

26 October 2022

SBI 57: Expectations and approach

Scenario note by the SBI Chair

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I. Introduction

1. The fifty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) will be held in parallel with the fifty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA), the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties (COP), the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) and the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) at the Sharm El-Sheikh International Convention Center in Egypt. The subsidiary bodies will convene from Sunday, 6 November, to Saturday, 12 November 2022. The governing bodies will continue their work thereafter to conclude on Friday, 18 November 2022.
2. With 2022 marking the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Convention, the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Sharm el-Sheikh will reaffirm the critical role of multilateralism and the importance of international cooperation in addressing global issues.
3. Building on the work undertaken at SB 56 in June 2022 in Bonn, the subsidiary bodies have less than a week in Sharm el-Sheikh to conclude their considerations and provide recommendations that will form the basis for a set of decisions as outcomes of the Conference for enhancing and accelerating implementation of climate ambition and action in line with the objectives of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.
4. I have prepared this note under my own responsibility to reflect on the achievements at SBI 56 and provide insights into how I propose and intend to organize and guide the work at SBI 57. The note should be read in conjunction with the [SBI 56 report](#) and the [SBI 57 provisional agenda and annotations](#). I worked closely with the SBSTA Chair and the secretariat on developing the provisional agenda, which defines the scope of our work up until and during the session, and on the approaches to our work suggested below.
5. Accordingly, this note provides:
 - (a) Guidance for working efficiently, effectively and transparently at SBI 57 (see chap. II below);
 - (b) Information on the status of and proposed approach to the work for SBI 57 by topic and agenda item, including items being considered jointly with the SBSTA. Mandated events are presented under the relevant topic and item. Topics are organized as follows in chap. III.A–H below:
 - A. Mitigation;
 - B. Adaptation;
 - C. Loss and damage;
 - D. Cross-cutting issues;
 - E. Means of implementation and support;
 - F. Transparency;
 - G. Assessment of progress;
 - H. Other issues (institutional).
 - (c) Concluding remarks (see chap. IV below)
6. It is not my intention to prejudge or limit any approach that Parties may take, and I hope that this note will prove useful to them in preparing for the session and that it will allow me to undertake fruitful pre-session consultations and adjust the suggested approaches as guided by Parties.

II. Working efficiently, effectively and transparently

7. In Sharm el-Sheikh the Conference will be – again – an eventful one, with five bodies meeting in parallel, a two-day Leaders Summit at the start, several mandated events and a busy programme of COP 27 Presidency and global climate action events, as shown in the overview schedule on the UNFCCC [conference web pages](#).
8. Given the expected time and space constraints, although all items on the agenda need to be addressed, the allocation of slots for negotiation meetings will be given careful consideration, in particular to prevent possible clashes of meetings on similar or closely related topics. The SBSTA Chair and I have given clear guidance to the secretariat on this matter, including requesting that enough time be provided, to the extent possible, to all negotiating groups to enable a successful completion of their consideration. We are cognizant, however, that some clashes may be inevitable, in which case we call on the flexibility and support of Parties.
9. In chapter III below, on the basis of my assessment of the progress of work and my current understanding of Parties' expectations, I propose an approach to organizing the work under the various agenda items that takes into account the specifics of each item and their linkages with other issues being considered by the SBI and the other bodies. For joint items being considered by both subsidiary bodies, the SBSTA Chair and I have been working closely together to align our proposed approach.
10. The SBI must advance and conclude where mandated its work on a wide range of issues relating to the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, for several items jointly with the SBSTA. I am committed to continuing to organize the work of the SBI in a transparent, inclusive and comprehensive manner in accordance with established rules and procedures. I will also continue to work closely with the SBSTA Chair to ensure coherence and facilitate progress under joint items.
11. During the pre-sessional week, I will consult with all negotiating groups wishing to do so with the aim of:
 - (a) Understanding Parties' expectations and concerns;
 - (b) Outlining my proposed approach for the session and each agenda item;
 - (c) Seeking support for ensuring a smooth adoption of the agenda and an expeditious launch of work at the opening of the session.
12. SBI 57 will open on Sunday, 6 November 2022, after the opening of the sessions of the governing bodies in the morning and immediately after the opening of SBSTA 57 in the afternoon. The provisional agenda for SBI 57 will be presented for adoption, after which the SBI will turn to each item on the agenda to organize and launch the work, along the following lines:
 - (a) For most items I will propose to establish a negotiation group (contact group or informal consultations) and assign a pair of co-chairs or co-facilitators;
 - (b) For some items that do not require negotiation I will propose that the SBI take note of the relevant available information;
 - (c) I may propose to defer consideration of a few items to a later session;
 - (d) For joint items I will invite the SBI to agree on the approach proposed – and agreed – under the SBSTA;
 - (e) A few negotiation groups may be able to start work immediately after the organization of work has been agreed upon.
13. Following the opening of the sessions, a joint plenary of all bodies will be held to hear statements from Parties, groups of Parties and observers. In the same spirit as the closing plenary meetings of the I urge speakers to keep statements short, as the statements can be uploaded in full to the [submission portal](#).
14. The subsidiary bodies have only five full days of work in Sharm el-Sheikh. My guidance to the co-chairs and co-facilitators for the session includes the following:
 - (a) I expect Parties to use time efficiently during the negotiations with a focus on advancing work and reaching agreement. Draft texts should be brought forward at an early stage of the negotiations. In particular, and where appropriate, Parties should build on progress made at SBI 56 or on any technical work conducted prior to SBI 57;

- (b) I attach great importance to openness in the work of the SBI. I will continue to encourage Parties to allow all informal consultations to be open to observers wherever possible, in accordance with the relevant [previous SBI conclusions](#);
 - (c) In this context, I would like to remind Parties of the previous [SBI conclusions](#) stating that requests for submission of information and views can be extended to observer organizations where appropriate and the submissions will be made available on the UNFCCC website;
 - (d) Draft conclusions or recommendations resulting from the work of the negotiation groups have to be finalized at the latest by 6 p.m. on Friday, 11 November 2022, to allow time for them to be made available in the six official United Nations languages before the closing plenary, which is scheduled to take place in the evening of Saturday, 12 November 2022.
15. Several mandated events and a rich programme of COP 27 Presidency events, including the Sharm el-Sheikh Climate Implementation Summit, will be taking place during the sessions. To allow for as inclusive and active participation as possible in the events, the SBSTA Chair and I have provided guidance to the secretariat on ensuring, to the extent possible, that events do not clash with meetings of negotiation groups on similar topics. As time for work is limited at these sessions, it will not be possible to follow the approach adopted for SB 56 whereby no event, to the extent possible, was held in parallel with relevant negotiations.
16. Over the past years as SBI Chair, I have maintained an open communication channel with observers and regularly connected with them to share my assessment of the progress of work under the SBI and my expectations. They have shared with me their concerns and suggested ways in which their contributions could benefit the process. It is my intention to convene, together with the SBSTA Chair, a briefing with observer organizations to continue to maintain an open channel of communication with observers, just as with Parties, throughout the sessions.
17. Drawing on the positive experience of enhancing virtual participation, a conference platform will be accessible to all registered participants. Plenary meetings, mandated events and meetings of negotiation groups will be webcast live and accessible to participants according to their badge, applying the same procedures as at the Glasgow Conference. More information is available on the [UNFCCC conference web pages](#).

