDCs 對於議程項目和授權活動數量增加、缺乏虛擬參與以及簽證問題帶來的挑戰感到遺憾。LDCs 注意到 GST 方面的進展不盡人意，表示希望後續持續引導巴庫 COP29 的討論。LDCs 敦促各國在制定 NCQG時尊重並遵循《氣候公約》和《巴黎協定》的原則。</li> </ul>
沙烏地阿拉伯（代表阿拉伯集團）	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>呼籲建立基於開發中國家需求和已開發國家責任具企圖心的新金融模式。強調必須全面考慮GST，考慮各國不同的情況和方法，並強調減緩工作方案應成為交流經驗和最佳做法的空間。</li> <li>強調調適的重要性，並敦促遵守《氣候公約》的原則，以及特別是《生物多樣性公約》原則，並呼籲在所有談判決議中實施和反應前述原則。</li> </ul>
巴西（代表 BASIC國家）	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>呼籲各方團結，以實現《氣候公約》和《巴黎協定》的長期目標。呼籲明確氣候融資的定義，以確保透明度和問責制，並敦促已開發</li> </ul>

主要集團與 重點領袖	立場聲明
	<p>國家縮小實施差距，不要將行動負擔轉嫁給發展中國家。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NCQG 必須在確保撥款和公共財政上的基礎進行堅實、有效的實施。BASIC 對削弱氣候融資義務的企圖表示遺憾，並對一些已開發國家締約方試圖透過改變多邊工作計畫任務來“破壞《氣候公約》”表示擔憂。</li> </ul>
烏干達（代表 G77/中國集團）	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>歡迎對新的損失和損害基金的承諾，並認為必須落實 COP 28 的所有成果，以滿足採取行動的迫切需求。建議優先事項，包括：採用具備企圖心的 NCQG；實施全球盤點 (GST) 的結果以及有關損失和損害的決策；擴大對減緩、調適、損失和損害的支持。</li> <li>NCQG必須符合《氣候公約》和《巴黎協定》的精神，即已開發國家需在「公平及共同但有區別責任和各自能力，並考慮不同國情」(Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities, CBDR-RC)的原則基礎上履行對開發中國家的承諾。</li> </ul>
玻利維亞(代表志同道合開發中國家集團；LMDCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>強調多邊主義的重要性，但對「目標柱正在轉移、選擇性看待任務以及將行動責任轉移到開發中國家」表示遺憾。呼籲各方提高企圖心，讓已開發國家在2030年實現淨零排放，並在不久後實現淨負排放。而已開發國家應立即採取緊急行動，包括：「最遲在2030年實現淨零排放，並在此後實現淨負排放」及「基於結果的財務支持和實施手段的路線圖，如針對完整和永續森林管理的聯合減緩和調適方法」。</li> <li>邀請締約方會議主席國「三駕馬車」(阿聯、亞塞拜然和巴西)共同製定路線圖，以促進非市場減緩和調適方法。並呼籲 COP 29 應兌現過去未能兌現的氣候財務承諾，並為 NCQG 確定金額目標。</li> </ul>
委內瑞拉（代表美洲人民玻利瓦爾聯盟，ALBA）	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>呼籲已開發國家必須帶頭落實GST的成果。GST的結果不能用作限制發展中國家獲得資金、技術或能力建構支持的基礎。</li> <li>強調致力捍衛 CBDR-RC 原則及開發中國家發展權。ALBA強調 2024 年是“資金年”，需要為調適實施提供更多資金，確保真正公正轉型。</li> </ul>
阿根廷（代表 GRUPO SUR集團）	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>強調NCQG 將確定未來幾年的企圖心，並敦促談判取得更快進展。呼籲對氣候融資做出明確的定義，應考慮到共同但有區別的責任和各自的能力（CBDR-RC），敦促及時支持BTR準備工作。</li> <li>強調需要在巴庫 COP29 結束關於第六條的討論。GRUPO SUR 指</li> </ul>

主要集團與 重點領袖	立場聲明
	出，NCQG討論中商定的任何新目標不應增加開發中國家的債務負擔。
宏都拉斯（代表拉丁美洲和加勒比獨立協會，AILAC）	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>強調需要確保NDCs與GST成果中包含的呼籲保持一致，根據GST的實施情況，並討論 RM 的實施方式響應GST 的號召。呼籲減緩工作方案應履行其職責，並就損失和損害提供支持和行動。</li> <li>該組織成員國 80% 以上的氣候行動是透過債務融資的，這給 AILAC 帶來巨大成本。AILAC 敦促以綜合方式落實 GST 決議中的內涵，並呼籲「三駕馬車」支持實現這一目標。</li> </ul>
宏都拉斯（代表雨林國家聯盟）	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>強調永續森林管理和重新造林的重要性，並敦促維護環境完整性，並警告淨零活動必須符合《巴黎協定》。</li> <li>「避免排放活動」（emission avoidance activities）務必符合《巴黎協定》第5.2 條（減少毀林和森林退化造成的排放）、第6.2 條或第6.4 條的規定，並指出需要健全的環境完整性和全面的碳核算，以確保有效實施《巴黎協定》。</li> </ul>
聯合國政府間氣候變化專門委員會(IPCC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>概述了IPCC第七次評估報告（IPCC AR7）週期中正在進行的工作，包括一份關於氣候變遷和城市的特別報告，以及一份關於短期氣候影響力的方法報告。IPCC 鼓勵提名女性科學家和更多的科學家作為章節作者。</li> </ul>
世界氣候研究計畫（代表WCRP）	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>概述了正在進行的區域氣候降尺度工作以及為區域提供與社會相關的氣候資訊。</li> </ul>
世界氣象組織（代表WMO）	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>其強調了「全民預警」倡議，並概述了將這些努力納入《聯合國氣候變化綱要公約》議程的計畫。</li> <li>全球氣候觀測系統強調，該組織一直在跟上不斷變化的監測需求，並表示準備回應評估氣候狀況和縮小觀測差距的進一步要求。</li> </ul>
國際海事組織 (IMO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>指出了 2023 年 IMO 船舶溫室氣體減排策略，其中包含了航運業到 2050 年左右實現溫室氣體淨零排放的途徑。於《國際防止船舶污染公約》(MARPOL) 下的船舶。</li> </ul>
國際民航組織 (ICAO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>概述了兩個重要里程碑：2022 年通過到 2050 年實現淨零排放的長期理想目標；並於 2023 年採用永續航空燃料、低碳航空燃料和其他航空清潔能源全球架構。強調透過使用這些燃料將國際航空二氧化碳排放量減少 5% 的目標。</li> </ul>
商業與工業NGO（BINGO）	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>呼籲應使具企圖心的NDCs與 1.5°C 目標保持一致，並動員資金創建具企圖心且可實現的 NCQG，並強調私營部門在實現《氣候公約》目標中的重要作用。</li> <li>注意到私部門在擴大氣候融資方面的作用。BINGO 呼籲為企業提供正確的有利環境，以反映具企圖心的 NCQG、擴大減緩措施的工</li> </ul>

主要集團與 重點領袖	立場聲明
	具，並確定所有部門減緩措施的主要障礙。
研究與獨立NGO (RINGO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 必須賦予氣候脆弱社區取得資金的決策權，並強調公平過渡在淨零轉型上的必要性。</li> <li>- 鼓勵締約方利用現有的最佳科學資訊來制定其 NDCs。RINGO 敦促各方探索減緩和調適解決方案，並資助多樣化的科學觀點，這些觀點反映了快速發展的研究範疇，有助於促進公正和永續的未來。</li> </ul>

資料來源:UNFCCC(2024)

### (三) COP 29 主辦國亞塞拜然資訊介紹

COP29 主辦國亞塞拜然 2024 年於 6 月 7 日下午舉辦「COP29 主辦國：會議規劃報告活動」(COP29 Presidency Briefing on Logistics)，由 COP29 大會主席團說明相關會議規劃、展場設計、活動資訊等內容。目前大會規劃於 10 月 10 日至 11 日召開 Pre-COP 會議，以確保活動的順利召開。此外，也規劃於 11 月 4 日至 10 日之間召開會前協商議程，瞭解協商重點與趨勢。COP29 大會則將按照計畫於 11 月 11 日(週一)辦理開幕式，並於 11 月 12 日至 13 日辦理「世界領袖氣候行動峰會」(World Leaders Climate Action Summit)；其中，11 月 12 日(週二)則是同步辦理 COP29 歡迎活動(COP29 Gala Event)。



圖 2、COP29 主辦國會議規劃報告活動

在亞塞拜然巴庫 COP29 會議的場地規劃方面，本年度將循例區分藍區與綠區場地，並尋求整場活動的碳中和願景。藍區的場地位於巴庫的奧林匹克運動場的區域，而綠區則場地較小，位於藍區接鄰區域（如圖 3 所示），但將區分「綠色轉型」（Green Transformation）、「知識」（Knowledge）、「青年」（Youth）、「公用設施」（Unity）、「科技與創新」（Technology & Innovation）、「永續性與自然」（Sustainability and Nature）、「倡議與契機」（Initiative & Opportunities），以及「氣候金融」（Climate Finance）等區域。

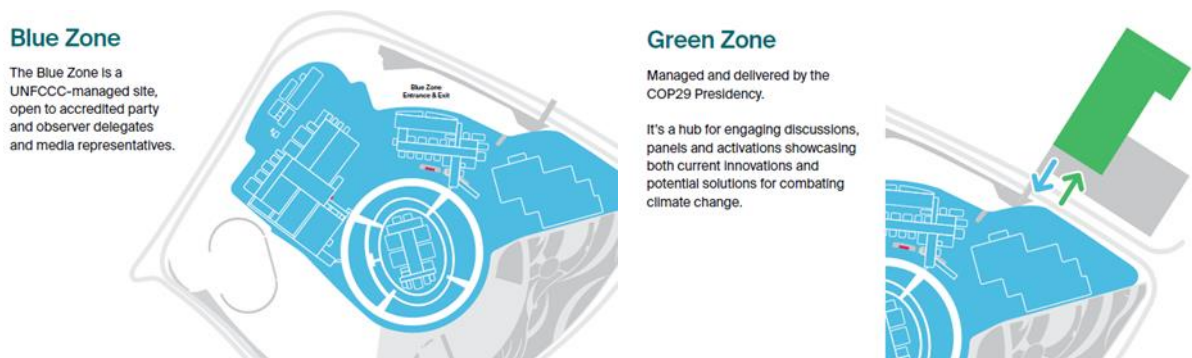


圖 3、COP29 會議藍區及綠區規劃

在住宿與交通方面則是受到諸多與會代表的質疑，尤其是在高房價、強制性的規定應住宿六晚以上，以及關閉陸域邊界的規定等內容，皆使得多個包含國家代表團的質疑。而在入境簽證方面，因為我國與亞塞拜然之間無邦交，亞國亦片面拒絕承認我國護照，亞國僅強調 UNFCCC 的註冊系統將於該國海關系統進行整併，後續應持續觀察亞國在入境方面的實務作法，以避免發生不必要的風險。

**不限成員非正式 COP29 願景與期待諮商會議：**在 2024 年於德國波昂 6 月 10 日舉行的會議上，會議主席團對於此次 COP29 會議的願景和策略作出了重要闡述。COP29 首席談判代表 Yalchin Rafiyev 在聯合國波昂總部發表的願景和策略主旨演講中表示，COP29 將成為真正的「成敗關鍵時刻」。Rafiyev 強調，儘管拖延帶來巨大風險，但行動也帶來巨大的機會。其特別強調，繼續拖延應對氣候變遷的行動將會帶來巨大風險，

這意味著全球暖化和其負面影響將可能變得不可逆轉。該願景總結主席團對於推動 2035 年 NDC 3.0 具體和實質性行動的期望，並強調《巴黎協定》在全球合作和行動的精神重要性，期待各國展現承諾和行動。



圖 4、亞塞拜然 COP29 主席團辦理不限成員非正式 COP29 願景與期待諮商會議

#### (四) SB 60 重點協商議題進展

依據 2023 年阿聯杜拜 UNFCCC COP28 會議總結之「阿聯共識」(UAE Consensus；或稱「阿聯合意」) 決議文及 CMA5 的五項主要決議文，啟動損失與損害基金、納入第一次全球盤點結果、公正轉型路徑工作方案、減緩工作方案、全球調適目標 (GGA) 及其下全球韌性架構、青年氣候行動等皆成為 2024 年後續協商之重點。隨 COP28 第一次全球盤點完成，其呼籲各國基於自定之原則，投入集體努力轉向清潔能源發展，並提供 2025 年提交的下一輪 2035 年 NDC 企圖心目標之建議；「阿聯共識」亦於全球盤點決議中體現公平與公正的核心價值，並強調了全球能源轉型的公平過程。全球調適目標下的韌性架構為 2030 年調適目標提供了方

向指引，2024 年 SB60 聚焦討論制定可評估的調適目標及指標指引。以下為本代表團彙整 SB 60 會議期間的各項主要協商進展與內容：

### 1. 全球盤點 (Global Stocktake) 處理之程序及運籌要項

根據《巴黎協定》於 2023 年 COP28 會議之總結，已藉由首次全球盤點 (Global Stocktake) 評估全球氣候行動的進展與氣候目標的實現情況。在 2023 年的「阿聯共識」中，CMA5 強調對於首次全球盤點的結論表示歡迎，並回顧了 CMA 1 就根據首次全球盤點的經驗來考慮完善整個全球盤點處理的程序和運籌要項而制定決議。據此，CMA5 決議在 SB60 進行協商討論，並在 CMA6 予以聚焦總結。準此，CMA5 就首次全球盤點經驗的訊息，要求《氣候公約》秘書處提供綜合報告，以便通過這份報告來完善全球盤點的程序和運籌要項。而 SBSTA 和 SBI 將就此議題制定相關的決議草案，以便在 CMA6 上進行審議和採納。

關於首次全球盤點年度對話為 NDC 的準備工作提供資訊方面，UNFCCC 執行秘書 Simon Stiell 指出「沒有合作，我們就不可能成功；沒有一個國家能夠獨自應對氣候變遷」。該討論強調國家立法進程與國家資料中心更新周期同步的挑戰。尤其是不同時間尺度的政策規劃，並指出了氣候政策與更廣泛的國家發展計畫之間的關聯。在有關全球整體盤點 (GST) 流程的程序要素中，在非正式諮詢的提案中包括：技術評估是否應加速進行，但建議政府間氣候變化專門委員會 (IPCC) 第七次評估週期的發布與第二次 GST 保持一致，以納入現有的最佳科學成果；改進技術評估和產出審議之間的轉型過渡；投入和資訊收集，阿拉伯集團敦促 IPCC 和非 IPCC 來源之間保持平衡；和未來 GST 高階層委員會的組成。然歷經兩週的協商，大會並未達成共識，僅由協調主持人提出非正式文件 (informal note)，並尋求在 2024 年底 COP29 會議前的 SB61 會議上繼續討論，以期在 CMA6 會議上做成決議。



## 2.調適議題

於 COP27 會議決議中，締約方同意依「格拉斯哥-夏姆錫克兩年期工作計畫」發展全球調適目標（GGA）的相關事項，並制定阿聯-貝倫工作方案中的指標以衡量目標達成情況。

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

於 2023 年阿聯杜拜 COP28 會議中，《巴黎協定》CMA5 總結了為期兩年的「格拉斯哥-夏姆錫克全球調適目標工作方案」，並通過了「阿聯全球氣候韌性架構」及其所轄各種目標。據此，CMA5 亦啟動了為期兩年的「阿聯-貝倫工作方案」，旨在制定衡量達到 2/CMA.5 決議第 9-10 項中目標進展，並發展所涉指標及潛在的量化要項。CMA5 邀請各方就上述事項以及「阿聯-貝倫工作方案」的組織工作、時間表、輸入、輸出和利益相關者的參與方式等事宜提交意見。CMA 5 亦要求《氣候公約》秘書處於 2024 年 5 月之前對提交意見進行綜合評析，並要求籌辦研討會，以作為工作方案的一部分。這次研討會於 2024 年 5 月 15 日至 17 日舉行。是以，SB60 會期間針對全球調適目標（GGA）的事項、議程項目和工作流程，及正在進行的程序，根據各方的意見進行彙整。SBSTA 和 SBI 就前揭事項考慮，以便最遲在 CMA 7 上提出建議並予以後續議決。

本次在「全球調適目標」(GGA) 揭示全面和系統的考量，從知識交流到具體的指標開發，涵蓋了多方面的議題，為未來的全球氣候調適提供了詳細的指導，協商重點內容面向包括：

- 知識與經驗交流：強調交換知識和經驗，特別是與阿聯全球氣候韌性架構的實施相關的努力。
- 未來全球盤點的潛在輸入：考慮如何利用阿聯韌性架構促進資訊分析，以評估進展。係強調與科學界（如 IPCC）的合作，並重視基於最佳可用科學的決策，這對於制定有效的調適指

標和策略至關重要。

- 風險與影響的理解：增進對不同溫升情境對各地區影響的理解。(特別是開發中國家、最低度開發國家(LDCs)和小島嶼開發中國家(SIDS)，以確保意見的多元性和代表性)
- 科學合作：與 IPCC 及其他組織合作，提供相關訊息，開發指標、度量方法，並識別調適能力的差距和挑戰。
- 審查條款：開發審查阿聯韌性架構的參考條款。

是以，本次 GGA 的協商特別聚焦「調適指標開發」，並提出五個不同選項，討論如何準備現有指標的反應和對應。同時，藉由設立多個專家工作組，確保地區平衡參與，並舉行定期會議和工作坊。也將辦理多場次工作坊，以反饋和審查調適指標的開發和應用。而在調適指標的標準建立上，則指出指標選擇應具備調適性，能夠反映國家情況和不同背景，並能分解不同的社會群體(如性別、年齡、原住民身分等)的數據。準此，大會協商三個選項，並討論全球指標和自願的國家級指標的組合方式；為了對應前述指標的應用，將邀請各方提交關於指標數據準備的資料，並協請秘書處編寫綜合報告。根據會議結論文件(FCCC/SB/2024/L.6)，「全球調適目標」(GGA)協商重點結論為：

- 認識到調適的實施手段之重要性，也認識到制度安排、政策、數據和知識以及包容性治理等因素對於促進實施調適行動的重要性；
- 鼓勵與原住民和當地社群進行道德和公平的接觸，並在實施 GGA 架構時應用傳統知識、原住民的知識、智慧和價值觀以及當地知識體系；
- 邀請提交關於現有指標的資訊，包括此類指標的方法和數據資訊；
- 指定一系列為規劃過程提供資訊的標準，例如指標反應區域、國家和當地情況的能力；

- 請調適委員會（AC）透過確定締約方報告的指標訊息，為彙編和規劃做出貢獻；
- 要求 SB 主席召集技術專家協助 GGA 指標工作計畫下的技術工作，包括審查和完善現有指標的編制和反饋，並根據需要制定新指標；
- 要求 SB 主席確保專家的技術專長、地理代表性和性別方面的平衡，包括來自小島嶼開發中國家（SIDS）和最低度開發國家的專家以及地方人士；
- 請 SB 主席在 CMA 6（2024 年 11 月）之前為締約方和技術專家辦理綜合混合研討會，以促進流程的完善；
- 要求 SB 主席在研討會之前準備現有指標和其可能未涵蓋領域的彙編和規劃；
- 要求秘書處在 CMA 6 之前發布改進後指標，作為研討會報告的部分；
- 請秘書處根據技術專家的意見，在 2025 年 5 月之前編寫包含擬議新指標清單的技術報告，供 SB62 審議；
- 要求 SB 主席舉辦兩次綜合研討會，一次在 SB 62 上舉行，以評估技術專家的工作進展，另一次在 SB 62 和 SB 63 之間舉行，以評估潛在指標的最終清單將可望在 CMA 7 上達成協議。

## (2)關於國家調適計畫（National Adaptation Plan）

「國家調適計畫」(National Adaptation Plan) 旨在幫助國家評估其脆弱度，並確定和實施調適措施。2021 年 COP26 決議要求 SBI60 開始評估制定和實施 NAP 的過程，並決定開展此評估所需的行動和步驟。是以，2023 年 SBI59 在該會議上討論了關於制定和實施 NAP 以及調適委員會和低度開發國家專家團（LEG）提供的相關資訊的進展、挑戰、缺口和需求，並決議在 SBI60 繼續討論此事項，以擬定一份關於此事項的決議草案，以供 COP 29 考慮和採納。

在非正式諮詢中，各締約方一致認為決定草案文本是進一步談判的良好基礎。日本強調了讓私營部門參與促進和促進社區調適的益處。GRUPO SUR 和 LMDC 等其他國家則表示反對，巴基斯坦列舉了私營部門參與對許多開發中國家構成挑戰的原因。最低度開發國家、小島嶼國家聯盟和歐盟呼籲在案文所有相關段落中使用更強有力的語言，承認小島嶼開發中國家（SIDS）和最低度開發國家的特殊需求和情況。歐盟和格瑞那達建議在實施國家調適計畫（NAP）時採用對性別議題有敏感認識的措詞。加拿大鼓勵明確傳達利用國家行動方案促進氣候行動的案文，特別是原住民的貢獻。根據會議結論文件（FCCC/SBI/2024/L.7），「國家調適計畫」協商重點結論為：

- 根據第 1/CP.21 決議第 46 項，加速支持最低度開發國家制定和實施國家調適行動計畫；
- 歡迎專家小組於 2024-2025 年的滾動工作計畫；
- 歡迎將與 GGA 指標工作方案相關的活動納入 2024-2025 年專家小組滾動工作方案；
- 敦促已開發國家繼續為最低度開發國家調適計畫進程籌集資金支持，並邀請締約方和相關組織提供資源，支持專家小組工作計畫的實施。

## （五）SB60 重點主辦活動會議及周邊會議

### 1. 透過技術行動計畫（Technology Action Plan, TAP）使 NDCs 3.0 更具企圖心與投資完備周邊會議

技術需求評估（TNA）和技術行動計畫（TAP）為國家自定貢獻（NDC3.0）提供了清晰的技術路線圖和實施指南。通過克服經濟和財務挑戰、結合市場刺激和人力資本發展、支持強化制度和科學能力、政府創造有利環境以及幫助國家在資金匹配方面進行早期決策，NDC3.0 能夠更具體地反映各國在技術發展和轉移方面的需求和策略，從而推動全球氣候目標的實現。



圖 5、透過 TAP 使 NDCs 3.0 更具企圖心與投資完備周邊會議

是以，本場次會議聚焦五個面向的討論，包括：經濟與財務挑戰的克服；市場刺激與人力資本發展的結合；支持強化制度和科學能力的計畫；政府在創造有利環境中的作用；幫助國家早期決策與資金媒合的需求。

- 經濟與財務挑戰的克服：克服經濟和財務挑戰對於技術發展和轉移至關重要。儘管如此，經濟和財務挑戰並不是唯一的挑戰。克服這些挑戰需要全球合作，尤其是已開發國家的支持。這對於 NDC3.0 中設定的減排目標和調適策略至關重要，因為技術的取得和應用往往需要大量資金。
- 市場刺激與人力資本發展的結合：需要將市場刺激與人力資本發展相結合，以推動技術發展和轉移。單靠市場機制不足以推動技術轉移，必須結合人力資本的發展。這意味著在 NDC3.0 中，除了政策激勵措施外，還需要注重教育和培訓，提升人員技能之能力建構，確保技術能夠有效應用。
- 支持強化制度和科學能力的計畫：支持加強開發中國家（尤其是最低度開發國家）技術發展和轉移的制度和科學能力的計畫。制度和科學能力的強化是技術轉移成功的關鍵。這點在最低度開發國家尤其重要。

NDC3.0 應包括對這些計畫的具體支持措施，確保技術轉移不僅僅是設備和工具的提供，更是全面的能力建構。

- 政府在創造有利環境中的作用：政府在通過建立和執行適當的監管和制度架構來創造有利環境方面扮演重要角色。NDC3.0 需要包含具體的政策和措施，鼓勵技術創新，並通過適當的法規保障技術應用的永續性。
- 幫助國家早期決策與資金媒合的需求：需要幫助國家在資金、技術優先事項媒合以及基於 TAP 制定投資計畫方面進行早期決策。TAP 提供了具體的技術路線圖，NDC3.0 應利用這些路線圖來制定具體的投資計畫，確保技術轉移和應用的資金到位。

## 2.為具企圖心與實踐性的國家自主貢獻 NDCs 3.0 創造有利環境周邊會議

聯合國開發計畫署 UNDP 為因應氣候挑戰的回應發出了氣候承諾 Climate Promise 倡議，目的是為了協助發展中國家和新興經濟體增強其國家自主貢獻 (NDC)，減少導致全球暖化的溫室氣體排放，並加強對其影響的調適。在最新的一期氣候承諾 (Climate Promise 2025) 中，UNDP 將全球目標與實地行動聯繫起來，以擴大對於面對氣候挑戰的企圖心與實踐力，因而訂出了新一期 (2025) 目標：支持發展中國家將第三代國家自主貢獻 NDC3.0 與 1.5°C 目標和可持續發展目標 SDGs 保持一致，藉由加強品質和可投資性，加快實施來推動可持續發展。

前期氣候承諾已經獲得了相當的進展，協助了 85% 的開發中國家推動 NDC 2.0，而在本期規劃由四大面向 (如圖 6) 中來進行更務實的推動支持，包括了：

- **盤點**：協助盤點調適與減緩措施、政策目標、融資機制與工具、合作與協商機制、包容性；
- **成本核算和實施手段**：需求經費的估算、定位資金來源、來自私營企業的建議以及釐清技術需求；
- **協作與認同**：技術協調、政治監督與認同、合作伙伴與捐助者的整合，

還有整個社會的參與；

- **目標設定與政策調整**：部門政策、國家行動方案、國家生物多樣性戰略和行動計劃、能源契約等方面的企圖心與機會掌握；解決已盤點出的目標差距；以 1.5°C 升溫情境下的淨零建模；與長期低排放發展策略（LT-LEDS）對齊；納入更多的新部門。

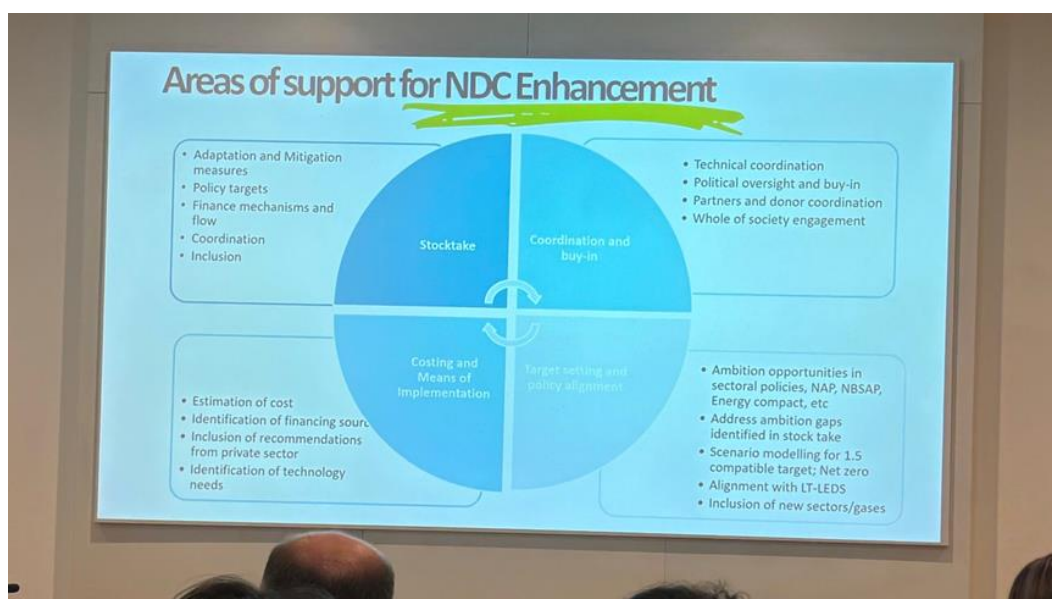


圖 6、新一期氣候承諾（Climate Promise 2025）協助 NDC 的四大面向

在基於前述氣候承諾（Climate Promise 2025）的目標與面向下，UNDP 提出了本會議最重要的執行工具：NDC 3.0 導航器（NDC 3.0 Navigator），這是一個互動性工具，用於支援和激勵國家 NDC 團隊、專家和合作夥伴，將知識和技術支援進行匯整，以俾於提出具企圖心且可實踐的 NDC 3.0。

NDC 3.0 Navigator 中包含了 7 大可發展高企圖心且可實施的國家自主貢獻的途徑，包括兩大部分：（1）協助各國反思首次全球盤點並增強 NDC 企圖心；（2）協助各國確保國家自主貢獻可實施並反映國家需求和優先事項的路線。兩大部分又提出共 7 條（如圖 7）具企圖心且可行性路徑（Pathways to Ambitious and Achievable NDCs.），包括：

- **反思全球目標與提高企圖心**
  - 與《巴黎協定》溫度目標一致
  - 與《巴黎協定》全球調適目標一致

- 實現公正公平的過渡
- 確保 NDC 的實踐
  - 動員全政府及全社會
  - 確認技術需求
  - 技術完善且透明的文件
  - 金融解鎖



圖 7、 NDC 3.0 Navigator 提出之 7 大路徑

### 3. 2024 年海洋與氣候變化對話(Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue 2024)

海洋與氣候變化對話是在 COP 25 授權，並於 2020 年 12 月舉行；格拉斯哥氣候公約在總結報告中納入第一次海洋對話成果，並邀請科技諮詢機構主席從 2022 年 6 月舉行第 56 屆會議開始舉行年度對話，以加強海洋行動。

海洋占地球總面積 70% 左右，提供人類許多的功用，從緩解極端天氣到產生呼吸所需的氧氣，到提供人類食物及儲存過量的二氧化碳。在過去的兩個世紀，人類已經將海洋的酸度增加了 30%，在溫室氣體排放量增加的影響下，導致海洋



溫度升高及冰融化威脅沿海和海洋生態系統、及海平面上升。全球海洋已經在經歷氣候變化及其伴隨效應的重大影響。它們包括空氣和水溫變暖、物種的季節性變化、珊瑚白化、海平面上升、沿海洪水、海岸侵蝕、有害藻類大量繁殖、缺氧（或死亡）區、新的海洋疾病、海洋哺乳動物的消失、降水，漁業減少。

本次會議的目的是加強海洋與氣候變化之間的關係，推動海洋相關行動，並探討如何應對氣候變化對海洋生態系統和人類社會的影響。通過對話和交流意見，促進各方在海洋保護、氣候行動和可持續發展方面的合作和努力。

本次會議的主題包括：（1）海洋生物多樣性保育和海岸復原力；（2）海洋的科技需求－氣候行動，包括金融連結，在每個會議主題下，分別討論了以下重點：

- **海洋生物多樣性保育與海岸復原力：**

- 將討論擴展到沿海地區以外：公海及其生物多樣性也至關重要
- 與其他國際協議聯繫起來，例如《生物多樣性公約》的全球生物多樣性框架、《公海條約》和《倫敦公約/倫敦議定書》，並維護其決定。
- 討論將海洋和沿海生態系統納入國家自主貢獻並與國家行動計劃和國家生物多樣性計劃 (NBSAP) 保持一致。
- 解決海洋酸化問題，並確定阻礙《聯合國氣候變遷綱要公約》取得進展的知識、能力和流程差距。
- 確定藍碳會計中的差距和挑戰，呼籲 IPCC 擴大濕地補充（將大型藻類森林、珊瑚礁和海底等納入其中）。
- 認識到海洋生態系統和海底面臨的威脅會危及《巴黎協定》的目標（例如海洋塑膠污染和深海採礦）。

