



**Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting
of the Parties to the Paris Agreement**

**Report of the Conference of the Parties serving as the
meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement on its fourth
session, held in Sharm el-Sheikh from 6 to 20 November 2022**

Addendum

**Part two: Action taken by the Conference of the Parties serving as the
meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fourth session**

Contents

**Decisions adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as
the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement**

<i>Decision</i>	<i>Page</i>
1/CMA.4 Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan.....	2
2/CMA.4 Funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing loss and damage	13
3/CMA.4 Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3.....	18
4/CMA.4 Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme.....	22
5/CMA.4 New collective quantified goal on climate finance.....	25



Decision 1/CMA.4

Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling Article 2 of the Paris Agreement,

Also recalling decisions 3/CMA.1, 4/CMA.1 and 1/CMA.2,

Noting decision 1/CP.27,

Being guided by science and principles,

Recalling Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that the Agreement, in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

Also recalling Article 2, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that the Agreement will be implemented to reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

Reaffirming the outcomes of all previous sessions of the Conferences of the Parties, Conferences of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and Conferences of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, including decisions 1/CP.26, 1/CMP.16 and 1/CMA.3 (the Glasgow Climate Pact),

Also reaffirming the critical role of multilateralism based on United Nations values and principles, including in the context of the implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and the importance of international cooperation for addressing global issues, including climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,

Noting the importance of transitioning to sustainable lifestyles and sustainable patterns of consumption and production in efforts to address climate change,

Also noting the importance of pursuing an approach to education that promotes a shift in lifestyles while fostering patterns of development and sustainability based on care, community and cooperation,

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind and that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity,

Noting the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including in forests, the ocean and the cryosphere, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, and also noting the importance of 'climate justice', when taking action to address climate change,

Emphasizing that enhanced effective climate action should be implemented in a manner that is just and inclusive while minimizing negative social or economic impacts that may arise from climate action,

Recognizing the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and ending hunger, and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems to the adverse impacts of climate change,

Also recognizing the critical role of protecting, conserving and restoring water systems and water-related ecosystems in delivering climate adaptation benefits and co-benefits, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards,

1. *Underlines* the urgent need to address, in a comprehensive and synergetic manner, the interlinked global crises of climate change and biodiversity loss in the broader context of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the vital importance of protecting, conserving, restoring and sustainably using nature and ecosystems for effective and sustainable climate action;
2. *Acknowledges* that the impacts of climate change exacerbate the global energy and food crises, and vice versa, particularly in developing countries;
3. *Stresses* that the increasingly complex and challenging global geopolitical situation and its impact on the energy, food and economic situations, as well as the additional challenges associated with the socioeconomic recovery from the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic, should not be used as a pretext for backtracking, backsliding or de-prioritizing climate action;

I. Science and urgency

4. *Welcomes* the contributions of Working Groups II¹ and III² to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
5. *Recognizes* the importance of the best available science for effective climate action and policymaking;
6. *Takes note* of the 2022 adaptation gap³ and emissions gap⁴ reports of the United Nations Environment Programme, and recent global and regional reports of the World Meteorological Organization on the state of the climate;⁵
7. *Reaffirms* the Paris Agreement temperature goal of 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;
8. *Reiterates* that the impacts of climate change will be much lower at the temperature increase of 1.5 °C compared with 2 °C⁶ and *resolves* to pursue further efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C;
9. *Recognizes* the impacts of climate change on the cryosphere and the need for further understanding of these impacts, including of tipping points;

¹ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. H Pörtner, D Roberts, M Tignor, et al. (eds.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>.

² Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. P Shukla, J Skea, R Slade, et al. (eds.). Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/>.

³ See United Nations Environment Programme. 2022. *Adaptation Gap Report 2022: Too Little, Too Slow - Climate adaptation failure puts world at risk*. Nairobi: United Nations Environment Programme. Available at <https://www.unep.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report-2022>.

⁴ See United Nations Environment Programme. 2022. *Emissions Gap Report 2022: The Closing Window – Climate crisis calls for rapid transformation of societies*. Nairobi: United Nations Environment Programme. Available at <https://www.unep.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2022>.

⁵ See, for example, World Meteorological Organization. 2022. *State of the Global Climate 2021*. Geneva: World Meteorological Organization. Available at https://library.wmo.int/index.php?lvl=notice_display&id=22080#.Y5cGUHbMKUk.

⁶ Decision 1/CP.26, para. 16, and decision 1/CMA.3, para. 21.

II. Enhancing ambition and implementation

10. *Resolves* to implement ambitious, just, equitable and inclusive transitions to low-emission and climate-resilient development in line with the principles and objectives of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, taking into account this decision, the Glasgow Climate Pact and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

11. *Expresses appreciation* to the Heads of State and Government who participated in the Sharm el-Sheikh Climate Implementation Summit for their support in enhancing and accelerating the implementation of climate action;

III. Energy

12. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for immediate, deep, rapid and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions by Parties across all applicable sectors, including through increasing the use of low-emission and renewable energy, just energy transition partnerships and other cooperative actions;

13. *Recognizes* that the unprecedented global energy crisis underlines the urgency to rapidly transform energy systems to be more secure, reliable and resilient, including by accelerating clean and just transitions to renewable energy during this critical decade of action;

14. *Stresses* the importance of enhancing a clean energy mix, including low-emission and renewable energy, at all levels as part of diversifying energy mixes and systems, in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards just transitions;

IV. Mitigation

15. *Recognizes* that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions of 43 per cent by 2030 relative to the 2019 level;

16. *Also recognizes* that this requires accelerated action in this critical decade, on the basis of equity and the best available scientific knowledge, reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;

17. *Commends* efforts by Parties to communicate new or updated nationally determined contributions, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and other actions that demonstrate progress towards achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal;

18. *Welcomes* the organization of, and *takes note* of the discussions at, the first annual high-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition,⁷ held on 14 November 2022;

19. *Welcomes* the adoption of decision 4/CMA.4 on the mitigation work programme, which aims to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation;

20. *Notes with serious concern* the finding in the latest synthesis report⁸ on nationally determined contributions that the total global greenhouse gas emission level in 2030, taking into account implementation of all latest nationally determined contributions, is estimated to be 0.3 per cent below the 2019 level, which is not in line with least-cost scenarios for keeping global temperature rise to 2 or 1.5 °C;

21. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for Parties to increase their efforts to collectively reduce emissions through accelerated action and implementation of domestic mitigation measures in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement;

⁷ Decision 1/CMA.3, para. 32.