III. Status of and proposed approach to the work, by topic and agenda item¹

18. SBI 56 was characterized by a heavy workload with many mandated events, workshops and negotiation tracks. Progress of many negotiations was not as significant as might have been expected, including in relation to some that are scheduled to be concluded in Sharm el-Sheikh, such as on the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change or the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation. On the other hand, the global stocktake (GST) got off to a good start with the launch of the technical dialogue and using new and innovative meeting formats that received very positive feedback from Parties as well as Observers.
19. The SBI 57 provisional agenda is as extensive as the SBI 56 agenda was. I would like to reiterate my invitation to Parties to look carefully at the workload of the SBI bearing in mind the importance of efficient delivery of outputs and looking into how streamlining the agenda could be beneficial, including exploiting synergies, while ensuring that all issues on the SBI agenda important to Parties are given due consideration.
20. This chapter covers all agenda items and many of the mandated events that will take place in conjunction with this session (pre-sessionally and during the first week of the Conference). Agenda items and mandated events are organized below by topic (see para. 5 above), while each section starts with an overarching narrative to place the items in the context of the broad topic and to highlight links between items and events. The intention is to consider the broader issues on the agenda in a more holistic manner so as to foster a coordinated approach and to draw attention to progress achieved and what lies ahead under each topic.

A. Mitigation

21. At SBI 57 Parties will consider four items under mitigation (on the clean development mechanism (CDM), the international transaction log, response measures and the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation) and convene three mandated events, some jointly with the SBSTA.

¹ Joint SBI 57–SBSTA 57 agenda items are marked with an asterisk.

All four agenda times have their role to play in advancing mitigation efforts in the context of our intergovernmental process and the need to do more, faster.

22. Under the Kyoto Protocol, ambitious mitigation targets were put forward for industrialized countries and those with economies in transition, while the clean development mechanism (CDM) gave those countries some flexibility in how to meet their emission reduction goals. Since the Paris Agreement, the focus for the CDM has been on the transition to the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement, which is based on voluntary cooperation among all Parties. At this session, more clarity is expected to be established on the technical and process-related aspects of that transition.
23. Climate policies and action help to reduce global average temperature rise and the science is clear that the benefits far outweigh the costs. However, as for any other policy area, the policies and measures in place are affecting countries and segments of populations differently. Parties are therefore seeking to minimize the negative and maximize the positive impacts of the implementation of mitigation policies and programmes, especially in developing countries. In Sharm el-Sheikh, Parties will try to conclude the midterm review of the workplan of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures (RM forum) and its Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures (KCI).
24. While the international climate regime and countries' efforts to curb climate change have been advanced, science has shown over the past decades that we need to do more. In the light of the Paris Agreement temperature goal, science has repeatedly highlighted that the gap between the goal and what is being done to achieve it is widening. Consequently, the Glasgow Conference emphasized the need for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade. The work programme that was created is one of several tools in our process for finding ways to move forward on mitigation. One of the goals at this session is to advance discussions on the work programme's scope and modalities taking into consideration that it should complement the global stocktake.
25. The status of work, expectations and proposed approach under each of the aforementioned agenda items and related events are described in the following.

Matters relating to the clean development mechanism registry referred to in paragraph 75(b) of the annex to decision 3/CMA.3

(Item 5 of the provisional agenda)

26. CMA 3 adopted the rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement, which include a list of the conditions under which certified emission reductions (CERs) issued under the CDM may be used towards achieving a nationally determined contribution, including that CERs shall be transferred to and held in the mechanism registry and identified as pre-2021 emission reductions.
27. For this session, the secretariat prepared a [technical paper](#) to further Parties' understanding of the technical and process-related aspects of transfers of eligible CERs from the CDM registry to the registry for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement. Related to this, [technical papers](#) on the operation of the mechanism registry and on the use of CERs towards achieving first or updated nationally determined contributions have been prepared for consideration at SBSTA 57 (under agenda item 16). I encourage Parties to review the technical papers before the session in order to be prepared to advance swiftly towards forwarding recommendations on this matter for consideration at CMP 17. I propose to set up informal consultations on this item and to invite a pair of co-facilitators to assist me in this work during the session.

Report of the administrator of the international transaction log under the Kyoto Protocol

(Item 6 of the provisional agenda)

28. The international transaction log supports the review and compliance process under the Kyoto Protocol. SBI 57 will consider the [2022 report](#) of the administrator of the international transaction log and I will invite the SBI to recommend that the CMP take note of the report.

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

(Item 7 of the provisional agenda)

And: Pre-sessional workshop under the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation

(Under sub-item 2(e) of the provisional agenda)

29. CMA 3 established a work programme to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade (until 2030) and requested the SBI and the SBSTA to recommend a draft decision thereon for consideration and adoption at CMA 4 in a manner that complements the global stocktake.
30. Parties started deliberations on this matter at SB 56 under a joint agenda item, which included constructive inputs from them on operationalizing the work programme, including on timeline for the work programme, its scope and modalities, organisation, as well as linkages to other processes. Parties called for the opportunity to make further written inputs through submissions and to discuss the ideas put forward at a pre-sessional workshop prior to SB 57.
31. As at 24 October 2022, 13 submissions had been received, with more expected. The SBSTA Chair and I encourage Parties and groups of Parties that have not yet submitted input to do so as soon as possible with a view to furthering understanding of the different views on the work programme.
32. At the Pre-COP in Kinshasa early October, ministers engaged in constructive discussions on the work programme and other matters related to mitigation. This constructive engagement continued at the informal consultations of heads of delegation on mitigation held in Alexandria from 13 to 14 October 2022 and brought further clarity regarding key elements for operationalisation and implementation of the work programme.
33. The aforementioned pre-sessional workshop, scheduled for 5 November 2022, will provide another opportunity for delegates and ministers to continue to engage constructively in discussions on the following elements of the work programme: objectives and timelines as set out at CMA 3 as well as scope, modalities, including participation of experts and other non-Party stakeholders, institutional arrangements, inputs and outputs, and linkages with other processes, such as the annual ministerial round table on mitigation, the global climate action agenda and the global stocktake. The SBSTA Chair and I will propose a pair of co-facilitators to guide the discussions at the workshop, which will allow Parties to continue to share their views and engage in the subsequent negotiations in a constructive manner.
34. As for the workshop, the SBSTA Chair and I will propose a pair of co-facilitators to help guide the negotiations on the work programme at SB 57. We expect the discussions to focus on pragmatic approaches and technical aspects with a view to preparing a draft decision text that covers the elements of the work programme referred to in paragraph 33 above.
35. We call upon Parties to aim for an ambitious work programme and to reflect in their discussions the urgency of ambitious action and need for immediate implementation of the work programme to help us get on track to meeting the Paris Agreement temperature goal in the next few years in line with the emission trajectories for 2030 as informed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

