

Co-facilitators' informal note

on

SBSTA/SBI agenda item 6

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

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This informal note has been prepared by the co-facilitators under their own responsibility and has no formal status. It is an attempt by the co-facilitators to capture the discussions under this agenda item at the fifty-sixth sessions of the subsidiary bodies. It does not represent agreement among Parties and is without prejudice to what will form the basis of negotiations.

Nothing in this informal note purports to amend the Convention or Paris Agreement, including with respect to specific terminology used.

This informal note is intended to assist Parties in advancing the discussions on this matter and does not prejudice further work or prevent Parties from expressing their views at any time.

This informal note does not represent agreed views, ideas or text, does not attempt to draw any conclusions on possible areas of convergence or divergence, and does not make any judgment on whether information contained in it is within or outside the scope of or mandate under this agenda item.

The structure, including headings, of and information in this informal note are preliminary, not agreed and not exhaustive. The order of the information contained in the note does not correspond to any hierarchy or sequencing of proposals according to convergence or importance.

The co-facilitators recognize that there is no intention to prejudice or preclude any next steps relating to the preparation of a draft decision text or the position of Parties on the work under this agenda item.

Guiding principles related to the work programme

- Be complementary to and not overlap with the global stocktake
- Be complementary to and not overlap with
 - Other processes under the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA)
 - Other work under the UNFCCC process
 - Existing mechanisms under the Paris Agreement and the Convention
 - The efforts of the IPCC and other entities in relation to the identification of gaps
- Be facilitative, non-punitive, non-prescriptive, practical, and pragmatic
- Reflect urgency
- Acknowledge different national circumstances
- Acknowledge the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States
- Be informed by science:
 - The best available science
 - The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the contributions of Working Groups I, II and III to its assessment reports
 - The latest reports of the IPCC relevant to mitigation
 - Science that has been agreed with consensus by Parties

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- Be based on the principles and provisions of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances
 - Be based on the principles and provisions of the Paris Agreement
 - Align with the objective of the Convention and the purpose and goals of the Paris Agreement
 - Resolve to limit the global temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, with no overshoot, by reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 43 per cent below the 2019 level by 2030
 - Resolve to pursue efforts to meet the 1.5 °C temperature goal, as reflected in the Glasgow Climate Pact
 - Reflect the need for all Parties to act to keep the 1.5 °C temperature limit within reach
 - Recognize that, in order to achieve the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, Parties aim to reach global peaking of GHG emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing country Parties, and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science, so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs in the second half of this century, on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty
 - Support Parties in urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade in line with Article 4 of the Paris Agreement
 - Recognize that the mitigation ambition of developing countries depends on the provision of finance by developed countries, given the linkages between and interdependence of mitigation ambition and financial ambition
 - No renegotiation of the Paris Agreement and no undermining the nationally determined character of nationally determined contributions (NDCs)
 - Not result in further obligations and burdens for developing country Parties
 - Not result in further obligations for Parties
 - Developed country Parties should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets
 - Developing country Parties should continue enhancing their mitigation efforts and are encouraged to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets in the light of different national circumstances
 - Reflect equitable and fair access to sustainable development and the remaining carbon budget
 - Be guided by climate justice
 - Be guided by just transition towards low-emission, climate-resilient development in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty
 - Be informed by the Sustainable Development Goals
 - Be inclusive and involve stakeholders
 - Give consideration to indigenous and tribal knowledge, protection of the most vulnerable, justice, equitable approaches, and synergies in mitigation and adaptation action

Objective

- To urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade in a manner that complements the global stocktake, as referred to in decision 1/CMA.3
- To implement the mandate established in decision 1/CMA.3, paragraph 27
- To implement work in response to mandates arising from decision 1/CMA.3, paragraphs 20–39
- To support Parties in implementing the Paris Agreement, in particular its Article 4
- To focus on NDC implementation
- To facilitate support for developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement
- To support Parties in pursuing domestic mitigation measures, as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement
- To support Parties that wish to adjust their existing NDC, which they may do at any time with a view to enhancing their level of ambition, as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 11, of the Paris Agreement
- To place Parties collectively on a pathway to achieving the 1.5 °C goal in this decade by reducing GHG emissions by 43 per cent below the 2019 level by 2030
- To close the emissions gap between NDCs and the pathway to the Paris Agreement temperature goal
- To address the emissions gap through the global stocktake

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- To address all ambition gaps – mitigation, adaptation, means of implementation and pre-2020 commitments
 - To support Parties in addressing NDC implementation gaps
 - To support the identification of opportunities for raising ambition, including mitigation potential
 - To support the exchange of best practices and lessons learned related to enhancing support for developing countries
 - To urgently scale up financing for implementation, including providing input and facilitating the provision of appropriate finance for developing countries and mobilizing resources for country-driven planning
 - To promote just transitions towards low-emission, climate-resilient development in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