- **海洋的科技需求－氣候行動，包括金融連結**

- 保護海洋生態系統以及依賴海洋生態系統的原住民和當地社區的權利。
- 確定海洋空間規劃需求，例如不斷增長的近海再生能源產業和其他海洋能源技術。

- 對於未經證實的高風險方法，例如海洋二氧化碳捕獲和清除（mCDR）和儲存以及深海採礦，堅持預防性方法。
- 根據《倫敦公約》/《倫敦議定書》實施強有力的預防性監管控制，並維護、執行和加強《生物多樣性公約》下對一切形式的可能損害海洋自然緩解和適應能力的地球工程的長期暫停。

在這次「海洋與氣候變遷年度對話」會議中，科技諮詢機構主席 Harry Vreuls 回顧表示，將進一步加強基於第一次的海洋氣候行動，聯合國教育、科學及文化組織（IOC-UNESCO）政府間海洋學委員會執行秘書維達爾·赫爾格森（Vidar Helgesen）則強調，需要即時獲取海洋數據，以便為決策提供資訊並支持各國將海洋和海洋相關要素納入其國家自主貢獻和國家適應計畫（NAP）。2025 年聯合國海洋會議共同主辦方法國凱文·馬格隆(Kevin Magron) 指出，會議將重點討論海洋-氣候-生物多樣性之間的聯繫，旨在展示《聯合國氣候變遷綱要公約》等國際公約如何成功地將解決海洋問題的整體方法納入主流。執行秘書西蒙·斯蒂爾強調，2025 年 2 月提交更新的國家自主貢獻的最後期限為推動更大的沿海和海洋適應和緩解工作提供了機會。他表示，對話中分享的經驗可以增進各國對需求的理解，突顯對金融、科技和創新的需求。

大會也針對下列事項進行了小組討論，分別為：

- 追蹤海洋營養物和塑膠污染的範圍和分布的機制；
- 最近通過的《國家管轄範圍以外區域海洋生物多樣性保育與永續利用協定》；
- 基於生態系統的調適、基於自然的解決方案、沿海地區綜合管理和適應性管理等方法；
- 全球環境基金（GEF）的藍島和綠島綜合計畫，支持小島嶼發展中國家（SIDS）評估生態系統服務；
- 全球環境基金與國際海事組織之間的夥伴關係，旨在解決透過生物污垢引入的入侵水生物種問題；和技術執行委員會正在進行的關於預警系統和人工智慧的工作。

### 三、心得及建議

- (一) 聯合國氣候變化大會是討論氣候變化問題的最重要的全球論壇，大會每年在聯合國五個區域集團之間輪流舉行，2024 年 11 月將於亞塞拜然巴庫舉辦。本部參與《聯合國氣候變化綱要公約》附屬機構會議，有助瞭解《氣候公約》、《京都議定書》和《巴黎協定》最新發展及協商進展，以提升我國在氣候變遷工作上之因應及與全球接軌。
- (二) 隨著各締約方對於《巴黎協定》陸續進入執行階段，各方對於如何使 1.5°C 路徑得以落實，並在尋求排放峰值目標下，進一步遏止溫室氣體的排放，以貼合淨零轉型路徑，係為本次 SB60 會議的發展重點。為了 2035 年 NDCs 3.0 的企圖心凝聚，不管是全球調適目標的推動，還是巴黎碳市場制度的漸趨收斂，各國仍在謹慎的氣氛中，緩步迎向至 2025 年的制度落地。此等趨勢亦與我國目前氣候治理發展趨勢接近，隨著《氣候變遷因應法》的上路。包含碳費等碳定價制度，以及對於調適作為的因應，在在顯示對於全球接軌的重要性。
- (三) 氣候變遷調適領域多元複雜，聯合國氣候變化大會尚未訂出全球量化指標及衡量方法。因此，繼為期兩年的格拉斯哥-夏姆錫克調適工作計畫後，啟動為期兩年的阿聯-貝倫工作方案 (UAE - Belém work programme)，以制定可衡量全球調適目標進展的指標，包括：「衝擊、脆弱性和風險評估」、「規劃」、「實施與監督」及「評價和學習」。同時，遵循「昆明-蒙特婁全球生物多樣性綱要」於 2030 年保育 30% 全球陸地和海洋生態系統決議，強調自然為本解方(NbS)之氣候行動，加強農業和糧食系統及水資源安全的永續管理，重視將人類健康置於氣候行動的核心。為此，落實我國第三期國家氣候變遷調適行動計畫(112-115 年)，持續以科學研究與風險評估為基礎，推廣教育訓練及調適技術輔導。透過成熟技術組合與新興技術研發，提升產業與社會敏捷韌性，使其能預警風險事件或在事件造成影響後，能迅速應變、降低損失，並加速復原進程、調適新外部局勢，已成為國家與社會永續發展的重要目標。

## 四、附錄

(一) SB 60 議程

(二) IISD SB 60 會議摘要

(三) UNFCCC SBSTA 60 報告

(四) UNFCCC SBI 60 報告

# UN Climate Change Conference - Bonn

## Overview Schedule

27 May - 2 June 2024 (pre-sessional period)  
3 - 13 June 2024 (sessional period)


Sixtieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice  
(SBSTA 60)


Sixtieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation  
(SBI 60)

This overview schedule aims to support participants in preparing for the sessions. It should be considered indicative and will be updated with new information as it becomes available. Information on mandated and special events will be found in due time on the session pages, please also consult the UNFCCC Calendar for detailed information, including start and end times of events. Once the sessions have started, please consult the Daily Programme for detailed information, including on negotiating meetings.

Version of 29 May 2024

 Coordination  
meetings

 Mandated  
events

 Constituted  
bodies

 Negotiations

 Plenaries

 Presidencies



Monday 27 May

- MWP Global dialogue

Tuesday 28 May

- MWP Investment focused event (a.m.)

- LDCs coordination meetings

Wednesday 29 May

- MWP Investment focused event (a.m.)
- 122nd meeting of CDM Executive Board
- 11th meeting of the FWG
- SCF 34

- LDCs coordination meetings

Thursday 30 May

- 10th meeting of KCI
- 122nd meeting of CDM Executive Board
- 11th meeting of the FWG
- SCF 34

- AGN coordination meetings
- SIDS coordination meetings

Friday 31 May

- 10th meeting of KCI
- 122nd meeting of CDM Executive Board
- 11th meeting of the FWG
- SCF 34

- AGN coordination meetings
- SIDS coordination meetings

Saturday June 1

- 11th meeting of the FWG

- G77 and China coordination meetings

Sunday 2 June

- UAE JTWP Dialogue (p.m.)

- G77 and China coordination meetings

WEEK 1	Morning	Lunch time (1-3 pm)	Afternoon
<b>Monday 3 June</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opening Plenary of the SBs</li> <li>• UAE JTWP Dialogue</li> <li>• Gender and CC WS - Regional focus</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiations</li> <li>• 10th TED on NCQG</li> <li>• RM Forum I</li> <li>• Gender and CC - Global discussion</li> </ul>
<b>Tuesday 4 June</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiations</li> <li>• WS Linkages TM and FM</li> <li>• Gender and CC WS - Global discussion</li> <li>• Expert Dialogue on children and CC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ETF Reporting tools</li> <li>• ETF Training</li> <li>• LCIPP training WS</li> <li>• 16th Research Dialogue</li> <li>• COP 29 Presidency - Harmonia 4 climate resilience</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiations</li> <li>• In-person workshop on ETF support</li> <li>• WS Linkages TM and FM</li> <li>• Gender and CC WS - Global discussion</li> <li>• Expert Dialogue on children and CC</li> <li>• RM Forum II</li> <li>• Art 6.8 In-session WS and GCNMA</li> </ul>
<b>Wednesday 5 June</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiations</li> <li>• FSV</li> <li>• Expert Dialogue on mountains and CC</li> <li>• Gender and CC WS - Global discussion</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ETF Reporting tools-Live Demo</li> <li>• COP 29 Presidency - Dialogue on peace and climate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiations</li> <li>• FSV</li> <li>• Expert Dialogue on mountains and CC</li> <li>• 13th Durban Forum</li> <li>• 2nd meeting under the AHWP on NCQG</li> </ul>

WEEK 1 continued	Morning	Lunch time (1-3 pm)	Afternoon
<b>Thursday 6 June</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiations</li> <li>• Glasgow Dialogue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RMP engagement/collaboration policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiations</li> <li>• Annual GST Dialogue</li> <li>• Art 6.8 In-session WS and GCNMA</li> </ul>
<b>Friday 7 June</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiations</li> <li>• Multilateral Assessment</li> <li>• Glasgow Dialogue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COP 29 Presidency briefing on logistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiations</li> <li>• Multilateral Assessment</li> <li>• Annual GST Dialogue</li> </ul>
<b>Saturday 8 June</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiations</li> <li>• Multilateral Assessment</li> <li>• ACE Dialogue</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiations</li> <li>• ACE Dialogue</li> <li>• 2nd meeting under the AHWP on NCQG</li> <li>• Enhancing capacities for NDC Preparation and Implementation: Knowledge Sharing Workshop</li> </ul>
<b>Sunday 9 June</b>	<b>CONFERENCE CENTER CLOSED</b>		



WEEK 2	Morning	Lunch time (1-3 pm)	Afternoon
<b>Monday 10 June</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiations</li> <li>• ACE Dialogue</li> <li>• In-session facilitative dialogue-ETF Support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open-ended informal consultations by the COP 29 Presidency on the vision and expectations for COP 29</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiations</li> <li>• 8th PCCB</li> <li>• In-session facilitative dialogue-ETF Support</li> <li>• 2nd meeting under the AHWP on NCQG</li> </ul>
<b>Tuesday 11 June</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiations</li> <li>• 8th PCCB</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiations</li> <li>• 8th PCCB</li> <li>• Annual Ocean &amp; CC Dialogue (14:00-17:00)</li> <li>• 2nd meeting under the AHWP on NCQG</li> </ul>
<b>Wednesday 12 June</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiations</li> <li>• 8th PCCB</li> <li>• SeS Dialogue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• COP 29 Presidency - Comprehensive plan of action</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Negotiations</li> <li>• 8th PCCB</li> <li>• Annual Ocean &amp; CC Dialogue (14:00-17:00)</li> </ul>
<b>Thursday 13 June</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SeS Dialogue</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Closing Plenary of the SBs</li> </ul>



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Monday, 17 June 2024

## Summary of the 2024 Bonn Climate Change Conference: 3-13 June 2024

Just six months ago, governments delivered a milestone decision at the 2023 Dubai Climate Change Conference. The outcome of the Paris Agreement’s first Global Stocktake (GST) called on parties to contribute to global efforts to transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems in this critical decade. This decision also encourages the next round of nationally determined contributions (NDCs), due in February 2025, to include ambitious, economy-wide emission reduction targets aligned with the objective to limit global warming to 1.5°C. Many hoped this would be a necessary course correction to stave off the most dangerous effects of climate change and ensure that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is fit for purpose.

The 2024 Bonn Climate Conference was the first opportunity for parties to discuss just how to implement these calls and other elements of the GST decision. However, these discussions did not leave delegates very optimistic that the GST will lead parties to the much needed course correction.

After two weeks of negotiations, parties did not make much progress in defining the modalities of a new dialogue on implementing the GST outcome. In fact, they did not reflect much on modalities. There were entrenched disagreements over the dialogue’s intended scope: should it focus on means of implementation, especially finance, or reflect on the implementation of all elements of the GST decision?

Discussions on the mitigation work programme were even more contentious. Parties could not reach any agreement, not even to invite intersessional submissions or capture discussions held in Bonn to inform discussions at the next meeting in Baku, Azerbaijan, in November 2024. Many groups and parties denounced the conduct of these negotiations, emphasizing that mitigation action should not be a “taboo topic” in the process.

Many also expressed disappointment about the lack of progress on the Global Goal on Adaptation, as well as the identification of research needs and the timeliness of inputs by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in discussions on research and systematic observation.

On a range of issues, including gender, parties only adopted procedural conclusions, by which they agree to continue consideration of the matter at the next session, informed by discussions held in Bonn. Progress was overall hard to pin down and mostly related to the launch of review processes.

Looking ahead to the next meeting of the Conference of the Parties in Baku, many were wary of the lack of substantive progress on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance, which is to be defined prior to 2025. Parties’ positions remain far apart on key issues such as the donor and recipient base, and they have yet to meaningfully discuss the quantum of the goal. Agreement on the goal will define the trajectory of climate action for years to come, making it a crucial issue to sort out.

The 2024 Bonn Climate Change Conference convened from 3-13 June 2024 at the World Conference Center in Bonn, Germany. It consisted of meetings of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, 30 mandated events, and a series of side events. There were 8,606 registered participants, including 3,444 party delegates, 2,467 observers from non-governmental organizations, and 225 media representatives.

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## 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, parties adopted the Kyoto Protocol 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 followed by the second commitment period, 2013-2020.

In December 2015, parties adopted the Paris Agreement, which 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. 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 Agreement further sets out an Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for national reporting by all parties. The Paris Agreement entered into force on 4 November 2016. To date, 193 parties have ratified the Agreement.

### Recent Key Turning Points

**Fiji/Bonn:** The Fiji/Bonn Climate Change Conference convened from 6-17 November 2017 in Bonn, Germany, under the Presidency of Fiji. The Conference of the Parties (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 Paris Agreement’s implementing details, the Paris Agreement Work Programme (PAWP), and decided that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement, subject to decisions to be taken by Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1-3).

**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, ETF, GST, and financial transparency, among others. Work on cooperative approaches, under Article 6 of the Agreement, was not concluded, and parties agreed to conclude it 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, under the

Presidency of Chile. Delegates 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 issues, notably Article 6 and long-term finance, parties could not reach agreement.

**Glasgow:** The Glasgow Climate Change Conference convened in Scotland from 31 October – 12 November 2021, following 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 that, 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.

**Sharm El-Sheikh:** The Sharm El-Sheikh Climate Change Conference convened in Egypt from 6-20 November 2022 and concluded with the adoption of 60 decisions. For the first time, parties recognized the need for finance to respond to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change and established a fund and funding arrangements, with the details to be worked out in 2023. Key elements in the package leading to this agreement were the work programmes on urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA). Parties also adopted two overarching cover decisions, together called the “Sharm El-Sheikh Implementation Plan.” Highlights of the cover decisions include:

- retaining the call to phase down unabated coal power and phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, as adopted in the Glasgow Climate Pact;
- urging parties that have not yet communicated new or updated NDCs or long-term low GHG development strategies to do so as soon as possible before CMA 5;
- establishing a work programme on just transition to discuss pathways to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement; and
- calling for multilateral development bank reform.

The meeting also launched the selection process for the host of the Santiago Network secretariat and continued the technical dialogue under the GST, among other issues.

**Dubai:** The Dubai Climate Change Conference convened in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) from 30 November – 13 December 2023. It delivered a milestone decision: parties concluded the Paris Agreement’s first GST. The decision, among others, calls on parties to contribute to global efforts to transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems in this critical decade. It also encourages the next NDCs, due in February 2025, to include ambitious, economy-wide emission reduction targets aligned with the objective to limit global warming to 1.5°C.

Parties also adopted a decision paving the way for the operationalization of the new loss and damage fund, agreed on the host of the Santiago Network secretariat, adopted the GGA framework, and launched a work programme on adaptation indicators, among others.

## Report of the Meetings

The 60th session of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies (SBs) opened on [Monday, 3 June](#). Parties and observers presented their opening statements, outlining expectations for the negotiations.

### Procedural Matters

**Adoption of the Agendas:** The RUSSIAN FEDERATION objected to the adoption of the agendas on the basis that four of its negotiators had not been provided with visas by the host country. After a short suspension, they withdrew their objection, reserving the right to block the adoption of outcomes should the visa matter not be resolved. Later in the day, the RUSSIAN FEDERATION reported the outstanding visas had been granted.

Nabeel Munir (Pakistan), Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), and Harry Vreuls (the Netherlands), Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), pointed to constructive pre-session consultations with groups and parties on the agendas. Parties agreed to adopt the provisional agendas ([FCCC/SBI/2024/4](#) and [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/4](#)) without the items proposed for inclusion by BOLIVIA, on developed countries' immediate and urgent action to achieve net-zero emissions at the latest by 2030 and net-negative emissions thereafter, and on means of implementation for alternative policy approaches to results-based payments. Bolivia, for the LIKE-MINDED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (LMDCs), called out the failure of Global North countries to fulfill their obligations, highlighting that developed countries' net-zero emissions targets fall short of what is required to address the climate crisis and lamented the onset of "carbon colonialism." He invited the Troika of COP Presidencies (UAE, Azerbaijan, and Brazil) to work on developing a roadmap to facilitate non-market approaches to mitigation and adaptation.

During the closing plenary, the SB Chairs noted that they held consultations on Bolivia's proposed agenda items, but no consensus had been reached on a way forward.

**Organization of Work:** During the two-week meeting, contact groups convened on:

- the just transition work programme;
- matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures;
- the framework for non-market approaches (NMAs) referred to in Paris Agreement Article 6.8;
- arrangements for intergovernmental meetings; and
- administrative, financial, and institutional matters.

Informal consultations convened on all other agenda items included in the adopted agendas.

During the opening plenary, BASIC (Brazil, South Africa, India and China), supported by EGYPT and BOLIVIA, expressed concern about the compilation and synthesis of Annex I parties' biennial reports, noting projected increases in Annex I parties' GHG emissions between 2020 and 2030. He requested dedicated time and space to consider this agenda item, including the synthesis report. The SBI Chair confirmed that each item under this agenda item will be considered separately.

SBI Chair Munir noted that no L documents would be prepared for strictly procedural conclusions, but these would be read out in plenary and reflected in the meeting report.

### Global Stocktake

**Procedural and Logistical Elements of the Overall Global Stocktake Process:** The GST is a collective assessment of efforts and results on all areas of the Paris Agreement. It is intended to inform the development of NDCs. The first GST concluded at CMA 5 in Dubai. The objective in Bonn was to discuss how to refine the procedural and logistical elements of the GST process based on the experiences of the first GST, with a view to adopt a decision in Baku.

Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Patrick Spicer (Canada) and Thureya Al Ali (UAE), and took place on [4](#), [6](#), [8](#), [10](#), [11](#), and [12 June](#). Salient points of discussion included, among others:

- whether and how to align the publication of the IPCC's seventh assessment cycle with the second GST to include the best available science;
- improving the transition between the technical assessment and consideration of output phases of the GST; and
- the composition of the High-Level Committee of future GSTs.

**SB Conclusions:** In their conclusions ([FCCC/SB/2024/L.3](#)), the SBs, *inter alia*:

- take note of the [informal note](#) prepared by the Co-Facilitators at SB 60, noting it does not represent consensus among parties; and
- agree to continue considering the matter at SB 61, taking into account the informal note, with a view to concluding consideration of the matter at CMA 6.

**Modalities of the Dialogue on Implementing the Global Stocktake Outcomes:** The purpose of this item was to discuss the modalities of the dialogue, which was established in the GST outcome, with the aim of operationalizing the dialogue at CMA 6. Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Ricardo Marshall (Barbados) and Patrick Spicer (Canada), and took place on [5](#), [6](#), [8](#), [11](#), and [12 June](#).

Disagreements arose on whether the dialogue should consider all aspects of the GST outcome, a position shared by the ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY GROUP (EIG), the EU, ALLIANCE OF SMALL ISLAND STATES (AOSIS), the US, NORWAY, and JAPAN; or whether it should consider finance, given that the paragraph establishing the dialogue was contained in a section on finance, a position shared by the AFRICAN GROUP and LMDCs. The INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN (AILAC) and the LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LDCs) suggested a bridging proposal whereby the dialogue would follow up on all GST outcomes with a focus on finance and means of implementation.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBI/2024/L.6](#)), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- takes note of the [informal note](#) prepared by the Co-Facilitators at SB 60, noting it does not represent consensus among parties;
- agrees to continue consideration of the matter at SBI 61 with a view to concluding it at CMA 6;
- invites parties to submit views on the modalities of the dialogue; and
- requests the Secretariat to prepare a synthesis of submissions for consideration at SBI 61.

**First Annual Dialogue on the Global Stocktake Informing the Preparation of Nationally Determined Contributions:**

This mandated event, which took place on [6](#) and [7 June](#), aimed to facilitate the sharing of good practices on how the GST's outcomes

will inform the preparation of parties' next NDCs. Participants heard a series of presentations from parties and non-party stakeholders on the ways in which they integrated GST findings in their NDC process.

Participants reflected on challenges in synchronizing national legislative processes with the NDC update cycle, the value of sectoral climate targets, and the role of line ministries in implementing NDCs. The International Energy Agency highlighted findings from its new special report, "[Strategies for Affordable and Fair Clean Energy Transitions](#)," including that speeding up the transition to clean energy technologies improves the affordability of energy and can relieve pressures on the cost of living.

## **Mitigation**

### **Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme:**

This item considered parties' views on the Mitigation Work Programme (MWP), including reflecting on its global dialogues and investment-focused events, the most recent of which took place in [May 2024](#). Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Kay Harrison (New Zealand), and took place on [4](#), [5](#), [6](#), [8](#), [10](#), [11](#), and [12](#) June.

Parties' views significantly diverged on what should be included in the draft decision text to be prepared, especially on whether the decision should reflect and build on the mitigation-related elements of the GST outcome. The EIG, the EU, AOSIS, AILAC, and others supported this, while LMDCs and the ARAB GROUP opposed reflecting on the GST outcome, arguing that it was outside the work programme's mandate to do so.

Parties discussed the improvement of global dialogues and investment-focused events, although several parties stated they would only engage on the topic with the assurance that other issues would also be discussed. Comments related to, among others:

- using investment-related events to unlock funding, including blended finance and funding from multilateral development banks; and
- conducting more inclusive dialogues, including by conducting regional dialogues, which the ARAB GROUP opposed.

The Co-Facilitators produced an informal note and draft conclusions under their own authority, but parties were unable to agree on whether to discuss them. The EU, EIG, ALIAC, LDCs, and others suggested the Secretariat should produce a synthesis report on potential elements for a draft decision based on intersessional submissions. LMDCs, the ARAB GROUP, and the RUSSIAN FEDERATION opposed this.

During the closing plenary, SBI Chair Munir noted that parties were unable to come to an agreement. Applying rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure, the issue will be placed on the agenda for SB 61.

AOSIS expressed deep disappointment and frustration at the failure to adopt conclusions. She pointed to "tactics aimed at blocking the process" and underscored the need for a substantive decision to be adopted in Baku that reflects science, integrates the outcomes of the GST, and informs the preparation of 1.5°C-aligned NDCs.

The EU underscored that many developed and developing countries worked towards reaching agreement on the issue and supported the Co-Facilitators' informal note as a basis for work at the next session. He cautioned there cannot be a good outcome in Baku without a substantial outcome on mitigation, calling upon

the COP 28 Presidency and incoming COP 29 Presidency to do their utmost to break deadlocks and ensure that balance across all elements of the Paris Agreement is achieved.

The UMBRELLA GROUP considered it unacceptable that some parties refuse to engage with science and acknowledge the "historic" GST outcome.

EIG found it unacceptable to see some groups block progress, even in the form of a call for submissions. Emphasizing that mitigation cannot be "a taboo topic," he said Baku needs to deliver on the 1.5°C goal.

LMDCs lamented negotiations conducted in bad faith, saying the process was "co-facilitator driven rather than party-driven." He denounced that Annex I parties' emissions are projected to increase in 2030 compared to 2020 and called out developed countries' hypocrisy in discussions on means of implementation.

LDCs cautioned that the failure to make progress on the work programme jeopardizes the 1.5°C target and threatens vulnerable communities' sustainable development chances. He invited all parties to reconsider their position and do better in Baku.

AILAC lamented that the MWP is not living up to its objective, underscoring the aim to enhance means of implementation with a sectoral perspective and establish links to the GST. She found it disheartening that some parties blocked even an intersessional call for submissions against a united majority of parties, which included a majority of developing countries representing all regions of the world.

The AFRICAN GROUP underscored it remains ready to engage in the work programme going forward, noting the need to inform scaled-up support for mitigation action, especially for expanded access to modern energy and clean cooking.

**Guidance on Cooperative Approaches referred to in Paris Agreement Article 6.2:** Article 6 of the Paris Agreement enables voluntary cooperation among parties in the implementation of their NDCs. Article 6.2 relates to direct cooperation among parties bilaterally or multilaterally, through various approaches. Maria Al-Jishi (Saudi Arabia) and Peer Stiansen (Norway) co-facilitated informal consultations on [4](#), [5](#), [6](#), [7](#), [8](#), [10](#), [11](#), and [12](#) June.

Discussions were informed by an informal note prepared by the SBSTA Chair, following which several iterations of draft decision text were prepared by the Co-Facilitators. Discussions focused on the "crunch issues" including authorizations, the agreed electronic format, sequencing of reviews and addressing inconsistencies, and registries.

On authorizations, parties considered the number of authorizations required; specifically, whether in addition to authorizing participation in the Article 6.2 cooperative approaches and the internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs), each individual cooperative approach requires authorization. A key divergence emerged regarding the revocation of authorizations, with some opposing any revocation and others supporting its permissibility before the first issuance of ITMOs.

On registries, parties discussed the extent of the interoperability of parties' national registries and connection between the Article 6.4 mechanism registry and the international registry. Several parties, including the EU, AFRICAN GROUP, AOSIS, and others, supported the ability to transfer authorized Article 6.4 emission reductions from the mechanism to the international registry, while others, including LMDCs and the ARAB GROUP, preferred limiting the

connection to the ability to pull and view data and information on Article 6.4 emission reductions.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBSTA/2024/L.8](#)), the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- takes note of the work on common nomenclatures, concludes that there is no need for further discussion of this matter, deeming its consideration completed, and recommends that the CMA conclude its consideration of the matter;
- requests the Secretariat to develop an initial list of common nomenclatures, as well as a process for requesting the establishment of and changes to common nomenclatures, and to report on progress in its annual report to the CMA;
- takes note of the work on the modalities for reviewing confidential information, concludes there is no need for further discussion of this matter, deems its consideration thereof completed, and recommends that the CMA conclude its consideration of the matter;
- requests the Secretariat to develop, publish, and implement the necessary administrative procedures, including a specific code of conduct for Article 6 technical expert review teams, for treating and reviewing information identified as confidential by participating parties, and to report on its progress in its annual report to the CMA;
- takes note of the work on whether ITMOs could include emission avoidance, and agrees to continue consideration of this matter at SBSTA 68. It further notes that in the absence of further guidance by the CMA, the current guidance applies, and emission avoidance is not included in the current guidance; and
- takes note of the draft text prepared for this sub-agenda item at SBSTA 60, notes that it does not represent consensus among parties, and agrees to continue consideration of the draft text at SBSTA 61 with a view to recommending a draft decisions for adoption at CMA 6;
- requests the Secretariat to organize a hybrid workshop prior to SBSTA 61 to facilitate consideration of the draft text on matters related to authorization, the agreed electronic format, sequencing, application of first transfer, addressing inconsistencies, and the issues regarding registries.

**Rules, Modalities, and Procedures for the Mechanism established by Paris Agreement Article 6.4:** Article 6.4 relates to voluntary cooperation through a centralized market-based mechanism. Informal consultations were facilitated by Kate Hancock (Australia) and Sonam Tashi (Bhutan), and took place on [4](#), [5](#), [7](#), [8](#), [11](#), and [12 June](#).

Discussions were informed by an informal note prepared by the SBSTA Chair, following which several iterations of draft decision text were prepared by the Co-Facilitators. Discussions focused on, among others, authorizations and issues relating to registries.

On authorizations, views diverged on whether mitigation contributions can be issued before authorization by the host party. EIG, AOSIS, the UK, AUSTRALIA, and others underlined that mitigation contributions can only be issued after authorization by the host country, while the AFRICAN GROUP, ARAB GROUP, LMDCs, BRAZIL, INDIA, and others opposed, stressing authorization can be provided at or after issuance.

Most parties supported the interoperability of the mechanism registry and parties' national registries, with the AFRICAN GROUP and others also noting the need for interoperability with the international registry given that some countries will choose

to use the latter in place of national registries. LMDCs and the ARAB GROUP opposed the ability to transfer Article 6.4 emission reductions from the mechanism registry to the international registry or national registries.

Parties also considered three new proposals relating to the share of proceeds for adaptation, transition of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) afforestation and reforestation activities to the Article 6.4 mechanism, and baseline methodologies.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBSTA/2024/L.7](#)), the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- takes note of the work on consideration of whether Article 6.4 activities could include emission avoidance and conservation enhancement and agrees to continue consideration of this matter at SBSTA 68;
- notes that in the absence of further CMA guidance, the current rules, modalities, and procedures (RMPs) apply, and that emission avoidance is not included in these, and conservation enhancement is not a separate category of activity in the current RMPs; and
- takes note of the draft text prepared for this sub-agenda item at SBSTA 60, noting that it does not represent consensus among parties, and agrees to continue consideration of the draft text at SBSTA 61 with a view to recommending a draft decisions for adoption at CMA 6; and
- requests the Secretariat to organize a hybrid workshop prior to SBSTA 61, in conjuncture with the workshop on Article 6.2, to facilitate consideration of the draft text on matters related to authorization and the mechanism registry.

**Work Programme under the Framework for Non-market Approaches referred to in Paris Agreement Article 6.8:** Article 6.8 relates to climate cooperation between countries that does not involve any transfer or trade in the resulting mitigation outcomes. A contact group co-chaired by Kristin Qui (Trinidad and Tobago) and Jacqui Ruesga (New Zealand) considered this item on [4](#) and [8 June](#), among others. In addition to the contact group meetings, parties and non-party stakeholders also gathered in spin-off groups to discuss specific items, such as nature-based solutions.

The Secretariat provided an update on the development of the web-based platform, reporting that the party-specific section of the platform is now available. He highlighted upcoming outreach on how to access and publish NMAs on the platform.

Parties considered, among others, whether carbon pricing and other fiscal instruments, as well as nature-based solutions, should be considered as NMAs.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBSTA/2024/L.4](#)), the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- invites parties that have not yet notified the Secretariat of their Article 6.8 national focal points to do so to enable them to access the NMA Platform;
- encourages parties to identify and submit their NMAs and to provide information on financial, technology, and capacity-building support available or provided for identifying, developing, and implementing NMAs on the platform; and
- requests the Secretariat to, *inter alia*, add links to the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Paris Committee on Capacity-building on the platform in recognition of their potential to provide technology and capacity-building support for identifying and developing NMAs.

**Operation of the Clean Development Mechanism:** Discussions were informed by a [technical paper](#) on the operations of the CDM registry, as well as a [technical paper](#) on the level of resources needed for the functioning of the processes and institutions under the CDM. Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Alick Muvundika (Zambia) and Karoliina Anttonen (Finland) and held on, among others, [6](#), [7](#), and [8 June](#).