⁸ FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/4.

22. *Urges* Parties that have not yet communicated new or updated nationally determined contributions to do so as soon as possible in advance of the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (November–December 2023);
23. *Recalls* Article 3 and Article 4, paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 11, of the Paris Agreement and *requests* Parties that have not yet done so to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their nationally determined contributions as necessary to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goal by the end of 2023, taking into account different national circumstances;
24. *Urges* Parties that have not yet done so to communicate, by the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies referred to in Article 4, paragraph 19, of the Paris Agreement towards just transitions to net zero emissions by or around mid-century, taking into account different national circumstances;
25. *Reiterates*⁹ its invitation to Parties to update the strategies referred to in paragraph 24 above regularly, as appropriate, in line with the best available science;
26. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies referred to in Article 4, paragraph 19, of the Paris Agreement for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fifth session;
27. *Notes* the importance of aligning nationally determined contributions with long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies;
28. *Calls upon* Parties to accelerate the development, deployment and dissemination of technologies, and the adoption of policies, to transition towards low-emission energy systems, including by rapidly scaling up the deployment of clean power generation and energy efficiency measures, including accelerating efforts towards the phasedown of unabated coal power and phase-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies, while providing targeted support to the poorest and most vulnerable in line with national circumstances and recognizing the need for support towards a just transition;
29. *Reiterates*¹⁰ its invitation to Parties to consider further actions to reduce by 2030 non-carbon dioxide greenhouse gas emissions, including methane;
30. *Emphasizes* the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems to achieve the Paris Agreement temperature goal, including through forests and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and by protecting biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards;
31. *Recognizes* the importance of maximizing the positive and minimizing the negative economic and social impacts of the implementation of response measures and *welcomes* the adoption of decisions 20/CP.27, 7/CMP.17 and 23/CMA.4;
32. *Emphasizes* Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with Articles 9–11, and *recognizes* that enhanced support for developing country Parties will allow for higher ambition in their actions;

V. Adaptation

33. *Notes with serious concern* the existing gap between current levels of adaptation and levels needed to respond to the adverse effects of climate change in line with findings from the contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;

⁹ Decision 1/CMA.3, para. 33.

¹⁰ Decision 1/CMA.3, para. 37.

34. *Urges* Parties to adopt a transformational approach to enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change;
35. *Also urges* developed country Parties to urgently and significantly scale up their provision of climate finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for adaptation so as to respond to the needs of developing country Parties as part of a global effort, including for the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans and adaptation communications;
36. *Recognizes* the importance of the global goal on adaptation for the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement and *recalls* decision 7/CMA.3, whereby the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation was established and launched;
37. *Welcomes* the progress made in the first year of the two-year Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation outlined in the report on the workshops held under the work programme,¹¹ *looks forward* to the conclusion of the work programme at the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and *welcomes* the robust programme of work for 2023 set out in decision 3/CMA.4;
38. *Stresses* the urgency of fulfilling the mandate of having a clear framework for the global goal on adaptation to guide the effective implementation of Article 7 of the Paris Agreement;
39. *Recognizes* that the global goal on adaptation will contribute to reducing the risk of climate change impacts in the context of the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2, paragraph 1(a), of the Paris Agreement, in line with different national circumstances, needs and priorities and in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;
40. *Also recognizes* the centrality of the role of the Adaptation Fund in the climate finance architecture, *welcomes* the new pledges made at this session, *urges* all contributors to fulfil their pledges in a timely manner and *invites* the contributors to ensure the sustainability of the resources of the Fund;
41. *Highlights* the role of the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund in supporting actions by developing countries to address climate change, *welcomes* the pledges made to the two Funds and *invites* developed countries to further contribute to the two Funds;
42. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to prepare a report on the doubling of adaptation finance, in line with paragraph 18 of decision 1/CMA.3, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fifth session;
43. *Emphasizes* the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring water and water-related ecosystems, including river basins, aquifers and lakes, and *urges* Parties to further integrate water into adaptation efforts;

VI. Loss and damage

44. *Notes with grave concern*, according to information in the contributions of Working Groups II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the growing gravity, scope and frequency in all regions of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, resulting in devastating economic and non-economic losses, including forced displacement and impacts on cultural heritage, human mobility and the lives and livelihoods of local communities, and *underlines* the importance of an adequate and effective response to loss and damage;

¹¹ FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2.

45. *Expresses deep concern* regarding the significant financial costs associated with loss and damage for developing countries, resulting in a growing debt burden and impairing the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals;

46. *Welcomes* the consideration, for the first time, of matters relating to funding arrangements responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing loss and damage, under the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and *also welcomes* the adoption of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4, on matters relating to funding arrangements responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

47. *Further welcomes* the adoption of decisions 11/CP.27 and 12/CMA.4, establishing the institutional arrangements of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change to enable its full operationalization, including supporting its mandated role in catalysing technical assistance for the implementation of the relevant approaches at the local, national and regional level in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and *affirms* its determination to select the host of the secretariat of the Santiago network by 2023 through a selection process conducted in an open, transparent, fair and neutral manner in accordance with the process outlined in paragraphs 19–23 of the decisions referred to above;

VII. Early warning and systematic observation

48. *Emphasizes* the need to address existing gaps in the Global Climate Observing System, particularly in developing countries, and *recognizes* that one third of the world, including 60 per cent of Africa, does not have access to early warning and climate information services, as well as the need to enhance coordination of activities by the systematic observation community and the ability to provide useful and actionable climate information for mitigation, adaptation and early warning systems, as well as information to enable understanding of adaptation limits and of attribution of extreme events;

49. *Welcomes* and *reiterates* the United Nations Secretary-General's call made on World Meteorological Day on 23 March 2022 to protect everyone on Earth through universal coverage of early warning systems against extreme weather and climate change within the next five years and *invites* development partners, international financial institutions and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to provide support for implementation of the Early Warnings for All initiative;

VIII. Implementation – pathways to just transition

50. *Affirms* that sustainable and just solutions to the climate crisis must be founded on meaningful and effective social dialogue and participation of all stakeholders and *notes* that the global transition to low emissions provides opportunities and challenges for sustainable economic development and poverty eradication;

51. *Emphasizes* that just and equitable transition encompasses pathways that include energy, socioeconomic, workforce and other dimensions, all of which must be based on nationally defined development priorities and include social protection so as to mitigate potential impacts associated with the transition, and *highlights* the important role of the instruments related to social solidarity and protection in mitigating the impacts of applied measures;