Matters relating to the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures serving the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement*

(Item 20 of the provisional agenda)

And: The 7th meeting of the Katowice Committee on Impacts

(Under sub-item 2(e) of the provisional agenda)

36. At the Madrid Conference, Parties adopted the six-year workplan of the RM forum and its KCI, under which activities are undertaken in conjunction with sessions of the subsidiary bodies.
37. A two-day workshop was held in conjunction with SB 56 to help advance, owing to the limited progress previously, implementation of the functions and modalities of the RM forum and of certain activities in its workplan. A [regional workshop](#) took place in Senegal from 21 to 23 September 2022 to address regional needs and acknowledge the work being carried out by the KCI. The outcomes of the workshop will be available for consideration at SB 57 as part of the midterm review of the workplan. The SBSTA Chair and I have worked with the secretariat to capture the progress at the workshop in an [informal note](#).
38. The KCI will hold its [7th meeting](#) from 2 to 3 November 2022 to carry out technical work related to workplan activities 2, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 11 and prepare its report for 2021–2022.

39. In terms of negotiations under the RM forum, Parties had difficulties concluding their work at SB 56 and will thus, at SB 57, continue to conduct the midterm review of the workplan, prepare information for the technical assessment component of the global stocktake, and consider the first annual report of the KCI and ways to promote actions to minimize the negative impacts and maximize the positive impacts of the implementation of response measures. The relevant co-chairs prepared an [informal note](#) on the discussions on the midterm review at SB 56.
40. In addition, Parties are expected to address the issues of impacts of new industries arising by mitigation actions (activity 5 of the workplan) and co-benefits of climate action (activity 11) at SB 57 and to consider the annual KCI report for 2021–2022. Owing to the limited progress at SB 56, we have in front of us a heavy workload on response measures for SB 57. The SBSTA Chair and I thus request Parties to be flexible in terms of time allocation for carrying out the workplan activities, noting that Parties will have to conclude its work by the latest by 6 p.m. on Friday, 11 November 2022. It is also worth emphasizing that negotiation time should be focused on producing conclusions on the mandated work. We propose a [technical session](#) as an out-of-negotiation space for implementing the abovementioned workplan activities, early on in the session, in the afternoon of 6 November.
41. The SBSTA Chair and I propose to set up a joint contact group on this item in accordance with the modalities of the RM forum. We will also propose a pair of co-chairs to assist us in this work during the sessions. We encourage Parties to conclude the pending work from SB 56 as outlined in paragraph 39 above, the implementation of workplan activities 5 and 11 and consideration of the KCI report for 2021–2022.

B. Adaptation

42. At SBI 57 Parties will consider four items under adaptation (on the Adaptation Committee (AC), the global goal on adaptation, the least developed countries (LDCs) and national adaptation plans (NAPs)) and convene a mandated global goal on adaptation event jointly with the SBSTA. In addition, adaptation is a key pillar of the item pertaining to the Koronivia joint work on agriculture as well as under a number of other workstreams in our process, including technology and finance.
43. One of the key entry points for Parties to make progress on adaptation action and support is through the work programme on the global goal on adaptation. There is an opportunity for the work programme to be a 'guiding star' for adaptation, providing more visibility, coherence and collective accountability for progress on adaptation, and fostering more systematic approaches to adaptation within and outside the UNFCCC. It can enhance understanding, communication and visibility of support needs associated with implementing adaptation action. In Sharm el-Sheikh, Parties have a first opportunity to send a strong and positive signal from the ongoing work programme and to inform the ongoing GST process.
44. National adaptation planning processes are a key instrument for implementing adaptation under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. Many developing countries have prepared or enhanced their NAPs and many more are in the process of developing one or would like to do so. However, the process to formulate and implement NAPs is not an easy undertaking, requiring basic data and climate projections as well as institutional capacity and resources. For most countries such processes are neither linear nor the same – they are context-specific, and countries have different starting points. Flexible and fit-for-purpose finance is imperative for advancing the formulation and implementation of NAPs. From the discussions so far under the SBI I sense a strong commitment to strengthening the support structures for the formulation and implementation of NAPs and I believe that the Sharm el-Sheikh Conference represents a great opportunity to capitalize on that.
45. Building adaptive capacity is particularly critical for the LDCs. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) is implementing many activities to accelerate formulation and implementation of NAPs in the LDCs, such as developing adaptation projects for the LDCs to access funding from financial mechanisms under the UNFCCC as well as other sources. The LEG is also undertaking several activities mandated by the CMA, some of which jointly with the AC.
46. The AC provides leadership and promotes coherence of action on adaptation and has over the years provided key guidance and tools for enhancing adaptation, including a number of knowledge products. This year the AC is delivering products vital to enhancing adaptation action and support, including a technical paper on methodologies for assessing adaptation needs and draft supplementary guidance for adaptation communications. The AC also provided substantive input to the GST in its synthesis report for the technical assessment component of the first GST.

47. Many of the fundamental elements enabling coordinated adaptation action and implementation are ripe. It is now up to Parties to urgently increase momentum towards implementation of adaptation action as climate impacts are worsening every year. 2022 - with devastating floods in Pakistan and droughts in Europe - serves as a stark reminder of that fact. In the SBI my expectation is that Parties will in a comprehensive and coherent manner seek to enhance adaptation actions and support on all fronts.
48. The status of work, expectations and proposed approach for the aforementioned adaptation items and related event are described below.

Report of the Adaptation Committee*

(Item 11 of the provisional agenda)

49. The AC is the overall advisory body under the Convention for promoting implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner. It also serves the Paris Agreement.
50. The [21st meeting](#) of the AC took place from 28 to 31 March 2022 and the [22nd](#) from 6 to 9 September 2022, both in Bonn. The [2022 report of the AC](#) reflects the outcomes of those meetings and the intersessional work under the AC flexible workplan for 2022–2024. Draft supplementary guidance for voluntary use by Parties in communicating adaptation information is contained in an [addendum](#) to the AC report as mandated at CMA 1.
51. The SBSTA Chair and I propose to set up informal consultations on this item and to invite a pair of co-facilitators to assist us in this work during the sessions. We encourage Parties to move swiftly to considering the 2022 report of the AC, including the recommendations of the AC therein, and to forward a draft decision or conclusions for consideration and adoption at COP 27 and CMA 4.
52. In addition, the COP and the CMA will be invited to refer the review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the AC to the SBSTA and the SBI. The SBSTA Chair and I will propose that this matter be considered in the informal consultations referred to in paragraph 51 above.

