



**Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the
implementation of response measures**

18 May 2023

**Potential impacts of relevant outcomes from the Glasgow and
Sharm el-Sheikh United Nations Climate Conferences to the
work of the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts
of the Implementation of Response Measures**

A background note

I. Background

1. The Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures (KCI), at its 7th meeting, discussed the work undertaken by the working group regarding the potential impacts of the Glasgow Climate Pact on the work of the KCI.
2. At the same meeting, the KCI requested the working group to update the background note identifying the potential impacts of all relevant outcomes from the Glasgow and Sharm el-Sheikh Climate Change Conferences to the work of the KCI for consideration at its 8th meeting.
3. The working group, with the assistance of the secretariat, worked intersessionally and prepared this background note, under the guidance of task lead of the working group.

II. Scope of note

4. This background note provides in its annex a list of from the Glasgow and Sharm el-Sheikh United Nations Climate Change Conferences that relate to the work of the KCI. In this regard, this background note considers the outcomes that speaks to all constituted bodies, and/or to any of the four areas of the work programme of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures and its KCI.¹

**III. Expected action by the Katowice Committee of Experts on
the Impacts of the implementation of response measures**

5. Taking into account the information provided in the annex, the KCI will be invited to provide comments and reflect on it.

¹ Decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 2.

Annex

Relevant outcomes from the Glasgow and Sharm el-Sheikh United Nations Climate Change Conferences on the work of the Katowice committee of experts

1. The table below presents the relevant outcomes of the UN Climate Change Conferences in Glasgow and Sharm El-Sheikh.

No	Outcome	Description
<i>Call for UNFCCC constituted bodies</i>		
1	Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures (Decisions 20/CP.27 and 7/CMP.17, paragraphs 5, 20 and 32, 23/CMA.4, paragraphs 5, 21 and 33)	<p>In their respective decisions, the COP, the CMP and the CMA requested the forum and its KCI to implement the recommendations:</p> <p>(a) To facilitate the enhancement of the capacity of Parties, in particular developing country Parties, to develop and use impact assessment methodologies and tools for conducting their own assessments and analyses of the impacts of response measures, including on decent work and quality jobs, and economic, social, environmental, domestic, cross-border, positive and negative impacts; this includes facilitating the development of case studies as appropriate and the organization of targeted regional hands-on training workshops;</p> <p>(b) To develop and maintain a web-based user interface for selecting tools and methodologies and promote its use among Parties and stakeholders, as appropriate; a user manual for the interface could also be developed;</p> <p>In their respective decisions, the COP, the CMP and the CMA also requested the KCI to enhance the capacity of Parties, in particular developing country Parties, to develop and use country-specific tools and methodologies for assessing the environmental, social and economic co-benefits of climate change policies and actions.</p>
2	Glasgow Climate Pact (Decisions 1/CP.26, paragraph 60)	The COP, in decision 1/CP.26, paragraph 60, invited among others, the constituted bodies under the UNFCCC to consider how to integrate and strengthen ocean-based action in their existing mandates and workplans and to report on these activities within the existing reporting processes, as appropriate.
3	Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance (Decisions 5/CP.26, paragraph 11, and 10/CMA.3, paragraph 1)	The COP, as part of recommendations from the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement (NDR) ² among others, invite UNFCCC constituted bodies, in particular the PCCB and the Adaptation Committee, to consider the insights identified in the first NDR when implementing their respective workplans.
4	Annual technical progress reports of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for 2020 and 2021 (Decisions 12/CP.26, paragraph 2, 18/CMA.3, paragraph 2), and Annual technical progress report of the Paris Committee on Capacity-building for	In their respective decisions in 2021, the COP and the CMA, through recommendations from PCCB, encouraged constituted bodies to continue their active engagement to facilitate greater coherence and coordination across their capacity-building-related work. Similarly, in 2022, the COP and the CMA, in their respective decisions, through recommendations from PCCB, encouraged bodies under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement to, among others, participate in and

² Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/determination-of-the-needs-of-developing-country-parties/first-report-on-the-determination-of-the-needs-of-developing-country-parties-related-to-implementing>.