52. *Decides* to establish a work programme on just transition for discussion of pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement outlined in Article 2, paragraph 1, in the context of Article 2, paragraph 2, and *requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to recommend a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fifth session, with the work programme

to be implemented in a manner that builds on and complements the relevant workstreams under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation;

53. *Decides* to convene, as part of the work programme on just transition, an annual high-level ministerial round table on just transition, beginning at its fifth session;

IX. Finance

54. *Reiterates* Articles 2, 4 and 9 of the Paris Agreement and *highlights* that about USD 4 trillion per year needs to be invested in clean energy technologies by 2030 to be able to reach net zero emissions by 2050,¹² and that, furthermore, a global transformation to a low-carbon economy is expected to require an investment of at least USD 4–6 trillion per year;¹³

55. *Also highlights* that delivering such funding will require a transformation of the financial system and its structures and processes, engaging governments, central banks, commercial banks, institutional investors and other financial actors;

56. *Notes with concern* the growing gap between the needs of developing country Parties, in particular those due to the increasing impacts of climate change and their increased indebtedness, and the support provided and mobilized for their efforts to implement their nationally determined contributions, highlighting that such needs are currently estimated at USD 5.8–5.9 trillion¹⁴ for the pre-2030 period;

57. *Expresses serious concern* that the goal of developed country Parties to mobilize jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation action and transparency on implementation has not yet been met and *urges* developed country Parties to meet the goal;¹⁵

58. *Emphasizes* that accelerated financial support for developing countries from developed countries and other sources is critical to enhancing mitigation action and addressing inequities in access to finance, including its costs, terms and conditions, and economic vulnerability to climate change for developing countries,¹⁶ and that scaled-up public grants for mitigation and adaptation for vulnerable regions, in particular sub-Saharan Africa, would be cost-effective and have high social returns in terms of access to basic energy;

59. *Notes* that global climate finance flows are small relative to the overall needs of developing countries, with such flows in 2019–2020 estimated to be USD 803 billion,¹⁷ which is 31–32 per cent of the annual investment needed to keep the global temperature rise well below 2 °C or at 1.5 °C, and also below what would be expected in the light of the investment opportunities identified and the cost of failure to meet climate stabilization targets;

¹² See International Energy Agency. 2022. *World Energy Outlook 2022*. Paris: International Energy Agency. Available at <https://www.iea.org/reports/world-energy-outlook-2022>.

¹³ As footnote 5 above.

¹⁴ See Standing Committee on Finance. 2021. *First report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/needs-report>.

¹⁵ See Standing Committee on Finance. 2022. *Report on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/standing-committee-on-finance-scf/progress-report>.

¹⁶ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2022. Summary for Policymakers. In: H Pörtner, D Roberts, M Tignor, et al. (eds.). *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>.

¹⁷ See document FCCC/CP/2022/8/Add.1–FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/7/Add.1.

60. *Urges* developed country Parties to provide enhanced support, including through financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation, in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention, and *encourages* other Parties to provide or continue to provide such support voluntarily;

61. *Calls on* the shareholders of multilateral development banks and international financial institutions to reform multilateral development bank practices and priorities, align and scale up funding, ensure simplified access and mobilize climate finance from various sources and *encourages* multilateral development banks to define a new vision and commensurate operational model, channels and instruments that are fit for the purpose of adequately addressing the global climate emergency, including deploying a full suite of instruments, from grants to guarantees and non-debt instruments, taking into account debt burdens, and to address risk appetite, with a view to substantially increasing climate finance;

62. *Calls on* multilateral development banks to contribute to significantly increasing climate ambition using the breadth of their policy and financial instruments for greater results, including on private capital mobilization, and to ensure higher financial efficiency and maximize use of existing concessional and risk capital vehicles to drive innovation and accelerate impact;

63. *Welcomes* the work in 2022 of the co-chairs of the ad hoc work programme on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance, the deliberations at the 2022 high-level ministerial dialogue on the new collective quantified goal and the report prepared by the President of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties;

64. *Requests* the co-chairs of the ad hoc work programme to include in their annual report options for accelerating the achievement of the goal in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement of holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels;

65. *Welcomes* the adoption of decision 5/CMA.4, on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance;

66. *Emphasizes* the ongoing challenges faced by many developing country Parties in accessing climate finance and *encourages* further efforts, including by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, to simplify access to such finance;

67. *Takes note* of the report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement¹⁸ and in this context *urges* developed country Parties to provide resources for the second replenishment of the Green Climate Fund while demonstrating progression from the previous replenishment and in line with the programming capacity of the Fund;

68. *Decides* to launch the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue between Parties, relevant organizations and stakeholders to exchange views on and enhance understanding of the scope of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement and *requests* the secretariat, under the guidance of the Presidency of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties, to organize two workshops in 2023 in this regard and to prepare a report to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement on the deliberations at these workshops;

X. Technology transfer and deployment

69. *Welcomes with appreciation* the first joint work programme of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network,¹⁹ for 2023–2027, which will facilitate the transformational change needed to achieve the goals of the

¹⁸ See Standing Committee on Finance. 2021. *First report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/needs-report>.

¹⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/documents.html>.

Convention and the Paris Agreement, *invites* Parties and stakeholders to cooperate and engage with the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network to support the implementation of the joint work programme activities, including on technology needs assessments, action plans and road maps, *acknowledges* the findings in the final report on the first periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the Technology Mechanism in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement²⁰ and *decides* that the main challenges identified therein should be considered under the global stocktake;

70. *Highlights* the importance of cooperation on technology development and transfer and innovation in implementing the joint work programme activities;

XI. Capacity-building

71. *Notes* that capacity gaps and needs still exist in developing countries and *calls on* developed country Parties to increase support for long-term country-driven capacity-building interventions to enhance the effectiveness, success and sustainability of those interventions;

XII. Transparency

72. *Recalls* that Parties shall submit their first biennial transparency report, and national inventory report if submitted as a stand-alone report, at the latest by 31 December 2024 and *urges* Parties to swiftly make the necessary preparations for ensuring timely submission thereof;

73. *Recognizes* the importance of the provision of increased support, in a timely, adequate and predictable manner, to developing countries for implementing the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement;

XIII. Taking stock

74. *Welcomes* the progress of the first global stocktake and *notes with appreciation* the balanced, comprehensive and inclusive nature of the technical dialogue of that stocktake;

75. *Emphasizes* that the outcome of the first global stocktake shall inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Paris Agreement, as well as in enhancing international cooperation on climate action;

76. *Urges* all stakeholders involved in the first global stocktake to focus on achieving the outcome referred to in Article 14, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement;

77. *Welcomes* the invitation of the United Nations Secretary-General to convene a climate ambition summit in 2023 ahead of the conclusion of the first global stocktake at the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties and the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (November–December 2023);

XIV. Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

78. *Welcomes* the adoption of decisions 6/CMA.4, 7/CMA.4 and 8/CMA.4, on issues relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement;

²⁰ FCCC/SBI/2022/13.