Matters relating to the least developed countries

(Item 12 of the provisional agenda)

53. The LEG meets twice a year to develop and review progress in implementing its two-year rolling work programme, which is considered by the SBI at its first session of each year, while the LEG reports on its work to the SBI at each of its sessions.
54. The LEG held its 42nd meeting back-to-back with the most recent NAP Expo in August 2022 in Botswana to continue implementing its work programme for 2022–2023, which includes a wide range of activities for accelerating adaptation action in the LDCs, and to respond to mandates from the CMA related to implementation of the Paris Agreement. The LEG developed its draft rules of procedure for consideration and adoption at COP 27 and CMA 4. Additionally, the LEG held discussions with the LDCs on their priorities and needs for support. Details are contained in the [report](#) on the 42nd meeting of the LEG.
55. I propose to set up informal consultations on this item and to invite a pair of co-facilitators to assist me in this work during the session.

National adaptation plans

(Item 13 of the provisional agenda)

56. COP 25 requested the SBI to consider information from the reports of the AC and the LEG, including on gaps and needs and the implementation of NAPs, and to take further action as appropriate.
57. At SBI 52–55, Parties agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 56 on the basis of the [draft text elements](#) prepared by the relevant co-facilitators. At SBI 56, Parties continued consideration of the matter and again decided to continue consideration, at SBI 57, on the basis of the same draft text elements with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 27. I call upon Parties to come together in finding a text that moves us forward towards accelerating the formulation and implementation of NAPs in developing countries in a substantial, comprehensive and flexible manner.
58. I propose to set up informal consultations on this item and to invite a pair of co-facilitators to assist me in this work during the session. To facilitate conclusion of work on this matter, I invite Parties to engage

constructively in the informal consultations, informed by earlier progress. I expect that the SBI will be in a position to forward a substantive recommendation on this matter for consideration and adoption at COP 27.

Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3*

(Item 14 of the provisional agenda)

And: Pre-sessional workshop under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation

(Under sub-item 2(e) of the provisional agenda)

59. The SBSTA Chair and I have been entrusted by the CMA to carry out the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation. Mindful of the expectations of Parties and non-Party stakeholders and the urgency of adaptation as recently underlined in the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, we are committed to helping Parties to ensure that the objectives of the work programme are being met. The [information note](#) that the SBSTA Chair and I issued on 7 April 2022 contains an overview of the work programme and a tentative timeline of activities for until November 2022.
60. In particular, four workshops are to be conducted per year. The secretariat is to prepare a summary of each workshop, in the context of preparing single annual reports for consideration at SB 57 and 59, coinciding with CMA 4 and 5, capturing progress and informing subsequent considerations by Parties under the work programme. At SB 56, Parties took note of the sequence and themes of the workshops under the work programme outlined in the relevant [compilation and synthesis of submissions](#), and that the themes and areas of work could require further elaboration as the process progresses.
61. The SBSTA Chair and I make available concept notes relating to the theme and areas of work of each workshop, ensuring that one builds upon the other. The workshops for 2022 will have all been conducted by the time the negotiations on the global goal on adaptation start at SB 57:
 - (a) The [first workshop](#), on enhancing understanding of the global goal on adaptation and reviewing progress towards it, took place during SB 56 from 8 to 9 June. The [summary](#) of the workshop is available;
 - (b) The [second workshop](#), on enhancing adaptation action and support, took place virtually from 30 to 31 August. The [recordings](#) and [summary](#) of the workshop are available;
 - (c) The [third workshop](#), on methodologies, indicators, data and metrics, and monitoring and evaluation, was convened in hybrid format in Cairo from 17 to 18 October. Information about the workshop and related documents is available on the work programme [web pages](#);
 - (d) The fourth and final workshop for the year will be convened pre-sessionally, in Sharm el-Sheikh, on 5 November. Information about the workshop and related documents will be available on the work programme [web pages](#).
62. The SBSTA Chair and I would like to highlight the very short timeframe in which we will have to prepare the fourth workshop summary report and the single annual report, following the conclusion of the fourth workshop on 5 November. The annual report will build upon the reports from the workshops that took place throughout the year. We would kindly ask for patience and understanding, as we work with the secretariat to ensure these documents are published in a timely manner.
63. The SBSTA Chair and I encourage Parties to engage constructively in the fourth workshop and also to carry the positive atmosphere we have seen in the workshops to the negotiations at the sessions. We propose to set up informal consultations on this item and to invite a pair of co-facilitators to assist us in the work. We encourage Parties to consider the single annual report on the workshops carried out since CMA 3 and to report on progress in implementing the work programme to CMA 4 with a view to recommending a draft decision thereon for consideration and adoption at CMA 5.

C. Loss and damage

64. At SBI 57 Parties will consider two items on loss and damage, the annual report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage and the Santiago Network for technical assistance.

65. The Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts (WIM) has since 2013 been the main vehicle for loss and damage under the UNFCCC, including being anchored in the Paris Agreement, Article 8. Under the WIM, the Executive Committee guides the overall implementation of the functions of the WIM, assisted by five thematic expert groups. Over the years the Executive Committee has responded to its mandate through activities and knowledge products to guide and inform approaches to avert, minimize and address loss and damage. This year the Executive Committee [contributed](#) to the technical assessment component of the first global stocktake and facilitated the development of new sets of activities for two of its five thematic expert groups.
66. The outcome of the review of the WIM in 2019 and the Glasgow Conference reflect the agreement on the urgency of scaling up action and support for implementing approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage. The first Glasgow Dialogue for discussing funding arrangements for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts was held at SBI 56. The SBI is mandated to convene two more Glasgow Dialogues in the next two years at SBI 58 and 60. At COP 25 and CMA 2, the Santiago network was established to catalyse provision of relevant technical assistance by a broad range of organizations, bodies, networks and experts. At COP 27 and CMA 4, it is imperative that Parties find a 'landing zone' in order to make the network fully operational.
67. The status of work, expectations and proposed approach for the two loss and damage related items are described below.

Report of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts*

(Item 15 of the provisional agenda)

68. The Executive Committee guides the implementation of the functions of the WIM: enhancing understanding and knowledge, strengthening coordination, coherence and synergies, and enhancing action and support, with regard to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage. The Executive Committee held its [15th, 16th and 17th meetings](#) in Bonn in 2022. In addition, all five thematic expert groups held meetings.
69. The [2022 report](#) of the Executive Committee highlights progress in the work under five strategic workstreams: slow onset events, non-economic losses, comprehensive risk management, human mobility, and action and support, including through the thematic expert groups. The report contains the new five-year rolling workplan of the Executive Committee and recommendations arising from its work and that of its thematic expert groups and provides a synthesis of information submitted by organizations relevant to the Santiago network.
70. The SBSTA Chair and I propose to set up informal consultations on this item and to invite a pair of co-facilitators to assist us in this work during the sessions. We encourage Parties to swiftly consider the 2022 report, including the recommendations of the Executive Committee, and to forward a draft decision for consideration and adoption by the appropriate body or bodies. Swiftly completing the work under this item will free up time for addressing matters relating to the Santiago network.