Outcome

Urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade, including through:

- Placing Parties collectively on a pathway to achieving Article 2 of the Paris Agreement
- Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change
- Placing Parties collectively on a pathway to achieving the 1.5 °C goal in this decade
- Informing Parties on how to contribute to achieving the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement
- Implementing NDCs and enabling ambitious climate action
- Enhancing the capacity of Parties to achieve sustainable development
- Increasing the ambition of goals and commitments, and implementing existing goals and commitments
- Enhancing support for developing country Parties for implementing Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including finance, technology transfer and capacity-building that will enable higher ambition in actions
- Strengthening the link between mitigation and means of implementation
- Improving enabling conditions for mitigation and enhancing support for the development of NDCs
- Providing means of implementation commensurate with mitigation ambition to developing country Parties in this critical decade
- Gaining shared understanding of:
 - Mitigation ambition
 - The drivers of, barriers to and challenges of implementation ambition, including those related to all ambition gaps (mitigation, adaptation, financial and other means of implementation, and pre-2020 commitment)
 - The operationalization of the equitable distribution of the carbon budget, taking into account the historical responsibility of developed countries and climate justice
 - “Carbon colonialism”, that is, imposing similar mitigation targets and goals for all Parties by or around mid-century without providing means of implementation for developing countries
- Making political announcements on enhanced NDCs and concrete mitigation actions
- Informing non-Party stakeholders

Scope

Mitigation ambition and implementation:

- Identification of opportunities
- Identification of challenges and barriers under thematic areas
- Identification of drivers of, barriers to and challenges for mitigation implementation
- Facilitation of NDC implementation
- Exchange of information, knowledge, best practices and lessons learned
- Promotion of actionable solutions
- Enablement of partnerships and collaborations
- Facilitation of mobilization of resources for effective implementation of mitigation actions through making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development
- Identification of approaches to scaling up and enhancing ambition
- Enhancement of NDCs, including sectoral commitments and implementation of policies and measures
- Recognition of finance and technology as enablers of mitigation

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- Potential thematic areas to draw on and potential elements of thematic areas, may include but not limited to:
 - Thematic areas emerging from the contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC
 - Mitigation pathways from the contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC
 - IPCC sectors
 - Thematic areas that do not duplicate the work of the IPCC
 - Just transitions across different areas
 - Thematic areas that focus on operationalizing just transition
 - Thematic areas linked to the Sustainable Development Goals
 - Elements in decision 1/CMA.3 (e.g. reduction in emissions of gases other than carbon dioxide, transition towards low-emission energy systems, generation of clean power, implementation of energy efficiency measures, phasedown of unabated coal power, phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, and protection, conservation and restoration of forests and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems)
 - Thematic areas consistent with the transition from fossil fuels without carbon dioxide capture and storage (CCS) to very low or zero carbon energy sources, such as renewables, or from fossil fuels with CCS
 - Thematic areas based on NDCs and long-term low-emission development strategies (LT-LEDS) synthesis reports
 - Alignment of NDCs with
 - LT-LEDS
 - net zero emission targets
 - Legal and institutional frameworks supporting the implementation of NDCs and LT-LEDS
 - Institutional mechanisms to strengthen NDCs
 - NDC implementation and investment strategies
 - Modelling to inform climate targets aligned with the Paris Agreement temperature goal
 - Circular economy
 - Circularity approaches
 - Sustainable lifestyles
 - Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, including good practices in specific policy measures applied domestically
 - Design of domestic carbon markets
 - Economic diversification
 - Impact of response measures
 - Mitigation co-benefits of adaptation
 - Real progress of Glasgow Breakthrough work areas
 - Options for bringing down the green premium associated with low-carbon technologies and facilitating their rapid deployment worldwide (for steel, hydrogen, land transportation, power)
 - Ambition related to means of implementation and fulfilment of obligations on finance by developed countries
 - Pre-2020 achievement and gap
 - Equitable access to sustainable development
 - Equitable and fair access to the remaining carbon budget
 - Thematic areas that link mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage
 - Thematic areas that do not duplicate topics covered by constituted bodies
 - Sectoral approach, including a cyclical approach, with the first cycle up until 2024–2025 and the second cycle up until 2028, aligning with the ambitious end of the ranges in the scenarios of the Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC
 - Sectoral strategies for NDC achievement
 - Sectoral benchmark targets and indicators, including for tracking progress, guiding Parties or non-Party stakeholders
 - Voluntary sectoral targets
 - No singling out of specific sectors
 - Benchmarks to assess mitigation progress (e.g. peak emissions, halving of emissions by 2030)
 - Mitigation potential