On resources, AOSIS, AILAC, and the UK supported discussing timelines for winding down the CDM's operations and transferring resources to other processes, such as the Adaptation Fund and the Article 6.2 architecture. LMDCs opposed considering this until Article 6.4 is fully operational.

The EU and EIG, opposed by the AFRICAN GROUP and LMDCs, supported the administrative cancellation of certified emission reductions held in the pending account for non-payment of the share of proceeds.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBSTA/2024/L.5](#)), the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- requests the Secretariat to contact CDM project participants that have not paid their share of proceeds to confirm their intention to pay, and report on responses;
- requests the Secretariat to prepare a technical paper on the further breakdown of necessary resources for the activities continuing under the CDM, and to include modalities for how available funds in the CDM trust fund are transferred to the Adaptation Fund and other potential areas of funding; and
- agrees to continue consideration of the matter at SBSTA 61.

**Emissions from Aviation and Maritime Transport:** Informal consultations on this sub-item were co-facilitated by Martin Cames (Germany) and Pacifica F. Achieng Ogola (Kenya).

**SBSTA Conclusions:** The SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBSTA 61.

## Adaptation

**Global Goal on Adaptation:** The Paris Agreement established the GGA as enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the 2°C/1.5°C temperature goals. Discussions at SB 60 aimed at operationalizing the work programme on GGA indicators, which was established in Dubai.

Informal consultations, which were co-facilitated by Tina Kobilšek (Slovenia) and Pedro Pedroso Cuesta (Cuba), took place on [3](#), [6](#), [8](#), [10](#), and [11 June](#), among others. Discussions centered on the engagement of experts in the indicator mapping process and criteria for indicator identification.

Parties debated the role of the Adaptation Committee (AC) in the indicator mapping process, with CANADA, the US, JAPAN, CHINA, and NORWAY proposing the AC lead the mapping process. The G-77/CHINA opposed, stating that the AC can contribute to and support the process, but not lead it.

EIG, AOSIS, LDCs, AILAC, and BRAZIL called for diversity and balanced regional representation of experts. AILAC emphasized the need for financial resources to support experts' engagement. AILAC, GRUPO SUR, and EIG welcomed the recognition of the importance of engaging with Indigenous Peoples in all phases of the work under the GGA. AOSIS, AILAC, and LDCs supported the inclusion of information on data readiness for the list of GGA indicators.

Negotiations continued in informal informals and informal consultations until the very last day of SB 60, but parties eventually reached agreement on draft conclusions.

In the closing plenary, BOLIVIA lamented a “watered down” outcome and urged partners to “remain faithful to the principles of the Convention and its Paris Agreement.” The ARAB GROUP underscored that adaptation is key for developing countries and considered progress on the matter insufficient.

**SB Conclusions:** In its conclusions ([FCCC/SB/2024/L.6](#)), the SBs, *inter alia*:

- recognize that means of implementation for adaptation are crucial, and also recognize that factors such as institutional arrangements, policies, data and knowledge, and inclusive governance are also crucial to enabling the implementation of adaptation action;
- encourage the ethical and equitable engagement with Indigenous Peoples and local communities and application of traditional knowledge, the knowledge, wisdom and values of Indigenous Peoples, and local knowledge systems in implementing the GGA Framework;
- invite submissions on existing indicators, including information on associated methodologies and data readiness for such indicators;
- specify a list of criteria informing the mapping process, such as ability of the indicators to reflect regional, national, and local circumstances;
- invite the AC to prepare a contribution to the compilation and mapping by identifying information on indicators reported by parties;
- request the SB Chairs to convene technical experts to assist in the technical work under the work programme on GGA indicators, including reviewing and refining the compilation and mapping of existing indicators and, as needed, developing new indicators;
- request the SB Chairs to ensure balance in terms of technical expertise, geographical representation, and gender of the experts, including experts from small island developing states (SIDS) and LDCs, and Indigenous knowledge holders;
- request that the SB Chairs organize a hybrid workshop prior to CMA 6 (November 2024) for parties and technical experts to facilitate the refinement of the mapping process;
- request the SB Chairs to prepare a compilation and mapping of existing indicators and areas potentially not covered by existing indicators in advance of the workshop;
- request the Secretariat to publish the refined mapping of indicators as part of the workshop report prior to CMA 6;
- request the Secretariat, with input from the technical experts, to prepare technical reports containing a list of proposed new indicators by May 2025 for consideration by SB 62 (June 2025);
- request the SB Chairs to organize two further hybrid workshops, one to be held at SB 62 to take stock of the progress of work by technical experts, and another to be held between SB 62 and SB 63 to reflect on the final list of potential indicators to be agreed at CMA 7 (November 2025);
- agree to consider additional work by the technical experts at SB 61 with a view to making a recommendation on this matter for consideration by CMA 6; and

- agree to take stock of work under the work programme at SB 61, 62, and 63, with a view to informing the decision on the work programme at CMA 7.

**Report of the Adaptation Committee and Review of the Progress, Effectiveness, and Performance of the Committee:**

Discussions under this item focused on the [AC's 2023 report](#). Informal consultations co-facilitated by SBI Chair Munir and SBSTA Chair Vreuls took place on [4 June](#), among others. Parties debated whether the AC's annual report and the review should be considered as separate sub-items at future sessions.

**SB Conclusions:** In their conclusions ([FCCC/SB/2024/L.1](#)), the SBs, *inter alia*:

- recommend that COP 29 and CMA 6 take note of the AC's 2023 report;
- agree to continue consideration of the review of the AC's progress, effectiveness, and performance at SB 61; and
- agree to consider the annual report of the AC and the review of its progress, effectiveness, and performance under two separate sub-agenda items at SB 61.

**Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change:** Discussions focused on the progress review of the Nairobi Work Programme's (NWP) activities and guidance on strengthening its role. Informal consultations co-facilitated by Camila Minerva Rodriguez Tavaréz (Dominican Republic) and Morgan Whalen (Canada) took place on [7](#) and [12 June](#), among others. Parties debated whether recognizing the NWP's contributions to the work programme on GGA indicators would prejudice the latter's outcomes. Discussion also revolved around the need for collaboration between the NWP and the constituted bodies; the NWP's level of activity across regions; and the need for further financial support to enable the implementation of NWP activities.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBSTA/2024/L.3](#)), the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- notes the reports on progress in implementing activities under the NWP and on activities, by region, between 2019-2023, and notes the information on these reports, including next steps and new activities as well as the indicative NWP workplan for 2024-2025; and
- invites parties, NWP partner organizations, and other relevant organizations to provide financial and in-kind support for implementation of NWP activities.

**National Adaptation Plans:** In these discussions, parties reflected on the LDC Expert Group's [report](#) on progress towards the formulation and implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Antwi Boasiako Amoah (Ghana) and Jens Fugl (Denmark) and took place on [8 June](#), among others. Parties discussed a number of issues, including the benefits of involving the private sector to promote and contribute to adaptation; stronger language recognizing the special needs and circumstances of SIDS and LDCs, and on gender-sensitive approaches to the implementation of NAPs; and text that recognizes the contribution of Indigenous Peoples to climate action.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBI/2024/L.8](#)), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- emphasizes the importance of continuing the assessment of progress in formulating and implementing NAPs; and

- agrees to continue further consideration of this agenda item at SBI 61, taking into consideration the informal note prepared at SBI 60, with a view to recommending a draft decision for adoption by COP 29.

**Least Developed Countries:** Informal consultations co-facilitated by Jens Fugl (Denmark) and Ephraim Shitima (Zambia) considered, among others, the [report](#) of the 45th meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) held in February 2024.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBI/2024/L.7](#)), the SBI, among others:

- recalls paragraph 46 of decision 1/CP.21 in relation to expediting support for LDCs to formulate and implement NAPs;
- welcomes the rolling work programme of the LEG for 2024-2025;
- welcomes the inclusion of activities related to the work programme on GGA indicators in the rolling work programme of the LEG for 2024-2025; and
- urges developed countries to continue to mobilize financial support for the NAP process for the LDCs, and invites parties and relevant organizations to continue providing resources for supporting implementation of the LEG work programme.

### Loss and Damage

**Terms of Reference for the 2024 Review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage Associated with Climate Change Impacts:** Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Pepetua Latasi (Tuvalu) and Meredith Ryder-Rude (US) and took place on [4](#), [6](#), [8](#), and [10 June](#), among others. Parties agreed to use the terms of reference (ToRs) of the 2019 review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM) as basis for discussions.

Parties emphasized the need to reflect on the evolving institutional landscape on loss and damage, especially with regard to the Santiago Network and the new loss and damage fund. The G-77/CHINA supported a broad review of the WIM and its functions. The US, opposed by AILAC and GRUPO SUR, suggested considering how the functions of the WIM have been implemented, but not review the functions themselves. Parties also debated the G-77/CHINA's proposal for the Secretariat to prepare a series of inputs to the review.

**SB Conclusions:** In their conclusions ([FCCC/SB/2024/L.4](#)), the SBs, *inter alia*:

- finalize the ToRs for the 2024 review of the WIM;
- agree to undertake the review at SB 61 based on the ToRs and to forward the outcomes to the appropriate bodies;
- invite submissions on gaps and challenges related to enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the WIM, the usefulness of its outputs and activities, and ways to improve the implementation of its functions;
- request the Secretariat to prepare a summary report of the views to serve as input to the 2024 review of the WIM;
- request the Secretariat to prepare a background paper on: relevant decisions and mandates; institutional arrangements relating to loss and damage; progress of implementation of the workplan of the WIM ExCom and the plans of action of its expert groups, technical expert groups, and task force;



progress of operationalization of the Santiago Network; and implementation of mandates and recommendations arising from the 2019 WIM review and relevant outcomes of the first GST;

- request the Secretariat to organize an event in conjunction with SB 61 to provide inputs to the 2024 review; and
- note the discussions at SB 60 relating to representation on the WIM Executive Committee.

**Dialogue on Loss and Damage Funding:** The objective of this mandated event, which convened on [6](#) and [7 June](#), was to reflect on how to enhance collaboration and coordination between loss and damage institutions. Parties' comments related to, among others: hopes for a quick capitalization of the Fund; minimum allocation for SIDS and LDCs; a quantum on loss and damage funding under the new collective quantified goal (NCQG) on climate finance; and tracking the delivery of loss and damage funding.

With regard to an upcoming high-level event on loss and damage finance, several called for: holding the dialogue before COP 29; fostering actual dialogue, rather than a series of statements; engagement with stakeholders such as the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the International Organization for Migration; and a follow-up process to leverage discussions.

## Finance

**Adaptation Fund:** Discussions focused on matters related to membership in the Adaptation Fund Board in view of the Fund exclusively serving the Paris Agreement. At the outset of informal consultations co-facilitated by Ralph Bodle (Germany) and Amena Yauvoli (Fiji), parties agreed to postpone the consideration of the matter, but diverged on when to resume it.

The EU, SWITZERLAND, AUSTRALIA, the US, and NORWAY favored putting it on the agenda for SB 61 in Baku. Pointing to a possible resolution on the Article 6.4 mechanism in Baku, they emphasized the need to ensure the Fund is ready to receive shares of proceeds from the mechanism that might materialize before SBI 62.

The AFRICAN GROUP and the ARAB GROUP preferred postponing to SBI 62, emphasizing the matter should be reconsidered once a share of proceeds actually materializes, not when it is likely to materialize. CHINA supported this, adding it is unlikely shares of proceeds would materialize by then.

The Co-Facilitators consulted with the SBI Chair on the way forward. During the closing plenary, SBI Chair Munir noted parties could not reach agreement on the matter and that it will therefore be placed on the agenda for SBI 61, in accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure.

**New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance:** COP 21 decided that, prior to 2025, the CMA shall set a NCQG from a floor of USD 100 billion per year, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries. A dedicated ad hoc work programme was convened to facilitate this.

Work programme Co-Chairs Zaheer Fakir (UAE) and Fiona Gilbert (Australia) led discussions on [5](#), [6](#), [8](#), [10](#), and [11 June](#). At the outset, parties provided the Co-Chairs a mandate to streamline their [input paper](#). The Co-Chairs revised their input paper twice, with various groups and parties pointing to elements they want to see removed, inserted, or reinserted.

With respect to substance, comments related to, among others:

- ensuring the goal is fit for purpose and implementable, responsive to developing countries' needs, and supports implementation of NDCs and NAPs, in line with the 1.5°C goal;
- aligning the NCQG with the NDC and GST cycles;
- the recipient base possibly reflecting vulnerability, macroeconomic circumstances, and regional equity;
- possible burden sharing among developed countries, to enhance transparency and accountability; and
- whether to address issues such as the contributor base and alignment of finance flows (Paris Article 2.1c).

Many parties identified areas where they considered there was some commonality, including on the need for better access and using the ETF as a basis for the transparency arrangements, but with updates to make it fit for purpose. The ARAB GROUP, CHINA, and others underlined the lack of proposals on the goal's quantum and questioned how to discuss access and other issues without an idea of quantum. The AFRICAN GROUP called for clarity on provision and mobilization targets.

The work programme Co-Chairs will:

- produce a summary of the meeting, including information on progress made;
- start preparations for the third meeting of the work programme;
- publish guiding questions for submissions ahead of the third meeting; and
- prepare an input paper for the third meeting.

**Tenth Technical Expert Dialogue under the Ad Hoc Work Programme on the NCQG:** This mandated event took place on [3 June](#). Panel discussions focused on the goal's level of ambition, qualitative elements, structure, and transparency arrangements. Participants shared a host of reflections, challenging one another's positions on, among others:

- developed countries' contribution to the core of the goal;
- adjusting the quantum of the goal according to the evolving needs of developing countries;
- correlations between levels of development and enabling environments; and
- safeguards meant to address the risk of corruption becoming a disproportionate barrier to access.

**First Workshop under the Dialogue on Paris Agreement Article 2.1(c):** Paris Agreement 2.1(c) defines the objective to make finance flows consistent with a pathway to low-GHG emissions and climate-resilient development. This [mandated event](#) took place on [12](#) and [13 June](#) and focused on adaptation investments and the consistency of financial flows with a climate-resilient development pathway. Discussions highlighted, among others:

- that climate-risk-informed approaches should not drive up the cost of capital for countries perceived as high-risk;
- the role of central banks in fostering the incorporation of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into financial decision making;
- the use of direct cash incentives as part of corporate actors' ESG engagement, for example to support agroforestry and intercropping;
- lack of enactment of policy frameworks such as the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use;
- reinvestment of carbon tax revenue to support industry transition and minimize backlash against climate policy;
- using blended finance to overcome barriers related to high-risk perception and mobilize private finance; and

- balancing the need for safeguards with that of speedy project implementation.

Breakout group discussions touched upon risks related to greenwashing, harmful finance flows, and stranded assets. Participants emphasized the need to make the best use of scarce public finance, ensuring it delivers change for the most vulnerable. They reflected on the opportunities and limitations of impact investment and how to go beyond a project-based approach. Delegates agreed that voluntary action by the private sector is not enough, and that regulation is needed, including to ensure transparency on finance flows and achieved impacts.

Discussions emphasized that governments will have to make difficult policy choices, with several underscoring that limited fiscal space makes it difficult for many developing countries to set up “carrots” to ensure social buy-in. They underscored the need to recognize individual countries and industries have different starting points and ensure that transition plans also address sectors such as agriculture and health.

### **Just Transition and Response Measures**

**Just Transition Work Programme:** This item aims to explore just transition pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. The [first dialogue](#) under the work programme took place on 2-3 June 2024. A contact group co-chaired by Marianne Karlsen (Norway) and Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago) met on [4](#), [5](#), [6](#), [7](#), [8](#), [10](#), [11](#), and [12](#) June.

Discussions in contacts groups dealt with, *inter alia*:

- ensuring more interaction and better inclusion of observers and non-party stakeholders in future dialogues;
- how the topics for the second dialogue should be decided, with agreement that they should be decided by the SB Chairs “in a transparent and consultative manner”;
- whether to hold future dialogues intersessionally or in coordination with SB meetings;
- requesting constituted bodies to include information on progress towards integrating just transition into their processes in their reports; and
- a proposal from the G-77/CHINA to establish a work plan for the work programme, with the US opposing.

**SB Conclusions:** In their conclusions ([FCCC/SB/2024/L.5](#)), the SBs, among others:

- welcome the first hybrid dialogue under the work programme, and encourage their Chairs to publish an informal summary of the discussions of each dialogue starting with the first;
- reiterate that the topic of the second hybrid dialogue, which will be held before SB 61, will be decided by the SB Chairs upon consultation with parties, observers, and non-party stakeholders “in a transparent and consultative manner”;
- emphasize working systematically to cover the elements of the work programme (delineated in paragraph 2 of [Decision 3/CMA.5](#));
- emphasize the importance of ensuring the effective and inclusive participation of parties and non-party stakeholders in the second dialogue, encouraging the Chairs to consider interactive engagement formats; and
- agree to continue consideration of the matter at SB 61, taking note of the [informal note](#) prepared by the Co-Facilitators, views submitted via the submission portal, and the annual summary

report on the dialogues, with a view to recommending a draft decision to CMA 6.

**Forum on the Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures under the Convention, Kyoto Protocol, and Paris Agreement:** Delegates considered the Secretariat’s [report](#) on progress in implementing the workplan of the Forum and its Katowice Committee of Experts (KCI) with a view to inform the development of a five-year workplan. Contact group discussions, which were co-chaired by Xolisa Ngwadla (Botswana) and Maria Samuelsen (Denmark), convened on [5](#) and [12 June](#), among others.

The Secretariat reported on progress in implementing the workplan of the Forum and its KCI. Parties debated a new table of activities to be included in the five-year workplan, with the EU, UK, US, CANADA, and SWITZERLAND pointing out that the new table was not reflective of parties’ submissions. The US proposed deleting references to just transition as it is already covered under a different agenda item.

**SB Conclusions:** In its conclusions ([FCCC/SB/2024/L.7](#)), the SBs, *inter alia*:

- welcome the Forum’s technical events on guidelines and policy frameworks to promote just transition and understanding of the positive and negative impacts of low- and zero-emission transportation technologies;
- initiate the development of the five-year workplan of the Forum and its KCI in line with the Forum’s functions, work programme, and modalities, and considering policy issues of concern to parties; and
- agree to continue work on this matter at SB 61, taking into account the [non-paper](#) prepared at SB 60, with a view to recommending a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption at COP 29, the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 19), and CMA 6.

### **Reporting**

**Greenhouse Gas Data Interface:** Under the Convention’s and Kyoto Protocol’s reporting requirements, parties submit GHG inventories. The GHG data interface is an online tool to facilitate access, searching, and sorting of the information provided by parties. Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Daniela Romano (Italy) and Thiago Mendes (Brazil).

During the closing plenary, SBSTA Chair Vreuls noted parties were unable to reach agreement on this matter. Applying Rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure, the issue will be placed on the agenda for SBSTA 61.

**Annex-I Reporting: Status of submission and review of national communications and biennial reports:** The SBI considered the note by the Secretariat on the status of submission and review of national communications and biennial reports ([FCCC/SBI/2024/INF.3](#)) and agreed to continue consideration of this agenda sub-item at SBI 61.

**Compilations and syntheses of biennial reports:** The SBI considered the compilation and synthesis ([FCCC/SBI/2023/INF.7](#) and [Add.1](#)) and agreed to continue consideration of this sub-agenda item at SBI 61.

**Report on national GHG inventory data:** The SBI considered the report prepared by the Secretariat on ([FCCC/SBI/2023/15](#)) and agreed to continue consideration of this agenda sub-item at SBI 61.

**Technical review of information reported in biennial reports and national communications:** The SBSTA considered the 2023 report ([FCCC/SBSTA/2023/INF.4](#)) and took note of the information therein.

**Technical review of GHG inventories:** The SBSTA considered the 2023 report ([FCCC/SBSTA/2023/INF.6](#)) and took note of the information in this report.

**Technical review of GHG inventories and other information reported:** The SBSTA considered the 2023 report ([FCCC/SBSTA/2023/INF.7](#)) and took note of the information in this report.

**Non-Annex I Reporting: Information contained in national communications:** The SBI considered the information contained in national communications and agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 61.

**Provision of financial and technical support:** Discussions on this item focused on the provision of financial support for developing countries' reporting under the Convention. Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Steven Brine (Australia) and Sandra Motshwanedi (South Africa) on [6 June](#), among others. Co-Facilitator Brine recalled that parties adopted procedural conclusions on this item at SBI 59, but agreed to continue discussions at SBI 60, taking into account the draft text prepared in Dubai.

Parties emphasized the need to reflect on both financial and technical support and underscored the need for the Global Environment Facility to support parties in an integrated way regarding their reporting under both the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

**SBI Conclusions:** The SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 61 taking into account the draft text prepared by the Co-Facilitators at SB 60.

**Summary reports on the technical analysis of biennial update reports:** The SBI considered the [summary reports](#) and took note of them.

**Reporting Tools under the Enhanced Transparency Framework:** Discussions focused on the Secretariat's technical paper on parties' experience with the test version of the reporting tools under the ETF ([FCCC/TP/2024/2](#)). Informal consultations, co-facilitated by Daniela Romano (Italy) and Thiago Mendes (Brazil), took place on [6 June](#), among others. The Secretariat, in response to parties' questions, explained that: user manuals will be available for all reporting tools once their final version is launched; instruction videos and technical documents on how to navigate the tools will be introduced; a support team has been established within the Secretariat that will address any technical issues reported by parties; and training sessions will be held in the Africa and Latin American and the Caribbean regions ahead of COP 29, as well as at COP 29.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBSTA/2024/L.6](#)), the SBSTA, *inter alia*:

- welcomes the development of a test version of the ETF's reporting tools, and the regular hands-on technical training workshops to demonstrate the functions of those reporting tools to national experts from parties;
- considers the Secretariat's technical paper on parties' experience with the test version of the ETF reporting tools, including challenges encountered by developing countries in integrating the tools into their national inventory arrangements;
- notes the Secretariat will make reporting tools available for parties by the end of June 2024;

- emphasizes the importance of the Secretariat providing training and technical support to enhance the developing countries' capacity to use the tools, in particular for LDCs and SIDS and particularly in the first six months after their release; and
- notes that additional resources may be required for organizing the trainings and integrating the remaining features.

### Technology and Capacity Building

**Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism:** This item considers the potential links, collaboration, and cooperation between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism. Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Peter Govindasamy (Singapore) and Stephen Minas (Greece).

On [4 June](#), an in-session workshop considered what the Financial Mechanism can do to enhance support for the implementation of the outcomes of the technology needs assessments (TNA) process and Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) technical assistance. Ideas discussed included:

- streamlining the process of converting these outcomes into bankable projects and enhancing efficiencies through a "plug and play" approach;
- implementing strategies to enable National Designated Authorities to plan ahead and implement multi-year programmes rather than operating on a project-by-project basis; and
- allocating adequate funds to support implementation of the TNAs and CTCN technical assistance outcomes.

**SBI Conclusions:** The SBI agreed to continue consideration of the matter at SBI 61, taking into account the draft text prepared at SB 60, with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption by COP 29.

**Capacity Building:** Cristina Carreiras (EU) and Nathalie Flores González (Dominican Republic) co-facilitated informal consultations on [6 June](#), among others, during which parties considered draft decision text on the second review of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building under the CMA.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBI/2024/L.2](#)), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- reiterates that needs and gaps remain in addressing the priority issues identified in the framework for capacity building in developing countries and noted that further efforts are needed to address current and emerging capacity-building gaps and needs related to developing countries' implementation of the Paris Agreement;
- recommends a draft decision on the terms of reference for the fifth comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity building in developing countries under the Convention for consideration and adoption by COP 29 ([FCCC/SBI/2024/L.2/Add.1](#)); and
- recommends draft decisions on the second review of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for consideration and adoption by COP 29 and the CMA 6 (November 2024) ([FCCC/SBI/2024/L.2/Add.2](#) and [Add.3](#)).

### Other Issues

**Research and Systematic Observation:** The annual research dialogue convened at the June session of the SBSTA provides a space to convey research findings and lessons learned from activities undertaken by regional and international research programmes and

organizations. It also serves to discuss needs for climate change research and research-related capacity building, particularly in developing countries. Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Patricia Nying'uro (Kenya) and Frank McGovern (Ireland). Parties met on, among others, [5](#), [7](#), [10](#), [11](#), and [12](#) June. During discussions, parties considered, among others:

- whether to acknowledge the organization of the [16th meeting of the research dialogue](#) held on 4 June, with the ARAB GROUP and CHINA opposing and stating that the organization and the choice of topics of the dialogue did not reflect a party-driven process;
- whether to invite the IPCC to take into account, in determining its future products and assessment cycles, work under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, with AOSIS, the EU, US, and others in favor, and SAUDI ARABIA and KUWAIT opposing;
- whether to specify research needs, such as related to: constraints to climate-resilient and sustainable development above 1.5°C; adaptation limits; economic and non-economic loss and damage; climate attribution; non-carbon dioxide GHGs other than methane; the implications of different emission metrics in informing mitigation policies and the alignment of the financial system; and
- whether and how to capture the scientific community's response to these research needs.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBSTA/2024/L.9](#)), the SBSTA, among others:

- encourages the IPCC to enhance inclusivity and regional representation in its seventh assessment cycle;
- takes note, with appreciation, of the 16th meeting of the research dialogue;
- notes the discussion on scientific advances and knowledge gaps, as well as on research needs and research capacity-building needs, and encourages parties and the scientific community to take action to address climate-related research gaps and needs, including by strengthening research capacity at the regional level, inclusivity, and scientific cooperation; and
- invites parties and relevant organizations to submit views on possible themes for the 17th meeting of the research dialogue, to be held in conjunction with SBSTA 62, and encourages its Chair to identify themes for the dialogue “in a consultative and inclusive manner”; and
- encourages its Chair to consider inviting the scientific community to present on how research needs and gaps are being addressed.

During the closing plenary, CHINA stressed the importance of following the appropriate rules and procedures in negotiations, and noted his concern and serious reservations about only receiving the conclusions text minutes before its introduction in plenary. Noting that the theme selection for the research dialogue was “problematic,” CHILE expressed his concern that conclusions do not specify research needs. Expressing their disappointment, AOSIS argued that the process is “increasingly struggling to reflect the best available science.” LMDCs expressed their “deep disappointment” and concern at certain parties’ refusal to include the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities (CBDR-RC) in the discussions. The AFRICAN GROUP and UMBRELLA GROUP expressed their concerns about the negotiation process.

### Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform:

Discussions focused on reviewing the outcomes and activities under the Facilitative Working Group (FWG) and the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP), including the workplan of the LCIPP for 2025-2027, and progress related to the representation of local communities.

Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Clement Yow Mulalap (Micronesia) and Kajsa Fernström Nåtby (Sweden) and took place on [5](#), [7](#), and [10 June](#), among others. Discussions centered on: strengthening the LCIPP and mainstreaming its work in the UNFCCC process; budgetary implications of the Secretariat’s activities on the LCIPP; and recognition of both formal and informal language interpretations at FWG meetings and mandated events under the LCIPP. Parties also debated whether to invite the CMA to decide that the FWG shall also serve the Paris Agreement.

**SBSTA Conclusions:** In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBSTA/2024/L.1](#)), the SBSTA recommends a draft decision for COP 29 that, *inter alia*:

- acknowledges the role and contributions of Indigenous Peoples and of local communities in nature stewardship and climate leadership and the disproportionate effects of climate change on them;
- welcomes the progress of the FWG in facilitating implementation of the LCIPP functions and the report of the FWG including the draft workplan of the LCIPP for 2025-2027;
- decides to continue the mandate of the FWG;
- encourages parties to actively engage under the LCIPP and in the meetings of the FWG;
- invites parties to provide simultaneous interpretation into languages other than UN official languages at meetings of the FWP and mandated events under the LCIPP and requests the Secretariat to make necessary arrangements for accommodating such additional simultaneous interpretation;
- requests the FWG to report on the outcomes of its work, including activities under the workplan for 2025-2027, to propose recommendations on the scope and function of the LCIPP, and to prepare a draft workplan for LCIPP for 2028-2031 for consideration by COP 32 through SBSTA 66;
- decides the next review of the FWG will take place in 2027 and requests the SBSTA to conduct the review at SBSTA 66 with a view to adopt a decision at COP 32; and
- invites parties and organizations to provide financial support for LCIPP’s implementation of its functions.

### Joint Work on Implementation of Climate Action on

**Agriculture and Food Security:** Discussion focused on the operationalization of the joint work and development of the dedicated online portal. Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Una May Gordon (Belize) and Annela Anger-Kraavi (EU) and took place on [4](#), [7](#), [8](#), [10](#), and [11 June](#), among others. Parties discussed possible workshop topics for the roadmap of the joint work, which included, among others: means of implementation, including finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building; and integration of agriculture in food systems in NDCs, NAPs, and long-term strategies, Technology Needs Assessments, Technology Action Plans and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans. The Secretariat noted the online portal will be ready by the end of June 2024 and launched at SB 61.

**SB Conclusions:** In their conclusions ([FCCC/SB/2024/L.2](#)), the SBs, *inter alia*:

- invite relevant international organizations to submit information on their activities related to the joint work every year, and request the Secretariat to take this into account in preparing the annual synthesis report and make this annual report available for consideration at the first SB session each year, starting in 2025;
- request the Secretariat to hold in-session workshops in hybrid format, in accordance with the road map contained in the annex, and encourage observers to participate in the workshops;
- request the Secretariat to prepare a report on each of the workshops for consideration by the SBs;
- request the Secretariat to dedicate time during the workshops to coordinate in relation to the joint work and include this in the report to COP 30 on the progress and outcomes of the joint work;
- invite parties and observers to submit views on the workshops' subject, format, and suggested speakers;
- request the Secretariat to develop the online portal in accordance with the timeline specified in the annex; and
- agree to continue consideration of this matter at SB 61.

The annexed roadmap defines a timeline for work until SB 65. The topic of the first workshop, to be held between SB 61 and SB 62 is: systemic and holistic approaches to implementation of climate action on agriculture, food systems and food security, understanding, cooperation and integration into plans. The topic of the second workshop, to be held between SB 63 and SB 64 is: progress, challenges, and opportunities related to identifying needs and accessing means of implementation for climate action in agriculture and food security, including sharing of best practices.

**Gender:** The SBI initiated the final review of the implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan, starting with consideration of the work programme ([FCCC/SBI/2024/11](#)). Informal consultations were co-facilitated by Angela Ebeleke Yoka (Democratic Republic of the Congo) and Marc-André Lafrance (Canada).

Delegates could not conclude the review as planned.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBI/2024/L.9](#)), the SBI agrees to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 61 on the basis of the draft text prepared at SB 60 with a view to recommending a draft decision thereon for consideration and adoption by COP 29.

**In-Session Workshop on Progress, Challenges, Gaps, and Priorities in Implementing the Gender Action Plan and on Future Work to be Undertaken on Gender and Climate Change:** In this three-day-long [mandated event](#), discussions touched upon, *inter alia*:

- the pervasive “siloing” of gender within programmes;
- moving from creating plans to ensuring implementation;
- gender-disaggregated data;
- capturing the “diverse realities of people” by adopting an intersectional lens across the action plan; and
- enhancing linkages and complementarities with processes such as those related to the new collective quantified goal on climate finance and the GGA.

