

Co-chairs' summary of the Presidencies consultations on priorities for work in 2022

2 – 3 February 2022

As part of our joint effort to support progress towards COP 27 in a transparent and inclusive manner, we the Presidency of COP 26 and the incoming Presidency of COP 27 convened the first in a series of informal multilateral consultations for 2022 on 2 & 3 February. We provided Parties with three guiding questions to focus the discussion:

1. What are your five main elements in the outcomes of COP 26?
2. What are your priorities for work in 2022 to build towards a successful COP 27?
3. Despite the ongoing challenging circumstances, how can we collectively build on COP 26 to maximize progress on our work this year?

We were very encouraged by the active engagement of Parties and the concrete proposals and suggestions on how we can collectively build on the outcomes of Glasgow throughout this year and in Sharm el-Sheikh in November. We were also very heartened to hear sentiments of support and confidence in us and the Chairs of the Subsidiary Bodies to guide the work this year.

1. Main elements of the outcomes of COP26

Parties highlighted the many positive outcomes from the Glasgow Conference. Of particular note was the finalization of the Paris Agreement rulebook, including outcomes on Article 6, transparency and common time frames, and the adoption of the Glasgow Climate Pact, including a work programme on mitigation ambition, the request to revisit and strengthen 2030 nationally determined contributions (NDCs) by the end of 2022 as necessary to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goal, and inclusion of a reference to phasing down unabated coal use and phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies. Some Parties expressed their hopes for more ambitious outcomes and emphasized the importance of following the principles of the Paris Agreement and the Convention.

Parties also highlighted the launch of the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation, the operationalization of the Santiago Network, the launch of the Glasgow Dialogue on loss and damage and the commitment to double adaptation finance from 2019 levels by 2025.

While many Parties expressed disappointment regarding the lack of delivery of the USD 100 billion goal, Parties acknowledged the Climate Finance Delivery Plan and that the outcome recognized the need to increase support beyond USD 100 billion and launched a process to determine the post-2025 climate finance goal.

Parties also acknowledged the impact of the meaningful engagement of a wide range of stakeholders and various partnerships and pledges across key sectors.

2. Priorities for work in 2022 to lay the foundation for successful outcomes at COP 27

As Parties outlined their priorities for this year, we repeatedly heard reference to the need for 'implementation' – implementation of the many decisions and mandates agreed in Glasgow and implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs), long-term strategies and finance commitments. In this regard, the importance of prioritizing the delivery of commitments that would support implementation was reiterated as well as the need to ensure that work would be guided by the best available science and the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and a call for a balanced progress across the board on all elements.

Many priority issues were highlighted:

- On adaptation and loss and damage: support for adaptation and loss and damage; implementation of the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation, including regarding metrics and as input to the global stock take (GST); operationalization of the Santiago Network and institutional structure to ensure support on the ground and launching of the Glasgow Dialogue on loss and damage; governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage; link to nature;
- On finance: follow up on long term finance, and fulfillment of the USD 100 billion goal; the process to set a new collective quantified finance goal, including the technical dialogues; roadmaps on financial support; direct access to finance, including ease of access through simplified and harmonized application procedures; just energy transition, including finance to support coal phase out and implementation of NDCs; alignment of financial flows with the goals of the Paris Agreement, and the expected work of the Standing Committee on Finance, including on 2.1c and its continued consideration of climate finance definitions;
- On mitigation: accelerate efforts to keep the 1.5°C temperature goal within reach; revisit and strengthen current 2030 emissions targets; launch the work programme; align NDCs towards more sustainable ways of development; put in place enablers to accelerate transformation towards the 1.5°C goal, including forging partnerships on action and support;
- On Article 6: operationalize Article 6, including through encouraging nominations to the Supervisory Committee; capacity building to support participation in the Article 6 mechanisms, for instance via a work programme to enhance the capacity of LDCs;
- On transparency: operationalize the accountability framework including through finalizing reporting tools and support under the enhanced transparency framework; provision of support to enable LDCs to prepare and submit transparency reports;
- On technology: enhance work on technology as an important enabler for achieving pledges, including for the energy transition;
- On science and assessing progress: robust science and the upcoming IPCC reports to guide and accelerate climate action; GST and its technical dialogue needs to be a robust, interactive and inclusive review mechanism of the implementation of the Paris Agreement;
- On engagement of observer organizations and non-Party stakeholders: provide more opportunities to engage with observers and non-Party stakeholders including youth, women and indigenous peoples; follow-up on Presidency campaigns and sectoral initiatives.

3. Maximizing progress in 2022 in spite of the ongoing challenging circumstances

In-person meetings complemented by informal virtual inter-sessional engagement

During the consultations, many Parties expressed appreciation to the COP 26 Presidency and the secretariat for the tireless efforts made to convene a safe and inclusive conference in Glasgow. While Parties noted that global and national travel restrictions remain, many expressed the desire for SB 56 and COP 27 to be held in-person in Bonn and Sharm el-Sheikh respectively, with the possibility for active remote participation.

We also heard support for the continuation of these heads of delegation consultations, as well as other virtual inter-sessional meetings that can provide an opportunity to advance work in preparation for Sharm el-Sheikh. Parties highlighted that virtual or hybrid settings should not be a substitute for

physical meetings for different reasons including, among others, that reliable internet connectivity and scheduling across time zones remain a challenge for many.

Maintaining the multi-layered approach to work

In outlining the priority issues to be addressed, many Parties expressed the view that issues may need to be addressed at different levels – ministerial, heads of delegation and technical. As we develop our plans for the year, we will maintain a multi-layered approach with initiatives being led by the COP 26 President, the incoming COP 27 President, the Chairs of the Subsidiary Bodies or us as lead negotiators, as appropriate.

In reflecting on lessons learned during the preparation for COP 26, we noted the suggestion to consider appointing ministerial co-facilitators in advance of Sharm el-Sheikh on issues that may benefit from advance political work.

Engaging stakeholders

We were very encouraged to hear the many calls to ensure participation of a broad range of stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector, indigenous peoples and local communities etc., in our work and the encouragement to continue building partnerships with non-Party stakeholders, as well as reference to the importance of the work of the High-Level Climate Champions. We also noted that specific reference was made to the importance of engaging youth, including concrete offers to further support their engagement in the UNFCCC process, such as through the annual youth forum which was agreed in Glasgow.

Leveraging other multilateral, international or regional processes

Parties highlighted synergies with other multilateral processes, such as the UNCCD and the CBD, both of which are also convening COPs this year and particular reference was made to 2022 being the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Rio Conventions. In addition, Parties referred to other relevant meetings such as those of the G7 and the G20, noting that the outcomes of these gatherings can support the UNFCCC negotiations.

Working together

We, the Presidency of COP 26 and the incoming-Presidency of COP 27, are committed to continue to work closely with the Chairs of the Subsidiary Bodies, the UNFCCC secretariat, and Parties to develop our plans towards a successful conference in Sharm el-Sheikh that builds on the successes of Glasgow.

We committed to reflecting on the rich discussion and to using your proposals and suggestions as we begin to develop our plans for the year, guided by the shining stars of progress, transparency, inclusivity and impartiality.

Further details on these and future consultations will be communicated to National Focal Points and the Chairs/Coordinators of the negotiating groups through the secretariat. Information will also be made available on the [UNFCCC website](#).