XV. Ocean

79. *Encourages* Parties to consider, as appropriate, ocean-based action in their national climate goals and in the implementation of these goals, including but not limited to nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies and adaptation communications;

XVI. Forest

80. *Recalls* Article 5, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, whereby Parties are encouraged to take action to implement and support, including through results-based payments, the existing framework as set out in related guidance and decisions already agreed under the Convention²¹ for policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries; and alternative policy approaches, such as joint mitigation and adaptation approaches for the integral and sustainable management of forests, while reaffirming the importance of incentivizing, as appropriate, non-carbon benefits associated with such approaches;

81. *Encourages* Parties to consider, as appropriate, nature-based solutions or ecosystem-based approaches, taking into consideration United Nations Environment Assembly resolution 5/5,²² for their mitigation and adaptation action while ensuring relevant social and environmental safeguards;

XVII. Enhancing implementation: action by non-Party stakeholders

82. *Acknowledges* the engagement of non-Party stakeholders in climate action, which complements and broadens it, while recognizing the pivotal role of governments in action on climate change within the framework of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement;

83. *Recognizes* the important role of indigenous peoples, local communities, cities and civil society, including youth and children, in addressing and responding to climate change and *highlights* the urgent need for multilevel and cooperative action in this regard;

84. *Notes* the adoption of the action plan under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment by decision 23/CP.27;

85. *Encourages* Parties to increase the full, meaningful and equal participation of women in climate action and to ensure gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation, including by fully implementing the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan, to raise climate ambition and achieve climate goals;

86. *Invites* Parties to provide support to developing countries for undertaking gender-related action and implementing the gender action plan;

87. *Recognizes* the role of children and youth as agents of change in addressing and responding to climate change and *encourages* Parties to include children and youth in their processes for designing and implementing climate policy and action, and, as appropriate, to consider including young representatives and negotiators into their national delegations, recognizing the importance of intergenerational equity and maintaining the stability of the climate system for future generations;

88. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Presidency of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties for its leadership in promoting the full, meaningful and equal participation of children and youth, including by co-organizing the first youth-led climate forum (the Sharm el-Sheikh youth climate dialogue), hosting the first children and youth pavilion and appointing the first youth envoy of a Presidency of the Conference of the Parties

²¹ Including decisions 1/CP.16 and 9/CP.19.

²² UNEP/EA.5/Res.5.

and *encourages* future incoming Presidencies of the Conference of the Parties to consider doing the same;

89. *Expresses its appreciation* to the children and youth constituency for co-organizing the Sharm el-Sheikh youth climate dialogue with the Presidency of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties and *notes* the outcomes of the seventeenth Conference of Youth, organized by the constituency and held in Sharm el-Sheikh in November 2022;

90. *Encourages* Parties and non-Party stakeholders to engage actively in the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action;

91. *Welcomes* the leadership of the Presidency of the Conference of the Parties and the high-level champions, in particular in the context of the Sharm el-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda and the Breakthrough Agenda, and the collaboration between Parties and non-Party stakeholders, and *emphasizes* the need for continued acceleration and collaboration;

92. *Welcomes* the recommendations of the High-Level Expert Group on the Net-Zero Emissions Commitments of Non-State Entities, launched by the United Nations Secretary-General in March 2022, which are designed to enhance transparency and accountability related to, and progress in achieving, the climate pledges of businesses, investors, cities and regions;

93. *Invites* the secretariat to ensure greater accountability of voluntary initiatives through the Non-State Actor Zone for Climate Action platform;²³

94. *Welcomes* the convening of five regional forums led by the President of the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties and the high-level champions, in collaboration with the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions, on initiatives for financing climate action and the Sustainable Development Goals.

*10th plenary meeting
20 November 2022*

²³ <https://climateaction.unfccc.int/>.

Decision 2/CMA.4

Funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing loss and damage¹

The Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling the Convention and the Paris Agreement,

Noting the increasing urgency of enhancing efforts to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in the light of continued global warming and its significant impacts on vulnerable populations and the ecosystems on which they depend, as illustrated by the findings in relevant recent scientific reports, including the contributions of Working Groups I² and II³ to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,

Also noting that keeping the global average temperature rise to below 1.5 °C will be essential to limiting future loss and damage and *expressing alarm* that the contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, in line with other best available science, concluded that the gravity, scope and frequency of loss and damage will continue to increase with every additional fraction of a degree of temperature increase,

Recalling previous work under the UNFCCC as part of the consideration of the current state of finance for addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change,⁴

Acknowledging the many institutions and stakeholders involved in financing activities for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events,

Welcoming related initiatives announced at the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties, including, but not limited to, the Global Shield against Climate Risks and the United Nations Secretary-General's Early Warnings for All,

Acknowledging that existing funding arrangements fall short of responding to current and future impacts of climate change and are not sufficient to address the existing funding gaps related to providing action and support in responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change,

Recalling paragraphs 7(b) and 2 of the reports on these sessions of the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris

¹ This item and the outcomes thereof are without prejudice to the consideration of similar issues in the future.

² Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2021. *Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. V Masson-Delmotte, P Zhai, A Pirani, et al. (eds.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/>.

³ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. H Pörtner, D Roberts, M Tignor, et al. (eds.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>.

⁴ Including but not limited to the 2016 Forum of the Standing Committee of Finance on financial instruments that address the risks of loss and damage, a technical paper on the elaboration of the sources of and modalities for accessing financial support for addressing loss and damage (FCCC/TP/2019/1), the Suva expert dialogue on loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, and the 1st Glasgow Dialogue, to discuss funding arrangements for activities to avert, minimize and address loss and damage.