**Action for Climate Empowerment:** The SBI considered the Secretariat’s 2023 summary report on progress in implementing activities under the work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment ([FCCC/SBI/2023/16](#)). Informal consultations were

co-facilitated by Pemy Gasela (South Africa) and Arne Riedel (Germany). Parties were unable to conclude their consideration of the matter at SBI 59 and could not conclude it at SB 60 either.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions, the SBI agrees to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 61, taking into account the informal note prepared by the Co-Facilitators at SB 60.

**Annual Dialogue on Ocean and Climate Change:** During this [mandated event](#), which took place on [11](#) and [12 June](#), speakers presented case studies, best practices, and challenges related to ocean and climate action at the regional and national level. This was followed by interactive breakout sessions and a final wrap-up in plenary. Discussions touched upon, among others:

- mechanisms to track the extent and distribution of nutrients and plastic pollution in the ocean;
- the recently adopted Agreement on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement);
- approaches such as ecosystem-based adaptation, nature-based solutions, integrated coastal zone management, and adaptive management;
- mangrove restoration and nature-based seawalls, which protect against erosion, sequester carbon, and serve as habitat for many species;
- the need to scale up options to implement ocean-based renewable energy and decarbonize the maritime industry;
- the role of Indigenous Peoples and coastal communities, and the need to protect their rights by implementing free, prior, and informed consent; and
- the importance of viewing the ocean as intrinsically valuable, not only as a solution to climate change.

**Expert Dialogue on Children and Climate Change:**

This [mandated event](#) took place on [4 June](#) and highlighted the disproportionate impacts of climate change on children, including with regard to: physical and mental health; access to essential services such as food, water, and sanitation; the disruption of education; and cultural impacts.

**Expert Dialogue on Mountains and Climate Change:** SBSTA Chair Vreuls opened this day-long [mandated event](#) by highlighting its objectives: to enhance understanding of climate change impacts on mountains and downstream communities, showcase solutions contributing to the resilience of mountain ecosystems, and discuss ways to accelerate action. Speakers reflected on, among others:

- the importance of mountain regions in the global water cycle and the increasing dependence of lowland populations on mountain water runoff;
- impacts such as glacier loss, reduction of snow cover, and flood events;
- the irreversible changes in mountain ecosystems that will result from overshooting 1.5°C of global warming;
- data and research gaps, such as on mountain medicinal plants and invasive alien species;
- the use of citizen science, for example to map water springs;
- Indigenous Peoples’ intricate relationship with mountain ecosystems in terms of cultural and spiritual practice, as well as diets; and
- the importance of transboundary collaboration to accelerate adaptation efforts.

**Arrangements for Intergovernmental Meetings:** This agenda item considers the organization of COP 29; potential hosts for COP 31, COP 32, and COP 33; and the Secretariat's papers on enhancing the effectiveness of the process ([FCCC/SBI/2024/8](#), [FCCC/TP/2024/5](#), [FCCC/SBI/2024/INF.4](#), [FCCC/TP/2024/1](#)). SBI Chair Munir chaired the contact group discussions which took place on [4](#), [5](#), [7](#), [8](#), and [10 June](#), among others.

On the organization of COP 29, the EU, EIG, US, CANADA, and NORWAY called for language on upholding human rights. The COP 29 Presidency highlighted staff training on the code of conduct and the creation of a dedicated protest zone.

With regard to the provisional agendas for meetings in Baku, discussions focused on, among others: the placement of the item on the dialogue on implementing GST outcomes under matters related to the GST or to finance; considering the report from the annual dialogue on how the GST informs the preparation of NDCs; considering the seventh review of the Financial Mechanism under both the COP and CMA; and having an item on the special needs and circumstances of Africa.

The EU, LDCs, UK, and CANADA, opposed by the LMDCs, ARAB GROUP, and CHINA, proposed to cluster certain issues under umbrella items. The EU, EIG, and JAPAN supported a stronger role of the Bureau in the preparation of provisional agendas. NORWAY and the UK supported multi-annual agenda planning to ensure better alignment with the cycles of certain mandates.

The US, UK, and AUSTRALIA lamented the Secretariat's decision not to provide a virtual platform at SB 60. The EU, CANADA, NORWAY, and MEXICO requested that host country agreements be made public. The WESTERN EUROPEAN AND OTHERS GROUP (WEOG) indicated they hope to reach an agreement on a regional nomination for the host of COP 31 by COP 29, with Australia and Türkiye reiterating their candidacies.

On observer engagement, BRAZIL requested that greater representation be secured for observers from developing country organizations and suggested specific provisions for observers from incoming Presidencies. SWITZERLAND warned that requiring fees for developed country organizations could unintentionally exclude them from the process. Noting challenges with resourcing existing trust funds, the EU and US objected to establishing a new trust fund for developing country observer participation.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBI/2024/L.3](#)), the SBI, *inter alia*:

- takes note of the document on arrangements for intergovernmental meetings prepared for SB 60;
- notes that the Presidents of COP 31, 32, and 33 would come from WEOG, Africa, and the Asia-Pacific, respectively;
- emphasizes that the Secretariat and hosts of sessions and mandated events should make logistical arrangements that will facilitate the inclusive and effective participation of parties and observers, including timely issuance of visas; availability of affordable accommodation; a safe and secure conference venue for all; and ease of access to the venue;
- notes with concern the difficulties experienced by some delegates in obtaining visas to enable them to attend sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies, and mandated events convened at the seat of the Secretariat;
- requests the Secretariat and future hosts of sessions and mandated events to enhance virtual access;

- emphasizes the importance of ensuring that participants can exercise their human rights without fear of intimidation and repercussions;
- notes that host country agreements for COP sessions should be made publicly available;
- invites submissions on increasing efficiency in the UNFCCC process with a view to continue consideration thereof at SBI 62; and
- highlights steps for enhancing observer engagement, including encouraging parties to consider improving time management of meetings with a view to enabling the UNFCCC's nine constituencies to deliver short interventions at meetings on agenda items related to observer engagement.

**Administrative, Financial, and Institutional Matters:** This agenda item considered the report on the Secretariat's 2023 activities and financial performance ([FCCC/SBI/2024/9](#)), 2022-2023 budget performance ([FCCC/SBI/2024/7/Add.1](#)), status of contributions ([FCCC/SBI/2024/INF.5](#)), and Secretariat's 2024-2025 work programme ([FCCC/SBI/2024/INF.1](#)), among others, with a view to recommending draft decisions on these matters for consideration and adoption at COP 29, CMP 19, and CMA 6.

Contact group discussions, co-chaired by Gabriela Blatter (Switzerland) and Zita Wilks (Gabon), took place on [7](#) and [10 June](#), among others. The UK noted the lack of consultation with parties before the Secretariat canceled the regional climate weeks and virtual access to SB 60. The ARAB GROUP requested: availability of the UN Board of Auditors' report, consideration of revenue-generating options, and clarification of the Executive Secretary's travel expenditures. Parties debated the suggestion to have the Secretariat present potential cost implications of decisions before they are agreed.

**SBI Conclusions:** In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBI/2024/L.4](#)), the SBI recommends a draft decision for COP 29 which, *inter alia*:

- urges parties that have not made contributions in full to the core budget to do so, and expresses concern about the high level of outstanding contributions, which has affected the implementation of activities;
- expresses concern about activities and events being canceled due to unpredictability of contributions to the trust fund for supplementary activities, while some elements of the Secretariat's work programme were substantially increased;
- urges parties to further contribute to the trust funds for participation in the UNFCCC and for supplementary activities to ensure a high level of implementation of the Secretariat's work programme;
- requests the Secretariat to significantly improve the transparency of its budget management process including by preparing quarterly reports on the extent to which the core and supplementary budgets are funded, starting in the first quarter of 2025 at the latest;
- requests the Secretariat to prepare an information document after each session of the COP that shows the additional activities mandated at the session and their respective cost implications;
- expresses concern about the high number of unimplemented recommendations from the UN Board of Auditors, and urges the Executive Secretary to immediately implement the standing recommendations; and

• encourages the Secretariat to enhance clarity on the nature of activities, whether mandated or not, in documents on the programme budget for the biennium 2026–2027.

In its conclusions ([FCCC/SBI/2024/L.5](#)), the SBI recommends a draft decision for CMP 19, mirroring the draft decision for COP 29.

#### **Cooperation with other International Organizations:**

During its opening plenary, the SBSTA noted the report ([FCCC/SBSTA/2024/Inf.1](#)).

#### **Closing Plenary**

During the closing plenary on Thursday, 13 June, UNFCCC Executive Secretary Simon Stiell underscored that business-as-usual is a recipe for failure and that success requires getting more serious about bridging divides. He stressed the need to make progress outside the UNFCCC process, especially on finance.

SBI Chair Munir stated that real progress is only possible through dialogue and engagement with one another. He noted agreement on critical issues, such as on adaptation and just transition, among others. However, he also pointed out the failure to make progress in other areas such as mitigation. He encouraged everyone to work together in Baku so that parties can deliver on the promises they made to the world and to future generations.

The G-77/CHINA pointed out that the NCQG must be in accordance with the Convention and the Paris Agreement, with developed countries fulfilling their commitments to developing countries based on the principles of equity and CBDR-RC.

The EU expressed disappointment at the outcome of the MWP, stating that there cannot be a good outcome at COP 29 if it does not include a substantial outcome on mitigation. He welcomed the progress on the NCQG but pointed out that, to make it work, there is a need to strengthen the broader financial architecture, create conditions to catalyze investments, and ensure finance is delivered where it is needed and at the scale required.

The UMBRELLA GROUP lamented the lack of progress in the MWP and some parties' attempts to block progress. They welcomed the recognition of the research dialogue and assessment of the IPCC's role in the process, stating that best available science is the backbone of countries' best response to the climate crisis.

The EIG reiterated its call for a transparent and party-driven process where parties trust the facilitators to streamline and prepare the text and for parties to express their agreement or disagreement, but noted that some parties directly engage with the Secretariat to stall progress in some work programmes. They hoped to finalize the operationalization of Article 6.2 and 6.4 and to build on the work programme on gender in Baku.

The BOLIVARIAN ALLIANCE FOR THE PEOPLES OF OUR AMERICA (ALBA) stressed its commitment to defending the principle of CBDR-RC and their right to development. They emphasized that 2024 is the year of finance, pointing out the need for greater funding for adaptation implementation and ensuring that transition is truly just.

AOSIS called out parties for their slow response and lack of progress in implementing the outcomes of the first GST. They pointed out that competing agenda items and the lack of time and space to work on a number of thematic areas would make it difficult for them to negotiate in Baku, given their limited resources. Noting the critical importance of adaptation for SIDS, they stressed that their full participation in the process is key to keeping the 1.5°C goal alive.

The AFRICAN GROUP lamented the trend of a lack of appetite to discuss means of implementation, noting pronouncements about urgency of action are not accompanied by actual action. Stressing that adaptation is about the dignity of people, they urged parties to step up their commitment to adaptation, and, lamenting efforts to reinterpret mandates, stressed the MWP must not create new targets or goals.

LMDCs pointed to unbalanced progress with hours spent discussing some issues, such as mitigation, while ignoring others such as means of implementation. They called for COP 29 to deliver on past failed promises about finance and, among other things, define a quantum for the NCQG.

LDCs regretted the challenges that arose from the increased number of agenda items and mandated events, the lack of virtual participation, and visa issues. Noting progress on the GST, they expressed hope this would guide discussions in Baku. They urged countries to respect and be guided by the principles of the Convention and Paris Agreement in defining the NCQG.

The ARAB GROUP underscored the importance of adaptation and, urging adherence to the Convention's principles, especially CBDR-RC, called for implementing and reflecting these in all negotiated decisions.

AILAC highlighted that more than 80% of climate action in the group's countries is financed through debt, which comes at great cost to them. They urged implementation of all calls in the GST decision in an integrated manner, and called for the Troika's support in achieving this.

The Coalition for Rainforest Nations stressed emission avoidance activities must not be eligible under Paris Agreement Articles 5.2 (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation), 6.2, or 6.4, noting the need for robust environmental integrity and comprehensive carbon accounting to ensure effective implementation of the Paris Agreement.

BASIC stressed that the NCQG must be delivered on a solid and effective basis, based on grants and public finance. They deplored what they described as an attempt to dilute climate finance obligations, and expressed concern at repeated attempts by some developed country parties to "undermine the Convention" by changing the mandate of the MWP.

GRUPO SUR stressed the need for discussions on Article 6 to conclude in Baku. They further noted that any new goal agreed under NCQG discussions should not increase the debt burden of developing countries.

The MOUNTAIN PARTNERSHIP highlighted the success of the Expert Dialogue on Mountains and Climate, noting the research gap on mountain-related issues. She called on the IPCC to dedicate one chapter of its upcoming seventh assessment report to mountains, and reiterated her request for an annual mountain dialogue under the UNFCCC.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY NGOs noted the private sector's role in scaling up climate finance. They called for the right enabling environment for businesses that reflects an ambitious NCQG, tools to scale up mitigation, and identification of key barriers to mitigation across all sectors.

ENVIRONMENTAL NGOs called for developed countries to step up to their responsibilities and phase out fossil fuels. They stressed that carbon finance is not climate finance and the

reparations owed to developing countries are in trillions, which must go to those on the frontlines who suffer the most from climate change impacts.

FARMERS welcomed the decision on the joint work on agriculture and food security and looked forward to engaging in the workshops. They stressed the need for an ambitious NCQG and called for timely and appropriate climate finance for small-scale farmers as they are solution providers to the climate crisis, particularly on food security.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' ORGANIZATIONS applauded the decisions on the LCIPP and joint work on agriculture and food security, but stressed that free, prior, and informed consent should be reflected in all the work streams undertaken in Baku. They also called for support on robust sustainable development tools for NMAs and direct access to climate finance for Indigenous Peoples.

RESEARCH AND INDEPENDENT NGOs, in acknowledging the critical contribution of the IPCC, encouraged parties to use best available science in developing their NDCs. They urged parties to explore mitigation and adaptation solutions and to fund diverse scientific perspectives, which reflect a rapidly evolving research landscape that can help catalyze a just and sustainable future.

TRADE UNION NGOs expressed disappointment at the outcome of the just transition work programme, saying they expected that the time in Bonn should have been used to share experiences and best practices to develop ambitious NDCs. They pointed out the lack of progress on the NCQG, and stressed this must integrate the principle of just transition.

WOMEN AND GENDER lamented the slow pace of the gender work programme and the delay in action on other work streams, resulting in loss of faith in the multilateral space. They called for the global community to protect women's rights and to deliver on gender equality in Baku. They stressed that climate finance must be delivered on scale and be gender responsive.

YOUTH NGOs expressed disappointment at the negotiations that "left people behind" and did not allow for civil society to intervene in a meaningful way, mentioning as an example that only three children were present in the children's dialogue. They demanded more ambitious NDCs, fossil fuel phase-out, and outcomes that address finance gaps.

**Conclusion of the Session:** The SBSTA and SBI then adopted their respective draft meeting reports (FCCC/SBSTA/2024/L.2 and FCCC/SBI/2024/L.1). The meeting was gavelled to a close at 1:06 am on Saturday, 14 June 2024.

## **A Brief Analysis of the 2024 Bonn Climate Conference**

As the first week of the 2024 June Climate Conference got underway, participants witnessed a telling metaphor: the river Rhine, already dangerously high, began rising, threatening to burst its banks. It seemed appropriate for a process that is trying to rein in a dangerously warming world, and whose recent decision on the Paris Agreement's first Global Stocktake (GST) is meant to inspire the course-correction needed to limit global warming to 1.5°C.

The June meetings of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)'s Subsidiary Bodies (SBs) are not meant to be groundbreaking. They are supposed to pave the way for the governing body meetings in November, where decisions are actually made. Yet even by this relatively humble standard, it was difficult

to pin down what progress—if any—was achieved this time. Much like a river, the two-week long meeting seemed to flow nowhere and everywhere at once. Parties clashed on substantive ideas and on process alike, with visions colliding so intensely that entire agenda items sank under the water.

This brief analysis will examine parties' attempts to rein in a seemingly ever-more complex process and steer the world onto a Paris Agreement-compatible pathway.

### ***A Process Trying to Stay Afloat***

If the flow of a river is important to flood prevention, so too is its volume. The same applies to the UNFCCC process. As interest in climate change and the process has grown, so has attendance and programming at UNFCCC events: over 8,000 people registered for the SBs, and the two weeks saw a record number of 30 mandated events. "The process has really ballooned," one seasoned observer commented. "And it's clearly become too much for delegations and the Secretariat alike."

Delegates discussing arrangements for intergovernmental meetings made it clear that parties' capacity to follow multiple simultaneous negotiating streams and meet the ever-increasing demand for submissions and participation in intersessional workshops is compromised—especially for smaller delegations, such as those from least developed countries (LDCs).

But delegates were not the only ones showing the strain. The past few years have seen the UNFCCC Secretariat becoming increasingly vocal about the fact that parties' financial contributions are not matching the workload that increases with every meeting—and the meeting in Bonn was no exception to this trend, as the read-out of newly agreed work's budgetary implications showed during the closing plenary.

Budgetary constraints are also what the Secretariat highlighted to motivate its last-minute decision not to offer virtual coverage of the meeting, save for plenaries and events for which remote access was mandated. This decision was decried by many who have grown accustomed to the virtual participation opportunity ushered in by the COVID-19 pandemic. Some saw it as a strategic move to put pressure on parties, others noted that a funding-starved Secretariat cannot offer services it cannot afford.

How do you keep an ever-growing process inclusive and adequately resourced? Possible answers came from all sides but left no one satisfied. Brazil lauded the value of detailed annotations to the agendas, which lay out the issues to be addressed under the different agenda items, as this facilitates participation both for parties and observers. Not much else found agreement. Some called for streamlining meeting agendas, but others worried that any clustering of items under broader headings could undermine the party-driven nature of the process and frame discussions in a way that is not agreeable to all.

Many sighed in relief when they heard that the incoming Conference of the Parties (COP) 29 Presidency has no intention for the meeting in Baku, Azerbaijan, to match the (exorbitant) participant numbers of COP 28 (over 61,000) or even COP 27 (over 33,000). Yet, who determines whose participation is meaningful and where exactly balance in representation lies? Various parties floated ideas, including quotas, but none stuck.

The June meetings gave no real answers about how to stem the tide, but it is clear that the process will need solutions sooner rather than later. These issues are not just procedural: they contribute to



process-fatigue and have a real impact on the public perception of how equitable and fit-for-purpose the UNFCCC really is.

### *Up the Creek... Without a Draft Text*

Every droplet in a river is important, but a wise boater knows to read the water. Unfortunately, the strong undercurrents of discussions in Bonn left parties' boats floundering, rather than sailing smoothly.

The GST decision acknowledged that parties are not on track to achieve the 1.5°C goal, and sets out a number of calls for action for parties to contribute to the needed reduction in global emissions. Parties are now supposed to reflect on their response to these calls.

In Bonn, they had two main opportunities to do so: the discussions on the mitigation work programme (MWP) and those aimed at fleshing out the modalities of a work programme for implementing the GST outcome. The idea is that these discussions inform the preparation of the next round of nationally determined contributions (NDCs), due in February 2025.

Perhaps the greatest frustration for many participants was the lack of progress under the MWP—a process meant to “urgently” scale up both ambition and implementation. Yet, its informal consultations devolved into spats about whether parties even *could* discuss substantive ways to scale up mitigation. The Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDCs) blocked any attempt to discuss anything but revisions on the format for the work programme's global dialogue. “I have never seen such bad-faith negotiating,” one outraged developed country delegate said.

Both in the discussions under the MWP and in relation to the GST dialogue, the urgency of the timeline was drowned in a flood of back-and-forth arguments over mandate. Observers saw age-old hackles unfold over parties' respective contribution to the joint cause of emissions reduction and how to ensure means of implementation to enable or enhance action.

The Environmental Integrity Group was clear in rebutting the idea that the GST is a “menu of options,” noting it calls for efforts by all. The Independent Association of Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC) was especially intent on bridging these divides: the group championed the idea for the GST dialogue to follow up on all aspects of the GST, with a focus on means of implementation. AILAC clarified that a majority of developing countries, representing all regions, were keen to see the MWP live up to its potential. The African Group also professed its interest in discussing opportunities for scaled-up investment in mitigation action, pitching its longtime priorities of enhancing energy access and clean cooking.

Finance is as much of a cause of stalled progress as it is a victim, it seems. Baku is meant to be “a finance COP.” However, the discussions held in Bonn raised doubts over whether parties will even agree on the new collective quantified goal (NCQG) on climate finance.

Developed countries have yet to bring concrete numbers to the table. In the absence of proposals on the magnitude of public finance provision, developing countries are reluctant to engage on other possible layers of the goal, especially broader finance flow alignment (Paris Agreement 2.1c)—an issue that delegates only timidly engaged with in Bonn during a dedicated dialogue.

Small island developing states and least developed countries were clearly at wits end, caught between developed countries' and emerging economies' fights over an expanded donor base and

criteria for recipient eligibility and allocation. “If we're meant to set a new goal in Baku, we're clearly up the creek without a paddle,” one observer diagnosed.

Discussions on research and systematic observation were also unequivocally fraught. Amid objections by LMDCs and the Arab Group, parties could not agree to extend a formal invitation to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to consider how best to align its work with the GST cycle. For seasoned delegates, this in itself was not surprising. What was more astonishing was the lack of agreement over identifying parties' research needs and attempting to keep track of how the scientific community responds.

Experts will have their chance to contribute to the process soon enough though: parties did agree to launch substantive work on adaptation indicators and have milestones in place for parties and experts, including Indigenous Peoples, to fine tune the mapping process. While this is not exactly a win, considering that the Global Goal on Adaptation was established in the Paris Agreement nearly a decade ago, it does move things along towards substantive engagement on adaptation progress.

Some agenda items did manage to stay afloat despite the turbulent waters. For two weeks, negotiators working on approaches for voluntary cooperation in the implementation of NDCs (Paris Agreement Article 6) buckled down and pushed hard to achieve some kind of consensual agreement that would at least advance discussions towards possible agreement in Baku.

In the end, they agreed to postpone further consideration of emission avoidance and conservation enhancement to 2028 and maintain the status quo until then. While this does not bring the operationalization of Article 6 any closer, it contributes to securing its environmental integrity. It may also help give parties head space to focus on “crunch” issues, such as how countries should authorize the transfer of mitigation outcomes under Article 6.2 or whether countries without national registries will be able to use the international registry to record and transfer mitigation outcomes. If the progress feels slow, it is at least meaningful. “Article 6 is a long way off from being fully functional,” one tired negotiator confessed, “but we won't start from nothing in Baku. That's something. And we managed to squeeze in an intersessional workshop.”

### *Reading the Rapids on the Way to Baku*

Delegates in Bonn didn't have to get their feet wet—at least, not yet. Just as the water reached the boardwalk, the river receded before the final days of the conference. But it left questions along the high-water mark.

The Secretariat has mobilized partners across the UN system and beyond to support parties in preparing their first biennial transparency reports (BTRs) under the Paris Agreement's reporting framework. Andorra and Guyana led the way, but it is not clear how many parties will respond to the incoming COP 29 Presidency's call to submit these BTRs before Baku.

What will the last scheduled meeting for the NCQG deliver in terms of concrete textual progress? What role will the Azeri Presidency play in bringing parties together? And how will it respond to the clear stand expressed by some parties that there will be no successful outcome to COP 29 without progress on mitigation and 1.5°C alignment of NDCs?

Whatever progress comes before Baku, it will emerge from discussions in back rooms and workshops, G7 meetings between leaders, and ministerial dialogues. In the meantime, the June session has made it clear to all who attended that, when it comes to climate action, the line between sink and swim has never been finer.

## Upcoming Meetings

### High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

**(HLPF) 2024:** HLPF 2024 will take place on the theme, “Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and eradicating poverty in times of multiple crises: The effective delivery of sustainable, resilient, and innovative solutions.” It will conduct in-depth reviews of SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the Goals). **dates:** 8-17 July 2024 **location:** UN Headquarters, New York **www:** [un.org/2024](https://un.org/2024)

**IPCC 61:** The meeting will be the third meeting of the IPCC’s seventh assessment cycle. **dates:** 27 July - 2 August 2024 **location:** Sofia, Bulgaria **www:** [ipcc.ch/meeting-doc/ipcc-61](https://ipcc.ch/meeting-doc/ipcc-61)

**Fifth Global Climate and SDG Synergy Conference:** The Conference, co-convened by the UNFCCC Secretariat, aims to develop recommendations on enhancing synergistic implementation of the sustainable development goals and climate action. **dates:** 5-6 September 2024 **location:** Rio de Janeiro, Brazil **www:** [sdgs.un.org/climate-sdgs-synergies](https://sdgs.un.org/climate-sdgs-synergies)

**Summit of the Future:** The event will explore “multilateral solutions for a better tomorrow” and adopt the “Pact for the Future,” an action-oriented declaration of solidarity with present and future generations. **dates:** 22-23 September 2024 **location:** UN Headquarters, New York **www:** [un.org/en/common-agenda/summit-of-the-future](https://un.org/en/common-agenda/summit-of-the-future)

**UNGA High-level Meeting to Address Existential Threats Posed by Sea-Level Rise:** The UN General Assembly will convene a one-day high level plenary meeting on addressing the threats posed by sea-level rise. **date:** 25 September 2024 **location:** UN Headquarters, New York **www:** [press.un.org/en/2024/ga11258.doc.htm](https://press.un.org/en/2024/ga11258.doc.htm)

**2024 UN Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC COP 29):** This event will include the 29th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (COP 29), the 19th meeting of the COP serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP 19), and the sixth meeting of the COP serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 6) that will convene to complete the first Enhanced Transparency Framework and the NCQG, among other matters. The 61st sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA 61) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI 61) will also meet. **dates:** 11-22 November 2024 **location:** Baku, Azerbaijan **www:** [unfccc.int/cop29](https://unfccc.int/cop29)

**G20 Brazil Summit 2024:** The Summit is expected to continue conversations on finance, sustainable infrastructure, and climate change, among other topics. **dates:** 18-19 November 2024 **location:** Rio de Janeiro, Brazil **www:** [www.g20.org/en](https://www.g20.org/en)

For additional upcoming events, see: [sdg.iisd.org](https://sdg.iisd.org)

## Glossary

AILAC	Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
BASIC	Brazil, South Africa, India and China
CBDR-RC	Common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities
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
EIG	Environmental Integrity Group
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
GGA	Global Goal on Adaptation
GHGs	Greenhouse gases
GST	Global Stocktake
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LDCs	Least developed countries
LEG	LDC Expert Group
LMDCs	Like-Minded Group of Developing Countries
MWP	Mitigation ambition and implementation work programme
NAPs	National adaptation plans
NCQG	New collective quantified goal
NDCs	Nationally determined contributions
NMAs	Non-market approaches
SBs	Subsidiary Bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SIDS	Small island developing states
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UNFCCC	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism on loss and damage




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**Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice**
**Report of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and  
Technological Advice on its sixtieth session, held in Bonn  
from 3 to 13 June 2024**
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**Addendum – FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7/Add.1**

**Draft decision forwarded for consideration and adoption by  
the Conference of the Parties**

## Abbreviations and acronyms

AILAC	Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
CDM	clean development mechanism
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
EIG	Environmental Integrity Group
EU	European Union
GCNMA	Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LDC	least developed country
LMDCs	Like-minded Developing Countries
LT-LEDS	long-term low-emission development strategy(ies)
NAP	national adaptation plan
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NGO	non-governmental organization
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
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

## I. Opening of the session

(Agenda item 1)

1. SBSTA 60 was held at the World Conference Center Bonn in Bonn, Germany, from 3 to 13 June 2024.
2. The SBSTA Chair, Harry Vreuls (Kingdom of the Netherlands), opened the session and welcomed all Parties and observers. He also welcomed Nathalie Flores González (Dominican Republic) as Vice-Chair and Zita Kassa Wilks (Gabon) as Rapporteur.
3. The opening included welcoming remarks by the UNFCCC Executive Secretary, Simon Stiell,<sup>1</sup> and tribute was paid to the late Daniel Machado da Fonseca (Brazil) for his significant contribution to the UNFCCC process.

## II. Organizational matters

(Agenda item 2)

### A. Adoption of the agenda

(Agenda sub-item 2(a))

4. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, held together with the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of SBI 60, on 3 June, the SBSTA considered the note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations.<sup>2</sup> The Chair recalled that, during the pre-session consultations, Parties had expressed eagerness to work during the session and broad support for the proposed approach to adopting the agenda.
5. At the same meeting, the Chair proposed that the agenda be adopted with the exception of item 17 of the provisional agenda, with the understanding that he would conduct consultations on the way forward for that matter.<sup>3</sup>
6. 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) Election of officers other than the Chair;
    - (c) Organization of the work of the session;
    - (d) Mandated events.
  3. Matters relating to the global stocktake: procedural and logistical elements of the overall global stocktake process.\*
  4. Research and systematic observation.
  5. Matters relating to adaptation:
    - (a) Matters relating to the global goal on adaptation;\*
    - (b) Report of the Adaptation Committee and review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee;\*
    - (c) Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.

<sup>1</sup> The statement can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-and-sbi-1st-plenary-meetings> (starting at 0:01:11).

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2024/4.

<sup>3</sup> At the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, on 13 June, the Chair reported that, following consultations, there was no consensus on the way forward.

<sup>4</sup> Joint SBSTA 60–SBI 60 agenda items are marked with an asterisk.

6. Terms of reference for the 2024 review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.\*
  7. Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform.
  8. Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme.\*
  9. United Arab Emirates just transition work programme.\*
  10. Matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures serving the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.\*
  11. Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security.\*
  12. Matters relating to the operation of the clean development mechanism.
  13. Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement:
    - (a) Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 2/CMA.3;
    - (b) 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;
    - (c) 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.
  14. Methodological issues:
    - (a) Greenhouse gas data interface;
    - (b) Emissions from fuel used for international aviation and maritime transport;
    - (c) Reporting tools under the enhanced transparency framework.
  15. Annual reports on technical reviews:
    - (a) Technical review of information reported by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention in their biennial reports and national communications;
    - (b) Technical review of greenhouse gas inventories of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention;
    - (c) Technical review of greenhouse gas inventories and other information reported by Parties included in Annex I.<sup>5</sup>
  16. Cooperation with other international organizations.
  17. Other matters.
  18. Closure of and report on the session.
7. Representatives of three Parties made statements, including two on behalf of groups of Parties: African Group and LMDCs.<sup>6</sup>

## **B. Election of officers other than the Chair**

(Agenda sub-item 2(b))

8. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the Chair recalled that the SBSTA was expected to elect its Vice-Chair and Rapporteur for 2024. At the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, on 13 June, the Chair informed the SBSTA

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<sup>5</sup> As defined in Article 1, para. 7, of the Kyoto Protocol.

<sup>6</sup> The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-and-sbi-1st-plenary-meetings> (starting at 0:31:45, 0:57:05 and 1:06:23).



that the secretariat had not received any nominations for the Vice-Chair and Rapporteur. In accordance with rule 22, paragraph 2, of the draft rules of procedure being applied, the serving Vice-Chair, Nathalie Flores González, and Rapporteur, Zita Kassa Wilks, will remain in office until their successors have been elected at SBSTA 61 (November 2024).

