



United Nations

FCCC/SBI/2022/5



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Distr.: General
29 April 2022

Original: English

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Fifty-sixth session

Bonn, 6–16 June 2022

Item 19 of the provisional agenda

Arrangements for intergovernmental meetings

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Note by the secretariat

Summary

This document provides information on the preliminary scenario for the organization of the November 2022 sessions of the governing bodies, including possible elements of the provisional agendas; planning for future sessions; increasing the efficiency of the UNFCCC process towards enhancing ambition and strengthening implementation; and engaging observer organizations in the intergovernmental process, including their admission to the UNFCCC process and the biennial report on observer engagement for 2020–2021.



Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
Annex B Party	Party included in Annex I with a commitment inscribed in the third column of Annex B in the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IGO	intergovernmental organization
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NGO	non-governmental organization
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16, para. 70)
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TT:CLEAR	technology information clearing house
YOUNGO	children and youth non-governmental organization

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. Article 8, paragraph 2, of the Convention, Article 14, paragraph 2, of the Kyoto Protocol and Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement provide that a function of the secretariat shall be to make arrangements for the sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies and provide them with services as required. In order to make the necessary arrangements for intergovernmental meetings, the secretariat periodically seeks guidance from the SBI under this agenda item.

2. SBI 52–55 invited Parties and observer organizations to submit by 29 April 2022 views on approaches and initiatives for increasing the efficiency of the UNFCCC process towards enhancing ambition and strengthening implementation, which will inform consideration of the matter at SBI 56.¹

3. In addition, SBI 52–55 took note of the information provided by the secretariat on the admission of observer organizations to the UNFCCC process² and it was agreed to continue discussions on the matter at SBI 56. Further, SBI 52–55 requested the secretariat to continue preparing the biennial report on the implementation of SBI conclusions on ways to engage observer organizations in the intergovernmental process.³

B. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

4. The SBI will be invited to:

(a) Provide guidance to the COP 26 and 27 Presidencies, the Bureau and the secretariat on the planning of the sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies during the United Nations Climate Change Conference (November 2022) and the organization of work of the governing bodies, including the joint high-level segment, in an efficient manner to reach successful outcomes;

(b) Consider and provide advice to the secretariat on possible elements of the provisional agendas for COP 27, CMP 17 and CMA 4 (see annexes I–III);

(c) Recommend the dates for the sessional periods in 2025 for consideration and adoption at COP 27;

(d) Encourage the regional groups hosting COP 29 and COP 30 to accelerate their consultations in order to facilitate early planning;

(e) Taking into consideration the views referred to in paragraph 2 above, propose approaches and initiatives for increasing the efficiency of the UNFCCC process towards enhancing ambition and strengthening implementation;

(f) Take note of the significant recent increase in the number of organizations admitted to the UNFCCC process as observers, review the approach to admitting observer organizations to the UNFCCC process and provide any guidance to the secretariat (see chap. V.A below);

(g) Consider the report on the implementation of SBI conclusions on ways to engage observer organizations in the intergovernmental process for the biennium 2020–2021 (see chap. V.B below) and provide guidance on how to further enhance the meaningful engagement of observer organizations in the UNFCCC process.

¹ FCCC/SBI/2021/16, para. 105.

² FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.8.

³ FCCC/SBI/2021/16, paras. 106, 107 and 114(d)(i).

II. November 2022 sessions

A. Preparations

5. COP 26 accepted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Egypt to host COP 27, CMP 17 and CMA 4 and requested the Executive Secretary to conclude and sign as soon as possible, and preferably before SB 56, a Host Country Agreement for convening the sessions so as to allow for its prompt implementation.⁴

6. At its meeting on 8 March 2022, the Bureau acknowledged receipt of an update from the host country and the secretariat on the progress of preparations for the sessions. Further information on the preparations will be provided at SBI 56.

B. Organization

7. The United Nations Climate Change Conference in Sharm el-Sheikh will encompass COP 27, CMP 17, CMA 4 and SB 57 and include a joint high-level segment of the governing bodies. A leaders event will be organized by the Government of Egypt within the first three days of the Conference. Information on the engagement of leaders at COP 27 will be provided by the Government of Egypt in due course.

8. A preliminary overview of the proposed organization of the Sharm el-Sheikh Conference is provided in paragraphs 9–14 below.

9. The Conference will open on Monday, 7 November 2022. The COP 26 President would open COP 27 and propose the election of the President of COP 27, who would also serve as the President of CMP 17 and CMA 4.⁵ COP 27, CMP 17 and CMA 4 would convene their opening plenaries in turn to take up the items on their agendas.

10. SBSTA 57 and SBI 57 would then convene their opening plenaries in parallel. Their agendas will reflect ongoing work and mandates arising from the Glasgow Conference.

11. A joint plenary meeting of the bodies would also be convened on 7 November to hear statements on behalf of groups of Parties.

12. Several events have been mandated to take place during the Conference, including, under the COP, the high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance⁶ and the high-level event under the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action,⁷ and under the CMA, the high-level ministerial dialogue on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance⁸ and the high-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition.⁹

13. The secretariat, in collaboration with the presiding officers will continue to make efforts to ensure efficient and effective use of time during the Conference.

14. In keeping with established practice, the Conference will be guided by the principles of openness, transparency and inclusiveness, reflected in the conduct of formal and informal plenary meetings; the timely availability of documentation and meeting announcements; and the broadcasting of information via closed-circuit television and official UNFCCC online platforms, including the website, the COP 27 Platform, the Negotiator app and social media channels.