Agreement respectively, in relation to the adoption of agenda sub-item 8(f), “Matters relating to finance: matters relating to funding arrangements responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing loss and damage”,

1. *Acknowledge* the urgent and immediate need for new, additional, predictable and adequate financial resources to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in responding to economic and non-economic loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events and slow onset events, especially in the context of ongoing and ex post (including rehabilitation, recovery and reconstruction) action;

2. *Decide* to establish new funding arrangements for assisting developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, in responding to loss and damage, including with a focus on addressing loss and damage by providing and assisting in mobilizing new and additional resources, and that these new arrangements complement and include sources, funds, processes and initiatives under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement;

3. *Also decide*, in the context of establishing the new funding arrangements referred to in paragraph 2 above, to establish a fund for responding to loss and damage whose mandate includes a focus on addressing loss and damage;

4. *Establish* a transitional committee on the operationalization of the new funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage and the fund established in paragraph 3 above (hereinafter referred to as the Transitional Committee), in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex, to make recommendations based on, inter alia, elements for operationalization included in paragraph 5 below, for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-eighth session (November–December 2023) and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its fifth session (November–December 2023) with a view to operationalizing the funding arrangements referred to in paragraph 2 above, including the fund referred to in paragraph 3 above;

5. *Agree* that the recommendations to operationalize the funding arrangements and the fund referred to in paragraphs 2–3 above respectively shall consider, inter alia:

(a) Establishing institutional arrangements, modalities, structure, governance and terms of reference for the fund referred to in paragraph 3 above;

(b) Defining the elements of the new funding arrangements referred to in paragraph 2 above;

(c) Identifying and expanding sources of funding;

(d) Ensuring coordination and complementarity with existing funding arrangements;

6. *Decide* that the Transitional Committee referred to in paragraph 4 above will be informed by the following, inter alia:

(a) The current landscape of institutions, including global, regional and national, that are funding activities related to addressing loss and damage, and ways in which coherence, coordination and synergies among them can be enhanced;

(b) The gaps within that current landscape, including the types of gap, such as relating to speed, eligibility, adequacy and access to finance, noting that these may vary depending on the challenge, such as climate-related emergencies, sea level rise, displacement, relocation, migration, insufficient climate information and data, or the need for climate-resilient reconstruction and recovery;

(c) The priority gaps for which solutions should be explored;

(d) The most effective ways in which to address the gaps, especially for the most vulnerable populations and the ecosystems on which they depend;

(e) Potential sources of funding, recognizing the need for support from a wide variety of sources, including innovative sources;

7. *Also decide* to undertake the following activities for informing the recommendations referred to in paragraphs 4–5 above:

(a) Request the secretariat to conduct two workshops in 2023, with the participation of a diversity of institutions, relevant to addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts;

(b) Request the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on existing funding arrangements and innovative sources relevant to addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

(c) Invite Parties and relevant organizations to submit via the submission portal⁵ by 15 February 2023 views on topics for and the structure of the 2nd Glasgow Dialogue⁶ and the workshops referred to in paragraph 7(a) above;

(d) Invite United Nations agencies, intergovernmental organizations, and bilateral, multilateral and international financial institutions to submit inputs on how they might enhance access to and/or the speed, scope and scale of availability of finance for activities relevant to addressing loss and damage, including potential limitations and barriers and options for addressing them;

8. *Further decide* that the activities and considerations referred to in this decision will be undertaken taking into account the discussions at the 2nd and 3rd Glasgow Dialogues, to take place at the fifty-eighth (June 2023) and sixtieth (June 2024) sessions of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation respectively;

9. *Decide* that the 2nd and 3rd Glasgow Dialogues will build on the 1st Glasgow Dialogue, held at the fifty-sixth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, and that the 2nd Dialogue shall focus on the operationalization of the new funding arrangements established in paragraph 2 above and the fund established in paragraph 3 above as well as on maximizing support from existing funding arrangements relevant for, inter alia, responding to economic and non-economic losses, slow onset events and extreme weather events, and that they will inform the work of the Transitional Committee;

10. *Request* the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to provide a summary report on each Glasgow Dialogue no later than four weeks thereafter;

11. *Invite* the United Nations Secretary-General to convene the principals of international financial institutions and other relevant entities with a view to identifying the most effective ways to provide funding to respond to needs related to addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

12. *Also invite* international financial institutions to consider, at the 2023 Spring Meetings of the World Bank Group and the International Monetary Fund, the potential for such institutions to contribute to funding arrangements, including new and innovative approaches, responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

13. *Reiterate* decision 1/CMA.3, paragraph 64, in which developed country Parties, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, United Nations entities and intergovernmental organizations and other bilateral and multilateral institutions, including non-governmental organizations and private sources, are urged to provide enhanced and additional support for activities addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

14. *Request* the President of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session, in collaboration with the incoming President of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-eighth session, to convene ministerial consultations prior to the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties and the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement to advance consideration and understanding of a possible outcome on this matter at that session;

⁵ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

⁶ See decision 1/CMA.3, para. 73.

15. *Also request* the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the outcomes of the activities and deliverables referred to in paragraphs 7(b), 11, 12 and 14 above to inform the recommendations to be developed by the Transitional Committee;
16. *Decide* that the secretariat shall support and facilitate the work of the Transitional Committee;
17. *Take note of* the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 2–16 above;
18. *Request* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

Annex

Terms of reference for the Transitional Committee on the operationalization of the new funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage and the associated fund

I. Mandate

1. The Transitional Committee will make recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its twenty-eighth session (November–December 2023) and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) at its fifth session (November–December 2023) in accordance with paragraphs 4–5 of this decision.
2. The Transitional Committee will serve as a coordination mechanism that guides and oversees, as appropriate, the activities referred to in paragraph 7 of this decision.
3. The work of the Transitional Committee will be concluded with the adoption no later than at COP 28 and CMA 5 of decision(s) related to the new funding arrangements responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including a focus on addressing loss and damage, and the fund established in paragraph 3 of this decision.

II. Composition

4. The Transitional Committee shall have 24 members, to be nominated no later than 15 December 2022, comprising 10 members from developed country Parties and 14 members from developing country Parties with geographical representation as follows:
 - (a) Three members from Africa, including a representative of the President of COP 27;
 - (b) Three members from Asia and the Pacific, including a representative of the incoming President of COP 28;
 - (c) Three members from Latin America and the Caribbean;
 - (d) Two members from small island developing States;
 - (e) Two members from the least developed countries;
 - (f) One member from a developing country Party not included in the categories listed above.

III. Modalities of work

5. The Transitional Committee shall be chaired by two co-chairs, one from a developed country Party and one from a developing country Party.
6. The Transitional Committee will hold at least three meetings.
7. The UNFCCC Executive Secretary, in consultation with the President of COP 27, will convene the 1st meeting of the Transitional Committee no later than on 31 March 2023.
8. Recommendations of the Transitional Committee shall be adopted by consensus.
9. The Transitional Committee will be guided by the best available science in conducting its work.