### C. Organization of the work of the session

(Agenda sub-item 2(c))

9. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the Chair encouraged Parties to engage constructively in the negotiations and respect meeting times, and recalled the deadline for all groups to conclude work by 6 p.m. on 12 June in order to ensure the timely availability of draft conclusions in all official languages of the United Nations for the closing plenary on 13 June. He encouraged Parties to keep all informal consultations open to observers in accordance with established practice.<sup>7</sup>

10. On a proposal by the Chair, the SBSTA agreed to proceed on that basis and in line with previously adopted SBI conclusions<sup>8</sup> on the timely conclusion of negotiations and related working practices.

11. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the SBSTA, held together with the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of SBI 60, on 3 June, statements were made by representatives of 30 Parties, including 14 on behalf of groups of Parties: African Group; AILAC; AOSIS; Arab Group; Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America – People’s Trade Treaty; Brazil, South Africa, India and China; Coalition for Rainforest Nations; EIG; EU and its member States; Group of 77 and China; Group SUR (formerly Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay); LDCs; LMDCs; and Umbrella Group.<sup>9</sup> Statements were also made by representatives of seven United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations: Global Climate Observing System, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, International Maritime Organization, IPCC, World Climate Research Programme and World Meteorological Organization;<sup>10</sup> and by representatives of eight UNFCCC NGO constituencies: business and industry, children and youth, environmental, research and independent, and trade union NGOs, Indigenous Peoples organizations, local government and municipal authorities, and women and gender constituency.<sup>11</sup>

12. All documents prepared for this session are available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>12</sup>

### D. Mandated events

(Agenda sub-item 2(d))

13. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA took note of the information provided by its Chair on the mandated events being held in conjunction with this session.<sup>13</sup>

<sup>7</sup> See documents FCCC/SBI/2011/7, para. 167, and FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paras. 222–225.

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

<sup>9</sup> The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-and-sbi-2nd-plenary-meetings> (starting at 1:56:47).

<sup>10</sup> As footnote 9 above (starting at 4:51:09).

<sup>11</sup> As footnote 9 above (starting at 5:22:57).

<sup>12</sup> <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-60>.

<sup>13</sup> See document FCCC/SBSTA/2024/4, paras. 8–29.

### III. Matters relating to the global stocktake: procedural and logistical elements of the overall global stocktake process\*

(Agenda item 3)

#### 1. Proceedings

14. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 60 agenda sub-item 5(a) in informal consultations co-facilitated by Thureya Al Ali (United Arab Emirates) and Patrick Spicer (Canada). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

#### 2. Conclusions

15. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the conclusion of the first global stocktake and the adoption of decision 1/CMA.5 on the outcome thereof.

16. The SBSTA and the SBI commenced and advanced consideration of refining the procedural and logistical elements of the overall global stocktake process on the basis of experience gained from the first global stocktake, in accordance with paragraph 192 of decision 1/CMA.5.

17. The SBSTA and the SBI took note of the informal note<sup>14</sup> prepared by the co-facilitators for the relevant agenda items at these sessions, noted that the informal note does not represent consensus among Parties and agreed to continue consideration of this matter, taking into account the informal note, at SB 61 (November 2024) with a view to CMA 6 (November 2024) concluding consideration of the matter.

### IV. Research and systematic observation

(Agenda item 4)

#### 1. Proceedings

18. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Frank McGovern (Ireland) and Patricia Nyinguro (Kenya). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below. Representatives of six Parties made statements, including five on behalf of groups of Parties: African Group, AOSIS, EU and its member States, LMDCs and Umbrella Group.<sup>15, 16</sup>

#### 2. Conclusions

19. The SBSTA noted the importance of discussion under this agenda item on scientific advances and research gaps and needs relevant to supporting work under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

20. The SBSTA noted with appreciation the statements delivered at the opening plenary of this session by representatives of the Global Climate Observing System, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the IPCC, the World Climate Research Programme and the World Meteorological Organization.

21. The SBSTA emphasized the need to ensure the continuity and sustainability of research and systematic observation for data availability, which are fundamental for research, including for the Global Climate Observing System, and encouraged enhanced support in that regard.

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<sup>14</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/639774>. The informal note is not exhaustive, constitutes work in progress and does not prejudice further work or prevent Parties from expressing further views.

<sup>15</sup> The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-and-sbi-closing-plenary-meetings-followed-by-joint-plenary-meeting-to-hear-statements> (starting at 1:30:30).

<sup>16</sup> China requested that its statement, available at <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-and-sbi-closing-plenary-meetings-followed-by-joint-plenary-meeting-to-hear-statements> (starting at 1:26:03), be reflected in the report on the session.

22. The SBSTA acknowledged the important role of national meteorological and hydrological services and similar organizations in providing timely, reliable and actionable information.

23. The SBSTA welcomed the commencement of the seventh assessment cycle and the progress of work of the IPCC.

24. The SBSTA encouraged the IPCC to continue providing relevant information to Parties on scientific, technical and socioeconomic aspects of climate change and to enhance inclusivity and regional representation in its seventh assessment cycle.

25. The SBSTA took note with appreciation of the sixteenth meeting of the research dialogue, held on 4 June 2024.

26. The SBSTA noted the discussion on scientific advances and knowledge gaps, as well as on research needs and research capacity-building needs, including those from previous meetings of the research dialogue, and encouraged Parties and the scientific community to take action to address climate-related research gaps and needs, including by strengthening research capacity at the regional level, inclusivity and scientific cooperation.

27. The SBSTA invited Parties and relevant organizations to submit via the submission portal<sup>17</sup> by 14 March 2025 views on possible themes for the seventeenth meeting of the research dialogue, to be held in conjunction with SBSTA 62 (June 2025).

28. The SBSTA encouraged its Chair to identify themes for the research dialogue, in a consultative and inclusive manner, on the basis of the submissions from Parties and relevant organizations referred to in paragraph 27 above, and to consider inviting the scientific community to present on how research needs and gaps are being addressed.

## V. Matters relating to adaptation

(Agenda item 5)

### A. Matters relating to the global goal on adaptation\*

(Agenda sub-item 5(a))

#### 1. Proceedings

29. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this sub-item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 60 agenda sub-item 10(a) in informal consultations co-facilitated by Tina Kobilšek (Slovenia) and Pedro Pedroso (Cuba). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below. Representatives of two Parties made statements.<sup>18</sup>

#### 2. Conclusions

30. The SBSTA and the SBI initiated consideration of matters relating to the global goal on adaptation and agreed to continue consideration of views, focusing, inter alia, on matters related to paragraph 38(a–e) of decision 2/CMA.5, at SB 61 with a view to providing recommendations for consideration and adoption at CMA 7 (November 2025) at the latest.

31. The SBSTA and the SBI invited Parties to submit views on matters related to paragraph 38 of decision 2/CMA.5 via the submission portal by no later than six weeks prior to SB 61.

32. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled preambular paragraph 6 of decision 2/CMA.5, which recalls relevant provisions and principles of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

33. The SBSTA and the SBI recognized that means of implementation for adaptation, such as finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, are crucial to the implementation

<sup>17</sup> <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

<sup>18</sup> The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-and-sbi-closing-plenary-meetings-followed-by-joint-plenary-meeting-to-hear-statements> (starting at 0:40:36).

of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, and also recognized that factors such as leadership, institutional arrangements, policies, data and knowledge, skills and education, public participation, and strengthened and inclusive governance are also crucial to enabling the implementation of adaptation action as referred to in paragraphs 24–33 of decision 2/CMA.5.

34. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled paragraph 22 of decision 2/CMA.5, which recognizes the leadership of Indigenous Peoples and local communities as stewards of nature and encourages ethical and equitable engagement with Indigenous Peoples and local communities and the application of traditional knowledge, the knowledge, wisdom and values of Indigenous Peoples, and local knowledge systems in implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

35. The SBSTA and the SBI also recalled paragraph 13 of decision 2/CMA.5, which encourages Parties, when implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience and their adaptation efforts, when integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions and in pursuing the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of the same decision, to take into account, where possible, country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approaches, as well as human rights approaches, and to ensure intergenerational equity and social justice, taking into consideration vulnerable ecosystems, groups and communities and including children, youth and persons with disabilities.

36. The SBSTA and the SBI took note of the report prepared by the secretariat synthesizing submissions from Parties and observers on matters related to and modalities of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5.<sup>19</sup>

37. The SBSTA and the SBI expressed appreciation to their respective Chairs and the secretariat for organizing and to the Government of Bhutan for hosting the workshop, held in Thimphu from 15 to 17 May 2024, on matters related to the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme.<sup>20</sup>

38. The SBSTA and the SBI invited Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including relevant UNFCCC constituted bodies, United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, and other relevant organizations from all geographical regions, to submit via the submission portal by 31 July 2024 information on existing indicators for measuring progress towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 in use at the local, national, regional and global level, including, if available, information on associated methodologies and data readiness for such indicators, as well as identified gaps and areas for which the development of new indicators may be needed.

39. The SBSTA and the SBI requested their Chairs to prepare, with the support of the secretariat, in collaboration with relevant United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, and with contributions from relevant constituted bodies, a compilation and mapping of existing indicators relevant to measuring progress towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5, including information on areas potentially not covered by existing indicators, in advance of the workshop referred to in paragraph 51 below, taking into account the submissions referred to in paragraph 38 above and the sources of information under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience referred to in paragraph 15 of decision 2/CMA.5.

40. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that the work under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme contributes to the purpose of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, which is defined in paragraph 7 of decision 2/CMA.5 as guiding the achievement of the global goal on adaptation and the review of overall progress in achieving it with a view to reducing the increasing adverse impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change, as well as enhancing adaptation action and support.

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<sup>19</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/638384>.

<sup>20</sup> Pursuant to decision 2/CMA.5, para. 43.

41. The SBSTA and the SBI also agreed that the mapping referred to in paragraph 39 above may consider:

- (a) The relevance of the indicators to measuring progress towards one or more of the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5;
- (b) The specific relevance of the indicators to adaptation, including enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change;
- (c) Whether quantitative and/or qualitative information applies to the indicators;
- (d) Data availability for the indicators;
- (e) The ability of the indicators to reflect regional, national and local circumstances;
- (f) The applicability of the indicators across different contexts;
- (g) The ease of interpretation of the indicators;
- (h) The clarity of methodologies associated with the indicators;
- (i) The ability of the indicators to be aggregated across levels and disaggregated by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, such as vulnerability, gender, age, disability, race, socioeconomic status, and status as Indigenous Peoples, as appropriate and depending on national circumstances;
- (j) The indicators' basis on the best available science;
- (k) The indicators' basis on traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems;
- (l) That the indicators should not be used as a basis for comparison between Parties.

42. The SBSTA and the SBI invited the Adaptation Committee to prepare a contribution to the compilation and mapping referred to in paragraph 39 above by identifying information on indicators reported by Parties in their national reports and communications in the context of the work referred to in paragraph 45 of decision 2/CMA.5.

43. The SBSTA and the SBI requested their Chairs to convene technical experts to assist in the technical work under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme, including reviewing and refining the compilation and mapping of existing indicators referred to in paragraph 39 above and, as needed, developing new indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5.

44. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that the technical experts referred to in paragraph 43 above should have relevant qualifications and expertise related to the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 and that experts shall serve in an independent capacity.

45. The SBSTA and the SBI requested their Chairs to ensure balance in terms of technical expertise related to the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5, geographical representation and gender.

46. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that the participation of experts will include:

- (a) Experts with balanced and inclusive geographical and gender representation, including experts from small island developing States and the LDCs, taking into account recommendations of Parties, as appropriate, and giving special consideration in terms of support for participation to experts from developing countries eligible for funding under the UNFCCC process;
- (b) Experts from United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations, international and regional organizations, and research and academic institutions with experience in a relevant technical area, taking into account the recommendations of these organizations and institutions;
- (c) Indigenous knowledge holders.

47. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat, with input from the technical experts, to prepare technical reports, including through work at virtual meetings, containing a list of proposed new indicators for assessing overall progress towards achievement of the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 that may be needed to fill any gaps in coverage by existing indicators, as appropriate, by May 2025 for consideration at SB 62 (June 2025).

48. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to consider issuing regular invitations for submissions from Parties and observers on topics that would inform the technical work under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme.

49. The SBSTA and the SBI invited interested United Nations organizations and specialized agencies and other relevant organizations to explore the possibility of hosting meetings of technical experts referred to in paragraph 43 above, including providing financial support for the meetings.

50. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to take stock of the work under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme, including the assessment of areas not covered by existing indicators and, as needed, the development of new indicators, at SB 61, 62 and 63 (November 2025) with a view to informing the decision on the work programme at CMA 7.

51. The SBSTA and the SBI requested their Chairs to organize, with the support of the secretariat, a hybrid workshop for Parties and the technical experts referred to in paragraph 43 above, following the completion of the mapping referred to in paragraph 39 above and prior to CMA 6, with the aim of:

(a) Facilitating expert review and refinement of the mapping referred to in paragraph 39 above;

(b) Enabling a dialogue between Parties and the technical experts referred to in paragraph 43 above on the mapping and providing an opportunity for the technical experts to clarify the methodologies and assumptions used in refining the mapping;

(c) Providing Parties with the opportunity to reflect on the outcome of the mapping and on progress in the work on indicators in preparation for CMA 7.

52. The SBSTA and the SBI noted that the workshop referred to in paragraph 51 above could be organized back to back with a meeting of the Adaptation Committee.

53. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat to publish the refined mapping of indicators as part of a report on the workshop referred to in paragraph 51 above prior to CMA 6.

54. The SBSTA and the SBI also requested their Chairs to organize, with the support of the secretariat, two hybrid workshops for Parties, experts and observers under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme, one to take stock of the progress of work by the technical experts, to be held in conjunction with SB 62, and one to reflect on the final list of potential indicators to be agreed at CMA 7, to be held between SB 62 and 63.

55. The SBSTA and the SBI further requested the secretariat, including through its regional collaboration centres, to disseminate relevant information to help to engage regional organizations and research and academic institutions in the work on indicators.

56. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat to make the final outputs of the technical work available in the six official languages of the United Nations.

57. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to consider additional work by the technical experts referred to in paragraph 43 above, and associated modalities,<sup>21</sup> at SB 61 with a view to making a recommendation on this matter for consideration at CMA 6.

58. The SBSTA and the SBI also agreed to consider any additional activities under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme at future sessions of the subsidiary bodies, if needed.

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<sup>21</sup> Including the consideration of the Adaptation Committee and/or an ad hoc expert group and/or expert groups, without prejudging the outcome of negotiations at CMA 6.

59. The SBSTA and the SBI further agreed to continue considering the nature of the final outcome of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme at SB 61 and 62, following the mapping referred to in paragraph 53 above and the work of the technical experts referred to in paragraph 43 above.

60. The SBSTA and the SBI took note of the importance of data readiness assessments in relation to indicators for the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 and invited Parties to consider the matter at SB 61.

61. The SBSTA and the SBI took note of the views expressed by Parties at these sessions in relation to the matters described in paragraphs 57–60 above, and in relation to other considerations,<sup>22</sup> which may be considered at SB 61, as appropriate, recognizing that these views do not capture those of all Parties and do not represent consensus.

62. 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 42, 51, 54 and 56 above.

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

## **B. Report of the Adaptation Committee and review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee\***

(Agenda sub-item 5(b))

### **1. Proceedings**

64. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that its Chair would convene consultations on this sub-item together with the SBI Chair for the equally titled SBI 60 agenda sub-item 10(b). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

65. The SBSTA and the SBI recommended that COP 29 (November 2024) and CMA 6 take note of the report of the Adaptation Committee for 2023.<sup>23</sup>

66. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue consideration of the review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee<sup>24</sup> at SB 61.

67. The SBSTA and the SBI also agreed to consider the annual report of the Adaptation Committee and the review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee under two separate agenda sub-items at future sessions.

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

(Agenda sub-item 5(c))

### **1. Proceedings**

68. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Camila Minerva Rodriguez Tavarez (Dominican Republic) and Morgan Whalen (Canada). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

69. The SBSTA noted the reports prepared for this session on progress in implementing activities under the NWP<sup>25</sup> and on activities under the NWP, by region, between 2019 and

<sup>22</sup> See the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators for the relevant agenda items, including the section “Other considerations”, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/639575>.

<sup>23</sup> FCCC/SB/2023/5.

<sup>24</sup> Pursuant to decisions 5/CP.22, para. 11, 2/CP.26, para. 8, 8/CP.27, para. 3, and 10/CMA.4, para. 4.

<sup>25</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2024/3.

2023,<sup>26</sup> and also noted the information therein, including on next steps and new activities under the NWP, as well as the indicative NWP workplan for 2024–2025.<sup>27</sup>

70. The SBSTA welcomed the engagement of NWP thematic expert groups and partners in the 16<sup>th</sup> NWP Focal Point Forum, on understanding and closing adaptation knowledge gaps in mountains, high-latitude areas and the cryosphere,<sup>28</sup> held at COP 28; the work under the NWP to date in its thematic areas; the efforts of the secretariat to establish linkages between work under the NWP and that under other United Nations conventions and bodies; and the progress in enhancing the dissemination of knowledge products developed under the NWP.

71. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to continue implementing the mandates related to the NWP contained in documents FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6 and FCCC/SBSTA/2023/4.

72. 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.

73. The SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 69 above.

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

## **VI. Terms of reference for the 2024 review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts\***

(Agenda item 6)

### **1. Proceedings**

75. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 60 agenda item 12 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Pepetua Latasi (Tuvalu) and Meredith Ryder-Rude (United States of America). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

76. The SBSTA and the SBI finalized the terms of reference for the 2024 review of the WIM,<sup>29</sup> as contained in annex I.

77. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to undertake that review at SB 61 on the basis of those terms of reference and to forward the outcomes to the appropriate governing body or bodies for consideration.<sup>30</sup>

78. The SBSTA and the SBI invited Parties and non-Party stakeholders to submit via the submission portal by 30 September 2024, in order to serve as input to the 2024 review of the WIM, inter alia:

(a) Views on strengths, weaknesses, gaps, challenges and opportunities related to enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the WIM;

(b) Views on the use and usefulness of the outputs of the WIM and the usefulness of activities under the WIM;

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<sup>26</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2024/2.

<sup>27</sup> Contained in the annex to document FCCC/SBSTA/2024/3.

<sup>28</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/nwp-fpf-mountains-high-latitude>.

<sup>29</sup> Pursuant to decision 4/CP.22, para. 2(d).

<sup>30</sup> Nothing in these conclusions or in the terms of reference prejudices Parties' views or prejudices outcomes on matters related to the governance of the WIM.



(c) Views on improvements of the WIM and the implementation of its functions;<sup>31</sup>

(d) Other inputs on how the WIM can promote the implementation of approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts.

79. The SBSTA and the SBI encouraged Parties to consult their loss and damage contact points in preparing the submissions referred to in paragraph 78 above, as appropriate.

80. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat to prepare a summary of the views referred to in paragraph 78 above to serve as input to the 2024 review of the WIM.

81. The SBSTA and the SBI also requested the secretariat to prepare a background paper to inform the 2024 review of the WIM, with the paper to include information on the status of work, activities and outputs under the WIM, covering:

(a) Relevant decisions and mandates;

(b) Institutional arrangements relating to loss and damage established since the 2019 review of the WIM, including those of the expert groups, the technical expert group and the task force under the WIM and the engagement of loss and damage contact points;

(c) Progress of implementation of the workplan of the WIM Executive Committee and the plans of action of its expert groups, technical expert group and task force;

(d) Progress of operationalization of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in all regions, including consideration of the reports on the regional scoping workshops that took place in 2023;

(e) Implementation under the WIM of mandates and recommendations arising from the 2019 review of the WIM and relevant outcomes of the first global stocktake, as set out in decision 1/CMA.5.

82. The SBSTA and the SBI further requested the secretariat, under the guidance of the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, to organize an event, to be held in conjunction with SB 61, to provide inputs to the 2024 review of the WIM through engagement of Parties and non-Party stakeholders in structured discussions taking into account the terms of reference for the review.

83. The SBSTA and the SBI noted the discussions that took place among Parties at these sessions relating to representation on the WIM Executive Committee.

84. 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 80–82 above.

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

## VII. Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

(Agenda item 7)

86. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Kajsa Fernström Nåtby (Sweden) and Clement Yow Mulalap (Federated States of Micronesia).

87. The SBSTA recommended a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 29.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>31</sup> As set out in para. 5 of decision 2/CP.19.

<sup>32</sup> For the text of the draft decision, see document FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7/Add.1.

## VIII. Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme\*

(Agenda item 8)

88. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 60 agenda item 6 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Kay Harrison (New Zealand).

89. At the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the Chair informed the SBSTA that Parties could not conclude consideration of this matter at this session. 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 SBSTA 61. Representatives of 14 Parties made statements, including 8 on behalf of groups of Parties: African Group, AILAC, AOSIS, EIG, EU and its member States, LDCs, LMDCs and Umbrella Group.<sup>33</sup>

## IX. United Arab Emirates just transition work programme\*

(Agenda item 9)

### 1. Proceedings

90. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 60 agenda item 7 in a joint contact group co-chaired by Marianne Karlsen (Norway) and Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### 2. Conclusions

91. The SBSTA and the SBI considered matters relating to the implementation of the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme.<sup>34</sup>

92. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the first hybrid dialogue under the work programme,<sup>35</sup> held from 2 to 3 June 2024 on the topic “Just transition pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement through NDCs, NAPs and LT-LEDS”, as decided upon and communicated by the Chairs of the SBSTA and the SBI on the basis of views submitted by Parties, observers and other non-Party stakeholders.<sup>36</sup>

93. The SBSTA and the SBI recognized the significant contribution of the late Daniel Machado da Fonseca, who most recently held the position of Head of the Climate Action Division at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, to the deliberations on just transition pathways, resulting in the successful establishment of the work programme.

94. The SBSTA and the SBI reiterated that the topic of the second hybrid dialogue under the work programme, to be held prior to SB 61, will be decided by the Chairs of the SBSTA and the SBI taking into account submissions from Parties, observers and other non-Party stakeholders<sup>37</sup> and invited the Chairs to consider, in deciding on the topic in a transparent and consultative manner, the outcomes of the first hybrid dialogue and the inputs provided by Parties during the joint contact group on the work programme in the light of the elements contained in paragraph 2 of decision 3/CMA.5.

95. The SBSTA and the SBI emphasized working systematically to cover the elements contained in paragraph 2 of decision 3/CMA.5.

<sup>33</sup> The statements can be heard at [https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60\\_100467/agenda](https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_100467/agenda) (starting at 0:47:38).

<sup>34</sup> See decision 3/CMA.5, paras. 3–4.

<sup>35</sup> As per decision 3/CMA.5, para. 5.

<sup>36</sup> As per decision 3/CMA.5, paras. 6–7. The submissions are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “just transition”).

<sup>37</sup> As per decision 3/CMA.5, paras. 6–7.

96. The SBSTA and the SBI also emphasized the importance of ensuring the effective and inclusive participation and active and constructive engagement of Parties and non-Party stakeholders in the second dialogue, and encouraged their Chairs to consider interactive formats for engagement, increasing the participation of non-Party stakeholders, especially from developing countries, and facilitating interaction among participants with a view to informing discussions under the work programme.

97. The SBSTA and the SBI emphasized the need to hold the second dialogue organized under the work programme, as per paragraph 5 of decision 3/CMA.5, prior to SB 61 in order for the reports to be made available in a timely manner.

98. The SBSTA and the SBI encouraged their Chairs to prepare and publish, starting from the first dialogue and immediately following each dialogue under the work programme, an informal summary of the discussions at that dialogue, including on opportunities, best practices, actionable solutions, challenges and barriers, ensuring that those discussions are reflected in a comprehensive and balanced manner.

99. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 61, taking note of the informal note prepared by the co-chairs for the relevant agenda items at these sessions under their own responsibility,<sup>38</sup> the exchanges of views and inputs by Parties under these agenda items at these sessions, views submitted via the submission portal no later than four weeks prior to SB 61, and the annual summary report on the dialogues<sup>39</sup> with a view to recommending a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption at CMA 6, recognizing that all inputs do not represent consensus among Parties and further work is necessary to finalize the decision.

100. 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 97–98 above.

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

## **X. 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 10)

### **1. Proceedings**

102. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 60 agenda item 8 in a joint contact group co-chaired by Xolisa Ngwadla (Botswana) and Maria Samuelsen (Denmark). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

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

104. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the forum's technical events on guidelines and policy frameworks to promote just transition within and across sectors<sup>40</sup> and on understanding the positive and negative impacts of low- and zero-emission transportation technologies,<sup>41</sup> and expressed gratitude to the experts for their contributions to the events.

105. The SBSTA and the SBI initiated the development of the five-year workplan of the forum and its Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures in line with the forum's functions, work programme and modalities,

<sup>38</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/639816>.

<sup>39</sup> In line with decision 3/CMA.5, para. 10.

<sup>40</sup> See [https://unfccc.int/event/RM\\_JT-guidelines-and-policy](https://unfccc.int/event/RM_JT-guidelines-and-policy).

<sup>41</sup> See [https://unfccc.int/event/RM\\_unpacking\\_impacts\\_transport\\_tech](https://unfccc.int/event/RM_unpacking_impacts_transport_tech).

taking into account relevant policy issues of concern to Parties, referred to in decisions 13/CP.28, 4/CMP.18 and 19/CMA.5.

106. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue work on this matter at SB 61, taking into account the non-paper<sup>42</sup> prepared by the co-chairs for the relevant agenda items at these sessions available on the UNFCCC website,<sup>43</sup> with a view to recommending a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption at COP 29, CMP 19 (November 2024) and CMA 6.

## **XI. Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security\***

(Agenda item 11)

### **1. Proceedings**

107. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 60 agenda item 9 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Annela Anger-Kraavi (Slovakia) and Una May Gordon (Belize). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

108. The SBSTA and the SBI continued consideration of the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security.<sup>44</sup> They welcomed the views submitted by Parties and observers on the elements of that joint work, including on topics for the workshops referred to in paragraph 15(b) of decision 3/CP.27 and on the operationalization of the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal referred to in paragraph 16 of that decision.<sup>45</sup>

109. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat to dedicate time during the workshops referred to in paragraph 112 below to coordinate in relation to the joint work, and agreed to include this in the report to COP 31 (November 2026) on the progress and outcomes of the joint work.<sup>46</sup>

110. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled paragraph 13 of decision 3/CP.27, in which current and future COP Presidencies, high-level champions and other actors were invited, when promoting climate initiatives, to take into account the conclusions referred to in paragraph 2 of decision 3/CP.27 in considering issues related to agriculture and to promote the sharing of information and knowledge on best practices and means of implementation. They highlighted the potential contribution of current initiatives to the implementation of the joint work and invited the secretariat to include information on progress under and the outcomes of those initiatives in the annual synthesis report referred to in paragraph 15(a) of decision 3/CP.27.

111. The SBSTA and the SBI also invited relevant international organizations to submit information on their activities related to the joint work via the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal referred to in paragraph 16 of decision 3/CP.27 by 31 December each year. They requested the secretariat to prepare the annual synthesis report referred to in paragraph 15(a) of decision 3/CP.27 taking into account that information, and to make the annual report available for consideration at the first regular sessions of the subsidiary bodies each year, starting in 2025. They noted that the first annual synthesis report, to be prepared according to the timeline contained in annex II, should cover the period starting from 2013 in order to encompass the

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<sup>42</sup> Activities included in the non-paper have equal status and do not prejudice any hierarchy or further work or prevent Parties from expressing their views in the future.

<sup>43</sup> <https://unfccc.int/documents/639821>.

<sup>44</sup> As per decision 3/CP.27.

<sup>45</sup> In response to decision 3/CP.27, paras. 17–18. The submissions are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “FCCC/CP/2022/L.4”).

<sup>46</sup> See decision 3/CP.27, para. 20.

implementation of the outcomes of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture and previous activities.

112. The SBSTA and the SBI, recalling paragraph 15(b) of decision 3/CP.27, requested the secretariat to hold in-session workshops in hybrid format, facilitating both virtual and in-person participation, in accordance with the road map contained in annex II, and encouraged observers to participate in the workshops. They recalled the request to the secretariat in that same paragraph to invite representatives of the constituted bodies under the Convention, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund and observers to participate in the workshops.

113. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat to prepare a report on each of the workshops referred to in paragraph 112 above for consideration by the subsidiary bodies at their sessions following the respective workshop.

114. The SBSTA and the SBI invited Parties and observers to submit via the submission portal, for each workshop referred to in paragraph 112 above, views on the subject of that workshop, options for its format and suggested speakers by the deadline specified in annex II.

115. Recalling paragraphs 9–10 of decision 3/CP.27, the SBSTA and the SBI recognized the importance of considering the vulnerability of farmers and other groups vulnerable to climate change impacts, especially small-scale farmers, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, youth and children, as well as their knowledge, experience and leadership, in scaling up action and support, including with regard to capacity-building, access to finance, and technology development and transfer.

116. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat to develop the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal in accordance with the timeline specified in annex II.

117. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 61.

118. 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 109, 111, 112, 113 and 116 above.

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

## **XII. Matters relating to the operation of the clean development mechanism**

(Agenda item 12)

### **1. Proceedings**

120. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Karoliina Anttonen (Finland) and Alick Muvundika (Zambia). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

121. The SBSTA considered matters relating to the operation of the CDM.

122. The SBSTA welcomed the technical papers by the secretariat on the operations of the CDM registry beyond the end of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol<sup>47</sup> and on the necessary level of resources for the functioning and operation of the processes and institutions under the CDM.<sup>48</sup>

<sup>47</sup> FCCC/TP/2024/3.

<sup>48</sup> FCCC/TP/2024/4.

123. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to contact the CDM project participants that have not paid their share of proceeds to request them to confirm their intention to pay, and to report on the responses received to the SBSTA.

124. The SBSTA also requested the secretariat to prepare a technical paper on the further breakdown of the necessary level of resources for the activities, processes and institutions that need to continue under the CDM, beyond the breakdown contained in the previous technical papers on this matter<sup>49</sup> and the annual report of the CDM Executive Board to the CMP for 2023–2024, and to include in the paper modalities for how available funds in the trust fund for the CDM are transferred to the Adaptation Fund and to other areas potentially in need of funding, for consideration at SBSTA 61.

125. The SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBSTA 61 with a view to recommending a draft decision thereon for consideration and adoption at CMP 19.

126. The SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activity to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 124 above.

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

### **XIII. Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement**

(Agenda item 13)

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

(Agenda sub-item 13(a))

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

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

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

129. The SBSTA, pursuant to paragraphs 4, 16, 17 and 22 of decision 6/CMA.4, considered the guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 2/CMA.3.

130. The SBSTA took note of the work on common nomenclatures undertaken in response to paragraph 17(j) of decision 6/CMA.4, concluded that there is no need for further discussion of this matter and deemed its consideration thereof completed. The SBSTA recommended that the CMA conclude its consideration of the matter.

131. The SBSTA requested the secretariat, as the administrator of the centralized accounting and reporting platform, to develop an initial list of common nomenclatures, to develop a process for requesting the establishment of and changes to common nomenclatures, pursuant to chapter II.B of annex I to decision 6/CMA.4, and to report on its progress in its annual report to the CMA referred to in paragraph 36(c) of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3.