Matters relating to the Santiago network under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts*

(Item 16 of the provisional agenda)

71. The Santiago network was established under the WIM to catalyse the provision of technical assistance by relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts for the implementation of relevant approaches at the local, national and regional level in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.
72. COP 26 and CMA 3 agreed on the functions of the Santiago network and the process for further developing its institutional arrangements. They decided that the Santiago network will be provided with funds to support technical assistance and urged developed countries to provide funds for its operation and the provision of technical assistance.
73. SB 56 initiated consideration of the institutional arrangements of the Santiago network and agreed that negotiations will continue at SB 57 taking into account the [document](#) capturing the limited progress at SB 56. It is critical for Parties to agree on arrangements for the institutional set-up and associated funding for

the Santiago network to be launched at COP 28 at the latest. This will require a decision on the terms of reference for the coordinating or convening body (i.e. secretariat) of the network and criteria and a process for selecting its host.

74. Hence, the SBSTA Chair and I invite Parties to conclude their relevant considerations and to recommend a draft decision for consideration and adoption by the appropriate governing body or bodies in Sharm el-Sheikh. We will invite a pair of co-facilitators to assist us in this work during the sessions.

D. Cross-cutting issues

75. While looking at different climate change topics in the context of mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage is useful, there are cross-cutting issues like agriculture, gender and Action for Climate Empowerment on the SBI agenda. The status of work, expectations and proposed approach for the three cross-cutting items, including a mandated event on gender and climate change, are described below.

a) Agriculture

76. The Koronivia joint work on agriculture touches on both mitigation and the adaptation needs and potential of agriculture.

Koronivia joint work on agriculture*

(Item 10 of the provisional agenda)

77. Under the Koronivia joint work on agriculture, the SBSTA and the SBI jointly address issues related to agriculture, including through workshops and expert meetings, working with UNFCCC constituted bodies and taking into consideration the vulnerabilities of agriculture to climate change and approaches to addressing food security.
78. All workshops mandated in the Koronivia road map have taken place. SB 56 considered the reports on the two parts of the intersessional workshop held in 2021 and it was agreed to continue consideration of issues related to agriculture at SB 57 taking into account the [informal note](#) prepared by the relevant co-facilitators under their own responsibility.
79. The SBSTA Chair and I encourage Parties to continue this work in the same good spirit that was visible in undertaking the technical work at SB 49 through 56, being aware of the opportunity embedded in the Koronivia joint work on agriculture to advance climate change discussions at a holistic level. We trust that Parties will advance discussions on agricultural issues and related matters and agree on elements of a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 27. We will invite a pair of co-facilitators to assist us in this work during the sessions.

b) Gender and climate change

80. Gender-responsive climate action, programmes, and policies are vital to any efficient climate response. This is also the case for gender equality and balance in our intergovernmental process. Progress has been slow and we have a long way to go. The gender work programme is established to provide guidance and support across all elements of climate change, also serving to integrate gender into different work streams under the UNFCCC, including the constituted bodies that now work more systematically to integrate gender in their work. This year, furthering the gender action plan is an important delivery from the COP 27 in order to promote more effective climate outcomes through equal participation and gender equality in climate action and support.

Gender and climate change

(Item 21 of the provisional agenda)

81. COP 25 adopted the five-year enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan. While SBI 56 initiated the intermediate review of the progress of implementation of activities under the gender action plan, Parties had difficulties concluding their work and will thus at this session continue the intermediate review, as well as consider the two reports prepared for the session with a view to the SBI providing further guidance, as appropriate.
82. I encourage Parties to reflect on and be open to finding a compromise that all Parties can agree upon so that the intermediate review can be completed at this session. I therefore invite Parties to recommend a draft

decision on this matter for consideration and adoption at COP 27. I propose to set up informal consultations on this item and to invite a pair of co-facilitators to guide the discussions at this session. Parties may wish to use the two informal notes prepared by the relevant co-facilitators² at SBI 56 as reference material.

83. Finally, I would like to draw attention to the SBI–SBSTA special event that will take place in conjunction with SB 57 to present relevant information from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report. As per activity A.4 of the gender action plan, the secretariat will invite Parties, relevant organizations, the research community and the IPCC to participate in the event.

c) Action for Climate Empowerment

84. People are at the centre of any climate change response, which is in fact constituted by actions undertaken by authorities at different levels, organisations, business, communities and each and every one of us. Increasing the awareness, skills and participation of all of society, including children and youth, is therefore vital. In Glasgow, a new work programme was established building on and carrying forward the elements of ACE, namely, climate education and public awareness, training, public access to information and participation and international cooperation. The work programme identifies four priority areas to accelerate implementation, namely: policy coherence, coordinated action, tools and support, and monitoring, evaluation and reporting. It is now time to agree on a clear and focused action plan to take the important work forward.

Matters relating to Action for Climate Empowerment

(Item 22 of the provisional agenda)

85. COP 26 and CMA 3 adopted the 10-year Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment and requested SBI 56 to develop an action plan focusing on immediate action through short-term, clear and time-bound activities, guided by the priority areas set out in the work programme. Parties agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 57.
86. I would like to thank the relevant co-facilitators for the [informal note](#) prepared at SBI 56, which Parties may wish to use as reference material for their deliberations at this session. I encourage Parties to identify common ground in developing the action plan and to remain focused on delivering a coherent, practical and pragmatic action plan that takes the work programme forward. I propose to set up informal consultations on this item and to invite a pair of co-facilitators to assist me in this work during the session. I expect Parties to agree on a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 27 and CMA 4.
87. SBI 57 has been requested to consider the first annual [summary report](#) on progress in implementing activities under the Glasgow work programme. I invite Parties to consider the report with a view to determining further action, as appropriate.
88. Finally, I encourage Parties to make good use of the rich discussions at the relevant technical workshop and ACE Dialogue held at SBI 56 as reference material.

E. Means of implementation and support

89. Means of implementation and support are key for closing the gap towards achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement, enabling developing countries to take action towards their emission reduction targets and to build robust societies that are resilient to the impacts of climate change. Such means are key for implementing activities mandated in SBI conclusions and decisions; while activities and related matters under the SBI are key for means of implementation to be well targeted and efficient.
90. While there are many items on the SBI agenda pertaining to means of implementation, many issues related to financial support are being addressed by the governing bodies directly rather than being on the SBI agenda. The various items will be addressed according to the relevant mandates and under the respective body. At the same time, it is important to note that the SBI items on means of implementation and support do contribute to the totality of the landscape of means of implementation and support under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

² The two most recent informal notes containing elements of a draft decision on this matter are available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/510626> and <https://unfccc.int/documents/510624>.