*10th plenary meeting
20 November 2022*

Decision 3/CMA.4

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

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, in which Parties established the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2 of the Agreement,

Also recalling decision 7/CMA.3,

Emphasizing that efforts to achieve the global goal on adaptation must focus on reducing the increasing adverse impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change,

1. *Welcomes* the four workshops held under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation in 2022;¹
2. *Expresses appreciation* to the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies for their guidance on and to the secretariat for its support in conducting informative and engaging workshops under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme in 2022, as well as to the moderators, experts, Parties and non-Party stakeholders that participated in the workshops for their contributions and engagement;
3. *Also expresses appreciation* to the Government of Maldives for hosting an informal launch workshop and to the Government of Egypt for hosting the third workshop under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme in 2022;
4. *Notes* that the single annual report on the workshops referred to in paragraph 16 of decision 7/CMA.3 and the summaries of each workshop therein will serve as input to Parties' further considerations under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme;
5. *Notes with appreciation* the compilation and synthesis of indicators, approaches, targets and metrics for reviewing overall progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation,^{2,3} building on the 2021 technical report by the Adaptation Committee;⁴
6. *Notes* the challenges associated with holding the 2022 workshops under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme virtually, with preparing for those workshops in a timely manner and with producing the single annual report on those workshops⁵ in time for consideration at this session;
7. *Recognizes* that adaptation is a global challenge faced by all with local, subnational, national, regional and international dimensions, and that it is a key component of and makes a contribution to the long-term global response to climate change to protect people, livelihoods and ecosystems;
8. *Decides* to initiate the development of a framework for the global goal on adaptation to be undertaken through a structured approach under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme in 2023, containing the elements referred to in paragraph 10 below, with a view

¹ See decision 7/CMA.3, para. 12.

² Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ReportGGATP_final.pdf.

³ As per the mandate in document FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6, para. 157.

⁴ Adaptation Committee. 2021. *Approaches to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/309030>.

⁵ FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2.

to the framework being adopted at the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (November–December 2023);

9. *Also decides* that the framework referred to in paragraph 8 above will guide the achievement of the global goal on adaptation and the review of overall progress in achieving it with a view to reducing the increasing adverse impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change, as well as enhance adaptation action and support;

10. *Further decides* that the framework, through the structured approach referred to in paragraph 8 above, may take into consideration, inter alia:

(a) Dimensions (iterative adaptation cycle): impact, vulnerability and risk assessment; planning; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation and learning; recognizing that support in terms of finance, capacity-building and technology transfer is a consideration in each stage of the cycle;

(b) Themes: water; food and agriculture; cities, settlements and key infrastructure; health; poverty and livelihoods; terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems; and oceans and coastal ecosystems; tangible cultural heritage; mountain regions; and biodiversity;

(c) Cross-cutting considerations: country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approaches, human rights approaches, intergenerational equity and social justice, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and nature-based solutions, and based on and guided by the best available science including science-based indicators, metrics and targets, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, ecosystem-based adaptation, nature-based solutions, community-based adaptation, disaster risk reduction and intersectional approaches with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate;

(d) Sources of information including those referred to in decision 19/CMA.1, paragraph 37, namely:

(i) Reports and communications from Parties, in particular those submitted under the Paris Agreement and the Convention;

(ii) The latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;

(iii) Reports of the subsidiary bodies;

(iv) Reports from relevant constituted bodies and forums and other institutional arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement and/or the Convention;

(v) The synthesis reports by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 23 of that decision;

(vi) Relevant reports from United Nations agencies and other international organizations, which should be supportive of the UNFCCC process;

(vii) Voluntary submissions from Parties, including on inputs to inform equity considerations under the global stocktake;

(viii) Relevant reports from regional groups and institutions;

(ix) Submissions from non-Party stakeholders and UNFCCC observer organizations;

11. *Decides* to review the framework referred to in paragraph 8 above prior to the second global stocktake;

12. *Also decides* that the four workshops under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme in 2023 will all be held in person, with the option available for participants to actively take part virtually;

13. *Further decides* to hold the first workshop in 2023 no later than in March and the fourth workshop in 2023 no later than six weeks prior to the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

14. *Requests* the secretariat to publish the single annual report on the workshops for 2023 no later than three weeks prior to the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
15. *Also requests* the secretariat to include in the single annual report an analysis of the outcomes of the workshops and to prepare, under the guidance of the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, a summary of each workshop to be published prior to each subsequent workshop for consideration at the fifty-ninth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (November–December 2023);
16. *Invites* Parties and observers to submit by the end of February 2023, via the submission portal,⁶ their contributions to and views on the workshops to be held in 2023, including questions related to the themes of those workshops;
17. *Also invites* Parties and observers that wish to do so to submit over the course of 2023, via the submission portal, additional views on the workshops to be held in 2023, noting that views pertaining to a specific workshop should be submitted three weeks in advance thereof;
18. *Further invites* Parties and observers that wish to do so, following the final workshop in 2023, to submit their views on the outcomes of and work conducted under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme via the submission portal prior to the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
19. *Requests* the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, with the support of the secretariat, to prepare a concept note and guiding questions, covering themes and areas of work for each workshop based on the elements contained in paragraph 10 above, at least two weeks in advance thereof, taking into account the submissions referred to in paragraphs 16–17 above;
20. *Also requests* the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies to select themes for the workshops to be held in 2023, taking into account the following areas:
- (a) Target-setting, metrics, methodologies and indicators for the global goal on adaptation;
 - (b) Means of implementation for achieving the global goal on adaptation;
 - (c) The steps of an iterative adaptation cycle: risk and impact assessment; planning; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation and learning;
 - (d) The systems and sectors set out in the contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,⁷ with a focus on exploring options for enhancing efforts to mainstream adaptation in national priority areas or sectors;
 - (e) Gender-responsiveness; intergenerational and gender equity and social justice; ecosystem- and community-based adaptation; governance at the local, national and regional level; transboundary approaches; private sector engagement; traditional, local and indigenous peoples’ knowledge; and human rights;
 - (f) The stocktake of the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme;
 - (g) Changes in mindsets and world views towards transformation in adaptation, with the inclusion of indigenous peoples’ wisdom, values and knowledge;
 - (h) Recent scientific research relevant to the global goal on adaptation;
 - (i) The global stocktake;

⁶ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

⁷ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. H Pörtner, D Roberts, M Tignor, et al. (eds.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>.