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- Global study of mitigation potential to identify least-cost mitigation opportunities
 - Investment by, collaboration with, and perspectives of non-Party stakeholders
 - A menu of actions with flexibility for Parties to decide on specific actions in a nationally determined manner
 - Cosmobiocentric or ecocentric approaches for protecting Mother Earth
 - Actions by subnational governments (e.g. city-to-city collaboration)
 - Facilitation and tracking of progress in scaling up ambition and implementation based on the elements contained in the Glasgow Climate Pact
 - Tracking of progress against commitments such as international cooperative initiatives announced by governments and non-Party stakeholders
 - Other

Modalities

- Timeline:
 - Run from 2022 until 2030
 - Run from 2023 until at least 2030 with the possibility for extension
 - One year, from the start of 2023 until the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) (November 2023)
 - Focused plan for next two to three years
 - No timeline in decision 1/CMA.3
- Review:
 - 2024
 - 2026
 - Aligned with NDC cycle
 - Biennial
 - Midterm
 - No review
- Platform to share experience and knowledge
- Interactive, intersessional work
- Workshop/Technical dialogue:
 - Two in-session workshops, one during the fifty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2023) and the other during COP 28 (November 2023)
 - Four virtual and/or in-person workshops, in-session and/or intersessional workshops, regional workshops
 - Several virtual and/or in-person workshops, in-session and/or intersessional workshops, regional workshops
 - Workshops potentially held in conjunction with regional climate weeks
 - Workshops potentially held in conjunction with relevant events such as the sessions of the Assembly of the International Renewable Energy Agency
 - Workshops not to be held in conjunction with events outside the UNFCCC process
- The last technical discussion for the year to take place early enough to allow for a summary to be prepared and made available as an input to the CMA session in the same year
- Participation of Parties
- Participation of government officials from relevant line ministries
- Non-Party stakeholder participation:
 - Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action high-level champions
 - Sub-national governments
 - Intergovernmental organizations
 - Business community
 - Research community
 - Initiatives, including Climate Action Pathways, 2030 Breakthroughs, Race to Zero and Race to Resilience
 - Practitioners to lead technical discussions
 - Stakeholder participation is not to shift responsibility from Parties

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- Finance providers such as multilateral development banks
 - Monitoring progress of the work programme

Institutional arrangements

- Independent technical process supported by the subsidiary bodies
- Work programme jointly under the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)
- Arrangements for chairing the work programme:
 - Appointed Co-Chairs
 - COP Presidency
 - Subsidiary body Chairs
- Define who is/are responsible to prepare report(s)
- Define who is/are responsible to set thematic work areas
- Link to high-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition
- High-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition to guide the work programme in a transparent manner and monitor accountability
- No link to the high-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition
- Link to high-level champions of the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action
- Link to a new committee to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade

Inputs

- Submissions:
 - Parties
 - non-Party stakeholders (e.g. Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, subnational governments, business community, research community, intergovernmental organizations)
- Inputs from:
 - Other work under the UNFCCC process
 - The global stocktake (i.e. its findings as inputs)
 - The Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action high-level champions
 - The IPCC
 - IPCC Working Group III
 - Relevant scientific bodies
 - Relevant organizations
 - Initiatives
- Submissions and other inputs from non-Party stakeholders to be coordinated by Parties
- NDC synthesis report
- LT-LEDS synthesis report
- National communications, biennial reports, biennial update reports, biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports
- Outcomes of the high-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition
- CMA decisions
- An IPCC technical report on high-emitting sectors (i.e. request the IPCC to produce the report)
- Inputs not to be duplicated with the global stocktake

Outputs

- Summary report(s) of the work programme to inform the global stocktake
- Summary report(s) of the work programme on opportunities for implementation and for enhancing NDCs
- Summary report of the work programme, with no legal status, used at the discretion of Parties as guidance for best practices
- Summary report(s) of the work programme outputs as an input to the high-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition

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- A single summary report issued under SBSTA/SBI that compiles and synthesizes the discussions of substantive matters during the proposed workshops
 - Summary report of the work programme outputs as an input to the CMA
 - Summary report of the work programme outputs as an input to the SBI
 - Subsidiary body conclusions
 - Annual CMA decision on the work programme
 - Technical papers on thematic work areas
 - Global carbon budget tracker
 - Elaboration of norms and guidance
 - Recommendations on scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation
 - Paper(s) on sector-level best practices
 - Recommendations and road maps for delivering sectoral commitments
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