91. SBI 57 will consider three items directly related to means of implementation and support (on technology development and transfer, the Adaptation Fund, and the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)), while there are other workstreams in our process touching upon this topic such as relating to capacity-building needs for developing countries to transition to the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement (ETF). The status of work, expectations and proposed approach in relation to the three mentioned items are described below.

a) Technology development and transfer

92. Developing and transferring technologies to support national action on climate change has been essential since the beginning of the UNFCCC process. For this session, the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) agreed for the first time on a joint work programme under the Technology Mechanism, which will further boost coherence and consistency of action and work by the two bodies. Furthermore, in Sharm el-Sheikh, Parties are expected to conclude the first periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism and provide guidance for improving the effectiveness of and enhancing provision of support to the Technology Mechanism in supporting implementation of the Paris Agreement. Finally, it is my hope that Parties will be able to reach conclusions on linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism at this session bearing in mind the limited progress in this regard at SB 56.

Development and transfer of technologies and implementation of the Technology Mechanism

(Item 17 of the provisional agenda)

Joint annual report of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network*

(Sub-item 17(a) of the provisional agenda)

93. The joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN highlights the work undertaken during the year by the two bodies of the Technology Mechanism, established by the COP in 2010. The Technology Mechanism serves the Convention and the Paris Agreement.
94. In 2022, the [TEC](#) and the CTCN [Advisory Board](#) each convened two meetings, including two joint sessions, to advance implementation of their joint activities and their workplan and programme of work respectively.
95. The SBSTA Chair and I propose to set up informal consultations on this sub-item and to invite a pair of co-facilitators to assist us in this work during the sessions. We encourage Parties to swiftly consider the [joint annual report](#) for 2022 and the recommendations therein, and to prepare draft decisions for consideration and adoption at COP 27 and the CMA 4 on further guidance to ensure effective implementation of the Technology Mechanism in supporting implementation of technology development and transfer related activities under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, in particular the technology framework.

Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention

(Sub-item 17(b) of the provisional agenda)

96. COP 24 requested the SBI to take stock of progress in strengthening linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism. SBI 56 considered an [information note](#) prepared by the secretariat on activities undertaken by the TEC, the CTCN and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to strengthen linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism, but was not able to agree on conclusions on the matter.
97. I hope that during this session Parties will be able to make better progress and recommend a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 27. I propose to set up informal consultations on this sub-item and to invite a pair of co-facilitators to assist me in this work during the session.

First periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21

(Sub-item 17(c) of the provisional agenda)

98. CMA 3 initiated the first periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer.

99. SBI 56 considered the [interim report](#) on the first periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism and provided guidance for its finalization. The secretariat then prepared the [final report](#), including recommendations for improving the effectiveness of and enhancing support provided to the Technology Mechanism for supporting implementation of the Paris Agreement. I invite Parties to consider the final report with a view to forwarding recommendations to CMA 4, which should complete the assessment. I propose to set up informal consultations on this sub-item and to invite a pair of co-facilitators to assist me in this work during the session.

Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer

(Sub-item 17(d) of the provisional agenda)

100. The Global Environment Facility provides a [progress report](#) on the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer at each SBI session held in conjunction with a session of the COP.

101. The secretariat has prepared an [information note](#) with updated information on the status and successes of, challenges in and lessons learned from projects undertaken through the regional climate technology transfer and finance centres.

102. I propose to set up informal consultations on this sub-item and to invite a pair of co-facilitators to assist me in this work during the session. I invite Parties to consider the documents prepared for the session with a view to determining further action, as appropriate.

b) Adaptation Fund

103. Under the SBI, the Adaptation Fund is a key component of the finance architecture for adaptation under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. The ongoing fourth review of the Fund is an important milestone, providing the opportunity to assess the effectiveness of the Fund with a view to contributing to more scaled-up and effective financial support for adaptation in developing countries. It is time to complete the review. Parties must be ready to engage constructively within the limited time they have at this session. Achieving outcomes on this matter by the end of first week will send out a positive signal for the rest of the Conference and contribute to its overall success.

Matters relating to the Adaptation Fund

(Item 18 of the provisional agenda)

Membership of the Adaptation Fund Board

(Sub-item 18(a) of the provisional agenda)

104. The Adaptation Fund was established in 2001 to finance adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. In 2018, it was decided that the Fund shall also serve the Paris Agreement.

105. The Adaptation Fund Board is composed of 16 members and 16 alternates. CMP 16 confirmed that Parties to the Paris Agreement are eligible for membership on the Board and requested the Board to amend the relevant procedures and modalities. CMP 16 requested SBI 56 to continue consideration of the matter of membership of the Board and to forward a recommendation to CMP 17. Parties considered the matter at SBI 56 but could not agree on conclusions.

106. I propose to undertake pre-session consultations to discuss with Parties how to move forward on this matter.

Fourth review of the Adaptation Fund

(Sub-item 18(b) of the provisional agenda)

107. SBI 56 initiated consideration of the fourth review of the Adaptation Fund. It welcomed the written inputs received before and during SBI 56 from Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, Parties to the Paris Agreement and other stakeholders. A technical paper on the fourth review will be available on the [SBI 57 session page](#) for consideration at SBI 57, covering the relevant deliberations at and conclusions of SBI 56 and the relevant submissions received.

108.I propose to set up informal consultations on this sub-item and to invite a pair of co-facilitators to assist me in this work during the session. I expect Parties to review the technical paper and be prepared to conclude consideration of the review at this session, also welcoming the participation of Parties to the Paris Agreement, with a view to recommending a draft decision on the matter for consideration and adoption at CMP 17.

c) Capacity-building

109.Capacity-building is key to enabling developing countries to fully implement their climate ambitions and actions. Owing to capacity-building being a cross-cutting issue across all areas of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, there is a risk of fragmentation and duplication of efforts undertaken by various actors. It is therefore one of the key functions of the PCCB to enhance coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts under the UNFCCC. At SBI 57, Parties will consider the 2022 report of the PCCB.

Matters relating to capacity-building

(Item 19 of the provisional agenda)

110.Established in 2015 at COP 21, the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) addresses current and emerging gaps and needs in implementing capacity-building in developing country Parties and further enhancing capacity-building efforts, including with regard to coherence and coordination of capacity-building activities under the Convention. In 2019, CMA 1 decided that the PCCB shall also serve the Paris Agreement.

111.The PCCB held its [6th meeting](#) in conjunction with SBI 56 with a focus on matters relating to the implementation of its workplan for 2021–2024. The [11th Durban Forum](#) on capacity-building was also held in conjunction with SBI 56. COP 24 requested the SBI to thematically align meetings of the Durban Forum with the annual focus area of the PCCB, which for 2022 is building capacity to facilitate coherent implementation of nationally determined contributions in the context of national development plans and sustainable recovery.

112.I encourage Parties to review the [technical progress report](#) of the PCCB for 2022 prior to the session so that the negotiation time can be used for identifying how the PCCB can best advance its support for implementation of the provisions of Article 11 of the Paris Agreement.