<i>No</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Description</i>
	2022 (Decisions 19/CP.27, paragraph 2, and 21/CMA.4, paragraph 2)	contribute to the follow-up work of the PCCB conducted each year after the Durban Forum, including an interessional thematic webinar and a focus area day at the annual Capacity-building Hub, and take into consideration the findings of this follow-up work in their capacity-building work.
5	Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment (Decisions 18/CP.26, paragraphs 4 and 11, and 22/CMA.3, paragraphs 4 and 11)	<p>In their respective decisions, the COP and the CMA adopted the 10-year Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE). Under the priority area of policy coherence, the work programme specifies that efficient and effective ACE implementation can be enabled by, among others, inviting all constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement to include in their regular reports information on how ACE is implemented under their respective workstreams.</p> <p>Further, the COP and the CMA requested the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to, among others, hold an annual in-session ACE dialogue at its first regular session of each year with the participation of Parties, representatives of relevant constituted bodies, and relevant experts, practitioners and stakeholders that focuses on the progress of implementation of the Glasgow work programme and on its four priority areas: policy coherence; coordinated action; tools and support; and monitoring, evaluation and reporting.</p>
6	Action plan under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment (Decisions 23/CP.27 and 22/CMA.4, annex)	<p>As per the four-year action plan, the secretariat will be leading the work on several deliverables for which constituted bodies will also be contributing. These deliverables are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Identifying good practices for integrating the six ACE elements into the work of the UNFCCC constituted bodies and reporting thereon in the annual summary report under the Glasgow work programme; (b) Organizing a joint session with representatives of the UNFCCC constituted bodies and all work programmes under the UNFCCC at the ACE Dialogue to discuss ways of enhancing understanding of the role of children and youth and indigenous peoples in accelerating ACE implementation and promoting intergenerational knowledge-sharing in the context of their work; <p>Organizing an expert-run session on how to write strong project proposals at the ACE Dialogues to support the implementation of ACE activities.</p>
7	Gender and climate change (Decision 20/CP.26, paragraphs 8 and 10)	<p>The COP encouraged Parties and constituted bodies under the Convention to consider the case studies referred to in annual reports on gender composition for 2020 and 2021,³ and promote the full, meaningful and equal participation of women in the UNFCCC process.</p> <p>The case studies outlined in the annual reports on gender composition for 2020 and 2021 relate to the speaking times of female Party delegates at COP 25 and actions taken to increase the representation of women at COP 25.</p> <p>Further, the COP in decision 20/CP.26, paragraph 10, encouraged constituted bodies to continue to strengthen their efforts in integrating gender considerations into their respective workstreams and promote coordination and coherence in the context of this work, taking into consideration the recommendations contained in the report on progress of constituted bodies in integrating gender considerations into their respective workstreams.⁴</p>
8	Matters relating to the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in	<p>The CMA requested the Chair of the SBSTA, as the convener of the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches, to invite representatives of relevant UNFCCC constituted bodies to a meeting held in conjunction with SB 58, with the aim of enhancing collaboration between the Glasgow Committee and relevant constituted bodies and institutional</p>

³ FCCC/CP/2020/3 and FCCC/CP/2021/4.

⁴ FCCC/CP/2021/5.

No	Outcome	Description
9	Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement (Decision 8/CMA.4, paragraph 18)	arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement and/or the Convention, as necessary, taking into account their respective mandates
<i>Other relevant outcomes</i>		
9	Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan (Decisions 1/CP.27, paragraphs 28 and 29, and 1/CMA.4, paragraphs 50 and 51)	The COP and the CMA emphasized that just and equitable transition encompasses pathways that include energy, socioeconomic, workforce and other dimensions, all of which must be based on nationally defined development priorities and include social protection so as to mitigate potential impacts associated with the transition, and highlights the important role of the instruments related to social solidarity and protection in mitigating the impacts of applied measures
10	Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan (Decision 1/CMA.4, paragraphs 52 and 53)	The CMA decided to establish a work programme on just transition for discussion of pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement outlined in Article 2, paragraph 1, in the context of Article 2, paragraph 2, and to convene, as part of the work programme on just transition, an annual high-level ministerial round table on just transition, beginning at its fifth session.
11	Glasgow Climate Pact (Decisions 1/CP.26, paragraphs 20 and 52, 1/CMA.3, paragraphs 36 and 85) and Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan (Decisions 1/CP.27, paragraph 13, and 1/CMA.4, paragraph 28)	In their respective decisions, the COP and the CMA called upon Parties to accelerate the development, deployment and dissemination of technologies, and the adoption of policies, to transition towards low-emission energy systems, including by rapidly scaling up the deployment of clean power generation and energy efficiency measures, including accelerating efforts towards the phasedown of unabated coal power and phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, while providing targeted support to the poorest and most vulnerable in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards a just transition.
12	Decisions 1/CP.27, paragraphs 9 and 10, and 1/CMA.4, paragraphs 13 and 14 (Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan)	Further, the COP and the CMA also recognized the need to ensure just transitions that promote sustainable development and eradication of poverty, and the creation of decent work and quality jobs, including through making financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emission and climate-resilient development, including through deployment and transfer of technology, and provision of support to developing country Parties.
13	Intermediate review of the implementation of the gender action plan (Decision 24/CP.27)	The COP and the CMA: (i) recognized that the unprecedented global energy crisis underlines the urgency to rapidly transform energy systems to be more secure, reliable, and resilient, including by accelerating clean and just transitions to renewable energy during this critical decade of action; and (ii) stressed the importance of enhancing a clean energy mix, including low-emission and renewable energy, at all levels as part of diversifying energy mixes and systems, in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards just transitions.
14	Guidance for operationalizing the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 5/CMA.3, paragraph 1)	The COP noted the technical paper prepared by the International Labour Organization (ILO) exploring linkages between gender-responsive climate action and just transition for promoting inclusive opportunities for all in a low-emission economy, and invited the ILO to consider organizing a workshop or dialogue focused on the same topic. The CMA adopted, among others, the common tabular formats for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs and the training programme for technical experts participating in the technical expert review of biennial transparency reports. Table 12 of the common tabular format is for reporting of information necessary to track progress on the implementation and achievement of the domestic policies and measures implemented to address the social and economic consequences of response measures. This table requires reporting of the social and economic consequences of response measures, challenges in and barriers to addressing the consequences, and actions to address the

<i>No</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Description</i>
		consequences, for Parties with an NDC that consists of adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans resulting in mitigation co-benefits.