132. The SBSTA took note of the work on the modalities for reviewing information that is confidential undertaken in response to paragraph 16(a)(ii) of decision 6/CMA.4, concluded that there is no need for further discussion of the matter and deemed its consideration thereof completed. The SBSTA recommended that the CMA conclude its consideration of the matter.

133. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to develop, publish and implement the necessary administrative procedures, including a specific code of conduct for technical expert review teams under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, for treating and reviewing information identified as confidential by participating Parties under the provisions relating to the review

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<sup>49</sup> FCCC/TP/2023/3 and FCCC/TP/2024/4.

of such information contained in chapter VII of annex II to decision 6/CMA.4, and to report on its progress in its annual report to the CMA referred to in paragraph 36(c) of the annex to decision 2/CMA.3.

134. The SBSTA took note of the work undertaken in response to paragraph 16(b)(ii) of decision 6/CMA.4 related to whether internationally transferred mitigation outcomes could include emission avoidance, and agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBSTA 68 (2028). The SBSTA noted that, in the absence of further guidance by the CMA, the current guidance applies, and that emission avoidance is not included in the current guidance.

135. The SBSTA took note of the draft text prepared for this agenda sub-item at this session,<sup>50</sup> noting that it does not represent consensus among Parties.

136. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize a workshop for Parties, to be held in hybrid format prior to SBSTA 61 in conjunction with the workshop to be organized under the SBSTA agenda sub-item entitled “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”, to facilitate consideration of the draft text referred to in paragraph 135 above, on matters related to authorization, the agreed electronic format, sequencing, application of first transfer, addressing inconsistencies and the issues regarding registries.

137. The SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of the draft text referred to in paragraph 135 above at SBSTA 61 with a view to recommending a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption at CMA 6.

138. 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 paragraph 136 above.

139. The SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 136 above.

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

## **B. 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 sub-item 13(b))

### **1. Proceedings**

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

### **2. Conclusions**

142. The SBSTA, pursuant to paragraphs 8–9 of decision 7/CMA.4, considered matters relating to the 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.

143. The SBSTA took note of the work undertaken in response to paragraph 8 of decision 7/CMA.4 on further responsibilities of the Supervisory Body for the Article 6, paragraph 4, mechanism and of Parties that host activities under Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement, in order for such host Parties to elaborate on and apply national arrangements for the mechanism under the approval and supervision of the Supervisory Body, and agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBSTA 68.

144. The SBSTA took note of the work undertaken in response to paragraph 9(a) of decision 7/CMA.4 on consideration of whether Article 6, paragraph 4, activities could include emission avoidance and conservation enhancement, and agreed to continue

<sup>50</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/639562>.

consideration of the matter at SBSTA 68. The SBSTA noted that, in the absence of further guidance by the CMA, the current rules, modalities and procedures apply, and that emission avoidance is not included in the current rules, modalities and procedures. The SBSTA also noted that conservation enhancement is not a separate category of activity in the current rules, modalities and procedures.

145. The SBSTA took note of the draft text prepared for this agenda sub-item at this session,<sup>51</sup> noting that it does not represent consensus among Parties.

146. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to organize a workshop for Parties, to be held in hybrid format prior to SBSTA 61 in conjunction with the workshop to be organized under the SBSTA agenda sub-item entitled “Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement and referred to in decision 2/CMA.3”, to facilitate consideration of the draft text referred to in paragraph 145 above, on matters related to authorization and the registry for the Article 6, paragraph 4, mechanism.

147. The SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of the draft text referred to in paragraph 145 above at SBSTA 61 with a view to recommending a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption at CMA 6.

148. The SBSTA invited Parties to make contributions to the trust fund for supplementary activities for operationalizing the rules, modalities and procedures for the Article 6, paragraph 4, mechanism and supporting the intersessional work referred to in paragraph 146 above.

149. The SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activity to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 146 above.

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

## **C. 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 sub-item 13(c))

### **1. Proceedings**

151. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to convene the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of the GCNMA in a contact group co-chaired by Kristin Qui (Trinidad and Tobago) and Jacqueline Ruesga (New Zealand). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

152. The SBSTA convened GCNMA 5 at this session.

153. The SBSTA welcomed:

(a) The broad participation of Parties, relevant bodies, representatives of institutional arrangements and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and observers, including the 14 presentations made by them, in the in-session workshop held in conjunction with GCNMA 5<sup>2</sup> on the matters referred to in paragraph 15(c) of decision 17/CMA.5, as well as the focused exchange of views on financial, technology and capacity-building support available or provided for identifying and developing NMAs, including on enhancing access to various types of support and identifying investment opportunities and actionable solutions that support the achievement of NDCs, that took place at the workshop,<sup>53</sup> thereby implementing the activities referred to in paragraph 8(b)(ii) of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3 under the work programme under the framework for NMAs referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 4/CMA.3;

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<sup>51</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/639561>.

<sup>52</sup> Organized in accordance with decision 8/CMA.4, para. 10(a).

<sup>53</sup> As per decision 17/CMA.5, paras. 15–16.



(b) The operationalization of the UNFCCC web-based platform for recording and exchanging information on NMAs, known as the NMA Platform,<sup>54</sup> referred to in paragraph 8(b)(i) of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3, thereby implementing the work programme activities referred to therein;

(c) The constructive use of spin-off groups at GCNMA 5.

154. The SBSTA took note of:

(a) The report by the secretariat on the in-session workshop held in conjunction with GCNMA 4,<sup>55</sup> thereby implementing the work programme activities referred to in paragraph 8(b)(ii) of the annex to decision 4/CMA.3;

(b) The synthesis report by the secretariat on topics for spin-off groups and existing NMAs in the initial focus areas of the work programme activities;<sup>56</sup>

(c) The updates provided by the secretariat at GCNMA 5 in relation to the NMA Platform, including the:

(i) Launch of the key functions on the Platform that enable national focal points for Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement to submit and record information on NMAs;

(ii) Publication of a manual for the national focal points for Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement on submitting and recording information on NMAs on the Platform;

(iii) Receipt of 52 nominations for national focal points for Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement as at 12 June 2024.

155. The SBSTA invited Parties that have not yet notified the secretariat of their national focal points for Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement to do so to enable them to access the NMA Platform.

156. The SBSTA noted paragraph 32 of decision 1/CMA.5, which emphasizes the urgent need to strengthen integrated, holistic and balanced NMAs in accordance with Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in a coordinated and effective manner, including through mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, as appropriate.

157. The SBSTA encouraged Parties to identify and submit their NMAs and to provide information on financial, technology and capacity-building support available or provided for identifying, developing and implementing NMAs on the NMA Platform.

158. The SBSTA noted paragraph 4 of decision 8/CMA.4, which requested the GCNMA to undertake an expedited and simple assessment of the progress and outcomes of the first phase of implementing the work programme activities at GCNMA 6, to be held in November 2024, with a view to improving and recommending the schedule for implementing the work programme activities for the second phase.

159. The SBSTA invited Parties and observers to submit via the submission portal by 31 August 2024 views and information on the progress and outcomes of the first phase of implementing the work programme activities, and views on improving and recommending the schedule for implementing the work programme activities for the second phase, and requested the secretariat to make arrangements for a spin-off group at GCNMA 6 to enable discussions on the basis of those submissions.

160. The SBSTA also requested the secretariat to:

<sup>54</sup> <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/cooperative-implementation/Article-6-8/nma-platform/main/non-market-approaches>.

<sup>55</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2024/5.

<sup>56</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2024/6.

(a) Add links to the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Paris Committee on Capacity-building on the NMA Platform in recognition of their potential to provide technology and capacity-building support for identifying and developing NMAs;

(b) Organize an in-session workshop, including round-table discussions, to be held in conjunction with GCNMA 6 with a focus on, inter alia:

(i) Sharing information on NMAs submitted to the NMA Platform;

(ii) Inviting interested Parties, relevant bodies, institutional arrangements and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement related to, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building, including United Nations bodies, multilateral, bilateral and other public donors, and private and non-governmental organizations, to provide information on financial, technology and capacity-building support available or provided for identifying, developing or implementing NMAs for recording on the NMA Platform;

(c) Include, as part of its broader capacity-building programme related to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, activities related to the work programme under the framework for NMAs pursuant to paragraph 21 of decision 8/CMA.4.

161. The SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 160 above.

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

## **XIV. Methodological issues**

(Agenda item 14)

### **A. Greenhouse gas data interface**

(Agenda sub-item 14(a))

163. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Thiago Mendes (Brazil) and Daniela Romano (Italy). At the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the Chair informed the SBSTA that Parties could not conclude consideration of the matter at this session. 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 SBSTA 61.

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

(Agenda sub-item 14(b))

#### **1. Proceedings**

164. 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. Achieng Ogola (Kenya). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

#### **2. Conclusions**

165. The SBSTA continued consideration of this matter.

166. It agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBSTA 61.

## C. Reporting tools under the enhanced transparency framework

(Agenda sub-item 14(c))

### 1. Proceedings

167. 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

168. The SBSTA welcomed with appreciation the secretariat's development of a test version of the tools for the electronic reporting of the common reporting tables and common tabular formats under the enhanced transparency framework.<sup>57</sup>

169. The SBSTA also welcomed with appreciation the secretariat's organization, including in cooperation with partner organizations, of regular hands-on technical training workshops to demonstrate the functions of those reporting tools to national experts from Parties.

170. The SBSTA considered the technical paper by the secretariat on the experience of Parties with the test version of the reporting tools,<sup>58</sup> including the challenges faced by developing country Parties in integrating the tools into their national inventory arrangements.

171. The SBSTA noted that the secretariat will make the reporting tools available for reporting by Parties by the end of June 2024 and that some features, as highlighted in the presentation by the secretariat during the relevant mandated event at this session,<sup>59</sup> will require further development to maintain consistency with and fulfil the requirements set out in decision 5/CMA.3.

172. The SBSTA emphasized the importance of the secretariat providing the necessary training and technical support to enhance the capacity and ability of developing country Parties, in particular countries with the least capacity, such as the LDCs, and those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, such as small island developing States, to use the reporting tools, particularly in the first six months after their release; noted the importance of the training mandated in paragraphs 14 and 16 of decision 5/CMA.3 being delivered online and/or in person, as appropriate; and strongly encouraged the secretariat to make use of online platforms, training and resources.

173. The SBSTA noted that Parties will report the common reporting tables and common tabular formats in accordance with the annexes to decision 5/CMA.3. It encouraged the secretariat to develop the reporting tools so that they can generate tables in any United Nations official language.

174. The SBSTA requested the secretariat to inform the UNFCCC national focal points about upcoming training activities on the IPCC inventory software.

175. The SBSTA noted that additional resources may be required for organizing trainings for Parties on using the reporting tools and for integrating the remaining features, as highlighted in the presentation referred to in paragraph 171 above, into the reporting tools.

176. The SBSTA took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 173 above.

177. 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>57</sup> As per decision 5/CMA.3, para. 8.

<sup>58</sup> FCCC/TP/2024/2.

<sup>59</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/639242>.

## **XV. Annual reports on technical reviews**

(Agenda item 15)

### **A. Technical review of information reported by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention in their biennial reports and national communications**

(Agenda sub-item 15(a))

#### **1. Proceedings**

178. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Ole-Kenneth Nielsen (Denmark) and Marcelo Rocha (Brazil). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

#### **2. Conclusions**

179. The SBSTA considered the report for 2023 on the technical review of information reported by Parties included in Annex I to the Convention in their biennial reports and national communications.<sup>60</sup> The SBSTA took note of the information in the report.

### **B. Technical review of greenhouse gas inventories of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention**

(Agenda sub-item 15(b))

#### **1. Proceedings**

180. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Ole-Kenneth Nielsen and Marcelo Rocha. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

#### **2. Conclusions**

181. The SBSTA considered the report for 2023 on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.<sup>61</sup> The SBSTA took note of the information in this report.

### **C. Technical review of greenhouse gas inventories and other information reported by Parties included in Annex I<sup>62</sup>**

(Agenda sub-item 15(c))

#### **1. Proceedings**

182. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBSTA agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Ole-Kenneth Nielsen and Marcelo Rocha. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBSTA considered and adopted the conclusions below.

#### **2. Conclusions**

183. The SBSTA considered the report for 2023 on the technical review of greenhouse gas inventories and other information reported by Parties included in Annex I.<sup>63</sup> The SBSTA took note of the information in the report.

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<sup>60</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2023/INF.4.

<sup>61</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2023/INF.6.

<sup>62</sup> As defined in Article 1, para. 7, of the Kyoto Protocol.

<sup>63</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2023/INF.7.

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

(Agenda item 16)

184. The SBSTA considered this matter at its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting. It took note of the information contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2024/INF.1.

## **XVII. Other matters**

(Agenda item 17)

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

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

(Agenda item 18)

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

186. At the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, 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 2024–2025.<sup>64</sup> Relevant requests for activities are contained in conclusions adopted under various SBSTA, including joint SBSTA–SBI, agenda items.

187. Under joint SBSTA agenda sub-item 5(a) and SBI agenda sub-item 10(a), “Matters relating to the global goal on adaptation”, supplementary funding of EUR 627,000 will be required in 2024–2025 to organize three workshops in hybrid format under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme and to make the final outputs of the technical work available in the official languages of the United Nations.

188. Under joint SBSTA agenda item 6 and SBI agenda item 12, “Terms of reference for the 2024 review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts”, supplementary funding of EUR 62,000 will be required in 2024 to prepare outputs and summaries to inform the 2024 review of the WIM and to organize an event to be held at SB 61.

189. Under agenda item 7, “Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform”, supplementary funding of EUR 1.55 million will be required in 2025 to enable members of the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform to participate in UNFCCC sessions and possibly for arrangements for simultaneous interpretation in the official languages of the United Nations.

190. Under joint SBSTA agenda item 9 and SBI agenda item 7, “United Arab Emirates just transition work programme”, supplementary funding of EUR 45,000 will be required in 2024–2025 to prepare an annual synthesis report, organize in-session workshops in hybrid format and prepare a report on each workshop.

191. Under joint SBSTA agenda item 11 and SBI agenda item 9, “Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security”, supplementary funding of EUR 164,000 will be required in 2024 and EUR 242,000 in 2025 to develop the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal, organize in-session workshops and prepare a synthesis report.

192. Under agenda sub-item 13(a), “Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 2/CMA.3”, supplementary funding of EUR 113,000 will be required in 2024 to organize a workshop to facilitate Parties’ consideration of the draft text prepared for this agenda sub-item at this session.

193. Under agenda sub-item 13(b), “Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement and referred to in

<sup>64</sup> The statement can be heard at [https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60\\_100467/agenda](https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_100467/agenda) (starting at 1:50:20).

decision 3/CMA.3”, supplementary funding of EUR 113,000 will be required in 2024 to organize a workshop to facilitate Parties’ consideration of the draft text prepared for this agenda sub-item at this session.

194. Under agenda sub-item 14(c), “Reporting tools under the enhanced transparency framework”, supplementary funding of EUR 735,000 will be required in 2024 to further develop the tools for reporting under the enhanced transparency framework so that they can generate reporting tables in any United Nations official language.

195. Activities newly mandated under agenda items 7, 9 and 11 include recurring or long-term activities and those under agenda items 5(a), 6, 11, 13(a–b) and 14(c) include short-term or temporary activities according to the categorization established for the UNFCCC budget.<sup>65</sup>

196. The representative of the secretariat noted that the presented amounts, totalling EUR 3.65 million, are preliminary and based on information available at the time. The representative noted that the secretariat is counting on the continued generosity of Parties to provide supplementary funding for these activities in a timely and predictable manner as without such contributions it will be a challenge for the secretariat to provide the requested support.

197. The representative concluded by noting that costs for 2026 and beyond will be reviewed in the context of preparing the budget for the biennium 2026–2027.

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

198. At the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SBSTA, held together with the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of SBI 60, on 13 June, statements were made by representatives of 25 Parties, including 14 on behalf of groups of Parties: African Group; AILAC; AOSIS; Arab Group; Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America – People’s Trade Treaty; Brazil, South Africa, India and China; EIG; EU and its member States; Group of 77 and China; Group SUR (formerly Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay); LDCs; LMDCs; Mountain Partnership; and Umbrella Group.<sup>66</sup> Statements were also made by representatives of eight UNFCCC NGO constituencies: business and industry, children and youth, environmental, farmers and agricultural, research and independent, and trade union NGOs, Indigenous Peoples organizations, and women and gender constituency.<sup>67</sup>

199. At the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SBSTA, held together with the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of SBI 60, on 13 June, 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 on the session and make it available to Parties.

200. The Chair thanked all Parties and observers for their constructive engagement throughout the session. He also thanked the co-chairs of contact groups and co-facilitators of informal consultations for their work, the other presiding officers for their close collaboration and the translators, technicians and World Conference Center Bonn staff for their support and facilitation. The Chair then closed the session.

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<sup>65</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2019/4, para. 36.

<sup>66</sup> The statements can be heard at [https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60\\_100467/agenda](https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_100467/agenda) (starting at 2:09:56).

<sup>67</sup> As footnote 66 above (starting at 4:25:10).

## Annex I

### Terms of reference for the 2024 review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

#### I. Mandate

1. Decisions 4/CP.22 and 2/CMA.2,<sup>1</sup> paragraph 46, provide recommendations regarding the 2024 review of the WIM.<sup>2</sup>

#### II. Objective

2. During the 2024 review, Parties will consider, inter alia, progress in implementing the functions of the WIM, as set out in decision 2/CP.19, and the performance of and achievements facilitated by those functions; progress in achieving the long-term vision of the WIM; progress in implementing the activities of the WIM Executive Committee and those under the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change; and ways in which the WIM may be enhanced and strengthened, as appropriate, in the light of the current context in which the WIM is implemented, to promote implementation of approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

#### III. Scope

3. Parties will review the WIM since its 2019 review, taking into account the broader context of work on averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement; the segments of the population that are already vulnerable, as set out in paragraph 7(a)(iii) of decision 3/CP.18; and the evolving needs and priorities of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.<sup>3</sup>

4. The review will focus on, inter alia:

(a) The performance of the WIM and its functions as set out in decision 2/CP.19, and how it can continue to be fit-for-purpose to promote the implementation of approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage;

(b) The structure of the WIM, including its Executive Committee<sup>4</sup> and its Santiago network;<sup>5</sup>

(c) The usefulness, use, development and dissemination of the outputs of the WIM, including in relation to developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;

(d) Collaboration, coordination, partnerships and coherence and synergies of work under the WIM in relation to bodies, entities and work programmes, including the funding arrangements, including a fund, for responding to loss and damage referred to in paragraphs 2–3 of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4, and with stakeholders under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement;

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<sup>1</sup> Noted in decision 2/CP.25.

<sup>2</sup> Nothing in these terms of reference prejudices Parties' views or prejudices outcomes on matters related to the governance of the WIM.

<sup>3</sup> The approach taken for the 2024 review of the WIM does not prejudice the approach to future reviews.

<sup>4</sup> Including the three expert groups, a technical expert group and a task force.

<sup>5</sup> As set out in decision 12/CMA.4, endorsed by decision 11/CP.27.

(e) The progress of implementation of the workplan of the WIM Executive Committee, including in relation to outreach and communication, and the work programme of the Santiago network in relation to implementing the functions of the WIM;

(f) The response under the WIM to relevant decisions and the Paris Agreement.<sup>6</sup>

5. In their assessment, Parties will consider:

(a) The effectiveness and efficiency of the work under the WIM, including of its Executive Committee, expert groups, technical expert group, task force and Santiago network, regarding, *inter alia*, timeliness, relevance, usefulness, visibility, coherence, complementarity, synergies, comprehensiveness, responsiveness and resourcing;

(b) Barriers and gaps, challenges and opportunities, good practices and lessons learned in the context of the implementation of the WIM.

#### **IV. Inputs and sources of information**

6. Being guided by the best available science, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and the knowledge systems of local communities, the inputs to the review are as follows:

(a) The background paper referred to in paragraph 81 of this document;

(b) The annual reports and outputs of the WIM Executive Committee, and the joint report of the Executive Committee and the Santiago network;

(c) The views relevant to the WIM submitted by Parties and non-Party stakeholders referred to in paragraph 78 of this document;

(d) The summary of the views as referred to in paragraph 80 of this document;

(e) The workplan of the WIM Executive Committee and the work programme of the Santiago network;

(f) Relevant decisions and the Paris Agreement.

7. Sources of information for the review may include:

(a) Relevant scientific and technical reports of national, regional and international organizations;

(b) Relevant national and regional strategies, plans and reports;

(c) Relevant outputs of constituted bodies and from events organized in the UNFCCC process, including the Glasgow dialogue<sup>7</sup> and the summary reports thereon.

8. An event will be organized by the secretariat, to be held in conjunction with and at the start of SB 61, to provide inputs for the review through engagement of Parties and non-Party stakeholders in structured discussions taking into account these terms of reference.

#### **V. Modalities**

9. The modalities to be used in conducting the review are:

(a) The call for the submissions referred to in paragraph 6(c) above;

(b) The consideration by Parties of the above-mentioned inputs and sources of information in the light of the objective and scope of the review.

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<sup>6</sup> Inclusion of references to the Paris Agreement in these terms of reference does not prejudice the outcome of the consideration on the matters related to the governance of the WIM.

<sup>7</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/first-glasgow-dialogue-gd1>, <https://unfccc.int/event/gd2> and <https://unfccc.int/event/gd3>.



## **VI. Expected output**

10. On the basis of the assessment of progress undertaken in accordance with paragraphs 1–9 above, a draft decision will be prepared at SB 61, including a set of recommendations that respond to the objective of the review as referred to in paragraph 2 above.

## Annex II

### Road map for the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security

<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Activities</i>
Between SB 60 and 61 (November 2024)	Development of the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal <sup>a</sup> by the secretariat
SB 61	Presentation of the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal by the secretariat
Between SB 61 and 62 (June 2025)	Submissions from Parties and observers, by 1 March 2025, on the workshop on topic 1: systemic and holistic approaches to the implementation of climate action on agriculture, food systems <sup>b</sup> and food security, understanding, cooperation and integration into plans
	Preparation by the secretariat of the first annual synthesis report under the joint work <sup>c</sup>
	Further development of the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal by the secretariat
SB 62	Workshop on topic 1, including time to coordinate in relation to the joint work
	Consideration of the first annual synthesis report
	Further consideration of the online portal
Between SB 62 and 63 (November 2025)	Preparation by the secretariat of the report on the workshop on topic 1
SB 63	Consideration of the report on the workshop on topic 1
Between SB 63 and 64 (June 2026)	Submissions from Parties and observers, by 1 March 2026, on the workshop on topic 2: progress, challenges and opportunities related to identifying needs and accessing means of implementation for climate action on agriculture and food security, including sharing of best practices
	Preparation by the secretariat of the annual synthesis report
SB 64	Workshop on topic 2, including time to coordinate in relation to the joint work
	Consideration of the annual synthesis report
Between SB 64 and 65 (November 2026)	Preparation by the secretariat of the report on the workshop on topic 2
SB 65	Consideration of the report on the workshop on topic 2
	Finalization of discussions on the progress and outcomes of the joint work for reporting thereon to COP 31 (November 2026) <sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Referred to in decision 3/CP.27, para. 16.

<sup>b</sup> This does not preclude other approaches.

<sup>c</sup> Referred to in decision 3/CP.27, para. 15(a).

<sup>d</sup> As per decision 3/CP.27, para. 20.




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**Subsidiary Body for Implementation**
**Report of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation on its  
sixtieth session, held in Bonn from 3 to 13 June 2024**
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**Addendum – FCCC/SBI/2024/13/Add.1**

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

**Addendum – FCCC/SBI/2024/13/Add.2**

**Summary reports on multilateral assessments at the sixtieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

## Abbreviations and acronyms

AILAC	Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States
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
EIG	Environmental Integrity Group
EU	European Union
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
LDC	least developed country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LMDCs	Like-minded Developing Countries
LT-LEDS	long-term low-emission development strategy(ies)
NAP	national adaptation plan
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NGO	non-governmental organization
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

## I. Opening of the session

(Agenda item 1)

1. SBI 60 was held at the World Conference Center Bonn in Bonn, Germany, from 3 to 13 June 2024.
2. The SBI Chair, Nabeel Munir (Pakistan), opened the session and welcomed all Parties and observers. He also welcomed Gonzalo Guaiquil (Chile) as Vice-Chair and Aysin Turpanci (Türkiye) as Rapporteur.
3. The opening included welcoming remarks by the UNFCCC Executive Secretary, Simon Stiell,<sup>1</sup> and tribute was paid to the late Daniel Machado da Fonseca (Brazil) for his significant contribution to the UNFCCC process.

## II. Organizational matters

(Agenda item 2)

### A. Adoption of the agenda

(Agenda sub-item 2(a))

4. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, held together with the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of SBSTA 60, on 3 June, the SBI considered the note by the Executive Secretary containing the provisional agenda and annotations.<sup>2</sup> The Chair recalled that, during the pre-session consultations, Parties had expressed eagerness to work during the session and broad support for the proposed approach to adopting the agenda.
5. At the same meeting, the Chair proposed that the agenda be adopted with the exception of items 20–21 of the provisional agenda, with the understanding that he would conduct consultations on the way forward for those matters.<sup>3</sup>
6. 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) Election of officers other than the Chair;
    - (c) Organization of the work of the session;
    - (d) Multilateral assessment under the international assessment and review process;
    - (e) Facilitative sharing of views under the international consultation and analysis process;
    - (f) 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> The statement can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-and-sbi-1st-plenary-meetings> (starting at 0:01:11).

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBI/2024/4.

<sup>3</sup> At the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, on 13 June, the Chair reported that, although Parties engaged in constructive discussions at the consultations on the matter on 7 June, there was no consensus on the way forward.

<sup>4</sup> Joint SBI 60–SBSTA 60 agenda items are marked with an asterisk.

- (c) Report on national greenhouse gas inventory data from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.
  - 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;
    - (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.
  - 5. Matters relating to the global stocktake:
    - (a) Procedural and logistical elements of the overall global stocktake process;\*
    - (b) Modalities of the United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the global stocktake outcomes, referred to in paragraph 97 of decision 1/CMA.5.
  - 6. Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme.\*
  - 7. United Arab Emirates just transition work programme.\*
  - 8. Matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures serving the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.\*
  - 9. Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security.\*
  - 10. Matters relating to adaptation:
    - (a) Matters relating to the global goal on adaptation;\*
    - (b) Report of the Adaptation Committee and review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee;\*
    - (c) National adaptation plans.
  - 11. Matters relating to the least developed countries.
  - 12. Terms of reference for the 2024 review of 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: linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism.
  - 14. Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund.
  - 15. Matters relating to capacity-building.
  - 16. Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings.
  - 17. Gender and climate change.
  - 18. Matters relating to Action for Climate Empowerment.
  - 19. Administrative, financial and institutional matters.
  - 20. Other matters.
  - 21. Closure of and report on the session.
7. Representatives of three Parties made statements, including two on behalf of groups of Parties: African Group and LMDCs.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-and-sbi-1st-plenary-meetings> (starting at 0:31:45, 0:57:05 and 1:06:23).



## **B. Election of officers other than the Chair**

(Agenda sub-item 2(b))

8. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the Chair recalled that the SBI was expected to elect its Vice-Chair and Rapporteur for 2024. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, on 13 June, the SBI re-elected Gonzalo Guaiquil as its Vice-Chair, and the Chair informed the SBI that the secretariat had not received any nominations for Rapporteur. In accordance with rule 22, paragraph 2, of the draft rules of procedure being applied, the serving Rapporteur, Aysin Turpanci, will remain in office until her successor has been elected at SBI 61 (November 2024).

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

(Agenda sub-item 2(c))

9. At the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the Chair encouraged Parties to engage constructively in the negotiations and respect meeting times, and recalled the deadline for all groups to conclude work by 6 p.m. on 12 June in order to ensure the timely availability of draft conclusions in all official languages of the United Nations for the closing plenary on 13 June. He encouraged Parties to keep all informal consultations open to observers in accordance with established practice.<sup>6</sup>

10. On a proposal by the Chair, the SBI agreed to proceed on that basis and in line with previously adopted SBI conclusions<sup>7</sup> on the timely conclusion of negotiations and related working practices.

11. At the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the SBI, held together with the 2<sup>nd</sup> meeting of SBSTA 60, on 3 June, statements were made by representatives of 30 Parties, including 14 on behalf of groups of Parties: African Group; AILAC; AOSIS; Arab Group; Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America – People’s Trade Treaty; Brazil, South Africa, India and China; Coalition for Rainforest Nations; EIG; EU and its member States; Group of 77 and China; Group SUR (formerly Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay); LDCs; LMDCs; and Umbrella Group.<sup>8</sup> Statements were also made by representatives of seven United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations: Global Climate Observing System, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Civil Aviation Organization, International Maritime Organization, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, World Climate Research Programme and World Meteorological Organization;<sup>9</sup> and by representatives of eight UNFCCC NGO constituencies: business and industry, children and youth, environmental, research and independent, and trade union NGOs, Indigenous Peoples organizations, local government and municipal authorities, and women and gender constituency.<sup>10</sup>

12. All documents prepared for this session are available on the UNFCCC website.<sup>11</sup>

## **D. Multilateral assessment under the international assessment and review process**

(Agenda sub-item 2(d))

13. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI took note of the information provided by its Chair on the second multilateral assessment working group session in the fifth and final cycle of the

<sup>6</sup> See documents FCCC/SBI/2011/7, para. 167, and FCCC/SBI/2014/8, paras. 222–225.

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

<sup>8</sup> The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-and-sbi-2nd-plenary-meetings> (starting at 1:56:47).

<sup>9</sup> As footnote 8 above (starting at 4:51:09).

<sup>10</sup> As footnote 8 above (starting at 5:22:57).

<sup>11</sup> <https://unfccc.int/event/sbi-60>.

international assessment and review process,<sup>12</sup> which took place in conjunction with this session, featuring 15 Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.<sup>13, 14</sup>

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

(Agenda sub-item 2(e))

14. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI took note of the information provided by its Chair on the sixteenth workshop for the facilitative sharing of views under the international consultation and analysis process,<sup>15</sup> which took place in conjunction with this session, featuring eight Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.<sup>16</sup> A representative of one Party made a statement.<sup>17</sup>

#### **F. Mandated events**

(Agenda sub-item 2(f))

15. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI took note of the information provided by its Chair on the mandated events being held in conjunction with this session,<sup>18</sup> including the 3<sup>rd</sup> and final Glasgow dialogue.

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

(Agenda item 3)

16. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider each sub-item under this agenda item in informal consultations co-facilitated by Toby Hedger (United States of America) and Tian Wang (China).

#### **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))

17. The SBI considered the note by the secretariat on the status of submission and review of national communications and biennial reports.<sup>19</sup> At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 61.

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<sup>12</sup> See [https://unfccc.int/Second\\_MA\\_fifth\\_IAR\\_cycle](https://unfccc.int/Second_MA_fifth_IAR_cycle).

<sup>13</sup> Austria, Belarus, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Malta, New Zealand, Romania, Russian Federation and Sweden.