113.I invite Parties to consider the report and the recommendations therein, and to recommend two draft decisions for consideration and adoption at COP 27 and CMA 4 providing further guidance to the PCCB for ensuring effective implementation of capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement respectively. I propose to set up informal consultations on this item and to invite a pair of co-facilitators to assist me in this work during the session, who might consider starting the consultations by presenting the main elements of the 2022 progress report.

F. Transparency

114.Implementation of climate action needs to be accompanied by reliable, transparent and comprehensive relevant reporting and review for building mutual trust and confidence among countries and providing a better understanding of climate action taken and support needed and provided.

115.Under the existing measurement, reporting and verification framework, the reporting requirements and timelines for the submission of national reports are different for Parties included and not included in Annex I to the Convention. Starting no later than 2024, under the ETF, all Parties to the Paris Agreement will follow a single, universal transparency process, including tracking progress of implementation and achievement of nationally determined contributions. The requirements are universally applicable while recognizing the need for flexibility for and capacity-building of developing countries.

116.Capacity-building is key for full implementation of the ETF. Developing countries will need enhanced technical and financial support for capacity-building for the preparation of reports under the ETF. The Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) has confirmed that developing countries continue to face challenges and their needs and constraints predominantly relate to preparing national GHG inventories, reporting on climate change impacts and adaptation, cross-cutting issues, reporting on mitigation actions, and reporting on support needed and received. It is therefore crucial that Parties make substantive progress under the deliberations on provision of technical and financial support.

117. In the light of the upcoming transition to the ETF, I encourage Parties to start reflecting on how the SBI agenda will look in terms of transparency (sub-)items once the ETF is operational. Under the ETF, biennial reports and biennial update reports will be superseded by biennial transparency reports. For Parties to the Paris Agreement, technical review and analysis and multilateral assessment will be superseded by technical expert review and facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress. On the other hand, the existing measurement, reporting and verification arrangements will continue for Parties to the Convention that are not Parties to the Paris Agreement. Therefore, I invite Parties to continue to reflect how to capture this transition in the intergovernmental process and agendas of the bodies in an informal setting at this session.
118. The status of work, expectations and proposed approach for the following three transparency-related items are described below: Facilitative sharing of views under the international consultation and analysis process, Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, and Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.

Facilitative sharing of views under the international consultation and analysis process

(Sub-item 2(d) of the provisional agenda)

119. The international consultation and analysis (ICA) process under the SBI provides a unique opportunity for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention to enhance their national capacity to prepare and report information on their actions to implement the Convention. The modalities and guidelines for ICA serve as the basis for the process, including the technical analysis of biennial update reports and facilitative sharing of views (FSV).
120. From 11 to 12 November 2022, the 13th FSV workshop will be conducted for 11 Parties that submitted a biennial update report and for which a summary report was finalized by 24 August 2022. The secretariat has published the technical analysis reports for those Parties.
121. Owing to time constraints, those Parties are asked to pre-record their presentations, which will be made available by the secretariat on the [FSV web page](#) before the workshop. In the pre-recorded presentations, Parties can showcase their climate action and share success stories, innovative approaches, experience and lessons learned from participating in the ICA process that could facilitate Parties in transitioning to the ETF. They will be played during the workshop following a two- to three- minute introduction provided by the representative of the respective Party.
122. The [message](#) sent to Parties on 24 August 2022 provides the operational details of the workshop. In the light of the potential that this process holds for increasing climate action and ambition, I invite Parties that have not yet been able to engage in the ICA process to participate in the FSV workshop. The workshops provide a space for showcasing and recognizing developing countries' action to advance implementation of the Convention for assessing their readiness to transition to the ETF.

Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

(Item 3 of the provisional agenda)

Status of submission and review of national communications and biennial reports from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

(Sub-item 3(a) of the provisional agenda)

Compilations and syntheses of biennial reports from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

(Sub-item 3(b) of the provisional agenda)

Reports on national greenhouse gas inventory data from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

(Sub-item 3(c) of the provisional agenda)

123. I propose to defer consideration of sub-items 3(a–c) to the next session.

Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

(Item 4 of the provisional agenda)

Information contained in national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

(Sub-item 4(a) of the provisional agenda)

124. This sub-item has been held in abeyance since SBI 25.

125. At SBI 56 I undertook consultations on this matter, and it is my understanding that Parties need more time to agree on the way forward for this sub-item.

Report of the Consultative Group of Experts

(Sub-item 4(b) of the provisional agenda)

126. The CGE is mandated to provide technical assistance and advice to developing country Parties for preparing their biennial update reports, national communications and biennial transparency reports. COP 26 adopted the revised terms of reference of the CGE and the CGE developed its [work programme](#) for 2022–2026 at its [7th meeting](#), held from 28 February to 1 March 2022. In addition, the CGE revised its vision, mission and metrics for measuring progress as well as its strategic priorities for 2020–2026. At its [8th meeting](#), held from 1 to 2 September 2022, the CGE reviewed the status of implementation of its annual workplan.

127. I propose to set up informal consultations on this sub-item and to invite a pair of co-facilitators to assist me in this work during the session. I expect Parties to welcome the [2022 report](#) of the CGE and the significant achievements of the CGE this year in delivering technical support to assist developing countries in transitioning to the ETF. I invite Parties to provide guidance for the CGE, as appropriate.

128. I would like to invite Parties to attend the CGE side event taking place on 14 November 2022, where the CGE will showcase its achievements and present the latest findings from its technical paper on [capacity-building needs](#), and Parties will share their experience of transitioning to the ETF.

Provision of financial and technical support

(Sub-item 4(c) of the provisional agenda)

129. Since SBI 46, Parties have been unable to agree on conclusions on this sub-item. However, I am encouraged by the sharing of views among Parties at the previous two SBI sessions that progress can be made.

130. I propose to set up informal consultations on this sub-item and to invite a pair of co-facilitators to assist me in this work during the session. I expect that Parties will reach substantive agreement on this sub-item in a timely manner at the session.

131. In addition, the CMA may invite the SBI to consider, under a new agenda item, matters related to CMA 4 agenda sub-item 5(a) on provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties for reporting and capacity-building under the ETF. I expect those discussions to take place back-to-back with the consultations on this sub-item to help advance consideration of the provision of financial and technical support in a holistic way in view of the need to begin implementation of the ETF.

Summary reports on the technical analysis of biennial update reports of Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

(Sub-item 4(d) of the provisional agenda)

132. I will invite the SBI to take note of the [summary reports](#) finalized in the period up to 24 August 2022.

G. Assessment of progress

133. Throughout this year, we have heard the voice of science loud and clear. The IPCC Working Groups' contributions to the Sixth Assessment report have made the seriousness of climate change and the urgency of decisive action to address it abundantly clear – and so has the most recent report by the World meteorological Organization (WMO).

