



H.E. Mr. Frank Bainimarama  
President of COP 23/CMP 13/CMA 1.2  
Mr. Michal Kurtyka  
Designated President of COP 24/CMP 14/CMA 1.3

Date: 12 October 2018  
Reference: KS/LP  
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**COP 24 stocktake on pre-2020 implementation and ambition**  
**Input of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI)**

Dear Mr. Bainimarama,  
Dear Mr. Kurtyka,

It is my great pleasure to submit the SBI input to the COP 24 stocktake on pre-2020 implementation and ambition.

SBI stands for **subsidiary Body for Implementation**, and its work has been at the heart of all implementation issues under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol, and more recently the Paris Agreement. In this respect, its agenda is shaped around the **key building blocks** of implementation of all these treaties and instruments: transparency, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology and capacity-building, and aims at enhancing the ambition of Parties on all aspects of its agenda.

The full inputs are contained in the enclosure of this letter, and I would like to assure you of my fullest cooperation and commitment to work closely with the COP presidencies, and with other relevant bodies under the Convention, organizations and stakeholders, in providing guidance to Parties in achieving the objective of the Convention and in supporting the implementation of Paris Agreement.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Emmanuel Dumisani Dlamini  
Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation



## **Annex - Inputs of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to the COP 24 stocktake on pre-2020 implementation and ambition**

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As of 2014, the SBI increasingly **focussed towards advancing the MRV issues** as outlined in the Cancun framework with the launch of two processes, the international assessment and review process ([IAR](#)) and the international consultations and analysis process ([ICA](#)) that are conducted under the SBI. The IAR aim is to promote the comparability of efforts among all developed country Parties with regard to their quantified economy-wide emission limitation and reduction targets. The international consultations and analysis process ([ICA](#)) aim is to increase the **transparency of mitigation actions, their effects and capacity building needs**, in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of the national sovereignty.

Both the IAR and ICA show a transformation of the institutions at the national levels, which is enabling data collection, analysis, and generation of national statistics, including maps on land use at a scale that was not seen before. They also show how sound data and information underpin countries understanding of how their policies and action on the ground are modifying emission trends and contribute to the increase in forest removals through forest protection, restoration, and sustainable management. The FSV also provide a platform for countries to outline more clearly their capacity building needs and seek support to fully meet them.

In addition, the SBI is considering annually GHG emission trends of developed countries and periodically reports of policies and actions by both, developed and developing countries that allows to keeping track of global emissions, mitigation and adaptation policies and actions and actions in the area of financial, technology and capacity building support, research and systematic observation and education, training and public awareness. By providing guidance to the Consultative Group of Experts on non-Annex I national communications, SBI is contributing to strengthening capacity of developing countries to assess their implementation of the requirements under the UNFCCC and report thereof.

On **adaptation, finance and technology transfer**, the focus is on finding the best way for Parties to provide relevant guidance on stronger action on the ground in the context of related agenda items in the SBI agenda while making the best use of the increasing role of the specialized bodies and institutions that have been created in Cancun and Durban and operationalized in Doha to deal with the relevant issues. While the technical discussions under these traditional items are now being taken up under the constituted bodies, the SBI has the responsibility of maintaining the political momentum and ensuring transparency on decision-making on these matters.

In this context, for example, the SBI has undertaken the first review of the function of the [Standing Committee on Finance](#), which assists the COP in exercising its functions with respect to the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, including in terms of measurement, reporting and verification



of support provided to developing country Parties, through activities such as the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows. The SBI also regularly undertakes the review of the [Adaptation Fund](#), which is an essential channel for supporting adaptation action and the main promoter of direct access, together with its focus on funding the full costs of concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries.

The SBI is also looking at how the Global Environment Facility provides funding to climate technology development and transfer activities by monitoring the implementation of the [Poznan strategic programme](#), which is supporting countries to undertake [technology needs assessments](#), develop technology pilot projects and implement hundreds of climate projects with objectives related to climate technologies.

On adaptation, the SBI is monitoring the implementation of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) work programme, which includes, among other things, national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs). Through their NAPAs, the LDCs identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate adaptation needs. The LDCs are also supported by a Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) that provides technical support and advice, and the SBI regularly monitors and reviews its work, to ensure that the needs of such countries are adequately addressed.

The SBI is also assessing progress made in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs). The process was established to enable Parties to formulate and implement NAPs as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs.

The SBI works together with the SBSTA on **cross-cutting issues** that are within the areas of competence of both bodies. These include the vulnerability and adaptation of developing countries to climate change and [response measures](#), issues in relation to the [Technology Mechanism](#), the [Adaptation Committee](#) and the [Warsaw International Mechanism](#) for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts. Through the work of these bodies, the SBI and SBSTA help to foster international co-operation and elevate global responses by setting out options and directions for well-designed policies and actions that can work in addressing both, climate change mitigation and adaptation for the benefits of all people.