<sup>14</sup> The summary reports on the multilateral assessments of those 15 Parties are contained in document FCCC/SBI/2024/13/Add.2.

<sup>15</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/sixteenth-workshop-of-the-facilitative-sharing-of-views-fsv>.

<sup>16</sup> Bosnia and Herzegovina, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Malaysia, Mexico, Sao Tome and Principe, Singapore and Somalia.

<sup>17</sup> As footnote 5 above (starting at 1:17:22).

<sup>18</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2024/4, paras. 12–33.

<sup>19</sup> FCCC/SBI/2024/INF.3.

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

(Agenda sub-item 3(b))

18. The SBI considered the compilation and synthesis by the secretariat of the fifth biennial reports of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.<sup>20</sup> At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 61.

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

(Agenda sub-item 3(c))

19. The SBI considered the report by the secretariat on national greenhouse gas inventory data<sup>21</sup> from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 61.

## **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))

20. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Mausami Desai (United States of America) and Marcelo Rocha (Brazil).

21. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered the information contained in national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention<sup>22</sup> and agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 61.

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

(Agenda sub-item 4(b))

22. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Steven Brine (Australia) and Sandra Motshwanedi (South Africa).

23. The SBI engaged in constructive discussions on this matter at this session. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to continue consideration of the matter at SBI 61 taking into account the draft text prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda sub-item.<sup>23</sup>

### **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))

24. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Mausami Desai and Marcelo Rocha.

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<sup>20</sup> FCCC/SBI/2023/INF.7 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

<sup>21</sup> FCCC/SBI/2023/15.

<sup>22</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/non-annex-I-NCs>.

<sup>23</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/639660>.

25. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and agreed to take note of the summary reports on the technical analysis of biennial update reports of Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention<sup>24</sup> published as at 3 April 2024.

## **V. Matters relating to the global stocktake**

(Agenda item 5)

### **A. Procedural and logistical elements of the overall global stocktake process\***

(Agenda sub-item 5(a))

#### **1. Proceedings**

26. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed that this sub-item would be considered together with the equally titled SBSTA 60 agenda item 3 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Thureya Al Ali (United Arab Emirates) and Patrick Spicer (Canada). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

#### **2. Conclusions**

27. The SBI and the SBSTA welcomed the conclusion of the first global stocktake and the adoption of decision 1/CMA.5 on the outcome thereof.

28. The SBI and the SBSTA commenced and advanced consideration of refining the procedural and logistical elements of the overall global stocktake process on the basis of experience gained from the first global stocktake, in accordance with paragraph 192 of decision 1/CMA.5.

29. The SBI and the SBSTA took note of the informal note<sup>25</sup> prepared by the co-facilitators for the relevant agenda items at these sessions, noted that the informal note does not represent consensus among Parties and agreed to continue consideration of this matter, taking into account the informal note, at SB 61 (November 2024) with a view to CMA 6 (November 2024) concluding consideration of the matter.

### **B. Modalities of the United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the global stocktake outcomes, referred to in paragraph 97 of decision 1/CMA.5**

(Agenda sub-item 5(b))

#### **1. Proceedings**

30. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Ricardo Marshall (Barbados) and Patrick Spicer. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

#### **2. Conclusions**

31. The SBI initiated deliberations on the modalities of the United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the global stocktake outcomes, referred to in paragraph 97 of decision 1/CMA.5.

32. The SBI took note of the informal note<sup>26</sup> prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda sub-item at this session, noted that the informal note does not represent consensus among Parties and agreed to continue consideration of this matter, taking into account the informal note, at SBI 61 with a view to CMA 6 concluding consideration of the matter.

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<sup>24</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports>.

<sup>25</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/639774>. The informal note is not exhaustive, constitutes work in progress and does not prejudge further work or prevent Parties from expressing further views.

<sup>26</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/639785>.

33. The SBI invited Parties to submit via the submission portal<sup>27</sup> by 15 September 2024 views on the modalities of the United Arab Emirates dialogue.

34. The SBI requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis of the submissions referred to in paragraph 33 above for consideration at SBI 61.

## **VI. Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme\***

(Agenda item 6)

35. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBSTA 60 agenda item 8 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Carlos Fuller (Belize) and Kay Harrison (New Zealand).

36. At the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the Chair informed the SBI that Parties could not conclude consideration of this matter at this session. 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 61. Representatives of 14 Parties made statements, including 8 on behalf of groups of Parties: African Group, AILAC, AOSIS, EIG, EU and its member States, LDCs, LMDCs and Umbrella Group.<sup>28</sup>

## **VII. United Arab Emirates just transition work programme\***

(Agenda item 7)

### **1. Proceedings**

37. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBSTA 60 agenda item 9 in a joint contact group co-chaired by Marianne Karlsen (Norway) and Kishan Kumarsingh (Trinidad and Tobago). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

38. The SBI and the SBSTA considered matters relating to the implementation of the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme.<sup>29</sup>

39. The SBI and the SBSTA welcomed the first hybrid dialogue under the work programme,<sup>30</sup> held from 2 to 3 June 2024 on the topic “Just transition pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement through NDCs, NAPs and LT-LEDS”, as decided upon and communicated by the Chairs of the SBI and the SBSTA on the basis of views submitted by Parties, observers and other non-Party stakeholders.<sup>31</sup>

40. The SBI and the SBSTA recognized the significant contribution of the late Daniel Machado da Fonseca, who most recently held the position of Head of the Climate Action Division at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, to the deliberations on just transition pathways, resulting in the successful establishment of the work programme.

41. The SBI and the SBSTA reiterated that the topic of the second hybrid dialogue under the work programme, to be held prior to SB 61, will be decided by the Chairs of the SBI and the SBSTA taking into account submissions from Parties, observers and other non-Party stakeholders<sup>32</sup> and invited the Chairs to consider, in deciding on the topic in a transparent and

<sup>27</sup> <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

<sup>28</sup> The statements can be heard at [https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60\\_100467/agenda](https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_100467/agenda) (starting at 0:47:38).

<sup>29</sup> See decision 3/CMA.5, paras. 3–4.

<sup>30</sup> As per decision 3/CMA.5, para. 5.

<sup>31</sup> As per decision 3/CMA.5, paras. 6–7. The submissions are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “just transition”).

<sup>32</sup> As per decision 3/CMA.5, paras. 6–7.

consultative manner, the outcomes of the first hybrid dialogue and the inputs provided by Parties during the joint contact group on the work programme in the light of the elements contained in paragraph 2 of decision 3/CMA.5.

42. The SBI and the SBSTA emphasized working systematically to cover the elements contained in paragraph 2 of decision 3/CMA.5.

43. The SBI and the SBSTA also emphasized the importance of ensuring the effective and inclusive participation and active and constructive engagement of Parties and non-Party stakeholders in the second dialogue, and encouraged their Chairs to consider interactive formats for engagement, increasing the participation of non-Party stakeholders, especially from developing countries, and facilitating interaction among participants with a view to informing discussions under the work programme.

44. The SBI and the SBSTA emphasized the need to hold the second dialogue organized under the work programme, as per paragraph 5 of decision 3/CMA.5, prior to SB 61 in order for the reports to be made available in a timely manner.

45. The SBI and the SBSTA encouraged their Chairs to prepare and publish, starting from the first dialogue and immediately following each dialogue under the work programme, an informal summary of the discussions at that dialogue, including on opportunities, best practices, actionable solutions, challenges and barriers, ensuring that those discussions are reflected in a comprehensive and balanced manner.

46. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 61, taking note of the informal note prepared by the co-chairs for the relevant agenda items at these sessions under their own responsibility,<sup>33</sup> the exchanges of views and inputs by Parties under these agenda items at these sessions, views submitted via the submission portal no later than four weeks prior to SB 61, and the annual summary report on the dialogues<sup>34</sup> with a view to recommending a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption at CMA 6, recognizing that all inputs do not represent consensus among Parties and further work is necessary to finalize the decision.

47. 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 44–45 above.

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

## **VIII. 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 8)

### **1. Proceedings**

49. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBSTA 60 agenda item 10 in a joint contact group co-chaired by Xolisa Ngwadla (Botswana) and Maria Samuelsen (Denmark). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

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

51. The SBI and the SBSTA welcomed the forum's technical events on guidelines and policy frameworks to promote just transition within and across sectors<sup>35</sup> and on understanding

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<sup>33</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/639816>.

<sup>34</sup> In line with decision 3/CMA.5, para. 10.

<sup>35</sup> See [https://unfccc.int/event/RM\\_JT-guidelines-and-policy](https://unfccc.int/event/RM_JT-guidelines-and-policy).

the positive and negative impacts of low- and zero-emission transportation technologies,<sup>36</sup> and expressed gratitude to the experts for their contributions to the events.

52. The SBI and the SBSTA initiated the development of the five-year workplan of the forum and its Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures in line with the forum's functions, work programme and modalities, taking into account relevant policy issues of concern to Parties, referred to in decisions 13/CP.28, 4/CMP.18 and 19/CMA.5.

53. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to continue work on this matter at SB 61, taking into account the non-paper<sup>37</sup> prepared by the co-chairs for the relevant agenda items at these sessions available on the UNFCCC website,<sup>38</sup> with a view to recommending a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption at COP 29, CMP 19 and CMA 6 (November 2024).

## **IX. Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security\***

(Agenda item 9)

### **1. Proceedings**

54. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBSTA 60 agenda item 11 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Annela Anger-Kraavi (Slovakia) and Una May Gordon (Belize). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

55. The SBI and the SBSTA continued consideration of the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security.<sup>39</sup> They welcomed the views submitted by Parties and observers on the elements of that joint work, including on topics for the workshops referred to in paragraph 15(b) of decision 3/CP.27 and on the operationalization of the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal referred to in paragraph 16 of that decision.<sup>40</sup>

56. The SBI and the SBSTA requested the secretariat to dedicate time during the workshops referred to in paragraph 59 below to coordinate in relation to the joint work, and agreed to include this in the report to COP 31 (November 2026) on the progress and outcomes of the joint work.<sup>41</sup>

57. The SBI and the SBSTA recalled paragraph 13 of decision 3/CP.27, in which current and future COP Presidencies, high-level champions and other actors were invited, when promoting climate initiatives, to take into account the conclusions referred to in paragraph 2 of decision 3/CP.27 in considering issues related to agriculture and to promote the sharing of information and knowledge on best practices and means of implementation. They highlighted the potential contribution of current initiatives to the implementation of the joint work and invited the secretariat to include information on progress under and the outcomes of those initiatives in the annual synthesis report referred to in paragraph 15(a) of decision 3/CP.27.

58. The SBI and the SBSTA also invited relevant international organizations to submit information on their activities related to the joint work via the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal referred to in paragraph 16 of decision 3/CP.27 by 31 December each year. They requested

<sup>36</sup> See [https://unfccc.int/event/RM\\_unpacking\\_impacts\\_transport\\_tech](https://unfccc.int/event/RM_unpacking_impacts_transport_tech).

<sup>37</sup> Activities included in the non-paper have equal status and do not prejudice any hierarchy or further work or prevent Parties from expressing their views in the future.

<sup>38</sup> <https://unfccc.int/documents/639821>.

<sup>39</sup> As per decision 3/CP.27.

<sup>40</sup> In response to decision 3/CP.27, paras. 17–18. The submissions are available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type "FCCC/CP/2022/L.4").

<sup>41</sup> See decision 3/CP.27, para. 20.

the secretariat to prepare the annual synthesis report referred to in paragraph 15(a) of decision 3/CP.27 taking into account that information, and to make the annual report available for consideration at the first regular sessions of the subsidiary bodies each year, starting in 2025. They noted that the first annual synthesis report, to be prepared according to the timeline contained in annex II, should cover the period starting from 2013 in order to encompass the implementation of the outcomes of the Koronivia joint work on agriculture and previous activities.

59. The SBI and the SBSTA, recalling paragraph 15(b) of decision 3/CP.27, requested the secretariat to hold in-session workshops in hybrid format, facilitating both virtual and in-person participation, in accordance with the road map contained in annex II, and encouraged observers to participate in the workshops. They recalled the request to the secretariat in that same paragraph to invite representatives of the constituted bodies under the Convention, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund and observers to participate in the workshops.

60. The SBI and the SBSTA requested the secretariat to prepare a report on each of the workshops referred to in paragraph 59 above for consideration by the subsidiary bodies at their sessions following the respective workshop.

61. The SBI and the SBSTA invited Parties and observers to submit via the submission portal, for each workshop referred to in paragraph 59 above, views on the subject of that workshop, options for its format and suggested speakers by the deadline specified in annex II.

62. Recalling paragraphs 9–10 of decision 3/CP.27, the SBI and the SBSTA recognized the importance of considering the vulnerability of farmers and other groups vulnerable to climate change impacts, especially small-scale farmers, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, youth and children, as well as their knowledge, experience and leadership, in scaling up action and support, including with regard to capacity-building, access to finance, and technology development and transfer.

63. The SBI and the SBSTA requested the secretariat to develop the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal in accordance with the timeline specified in annex II.

64. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SB 61.

65. 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 56, 58, 59, 60 and 63 above.

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

## **X. Matters relating to adaptation**

(Agenda item 10)

### **A. Matters relating to the global goal on adaptation\***

(Agenda sub-item 10(a))

#### **1. Proceedings**

67. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed that this sub-item would be considered together with the equally titled SBI 60 agenda sub-item 5(a) in informal consultations co-facilitated by Tina Kobilšek (Slovenia) and Pedro Pedroso (Cuba). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below. Representatives of two Parties made statements.<sup>42</sup>

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<sup>42</sup> The statements can be heard at <https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-and-sbi-closing-plenary-meetings-followed-by-joint-plenary-meeting-to-hear-statements> (starting at 0:40:36).



## 2. Conclusions

68. The SBI and the SBSTA initiated consideration of matters relating to the global goal on adaptation and agreed to continue consideration of views, focusing, *inter alia*, on matters related to paragraph 38(a–e) of decision 2/CMA.5, at SB 61 with a view to providing recommendations for consideration and adoption at CMA 7 (November 2025) at the latest.

69. The SBI and the SBSTA invited Parties to submit views on matters related to paragraph 38 of decision 2/CMA.5 via the submission portal by no later than six weeks prior to SB 61.

70. The SBI and the SBSTA recalled preambular paragraph 6 of decision 2/CMA.5, which recalls relevant provisions and principles of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

71. The SBI and the SBSTA recognized that means of implementation for adaptation, such as finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, are crucial to the implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, and also recognized that factors such as leadership, institutional arrangements, policies, data and knowledge, skills and education, public participation, and strengthened and inclusive governance are also crucial to enabling the implementation of adaptation action as referred to in paragraphs 24–33 of decision 2/CMA.5.

72. The SBI and the SBSTA recalled paragraph 22 of decision 2/CMA.5, which recognizes the leadership of Indigenous Peoples and local communities as stewards of nature and encourages ethical and equitable engagement with Indigenous Peoples and local communities and the application of traditional knowledge, the knowledge, wisdom and values of Indigenous Peoples, and local knowledge systems in implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

73. The SBI and the SBSTA also recalled paragraph 13 of decision 2/CMA.5, which encourages Parties, when implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience and their adaptation efforts, when integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions and in pursuing the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of the same decision, to take into account, where possible, country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approaches, as well as human rights approaches, and to ensure intergenerational equity and social justice, taking into consideration vulnerable ecosystems, groups and communities and including children, youth and persons with disabilities.

74. The SBI and the SBSTA took note of the report prepared by the secretariat synthesizing submissions from Parties and observers on matters related to and modalities of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5.<sup>43</sup>

75. The SBI and the SBSTA expressed appreciation to their respective Chairs and the secretariat for organizing and to the Government of Bhutan for hosting the workshop, held in Thimphu from 15 to 17 May 2024, on matters related to the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme.<sup>44</sup>

76. The SBI and the SBSTA invited Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including relevant UNFCCC constituted bodies, United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, and other relevant organizations from all geographical regions, to submit via the submission portal by 31 July 2024 information on existing indicators for measuring progress towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 in use at the local, national, regional and global level, including, if available, information on associated methodologies and data readiness for such indicators, as well as identified gaps and areas for which the development of new indicators may be needed.

77. The SBI and the SBSTA requested their Chairs to prepare, with the support of the secretariat, in collaboration with relevant United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, and with contributions from relevant constituted bodies, a compilation and mapping

<sup>43</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/638384>.

<sup>44</sup> Pursuant to decision 2/CMA.5, para. 43.

of existing indicators relevant to measuring progress towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5, including information on areas potentially not covered by existing indicators, in advance of the workshop referred to in paragraph 89 below, taking into account the submissions referred to in paragraph 76 above and the sources of information under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience referred to in paragraph 15 of decision 2/CMA.5.

78. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed that the work under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme contributes to the purpose of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, which is defined in paragraph 7 of decision 2/CMA.5 as guiding the achievement of the global goal on adaptation and the review of overall progress in achieving it with a view to reducing the increasing adverse impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change, as well as enhancing adaptation action and support.

79. The SBI and the SBSTA also agreed that the mapping referred to in paragraph 77 above may consider:

- (a) The relevance of the indicators to measuring progress towards one or more of the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5;
- (b) The specific relevance of the indicators to adaptation, including enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change;
- (c) Whether quantitative and/or qualitative information applies to the indicators;
- (d) Data availability for the indicators;
- (e) The ability of the indicators to reflect regional, national and local circumstances;
- (f) The applicability of the indicators across different contexts;
- (g) The ease of interpretation of the indicators;
- (h) The clarity of methodologies associated with the indicators;
- (i) The ability of the indicators to be aggregated across levels and disaggregated by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, such as vulnerability, gender, age, disability, race, socioeconomic status, and status as Indigenous Peoples, as appropriate and depending on national circumstances;
- (j) The indicators' basis on the best available science;
- (k) The indicators' basis on traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems;
- (l) That the indicators should not be used as a basis for comparison between Parties.

80. The SBI and the SBSTA invited the Adaptation Committee to prepare a contribution to the compilation and mapping referred to in paragraph 77 by identifying information on indicators reported by Parties in their national reports and communications in the context of the work referred to in paragraph 45 of decision 2/CMA.5.

81. The SBI and the SBSTA requested their Chairs to convene technical experts to assist in the technical work under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme, including reviewing and refining the compilation and mapping of existing indicators referred to in paragraph 77 above and, as needed, developing new indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5.

82. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed that the technical experts referred to in paragraph 81 above should have relevant qualifications and expertise related to the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 and that experts shall serve in an independent capacity.

83. The SBI and the SBSTA requested their Chairs to ensure balance in terms of technical expertise related to the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5, geographical representation and gender.

84. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed that the participation of experts will include:

(a) Experts with balanced and inclusive geographical and gender representation, including experts from small island developing States and the LDCs, taking into account recommendations of Parties, as appropriate, and giving special consideration in terms of support for participation to experts from developing countries eligible for funding under the UNFCCC process;

(b) Experts from United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations, international and regional organizations, and research and academic institutions with experience in a relevant technical area, taking into account the recommendations of these organizations and institutions;

(c) Indigenous knowledge holders.

85. The SBI and the SBSTA requested the secretariat, with input from the technical experts, to prepare technical reports, including through work at virtual meetings, containing a list of proposed new indicators for assessing overall progress towards achievement of the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 that may be needed to fill any gaps in coverage by existing indicators, as appropriate, by May 2025 for consideration at SB 62 (June 2025).

86. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to consider issuing regular invitations for submissions from Parties and observers on topics that would inform the technical work under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme.

87. The SBI and the SBSTA invited interested United Nations organizations and specialized agencies and other relevant organizations to explore the possibility of hosting meetings of technical experts referred to in paragraph 81 above, including providing financial support for the meetings.

88. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to take stock of the work under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme, including the assessment of areas not covered by existing indicators and, as needed, the development of new indicators, at SB 61, 62 and 63 (November 2025) with a view to informing the decision on the work programme at CMA 7.

89. The SBI and the SBSTA requested their Chairs to organize, with the support of the secretariat, a hybrid workshop for Parties and the technical experts referred to in paragraph 81 above, following the completion of the mapping referred to in paragraph 77 above and prior to CMA 6, with the aim of:

(a) Facilitating expert review and refinement of the mapping referred to in paragraph 77 above;

(b) Enabling a dialogue between Parties and the technical experts referred to in paragraph 81 above on the mapping and providing an opportunity for the technical experts to clarify the methodologies and assumptions used in refining the mapping;

(c) Providing Parties with the opportunity to reflect on the outcome of the mapping and on progress in the work on indicators in preparation for CMA 7.

90. The SBI and the SBSTA noted that the workshop referred to in paragraph 89 above could be organized back to back with a meeting of the Adaptation Committee.

91. The SBI and the SBSTA requested the secretariat to publish the refined mapping of indicators as part of a report on the workshop referred to in paragraph 89 above prior to CMA 6.

92. The SBI and the SBSTA also requested their Chairs to organize, with the support of the secretariat, two hybrid workshops for Parties, experts and observers under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme, one to take stock of the progress of work by the technical experts, to be held in conjunction with SB 62, and one to reflect on the final list of potential indicators to be agreed at CMA 7, to be held between SB 62 and 63.

93. The SBI and the SBSTA further requested the secretariat, including through its regional collaboration centres, to disseminate relevant information to help to engage regional organizations and research and academic institutions in the work on indicators.

94. The SBI and the SBSTA requested the secretariat to make the final outputs of the technical work available in the six official languages of the United Nations.

95. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to consider additional work by the technical experts referred to in paragraph 81 above, and associated modalities,<sup>45</sup> at SB 61 with a view to making a recommendation on this matter for consideration at CMA 6.

96. The SBI and the SBSTA also agreed to consider any additional activities under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme at future sessions of the subsidiary bodies, if needed.

97. The SBI and the SBSTA further agreed to continue considering the nature of the final outcome of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme at SB 61 and 62, following the mapping referred to in paragraph 91 above and the work of the technical experts referred to in paragraph 81 above.

98. The SBI and the SBSTA took note of the importance of data readiness assessments in relation to indicators for the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 and invited Parties to consider the matter at SB 61.

99. The SBI and the SBSTA took note of the views expressed by Parties at these sessions in relation to the matters described in paragraphs 95–98 above and in relation to other considerations,<sup>46</sup> which may be considered at SB 61, as appropriate, recognizing that these views do not capture those of all Parties and do not represent consensus.

100. 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 80, 89, 92 and 94 above.

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

## **B. Report of the Adaptation Committee and review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee\***

(Agenda sub-item 10(b))

### **1. Proceedings**

102. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed that its Chair would convene consultations on this sub-item together with the SBSTA Chair for the equally titled SBSTA 60 agenda sub-item 5(b). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

103. The SBI and the SBSTA recommended that COP 29 and CMA 6 take note of the report of the Adaptation Committee for 2023.<sup>47</sup>

104. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to continue consideration of the review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee<sup>48</sup> at SB 61.

105. The SBI and the SBSTA also agreed to consider the annual report of the Adaptation Committee and the review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee under two separate agenda sub-items at future sessions.

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<sup>45</sup> Including the consideration of the Adaptation Committee and/or an ad hoc expert group and/or expert groups, without prejudging the outcome of negotiations at CMA 6.

<sup>46</sup> See the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators for the relevant agenda items, including the section “Other considerations”, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/639575>.

<sup>47</sup> FCCC/SB/2023/5.

<sup>48</sup> Pursuant to decisions 5/CP.22, para. 11, 2/CP.26, para. 8, 8/CP.27, para. 3, and 10/CMA.4, para. 4.

## C. National adaptation plans

(Agenda sub-item 10(c))

### 1. Proceedings

106. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Antwi Boasiako Amoah (Ghana) and Jens Fugl (Denmark). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### 2. Conclusions

107. The SBI welcomed:

(a) The submissions from Parties and relevant organizations<sup>49</sup> and the synthesis report by the secretariat<sup>50</sup> on progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs, as well as experience, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs, and support provided and received;

(b) The report by the LEG in collaboration with the Adaptation Committee, prepared with the support of the secretariat, on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.<sup>51</sup>

108. The SBI expressed appreciation to the Government of Bangladesh for hosting the NAP Expo in Dhaka from 22 to 25 April 2024 and the meeting of Party experts<sup>52</sup> referred to in paragraph 3(d) of decision 3/CP.26 that was held in conjunction therewith.

109. The SBI welcomed the outcomes of the discussions held at the meeting of Party experts referred to in paragraph 108 above<sup>53</sup> and emphasized the importance of continuing the assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

110. The SBI took note of the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda sub-item at this session.<sup>54</sup> It decided to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 61 taking into consideration, in particular, that informal note with the aim of recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 29.

## XI. Matters relating to the least developed countries

(Agenda item 11)

### 1. Proceedings

111. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Jens Fugl and Ephraim Shitima (Zambia). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### 2. Conclusions

112. The SBI welcomed the report on the 45<sup>th</sup> meeting of the LEG,<sup>55</sup> held in Bujumbura, Burundi, from 20 to 23 February 2024.

113. The SBI also welcomed the successful conduct of the NAP Expo in Dhaka, Bangladesh, from 22 to 25 April 2024 and acknowledged that the Expos continue to provide a platform for stakeholders to exchange experience and establish partnerships relevant to advancing the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

<sup>49</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “national adaptation plans”).

<sup>50</sup> FCCC/SBI/2024/10.

<sup>51</sup> FCCC/SBI/2024/12.

<sup>52</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/nap-assessment-mtg-2024>.

<sup>53</sup> As contained in document FCCC/SBI/2024/12.

<sup>54</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/639792>.

<sup>55</sup> FCCC/SBI/2024/5.

114. The SBI noted the high-level transformational dialogue on NAPs hosted by the UNFCCC Executive Secretary that took place on 22 April 2024 as part of the above-mentioned NAP Expo.

115. The SBI expressed appreciation to the Government of Burundi for hosting LEG 45 and to the Government of Bangladesh for hosting, as well as to the organizations, bodies, and regional centres and networks involved in organizing, the above-mentioned NAP Expo.

116. The SBI also expressed appreciation to the LEG and the secretariat for their invaluable work in supporting the LDCs, including in helping them to have in place national adaptation plans, policies and planning processes by 2025 and to have progressed in implementing them by 2030 in line with paragraph 59 of decision 1/CMA.5.

117. The SBI recalled paragraph 46 of decision 1/CP.21 in relation to expediting support for the LDCs to formulate and implement NAPs.

118. The SBI welcomed the rolling work programme of the LEG for 2024–2025.<sup>56</sup>

119. The SBI also welcomed the inclusion of activities related to the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience in the rolling work programme of the LEG for 2024–2025,<sup>57</sup> namely supporting the implementation of the Framework with technical guidance and training materials and contributing to the implementation of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5.

120. The SBI noted that, as at 7 June 2024:

(a) The LDCs had submitted a total of 46 readiness proposals to the GCF for funding for formulating NAPs or for other adaptation planning processes, of which 32, amounting to a total of USD 74 million, had been approved and for 29 of which the disbursement of funds had started;

(b) Of the 45 LDCs, 22 had prepared and submitted NAPs,<sup>58</sup> 16 were preparing NAPs and expected to submit them in 2024–2025,<sup>59</sup> 5 had not yet started formulating NAPs,<sup>60</sup> and information on NAP formulation from 2 LDCs was pending;<sup>61</sup>

(c) All 22 LDCs that had submitted NAPs had also submitted proposals for accessing funding from the GCF for implementing priority actions identified therein, and proposals from 20<sup>62</sup> of them had been approved for such funding.

121. The SBI welcomed the submission by Canada and New Zealand of a national adaptation strategy and a NAP respectively,<sup>63</sup> and invited other developed country Parties to submit NAPs and relevant strategies on NAP Central<sup>64</sup> with a view to promoting exchange of experience, lessons learned and best practices in relation to adaptation planning and implementation.

122. The SBI noted that, as at 31 December 2023, 40 LDCs had drafted a total of 92 project ideas under the NAP implementation pipeline development initiative,<sup>65</sup> of which 4 countries

<sup>56</sup> FCCC/SBI/2024/5, annex III.

<sup>57</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2024/5, annex III, p. 24.

<sup>58</sup> Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kiribati, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo and Zambia. The NAPs are available at <https://napcentral.org/submitted-naps>.

<sup>59</sup> Comoros, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Somalia, Tuvalu, Uganda and United Republic of Tanzania.

<sup>60</sup> Angola, Djibouti, Eritrea, Solomon Islands and Yemen.

<sup>61</sup> Afghanistan and Myanmar.

<sup>62</sup> Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kiribati, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo and Zambia.

<sup>63</sup> Available at <https://www.napcentral.org/developedcountriesnaps>.

<sup>64</sup> Available at <https://www.napcentral.org>.

<sup>65</sup> Referred to in document FCCC/SBI/2023/7, annex IV.

had developed their project ideas into concept notes, two of which (by Central African Republic and Togo) had been submitted to the GCF and two (by Bhutan and Rwanda) to the LDCF that were approved for funding. Six project ideas from four other LDCs (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Madagascar and Sudan) had been developed into concept notes but not yet submitted for approval for funding.

123. The SBI welcomed the revision of the strategy for the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme,<sup>66</sup> took note that the LDCs continue to face challenges in accessing support for the formulation and implementation of NAPs, and underscored the importance of enhancing efforts to convert concept notes into funding proposals.

124. The SBI noted that the GEF has provided grant funding of USD 257 million for 25 adaptation projects in the LDCs<sup>67</sup> through the LDCF since the start of the eighth replenishment of the GEF in July 2022.

125. The SBI also noted that, as at 10 June 2024, the GCF had provided grant funding of USD 1.067 billion for 46 adaptation single- and multi-country projects in the LDCs since its inception in 2010.

126. The SBI further noted that, as at 10 June 2024, the Adaptation Fund had provided grant funding of USD 408 million for 41 LDCs through single-country and regional projects since its inception in 2001.

127. The SBI noted the recommendations provided by the LEG<sup>68</sup> for addressing the challenges, gaps and needs faced by the LDCs that have not yet initiated NAP formulation.<sup>69</sup>

128. The SBI encouraged the LDCs and agencies supporting them in formulating and implementing NAPs to make use of the LDC roster of experts on NAPs<sup>70</sup> for addressing needs for technical capacity using endogenous capacity.

129. The SBI recalled paragraph 21 of decision 5/CP.17, and urged developed country Parties to continue to mobilize financial support for the NAP process for the LDCs through bilateral and multilateral channels, including through the LDCF, in accordance with decision 1/CP.16.

130. The SBI noted that the LEG plans to discuss at LEG 46 the results of its survey of the LDCs, the GCF and other relevant actors to identify the challenges, gaps and needs faced by the LDCs in having adaptation projects approved for funding by national direct access entities with a view to preparing findings for consideration at SBI 61.

131. The SBI welcomed the meeting convened virtually on 16 May 2024 by the LEG with the Adaptation Fund Board, the GCF and GEF secretariats and other relevant organizations to identify ways to assist the LDCs in expeditiously implementing adaptation action based on priorities identified in their NAPs.

132. The SBI also welcomed and encouraged the continued collaboration between the LEG and the Adaptation Committee and other constituted bodies, partners of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change and a range of other organizations, agencies, and regional centres and networks on supporting the LDCs in undertaking adaptation and on other relevant work under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

133. The SBI acknowledged and congratulated the Government of Bhutan on the graduation of the country from LDC status as of 14 December 2023.