134. Assessing progress towards climate goals enshrined in the Convention and the Paris Agreement is undertaken in two separate processes in the subsidiary bodies. The second periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it is coming to its conclusion this year and will be an important delivery at COP 27. It is imperative that Parties conclude on the matter. The global stocktake is a centre piece of the Paris Agreement and the first GST is well under way. The

second meeting of the technical dialogue (TD) taking place during SB 57 provides an opportunity for Parties as well as non-Party stakeholders to look at solutions to the challenges at hand and start to explore what must and can be done to close the gaps. This will form a solid base for the next phase of the GST in 2023.

135. The engagement of Parties, experts, observers and other non-party stakeholders in both processes have been invaluable and the very foundation of the productive and constructive discussion under both agenda items. The SBSTA Chair and I are deeply grateful for the commitment and engagement showed by all. We would like specially to extend our thanks and appreciation to the co-facilitators of the structured expert dialogue (SED), Tara Shine and Gao Xiang, and for the TD, Harald Winkler and Farhan Akhtar.

Matters relating to the global stocktake under the Paris Agreement*

(Item 8 of the provisional agenda)

And: Second meeting of the technical dialogue under the global stocktake

(Under sub-item 2(e) of the provisional agenda)

136. The first global stocktake is critical for assessing collective progress under the Paris Agreement and identifying opportunities for enhanced action and support. It must help us not only to understand where the barriers and challenges to climate action are but to find opportunities, solutions and good practices for overcoming them.

137. The technical dialogue of the first global stocktake got off to a good start at SB 56, which initiated work under the technical assessment component of the stocktake by establishing a joint contact group and holding the first meeting of the technical dialogue. Parties welcomed the launch of the technical dialogue and appreciated its innovative and engaging format, including round tables and a 'world café'.

138. The first meeting of the technical dialogue ensured that multiple perspectives were heard and deliberated upon, including from Parties, experts and non-Party stakeholders. The meeting was comprehensive and covered all thematic areas of the GST, including mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation, in a balanced manner. It also took into account that efforts on response measures and loss and damage were being considered, as well as equity and the best available science. The dialogue focused on assessing where we are in relation to the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement. Unfortunately, as expected, this showed that the world is far from achieving these goals. The second meeting of the technical dialogue, at SB 57, will focus on finding solutions, including identifying and showcasing opportunities, solutions and good practices for overcoming the barriers and challenges in the way of climate action and support.

139. The technical dialogue's co-facilitators prepared a [summary report](#) on the first meeting of the technical dialogue and an [information note](#) for the second meeting. Informal consultations were held on 6 October and 18 October with Parties and non-Party stakeholder to discuss both documents. Moreover, Parties, non-Party stakeholders, United Nations agencies and other international organizations have made submissions on both meetings, which are available on the [global stocktake information portal](#).

140. Parties and non-Party stakeholders are invited to actively participate in the second meeting of the technical dialogue. We hope to reproduce the positive experience of the first meeting by using a similar format. While recognizing delegates' time constraints, especially those of small delegations, the SBSTA Chair and I would like to ask Parties for some degree of flexibility in relation to the time allocation for the technical dialogue.

141. The aforementioned joint contact group will hold its second meeting at SB 57. The SBSTA Chair and I will invite a pair of co-chairs to assist us in the relevant work during the sessions. We invite Parties to continue their consideration of this matter and to determine further action, as appropriate. We also encourage Parties to look beyond SB 57 and start to reflect on elements of possible outputs of the first GST for consideration at SB 58, bearing in mind the complexity of the stocktake and linkages with other agenda items.

142. It is our conviction that, at the conclusion of the first global stocktake, Parties need to be inspired and enabled by its outputs to do more to keep global temperature rise below 1.5 °C, adapt to already occurring impacts of climate change, mobilize the resources needed to take enhanced climate action and facilitate the shift of finance flows towards low-emission and climate-resilient development activities, and enhance international cooperation on climate action.

Second periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it*

(Item 9 of the provisional agenda)

143. Work of the structured expert dialogue (SED) under the second periodic review of the long-term global goal was completed with the convening of the third meeting in conjunction with SB 56. The SED co-facilitators prepared a [summary report](#) on the third meeting and an overall [synthesis report](#), which contains key messages. The SBSTA Chair and I would like to take this opportunity to thank the co-facilitators of the SED for their hard work and the positive conclusion thereof.
144. At the beginning of SB 57, the co-facilitators of the SED will be invited under the joint contact group of the second periodic review to present the aforementioned synthesis report, in particular the key messages.
145. We urge Parties to study all three summary reports on the meetings of the structured expert dialogue as well as the synthesis report, especially the key findings, taking into account the relevant submissions received, in advance of SB 57 and to come prepared to engage with each other in working on the successful completion of this highly important review by harvesting its valuable insights and recommending a draft decision on the second periodic review for consideration and adoption at COP 27. The SBSTA Chair and I will invite a pair of co-chairs to assist us in this work during the sessions.

H. Other issues (institutional)

Administrative, financial and institutional matters

(Item 23 of the provisional agenda)

146. I propose to establish a contact group on this item and to invite a chair to assist me in this work during the session. I invite Parties to take note of the information contained in the documents prepared for the session and any relevant oral information provided by the Executive Secretary and to recommend draft decisions for consideration and adoption at COP 27 and CMP 17, as appropriate.

IV. Concluding remarks

147. With the conclusion of this session, my second term as SBI Chair comes to an end and I look back on a rich and extraordinary experience in the role.
148. For two years we joined UNFCCC meetings from kitchens and living rooms all over the world, for some in the middle of the night and often with poor internet connection. The engagement, endurance and patience demonstrated reflect not only the commitment and willingness to make progress in our process, but also the profound understanding that the pandemic did not change the urgency of our work. As we recover from the pandemic and return to our offices, I am confident that we will face other challenges with the same shared understanding that there is simply no pause button for climate change.
149. My journey as SBI Chair would not have been the same without the close collaboration with the SBSTA Chair. Together we navigated the subsidiary bodies to the best of our ability through uncharted territory and I will be forever grateful for the patience, support and friendship that he has shown me over the past three years.
150. In addition, I would like to thank the Governments of Chile and the United Kingdom, which served as the COP Presidencies during my term as SBI Chair, as well as the Government of Egypt as the incoming COP 27 Presidency, for our constructive and effective cooperation. I am fully committed to do my utmost to facilitate this session in a manner that supports a strong outcome of COP 27.
151. Without the secretariat our process simply would not be able to function. As SBI Chair I have witnessed how hard everyone is working to support the process and how much time and effort the secretariat puts in to ensure that all voices and concerns are heard. I especially want to thank the SBI team for their relentless efforts to support me in doing the best that I can.
152. Our process is made up of rules, procedures and decisions, but even more so by people. It has been an honour to serve you all, Parties and non-Party stakeholders alike, and I thank you for the trust you have put in me to guide your efforts to advance our work over the past three years.