21. *Invites* the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to consider updating its 1994 technical guidelines for assessing climate change impacts and adaptation⁸ as part of its seventh assessment cycle, as appropriate;
22. *Also invites* the Adaptation Committee, with the support of the secretariat, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as appropriate, and other relevant constituted bodies and experts to continue contributing to the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme in 2023, including by sharing their work related to indicators, metrics and targets at different levels of governance, and other relevant areas;
23. *Further invites* the subsidiary bodies, at their fifty-eighth sessions (June 2023), to consider the outputs under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme in reviewing progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation as part of the first global stocktake;⁹
24. *Decides* that the elements contained in paragraph 10 above will be taken into consideration for reviewing overall progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation in the context of the first global stocktake;
25. *Recognizes* the challenges associated with reviewing overall progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation given the challenges involved in assessing progress on adaptation at the local, national, regional and international level;
26. *Also recognizes* that combining various approaches to reviewing overall progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation, including qualitative and quantitative approaches, can generate a more holistic picture of adaptation progress and help to balance the strengths and weaknesses of the different approaches;
27. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 12 above;
28. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

*10th plenary meeting
20 November 2022*

⁸ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 1994. *IPCC Technical Guidelines for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations*. T Carter, M Parry, H Harasawa, et al. (eds.). London, United Kingdom, and Tsukuba, Japan: University College London and Center for Global Environmental Research National Institute for Environmental Studies. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ipcc-technical-guidelines-for-assessing-climate-change-impacts-and-adaptations-2/>.

⁹ As per decision 19/CMA.1, para. 4.

Decision 4/CMA.4

Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling the Paris Agreement,

Reaffirming the Paris Agreement temperature goal of 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,

Recalling decision 1/CMA.3,

Also recalling decision 1/CMA.3, paragraph 27, in which it was decided to establish a work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade in a manner that complements the global stocktake,

Recognizing the importance of the best available science for effective climate action and policymaking,

Noting the assessment of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that the impacts of climate change will be much lower at a temperature increase of 1.5 °C compared with 2 °C, and the resolve to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C,

Also noting that this requires immediate, deep and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions,

Emphasizing the urgent need for Parties to increase their efforts to collectively reduce emissions through accelerated action and implementation of domestic mitigation measures in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement,

Recalling decision 1/CMA.3, paragraph 29, in which Articles 3 and 4, paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 11, of the Paris Agreement were recalled and Parties were requested to revisit and strengthen the 2030 targets in their nationally determined contributions as necessary to align with the Paris Agreement temperature goal, taking into account different national circumstances,

Noting the importance of aligning nationally determined contributions with long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies,

Recalling Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that each Party shall prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions that it intends to achieve, and Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions,

Also recalling Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that developed country Parties should continue taking the lead by undertaking economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets, and that 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,

Further recalling Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with Articles 9–11, recognizing that enhanced support for developing country Parties will allow for higher ambition in their actions,

Reaffirming the nationally determined nature of nationally determined contributions,

1. *Confirms* that the objective of the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation referred to in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CMA.3 shall be to

urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade in a manner that complements the global stocktake;

2. *Decides* that the work programme shall be operationalized through focused exchanges of views, information and ideas, noting that the outcomes of the work programme will be non-prescriptive, non-punitive, facilitative, respectful of national sovereignty and national circumstances, take into account the nationally determined nature of nationally determined contributions and will not impose new targets or goals;

3. *Also decides* that the work programme shall function in a manner that is consistent with the procedures and timelines for communication of successive nationally determined contributions established in the Paris Agreement, recalling its Article 4, paragraph 11, and decision 1/CMA.3;

4. *Further decides* that the scope of the work programme should be based on broad thematic areas relevant to urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade and include all sectors covered in the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, thematic areas in the contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,¹ and relevant enabling conditions, technologies, just transitions and cross-cutting issues;

5. *Decides* that implementation of the work programme will start immediately after the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and continue until its eighth session (2026) with a view to adopting a decision on the continuation of the work programme at that session;

6. *Also decides* that the work programme will be carried out under the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

7. *Requests* the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to appoint, well in advance of the fifty-eighth sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2023) and every two years thereafter, in consultation with respective constituencies, two co-chairs for the work programme, one from a developed country Party and one from a developing country Party;

8. *Decides* that at least two global dialogues shall be held each year as part of the work programme, with one to be held prior to the first regular sessions of the subsidiary bodies, starting at their fifty-eighth sessions, and one prior to the second regular sessions of the subsidiary bodies, starting at their fifty-ninth sessions (November–December 2023), and that such dialogues should be conducted in hybrid format to allow both in-person and virtual participation;

9. *Also decides* that other in-person or hybrid dialogues may be held each year in conjunction with existing events, such as the regional climate weeks, at the discretion of the co-chairs of the work programme with a view to ensuring inclusive and balanced geographical representation at the dialogues;

10. *Requests* the secretariat to organize, under the guidance of the co-chairs of the work programme, the dialogues referred to in paragraphs 8–9 above in such a manner as to facilitate a focused exchange of views, information and ideas, as well as the active participation of and interaction between Parties and relevant non-Party stakeholders, while encouraging the high-level champions to support the effective participation of non-Party stakeholders, and reflect the objective and the scope of the work programme referred to in paragraphs 1 and 4 above respectively;

11. *Also requests* the secretariat to organize, under the guidance of the co-chairs of the work programme and with the support of the high-level champions, on the margins of the dialogues referred to in paragraphs 8–9 above, investment-focused events, considering the

¹ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. P Shukla, J Skea, R Slade, et al. (eds.). Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/>.

cost of mitigation implementation, with a view to unlocking finance, including for just transitions, overcoming barriers to access to finance and identifying investment opportunities and actionable solutions informed by nationally determined contributions to help public and private financiers, investors and international climate finance providers direct finance flows towards supporting areas of opportunity to enhance mitigation in this critical decade;

12. *Invites* Parties, observers and other non-Party stakeholders to submit via the submission portal² by 1 February 2023 and every year thereafter suggested topics in line with the scope of the work programme referred to in paragraph 4 above to be discussed under the dialogues;

13. *Decides* that the co-chairs of the work programme, considering the submissions referred to in paragraph 12 above, will decide on and communicate by 1 March 2023 and every year thereafter the topics to be discussed at each dialogue in that year;