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<sup>66</sup> See GCF Board document GCF/B.36/09.

<sup>67</sup> Projects in Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia (two projects), Central African Republic, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, South Sudan (two projects), Togo and Zambia (two projects); and two global projects.

<sup>68</sup> FCCC/SBI/2024/5, para. 19.

<sup>69</sup> As requested in document FCCC/SBI/2023/21, para. 81.

<sup>70</sup> Available at <https://www.napcentral.org/roster-of-experts>.

134. The SBI reiterated the importance of ensuring support for the smooth transition of countries graduating from LDC status.<sup>71</sup>

135. The SBI invited Parties and relevant organizations to continue providing resources for supporting implementation of the LEG work programme.

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

## **XII. Terms of reference for the 2024 review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts\***

(Agenda item 12)

### **1. Proceedings**

137. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed that this item would be considered together with the equally titled SBSTA 60 agenda item 6 in informal consultations co-facilitated by Pepetua Latasi (Tuvalu) and Meredith Ryder-Rude (United States of America). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

138. The SBI and the SBSTA finalized the terms of reference for the 2024 review of the WIM,<sup>72</sup> as contained in annex I.

139. The SBI and the SBSTA agreed to undertake that review at SB 61 on the basis of those terms of reference and to forward the outcomes to the appropriate governing body or bodies for consideration.<sup>73</sup>

140. The SBI and the SBSTA invited Parties and non-Party stakeholders to submit via the submission portal by 30 September 2024, in order to serve as input to the 2024 review of the WIM, inter alia:

(a) Views on strengths, weaknesses, gaps, challenges and opportunities related to enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the WIM;

(b) Views on the use and usefulness of the outputs of the WIM and the usefulness of activities under the WIM;

(c) Views on improvements of the WIM and the implementation of its functions;<sup>74</sup>

(d) Other inputs on how the WIM can promote the implementation of approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts.

141. The SBI and the SBSTA encouraged Parties to consult their loss and damage contact points in preparing the submissions referred to in paragraph 140 above, as appropriate.

142. The SBI and the SBSTA requested the secretariat to prepare a summary of the views referred to in paragraph 140 above to serve as input to the 2024 review of the WIM.

143. The SBI and the SBSTA also requested the secretariat to prepare a background paper to inform the 2024 review of the WIM, with the paper to include information on the status of work, activities and outputs under the WIM, covering:

(a) Relevant decisions and mandates;

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<sup>71</sup> In the light of United Nations General Assembly resolution A/67/221 and documents FCCC/SBI/2018/8 and FCCC/SBI/2019/9, paras. 71–75.

<sup>72</sup> Pursuant to decision 4/CP.22, para. 2(d).

<sup>73</sup> Nothing in these conclusions or in the terms of reference prejudices Parties' views or prejudices outcomes on matters related to the governance of the WIM.

<sup>74</sup> As set out in para. 5 of decision 2/CP.19.



(b) Institutional arrangements relating to loss and damage established since the 2019 review of the WIM, including those of the expert groups, the technical expert group and the task force under the WIM and the engagement of loss and damage contact points;

(c) Progress of implementation of the workplan of the WIM Executive Committee and the plans of action of its expert groups, technical expert group and task force;

(d) Progress of operationalization of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in all regions, including consideration of the reports on the regional scoping workshops that took place in 2023;

(e) Implementation under the WIM of mandates and recommendations arising from the 2019 review of the WIM and relevant outcomes of the first global stocktake, as set out in decision 1/CMA.5.

144. The SBI and the SBSTA further requested the secretariat, under the guidance of the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, to organize an event, to be held in conjunction with SB 61, to provide inputs to the 2024 review of the WIM through engagement of Parties and non-Party stakeholders in structured discussions taking into account the terms of reference for the review.

145. The SBI and the SBSTA noted the discussions that took place among Parties at these sessions relating to representation on the WIM Executive Committee.

146. 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 142–144 above.

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

### **XIII. Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the Technology Mechanism: linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism**

(Agenda item 13)

148. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Peter Govindasamy (Singapore) and Stephen Minas (Greece).

149. The SBI considered linkages, collaboration and cooperation between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism taking into account the submissions thereon from Parties and other stakeholders,<sup>75</sup> the synthesis report by the secretariat<sup>76</sup> and the in-session workshop.

150. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 61 taking into account the draft text prepared for this agenda item on the UNFCCC website<sup>77</sup> with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 29.

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

(Agenda item 14)

151. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Ralph Bodle (Germany) and Amena Yauvoli (Fiji).

<sup>75</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “linkages”).

<sup>76</sup> FCCC/SBI/2024/1.

<sup>77</sup> <https://unfccc.int/documents/639510>.

152. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the Chair informed the SBI that Parties could not conclude consideration of this matter at this session. In accordance with rule 16 of the draft rules of procedure being applied, the matter will be included in the provisional agenda for SBI 61.

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

(Agenda item 15)

### **1. Proceedings**

153. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Cristina Carreiras (European Union) and Nathalie Flores González (Dominican Republic). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

#### **(a) Matters relating to capacity-building under the Convention**

##### *(i) Annual monitoring of the implementation of the capacity-building framework*

154. The SBI welcomed the synthesis reports prepared by the secretariat on the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision 2/CP.7, and the capacity-building work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.<sup>78</sup>

155. The SBI acknowledged the progress in implementing the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention at the individual, institutional and systemic level.

156. The SBI reiterated that needs and gaps remain in addressing the priority issues identified in the framework for capacity-building in developing countries,<sup>79</sup> particularly in addressing the capacity needs and gaps of the LDCs and small island developing States.

157. The SBI noted that further efforts are needed to address current and emerging capacity-building gaps and needs<sup>80</sup> related to implementing the Paris Agreement in developing countries that are outside the current scope of the capacity-building framework under the Convention.

158. The SBI emphasized the importance of the capacity-building portal<sup>81</sup> and the Durban Forum on capacity-building as means of effectively and continuously sharing information, good practices and lessons learned among a wide range of stakeholders under and outside the Convention.

159. The SBI noted with appreciation the outcomes of the 13<sup>th</sup> Durban Forum on capacity-building, held at this session, on capacity-building for addressing gaps and needs for accessing finance for national adaptation plans.

##### *(ii) Terms of reference for the fifth comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention*

160. The SBI recommended a draft decision on the terms of reference for the fifth comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention for consideration and adoption at COP 29.<sup>82</sup>

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<sup>78</sup> FCCC/SBI/2024/2, and FCCC/SBI/2024/3 and Add.1 respectively.

<sup>79</sup> Decision 2/CP.7, annex, para. 15.

<sup>80</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2024/2, chap. IV.

<sup>81</sup> <https://unfccc.int/cbportal>.

<sup>82</sup> For the text of the draft decision, see document FCCC/SBI/2024/13/Add.1.

**(b) Matters relating to capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement***Second review of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building*

161. The SBI recommended draft decisions on the second review of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for consideration and adoption at COP 29 and CMA 6.<sup>83</sup>

**(c) Matters relating to capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol***Annual monitoring of the implementation of the capacity-building framework*

162. The SBI welcomed the synthesis reports prepared 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 the capacity-building work of bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.<sup>84</sup>

163. 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 paragraph 2 of decision 29/CMP.1.

164. The SBI emphasized the importance of the capacity-building portal and the Durban Forum on capacity-building 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.

165. The SBI noted with appreciation the outcomes of the 13<sup>th</sup> Durban Forum, held at this session, on capacity-building for addressing gaps and needs for accessing finance for national adaptation plans.

166. The SBI highlighted the importance of considering the outcomes of the fifth comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Convention as an input to the fourth review of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries under the Kyoto Protocol.

**XVI. Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings**

(Agenda item 16)

**1. Proceedings**

167. 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.

**2. Conclusions**

168. The SBI took note of the document on arrangements for intergovernmental meetings prepared for this session.<sup>85</sup>

169. The SBI emphasized the importance of openness, transparency, inclusiveness and adhering to established decision-making practices in making arrangements for sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies.

170. The SBI welcomed the continued efforts of the COP 28 Presidency, the incoming COP 29 Presidency and the presiding officers of the subsidiary bodies to ensure efficiency, coordination, coherence, management and due process in the consideration of issues under discussion, including mandated events. The SBI encouraged them, as well as future presiding officers, to continue to enhance efforts in this regard.

171. Emphasizing the need to ensure efficient time management during sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies, the SBI requested presiding officers of the governing and

<sup>83</sup> For the text of the draft decisions, see document FCCC/SBI/2024/13/Add.1.

<sup>84</sup> FCCC/SBI/2024/2, and FCCC/SBI/2024/3 and Add.1 respectively.

<sup>85</sup> FCCC/SBI/2024/8.

subsidiary bodies, with the support of the secretariat, to continue to enhance efforts in this regard.

**(a) Preparations for the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties, the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement**

172. The SBI noted with appreciation the preparations by the Government of Azerbaijan to ensure the success of the United Nations Climate Change Conference to be held there from 11 to 22 November 2024, which will include COP 29, CMP 19, CMA 6 and SB 61.

173. The SBI noted that the Government of Azerbaijan will invite Heads of State and Government to attend the World Leaders Summit to be held from 12 to 13 November 2024.

174. The SBI invited the incoming Presidency of COP 29, CMP 19 and CMA 6, in consultation with the secretariat and the Bureau, to finalize the details of the arrangements for the Conference and to keep Parties informed thereof.

175. The SBI requested the secretariat to take note of the views of Parties on the possible elements of the provisional agendas for COP 29, CMP 19 and CMA 6.

176. The SBI recalled its invitation to 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 observer organizations with a recommended time limit of two minutes. The SBI also recalled its encouragement to Parties and observer organizations to keep within their respective time allocations.<sup>86</sup>

**(b) Hosts of future sessions**

177. The SBI noted that, in keeping with the principle of rotation among the United Nations regional groups, the President of COP 31 would come from the Western European and other States. The SBI urged the Western European and other States to accelerate their consultations with a view to presenting an offer to host COP 31 as soon as possible and no later than at SBI 62 (June 2025) in order to facilitate timely planning.

178. The SBI noted that, in keeping with the principle of rotation among the United Nations regional groups, the President of COP 32 (November 2027) would come from the African States. The SBI encouraged the African States to finalize their consultations and submit an offer to host COP 32 as soon as possible and no later than at SBI 64 (June 2026) in order to facilitate early planning.

179. The SBI noted that, in keeping with the principle of rotation among the United Nations regional groups, the President of COP 33 (2028) would come from the Asia-Pacific States. The SBI encouraged the Asia-Pacific States to finalize their consultations and submit an offer to host COP 33 as soon as possible and no later than at SBI 66 (June 2027) in order to facilitate early planning.

180. The SBI reiterated that confirming the host country for a session of the COP as far in advance of the conference as possible minimizes logistical and financial risks and enables the secretariat to facilitate timely planning.

181. The SBI highlighted the importance of ensuring the full participation of Parties and the effective and meaningful participation of observer organizations in sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies and mandated events. It emphasized that the secretariat and hosts of sessions and mandated events should make logistical arrangements that will facilitate the inclusive and effective participation of Parties and observer organizations, including timely issuance of visas, where required, to all participants; availability of affordable accommodation; a safe and secure conference venue for all; and ease of access to the venue.

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<sup>86</sup> FCCC/SBI/2023/10, para. 120.

182. The SBI noted with concern the difficulties experienced by some delegates in obtaining visas to enable them to attend sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies, and mandated events convened at the seat of the secretariat.

183. The SBI affirmed the importance of adhering to the equal treatment of the six official languages of the United Nations.

184. The SBI highlighted that virtual access and webcasting can enhance the inclusivity and transparency of the UNFCCC process and requested the secretariat and future hosts of sessions and mandated events to enhance virtual access<sup>87</sup> to the best of their ability and subject to the availability of financial resources, while noting that it is not mandatory and acknowledging the associated challenges and opportunities.

185. The SBI encouraged hosts of sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies and mandated events to reaffirm their commitment to upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international human rights law before, during and after the sessions and mandated events. The SBI emphasized the importance of ensuring that participants can exercise human rights without fear of intimidation and repercussions.

186. The SBI noted progress by the secretariat regarding the Code of Conduct for UNFCCC events,<sup>88</sup> relevant UNFCCC standard operating procedures and efforts to provide safe and secure conference venues for participants. The SBI highlighted the importance of participants abiding by the Code of Conduct at all sessions and events and respecting the national laws of the host country outside of those venues.

187. The SBI recalled that host country agreements should reflect the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the respective obligations under international human rights law, and facilitate the inclusive and effective participation of Parties and observer organizations, with a view to ensuring that sessions and mandated events are convened in places where human rights and fundamental freedoms are promoted and protected, and where all participants are effectively protected against any violations or abuses, including harassment and sexual harassment.

188. The SBI noted that, to ensure transparency, host country agreements for sessions of the COP should be made publicly available, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant United Nations regulations.

**(c) Calendar of future sessions**

189. The SBI recommended the following dates for the sessional periods in 2028 for consideration and adoption at COP 29:

- (a) First sessional period: Monday, 5 June, to Thursday, 15 June;
- (b) Second sessional period: Monday, 6 November, to Friday, 17 November.

190. The SBI also recommended the following dates for the sessional periods in 2029 for consideration and adoption at COP 29:

- (a) First sessional period: Monday, 4 June, to Thursday, 14 June;
- (b) Second sessional period: Monday, 5 November, to Friday, 16 November.

**(d) Increasing the efficiency of the UNFCCC process**

191. The SBI welcomed the rich exchange of views among Parties at this session on increasing efficiency in the UNFCCC process, including the streamlining of the agendas of the governing and subsidiary bodies informed by submissions<sup>89</sup> and a technical paper.<sup>90</sup>

<sup>87</sup> Not applicable to formal processes such as negotiations.

<sup>88</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/about-us/code-of-conduct-for-unfccc-conferences-meetings-and-events>.

<sup>89</sup> Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (in the search field, type “arrangements for intergovernmental meetings”).

<sup>90</sup> FCCC/TP/2024/5.

192. The SBI invited Parties and observer organizations to submit via the submission portal by 31 March 2025 views on the matters referred to in paragraph 191 above.

193. The SBI requested the secretariat to prepare an information paper for consideration at SBI 62 that includes visualizing the operationalization of the options contained in the submissions and the technical paper referred to in paragraph 191 above and the submissions referred to in paragraph 192 above.

194. The SBI decided to continue consideration of the matter of increasing the efficiency of the UNFCCC process towards enhancing ambition and strengthening implementation at SBI 62.

195. The SBI noted with appreciation the note by the secretariat on the implications of changing the frequency of sessions of the governing bodies<sup>91</sup> and the related submissions from Parties.

196. The SBI requested the secretariat to prepare an updated version of the information paper referred to in paragraph 195 above for consideration at SBI 68 (2028).

**(e) Observer engagement**

197. The SBI welcomed the information on enhancing engagement of observer organizations, including on the implementation by the secretariat in 2022–2023 of the SBI conclusions on the matter.<sup>92</sup>

198. The SBI reaffirmed the value of substantive contributions from observer organizations for achieving ambitious outcomes in the UNFCCC process.

199. The SBI took note of the significant increase in the number of observer organizations admitted to the UNFCCC process at recent sessions of the COP and the associated challenges in ensuring their meaningful participation therein, including regional imbalance.

200. The SBI welcomed the exchange of views among Parties at this session on options for increasing the participation of observer organizations from developing countries, informed by the technical paper prepared by the secretariat.<sup>93</sup> The SBI recognized that developing countries form the majority of underrepresented regions for observer organizations admitted to the UNFCCC process.

201. To ensure open, inclusive and meaningful observer engagement in the face of an increasing number of admitted observer organizations, while fully preserving and respecting the Party-driven nature of the UNFCCC process and ensuring alignment with the draft rules of procedure being applied, the SBI took note of the views provided by Parties and observer organizations, and highlighted the following existing and additional practices and steps for engaging observers, subject to the availability of financial resources and while increasing the participation of observer organizations from underrepresented regions:

(a) Recommending that current and incoming COP Presidencies:

(i) Ensure open, inclusive and meaningful engagement of observer organizations in the lead-up to, during and after sessions of the COP in terms of both logistical and accessibility arrangements and engagement opportunities;

(ii) Continue to increase the engagement of observer organizations, particularly organizations from underrepresented regions and organizations for children and youth, Indigenous Peoples and women and gender, in Presidency initiatives and events;

(iii) Increase intervention opportunities for observer organizations at meetings and make the best use of their inputs, including submissions;

(b) Recommending that the presiding officers, co-chairs and co-facilitators, as applicable, of the governing bodies, the subsidiary bodies, UNFCCC constituted bodies and

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<sup>91</sup> FCCC/SBI/2024/INF.4.

<sup>92</sup> FCCC/SBI/2024/8, chap. V.

<sup>93</sup> FCCC/TP/2024/1.

work programmes encourage Parties to ensure at UNFCCC meetings and events that adequate time is available for interventions from observer organizations, particularly for agenda items related to observer engagement;

(c) Encouraging all Parties to:

(i) Enhance the engagement of observer organizations to enable exchange of more varied views on substantive issues, while maintaining gender balance among participants;

(ii) Consider developing capacity-building initiatives for observer organizations, particularly organizations from underrepresented regions and organizations for children and youth, Indigenous Peoples, and women and gender;

(iii) Consider improving time management of meetings with a view to enabling the nine constituencies of non-governmental organizations to deliver short interventions at meetings on agenda items related to observer engagement;

(d) Requesting the secretariat to:

(i) Report back to SBI 62 on the follow-up in relation to this paragraph and explore further technical measures to facilitate the engagement of a broad range of observer organizations in sessions in the face of the increasing number of admitted observer organizations, subject to the availability of financial resources;

(ii) Consider making available detailed information on the distribution of regional presence among observer organizations at sessions of the COP;

(iii) Continue taking administrative measures to encourage a more diverse representation of observer organizations and to consider opportunities to enhance participation of observer organizations, such as through undertaking capacity-building activities as regards procedures for observer participation and engagement, in particular for organizations from underrepresented regions;

(iv) Prioritize assessment of applications for admission of observer organizations from the regions of the incoming COP Presidencies, taking into consideration observer organizations from underrepresented regions.

202. The SBI noted the importance of financial resources for the impactful engagement of observer organizations, in particular those from underrepresented regions.

203. The SBI took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 193, 196 and 201(d)(i–iii) above.

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

## **XVII. Gender and climate change**

(Agenda item 17)

### **1. Proceedings**

205. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in informal consultations co-facilitated by Angela Ebeleke (Democratic Republic of the Congo) and Marc-André Lafrance (Canada). At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI considered and adopted the conclusions below.

### **2. Conclusions**

206. The SBI initiated the final review of the implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan,<sup>94</sup> starting with consideration of the work programme.

<sup>94</sup> As per decision 15/CP.28, para. 1. The work programme was adopted in decision 3/CP.25. The gender action plan is contained in the annex to that decision and the amendments to the activities under the plan, as adopted during the intermediate review of its implementation, can be found in the annex to decision 24/CP.27.

207. The SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 61 on the basis of the draft text prepared for this agenda item at this session<sup>95</sup> with a view to recommending a draft decision thereon for consideration and adoption at COP 29.

## **XVIII. Matters relating to Action for Climate Empowerment**

(Agenda item 18)

208. 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 Arne Riedel (Germany).

209. The SBI considered the 2023 summary report by the secretariat on progress in implementing activities under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment.<sup>96</sup>

210. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 61 taking into account the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators for this agenda item at this session.<sup>97</sup>

## **XIX. Administrative, financial and institutional matters**

(Agenda item 19)

211. At its 1<sup>st</sup> meeting, the SBI agreed to consider this matter in a contact group co-chaired by Gabriela Blatter (Switzerland) and Zita Kassa Wilks (Gabon).

212. At its 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, the SBI recommended draft decisions for consideration and adoption at COP 29 and CMP 19.<sup>98</sup>

## **XX. Other matters**

(Agenda item 20)

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

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

(Agenda item 21)

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

214. At the 3<sup>rd</sup> meeting, a representative of the secretariat informed the SBI that several activities resulting from the conclusions adopted at this session require additional resources over and above the core budget for the biennium 2024–2025.<sup>99</sup> Relevant requests for activities are contained in conclusions adopted under various SBI, including joint SBI–SBSTA, agenda items.

215. Under joint SBI agenda item 7 and SBSTA agenda item 9, “United Arab Emirates just transition work programme”, supplementary funding of EUR 45,000 will be required in 2024–2025 to prepare an annual synthesis report, organize in-session workshops in hybrid format and prepare a report on each workshop.

216. Under joint SBI agenda item 9 and SBSTA agenda item 11, “Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security”, supplementary

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<sup>95</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/639795>.

<sup>96</sup> FCCC/SBI/2023/16.

<sup>97</sup> Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/639127>.

<sup>98</sup> For the text of the draft decisions, see document FCCC/SBI/2024/13/Add.1.

<sup>99</sup> The statement can be heard at [https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60\\_100467/agenda](https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_100467/agenda) (starting at 1:43:37).



funding of EUR 164,000 will be required in 2024 and EUR 242,000 in 2025 to develop the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal, organize in-session workshops and prepare a synthesis report.

217. Under joint SBI agenda sub-item 10(a) and SBSTA agenda sub-item 5(a), “Matters relating to the global goal on adaptation”, supplementary funding of EUR 627,000 will be required in 2024–2025 to organize three workshops in hybrid format under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme and to make the final outputs of the technical work available in the official languages of the United Nations.

218. Under joint SBI agenda item 12 and SBSTA agenda item 6, “Terms of reference for the 2024 review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts”, supplementary funding of EUR 62,000 will be required in 2024 to prepare outputs and summaries to inform the 2024 review of the WIM and to organize an event to be held at SB 61.

219. Under agenda item 15, “Matters relating to capacity-building”, funding of EUR 33,000 will be required in 2025 to prepare a technical report to inform the fifth comprehensive review of the implementation of the framework for capacity-building in developing countries; the estimated requirements will be absorbed within available resources.

220. Under agenda item 16, “Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings”, funding of EUR 826,000 will be required in 2024–2025 to prepare a technical paper, increase and report on participation and regional representation of observer organizations at sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies, take measures to encourage diverse representation, particularly for organizations from underrepresented regions, and arrange virtual access and webcasting for mandated events to enhance the inclusivity and transparency of the UNFCCC process.

221. Under agenda item 19, “Administrative, financial and institutional matters”, supplementary funding of EUR 137,000 in 2024 and EUR 205,000 in 2025 will be required to prepare quarterly reports on the extent to which the core and supplementary budgets are funded, to update documents on standard costs in advance of SBI 62 and to significantly improve the transparency of the secretariat’s budget management process.

222. Activities newly mandated under agenda items 7, 9, 16 and 19 include recurring or long-term activities and those under agenda items 9, 10(a), 12 and 15 include short-term or temporary activities according to the categorization established for the UNFCCC budget.<sup>100</sup>

223. The representative of the secretariat noted that the presented amounts, totalling EUR 2.3 million, are preliminary and based on information available at the time. The representative also noted that the secretariat is counting on the continued generosity of Parties to provide supplementary funding for these activities in a timely and predictable manner as without such contributions it will be a challenge for the secretariat to provide the requested support.

224. The representative concluded by noting that costs for 2026 and beyond will be reviewed in the context of preparing the budget for the biennium 2026–2027.

## 2. Closure of and report on the session

225. At the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SBI, held together with the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of SBSTA 60, on 13 June, statements were made by representatives of 25 Parties, including 14 on behalf of groups of Parties: African Group; AILAC; AOSIS; Arab Group; Bolivarian Alliance for the Peoples of Our America – People’s Trade Treaty; Brazil, South Africa, India and China; EIG; EU and its member States; Group of 77 and China; Group SUR (formerly Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay); LDCs; LMDCs; Mountain Partnership; and Umbrella Group.<sup>101</sup> Statements were also made by representatives of eight UNFCCC NGO constituencies: business and industry,

<sup>100</sup> See document FCCC/SBI/2019/4, para. 36.

<sup>101</sup> The statements can be heard at [https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60\\_100467/agenda](https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/SB60_100467/agenda) (starting at 2:09:56).

children and youth, environmental, farmers and agricultural, research and independent, and trade union NGOs, Indigenous Peoples organizations, and women and gender constituency.<sup>102</sup>

226. At the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of the SBI, held together with the 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of SBSTA 60, on 13 June, 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 on the session and make it available to Parties.

227. The Chair thanked all Parties and observers for their constructive engagement throughout the session. He also thanked the co-chairs of contact groups and co-facilitators of informal consultations for their work, the other presiding officers for their close collaboration and the translators, technicians and World Conference Center Bonn staff for their support and facilitation. The Chair then closed the session.

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<sup>102</sup> As footnote 101 above (starting at 4:25:10).

## Annex I

### Terms of reference for the 2024 review of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

#### I. Mandate

1. Decisions 4/CP.22 and 2/CMA.2,<sup>1</sup> paragraph 46, provide recommendations regarding the 2024 review of the WIM.<sup>2</sup>

#### II. Objective

2. During the 2024 review, Parties will consider, inter alia, progress in implementing the functions of the WIM, as set out in decision 2/CP.19, and the performance of and achievements facilitated by those functions; progress in achieving the long-term vision of the WIM; progress in implementing the activities of the WIM Executive Committee and those under the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change; and ways in which the WIM may be enhanced and strengthened, as appropriate, in the light of the current context in which the WIM is implemented, to promote implementation of approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change.

#### III. Scope

3. Parties will review the WIM since its 2019 review, taking into account the broader context of work on averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement; the segments of the population that are already vulnerable, as set out in paragraph 7(a)(iii) of decision 3/CP.18; and the evolving needs and priorities of developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.<sup>3</sup>

4. The review will focus on, inter alia:

(a) The performance of the WIM and its functions as set out in decision 2/CP.19, and how it can continue to be fit-for-purpose to promote the implementation of approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage;

(b) The structure of the WIM, including its Executive Committee<sup>4</sup> and its Santiago network;<sup>5</sup>

(c) The usefulness, use, development and dissemination of the outputs of the WIM, including in relation to developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change;

(d) Collaboration, coordination, partnerships and coherence and synergies of work under the WIM in relation to bodies, entities and work programmes, including the funding arrangements, including a fund, for responding to loss and damage referred to in paragraphs 2–3 of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4, and with stakeholders under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement;

<sup>1</sup> Noted in decision 2/CP.25.

<sup>2</sup> Nothing in these terms of reference prejudices Parties' views or prejudices outcomes on matters related to the governance of the WIM.

<sup>3</sup> The approach taken for the 2024 review of the WIM does not prejudice the approach to future reviews.

<sup>4</sup> Including the three expert groups, a technical expert group and a task force.

<sup>5</sup> As set out in decision 12/CMA.4, endorsed by decision 11/CP.27.

(e) The progress of implementation of the workplan of the WIM Executive Committee, including in relation to outreach and communication, and the work programme of the Santiago network in relation to implementing the functions of the WIM;

(f) The response under the WIM to relevant decisions and the Paris Agreement.<sup>6</sup>

5. In their assessment, Parties will consider:

(a) The effectiveness and efficiency of the work under the WIM, including of its Executive Committee, expert groups, technical expert group, task force and Santiago network, regarding, *inter alia*, timeliness, relevance, usefulness, visibility, coherence, complementarity, synergies, comprehensiveness, responsiveness and resourcing;

(b) Barriers and gaps, challenges and opportunities, good practices and lessons learned in the context of the implementation of the WIM.

#### **IV. Inputs and sources of information**

6. Being guided by the best available science, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and the knowledge systems of local communities, the inputs to the review are as follows:

(a) The background paper referred to in paragraph 143 of this document;

(b) The annual reports and outputs of the WIM Executive Committee, and the joint report of the Executive Committee and the Santiago network;

(c) The views relevant to the WIM submitted by Parties and non-Party stakeholders referred to in paragraph 140 of this document;

(d) The summary of the views as referred to in paragraph 142 of this document;

(e) The workplan of the WIM Executive Committee and the work programme of the Santiago network;

(f) Relevant decisions and the Paris Agreement.

7. Sources of information for the review may include:

(a) Relevant scientific and technical reports of national, regional and international organizations;

(b) Relevant national and regional strategies, plans and reports;

(c) Relevant outputs of constituted bodies and from events organized in the UNFCCC process, including the Glasgow dialogue<sup>7</sup> and the summary reports thereon.

8. An event will be organized by the secretariat, to be held in conjunction with and at the start of SB 61, to provide inputs for the review through engagement of Parties and non-Party stakeholders in structured discussions taking into account these terms of reference.

#### **V. Modalities**

9. The modalities to be used in conducting the review are:

(a) The call for the submissions referred to in paragraph 6(c) above;

(b) The consideration by Parties of the above-mentioned inputs and sources of information in the light of the objective and scope of the review.

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<sup>6</sup> Inclusion of references to the Paris Agreement in these terms of reference does not prejudice the outcome of the consideration on the matters related to the governance of the WIM.

<sup>7</sup> See <https://unfccc.int/event/first-glasgow-dialogue-gd1>, <https://unfccc.int/event/gd2> and <https://unfccc.int/event/gd3>.

## **VI. Expected output**

10. On the basis of the assessment of progress undertaken in accordance with paragraphs 1–9 above, a draft decision will be prepared at SB 61, including a set of recommendations that respond to the objective of the review as referred to in paragraph 2 above.

## Annex II

### Road map for the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security

<i>Timeline</i>	<i>Activities</i>
Between SB 60 and 61 (November 2024)	Development of the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal <sup>a</sup> by the secretariat
SB 61	Presentation of the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal by the secretariat
Between SB 61 and 62 (June 2025)	Submissions from Parties and observers, by 1 March 2025, on the workshop on topic 1: systemic and holistic approaches to the implementation of climate action on agriculture, food systems <sup>b</sup> and food security, understanding, cooperation and integration into plans
	Preparation by the secretariat of the first annual synthesis report under the joint work <sup>c</sup>
	Further development of the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal by the secretariat
SB 62	Workshop on topic 1, including time to coordinate in relation to the joint work
	Consideration of the first annual synthesis report
	Further consideration of the online portal
Between SB 62 and 63 (November 2025)	Preparation by the secretariat of the report on the workshop on topic 1
SB 63	Consideration of the report on the workshop on topic 1
Between SB 63 and 64 (June 2026)	Submissions from Parties and observers, by 1 March 2026, on the workshop on topic 2: progress, challenges and opportunities related to identifying needs and accessing means of implementation for climate action on agriculture and food security, including sharing of best practices
	Preparation by the secretariat of the annual synthesis report
SB 64	Workshop on topic 2, including time to coordinate in relation to the joint work
	Consideration of the annual synthesis report
Between SB 64 and 65 (November 2026)	Preparation by the secretariat of the report on the workshop on topic 2
SB 65	Consideration of the report on the workshop on topic 2
	Finalization of discussions on the progress and outcomes of the joint work for reporting thereon to COP 31 (November 2026) <sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Referred to in decision 3/CP.27, para. 16.

<sup>b</sup> This does not preclude other approaches.

<sup>c</sup> Referred to in decision 3/CP.27, para. 15(a).

<sup>d</sup> As per decision 3/CP.27, para. 20.