[On capacity-building](#), the SBI regularly **monitors and reviews progress on the implementation of the frameworks for capacity-building** in developing countries and countries with economies in transition (EITs), the two frameworks launched in 2001 at COP 7 to guide capacity-building. The frameworks aim to enable these countries to implement the provisions of the Convention and effectively participate in the Kyoto Protocol process. In 2005, Parties to the Kyoto Protocol decided that the two frameworks are also applicable to the implementation of the Protocol, and the SBI was then mandated to monitor and review progress on the implementation of the frameworks under the Kyoto Protocol as well.

To enhance the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity-building within the intergovernmental climate change process, the [Durban Forum](#) on capacity-building, [designed in 2011](#), is an annual, in-session event organized under the auspices of the SBI that brings together stakeholders



involved in building the capacity of developing countries to mitigate and adapt to climate change. More recently, the **Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)**, created in 2015, meets annually in conjunction with the spring sessions of the SBI and addresses current and emerging gaps and needs in implementing and further enhancing capacity-building in developing countries. The PCCB and the Durban Forum report on their work to the COP through the SBI at the sessions of the SBI held in conjunction with sessions of the COP.

The SBI also monitors and review the implementation of the [Doha Work Programme on education, training and public awareness](#), and hosts the annual [Dialogue on Action for Climate Empowerment](#) (ACE). Discussions under the SBI on this matter outline how Parties view the close links between ACE and other items being discussed in the UNFCCC process by encouraging Parties to promote the systematic integration of gender-sensitive and participatory education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information, and regional and international cooperation into all mitigation and adaptation activities implemented under the Convention, as well as under the Paris Agreement.

**On mitigation**, the SBI is engaged in elaborating guidance for Parties and other stakeholders on how to harness the benefits from more than 10-year experience in implementing the mechanisms of the Kyoto Protocol, namely Joint Implementation and Clean Development mechanisms to shape these mechanisms and also the mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement towards greater efficiency and ensuring real and measurable emission reductions. The SBI is also looking at the institutional and finance aspects of actions taken by developing countries to **reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation** with a view to fully utilize the available mitigation potential and bring multiple benefits to people and economies of these countries.

The SBI is the body that considers the **biennial work programmes for the secretariat**, which provide the strategic direction on how the secretariat can best serve the Parties and the UNFCCC process towards greater ambition of climate change action and support that is fully commensurate with the objectives of the convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

The SBI and SBSTA are also engaged in showcasing climate action by Parties and non-Party stakeholders in the context of the **Technical Examination Process (TEP)**. The [TEP for adaptation](#) seeks to identify concrete opportunities for strengthening resilience, reducing vulnerabilities, and increasing the understanding and implementation of adaptation actions. The [TEP for mitigation](#) explores high-potential mitigation policies, practices and technologies with significant sustainable development co-benefits that could increase the mitigation ambition of pre-2020 climate action.

The technical examination process includes regular in-session thematic **technical expert meetings** held under the guidance of the SBI and SBSTA Chairs. The meetings held so far covered, for the [TEP-A](#), integrating climate change adaptation with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction; and adaptation planning for vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystem. For the [TEP-M](#), meetings covered broad areas of renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable land use practices in agriculture and forestry, policies to reduce fluorinated gases and advanced technologies such as carbon capture, use and storage. The meetings respond to the need for Parties and other stakeholders to identify best practice policies and actions, that



can allow them to act fast and with a sense of urgency to maintain greater chances to attain to the objective of the Paris Agreement.

Looking forward, the SBI will continue to serve Parties and the UNFCCC process in showcasing climate action on mitigation and adaptation, and relevant financial, technological and capacity building support. The SBI is instrumental in keeping track of global emissions and in providing a platform for Parties and constituted bodies to explore options and opportunities to increase the ambition of climate policies and action in the lead up to 2020, and maintaining and enhancing the momentum thereafter. This is critical for Parties to lay down the foundation for action beyond 2020 that can help maintain reasonable chances to achieve the objective of the Paris Agreement to hold the global average temperature increase to well below 2 degree C above pre-industrial level and pursuing efforts to limit such increase to 1.5 degree C, increase the ability to adapt to climate change and foster climate resilience and making financial flows consistent with the pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate resilient development.

This concludes my brief input and I would like to assure you of my fullest cooperation and commitment to work closely with the COP presidencies, and with other relevant bodies under the Convention, organizations and stakeholders, in providing guidance to Parties in achieving the objective of the Convention and in supporting the implementation of Paris Agreement.