14. *Invites* Parties, observers and other non-Party stakeholders to submit their views on opportunities, best practices, actionable solutions, challenges and barriers relevant to the topics of the dialogues referred to in paragraph 13 above via the submission portal four weeks before each dialogue;

15. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare, under the guidance of the co-chairs of the work programme, a report on each of the dialogues referred to in paragraphs 8–9 above, reflecting in a comprehensive and balanced manner the discussions held and including a summary, key findings, opportunities and barriers relevant to the topic, and to prepare an annual report comprising a compilation of the individual dialogue reports for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation;

16. *Also requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, taking into account the annual report referred to in paragraph 15 above, to consider progress, including key findings, opportunities and barriers, in implementing the work programme with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at each of its sessions;

17. *Invites* the co-chairs of the work programme to make a presentation on the annual report referred to in paragraph 15 above at the annual high-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition, starting at the second round table (2023);

18. *Notes* that the annual reports referred to in paragraph 15 above will be made available for the global stocktake consistently with the modalities set out in decision 19/CMA.1;

19. *Encourages* Parties to make available sufficient resources for the successful and timely implementation of the work programme;

20. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 8–11 and 15 above;

21. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

*10th plenary meeting
20 November 2022*

² <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

Decision 5/CMA.4

New collective quantified goal on climate finance

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling decisions 1/CP.21, paragraph 53, 14/CMA.1 and 9/CMA.3,

1. *Re-emphasizes* that its deliberations on setting the new collective quantified goal on climate finance will conclude in 2024;¹
2. *Notes with appreciation* the work undertaken under and the work of the co-chairs of the ad hoc work programme on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance in 2022, *takes note* of the annual report on the ad hoc work programme by the co-chairs,² including the summaries and key findings of the technical expert dialogues held in 2022, and *encourages* Parties and all stakeholders to continue to work in a constructive and inclusive manner in 2023–2024;
3. *Welcomes* the submissions in response to decision 9/CMA.3, paragraph 17,³ and *takes note* of the technical paper prepared by the secretariat⁴ on the basis of those submissions as input to future deliberations;
4. *Notes with appreciation* the deliberations at the 2022 high-level ministerial dialogue on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance and *takes note* of the summary of those deliberations prepared by the President of the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, including the recommendations therein;⁵
5. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Governments of Germany, Italy, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as well as to Bloomberg Philanthropies, for their financial contributions to support the work under the ad hoc work programme on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance;
6. *Expresses its gratitude* to the Governments of the Philippines and South Africa and to the Asian Development Bank for their support in convening the first and third technical expert dialogues respectively held in 2022 under the ad hoc work programme;
7. *Reiterates* that the new collective quantified goal aims at contributing to accelerating the achievement of Article 2 of the Paris Agreement of 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; increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emission development in a manner that does not threaten food production; and making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emission and climate-resilient development;
8. *Acknowledges* the need to significantly strengthen the ad hoc work programme on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance in the light of the urgency of scaling up climate action with a view to achieving meaningful outcomes from the deliberations on all elements and setting the new collective quantified goal in 2024 taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries;

¹ Decision 9/CMA.3, para. 22.

² FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/5 and Add.1.

³ Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx> (select “CMA 4” as the session and search for “collective”).

⁴ FCCC/TP/2022/2.

⁵ FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/INF.1.

9. *Also acknowledges* the need for substantive progress in the deliberations on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance, which will be in line with decision 14/CMA.1 and take into account the needs and priorities of developing countries and include, inter alia, quantity, quality, scope and access features, as well as sources of funding, of the goal and transparency arrangements to track progress towards achievement of the goal, without prejudice to other elements that will also be considered as the deliberations evolve, including matters relating to time frame;

10. *Further acknowledges* that deliberations on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance should build on lessons learned from the goal of developed countries of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries;

11. *Requests* the co-chairs of the ad hoc work programme on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance, with a view to significantly advancing substantive progress in 2023, to:

(a) Develop and publish by March 2023 a workplan for 2023, including themes for the technical expert dialogues to be held in that year, in accordance with paragraph 9 above and taking into account the submissions referred to in paragraph 12 below;

(b) Invite Parties, constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, climate finance institutions, observers and observer organizations, and other stakeholders, particularly from the private sector, to submit inputs via the submission portal⁶ on each technical expert dialogue to be held, on the basis of guiding questions well in advance of each technical expert dialogue to allow for those inputs to be reflected in the organization of the dialogues;

(c) Facilitate, in line with decision 9/CMA.3, paragraphs 1, 5 and 8, broader participation of ministries of finance, non-State actors, multilateral development banks, the private sector, civil society, youth, academia and external technical experts in the technical expert dialogues, including through alternative means of engagement, recognizing the value that technical experts have contributed so far to the ad hoc work programme;

(d) Ensure that the timing of the technical expert dialogues allows for the wide participation of all relevant stakeholders, including relevant experts;

(e) Organize the technical expert dialogues in an open, transparent and inclusive manner;

(f) Provide information on the discussions held and present information on the way forward, including possible options, following each technical expert dialogue and in their annual report on the ad hoc work programme with a view to achieving the objective of setting the new collective quantified goal on climate finance in accordance with decision 14/CMA.1 and informing the deliberations thereon at the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (November–December 2023) and at the high-level ministerial dialogue on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance in 2023;

12. *Invites* Parties to submit views on the issues to be addressed as part of the workplan referred to in paragraph 11(a) above via the submission portal by 28 February 2023;

13. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare a compilation and synthesis of the submissions referred to in paragraph 11(b) above as input to the technical expert dialogues to be held in 2023;

14. *Also requests* the secretariat, in organizing the technical expert dialogues in 2023, to facilitate inclusive participation of all Parties, in particular developing country Parties, and balanced geographical representation;

15. *Invites* the President of the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement to organize the 2023 high-level ministerial

⁶ Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

dialogue on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance, taking into consideration the information provided by the co-chairs of the ad hoc work programme in line with paragraph 11(f) above, with a view to facilitating interactive discussions, substantively advancing shared understanding of the goal and providing guidance for work in 2024;

16. *Decides* to continue its deliberations on setting a new collective quantified goal on climate finance at its fifth and sixth (November 2024) sessions, taking stock of the progress made and providing further guidance on the ad hoc work programme, taking into consideration the annual reports by the co-chairs of the ad hoc work programme, including the key findings contained therein, and the summary reports, including the recommendations therein, on the high-level ministerial dialogues;

17. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 11 and 13–15 above;

18. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

*10th plenary meeting
20 November 2022*