⁴ Decision 21/CP.26, paras. 1–2.

⁵ The Government of Egypt has nominated Sameh Shoukry, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Egypt, to serve as President of COP 27, CMP 17 and CMA 4.

⁶ Decision 4/CP.26, para. 20.

⁷ Decision 1/CP.25, para. 27.

⁸ Decision 9/CMA.3, para. 10.

⁹ Decision 1/CMA.3, para. 31.

C. High-level segment

15. The joint high-level segment of COP 27, CMP 17 and CMA 4 will be organized in a manner that ensures efficient time management.

16. The COP, the CMP and the CMA could convene in joint plenary meetings to hear national statements by ministers and other heads of delegation. There would be one speaker list for statements on behalf of Parties to the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. No decisions would be taken at the joint plenary meetings. To make best use of available time, the recommended time limit for each statement, as at previous sessions, would be three minutes. The full text of the official statements would be posted on the UNFCCC website.

17. Subsequently, statements by observers organizations could be heard, with a recommended time limit of two minutes per statement.

D. Provisional agendas

18. Rule 9 of the draft rules of procedure being applied provides that, “in agreement with the President, the secretariat shall draft the provisional agenda of each session”. Possible elements of the provisional agendas for COP 27, CMP 17 and CMA 4 have been prepared by the secretariat, following consultations with the COP 26 President and the Bureau, and are contained in annexes I, II and III, respectively.

19. The possible elements are based on mandates arising from previous sessions and take into account the outcomes of COP 26, CMP 16 and CMA 3.

20. Taking the views of Parties thereon into account, the secretariat will finalize the provisional agendas in agreement with the COP 26 President and make them available in the official United Nations languages at least six weeks before the opening of the sessions, in accordance with rule 11 of the draft rules of procedure being applied.

III. Future sessions

A. Future sessional periods

21. COP 29, CMP 19 and CMA 6 will be held from 11 to 22 November 2024.¹⁰ In keeping with the principle of rotation among the United Nations regional groups, the President of those sessions would come from the Eastern European States. Further, the President of COP 30, CMP 20 and CMA 7 would come from the Latin American and Caribbean States.

22. The Eastern European States should aim to finalize their consultations and submit an offer to host COP 29 as soon as possible and no later than SBI 58, to be forwarded for consideration at COP 27 or COP 28 at the latest.

23. In keeping with the principle of rotation among the regional groups, the President of COP 30 would come from the Latin American and Caribbean States. The Latin American and Caribbean States should initiate their consultations with a view to taking an early decision regarding proposing a host for COP 30.

B. Calendar of meetings of the Convention bodies

24. The following dates for the sessional periods in 2025 are proposed for consideration and adoption at COP 27:

- (a) First sessional period: Monday, 16 June, to Thursday, 26 June;
- (b) Second sessional period: Monday, 10 November, to Friday, 21 November.

¹⁰ Decision 16/CP.25, para. 8(b).

IV. Improving the efficiency of the UNFCCC process

25. SBI 52–55 invited Parties and observer organizations to submit by 29 April 2022 views on approaches and initiatives for increasing the efficiency of the UNFCCC process towards enhancing ambition and strengthening implementation. These submissions, to be made available on the UNFCCC submission portal,¹¹ will inform consideration of the matter at SBI 56.

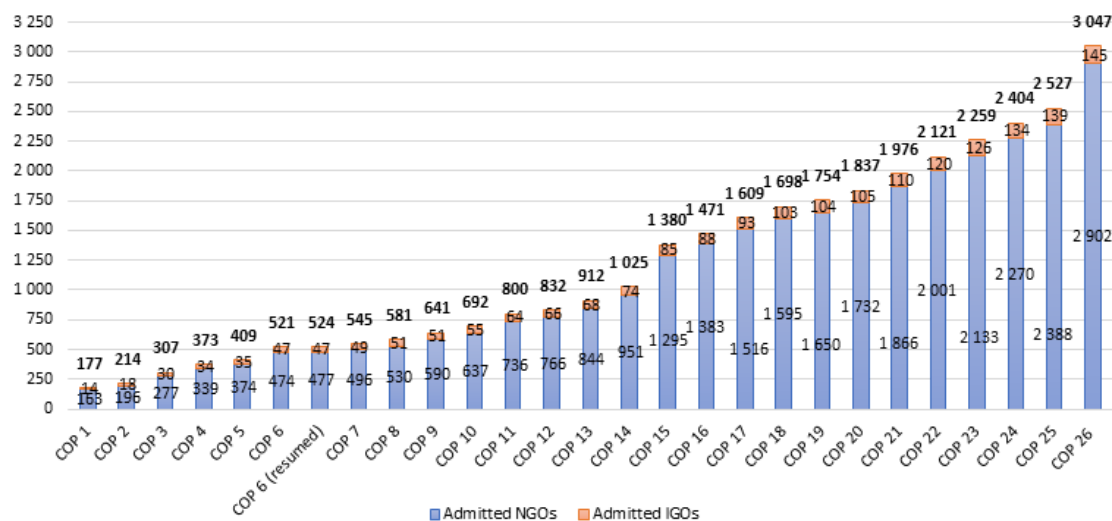
26. As part of their consideration and following the outcomes of the Glasgow Conference, including completion of the Paris Agreement work programme, Parties may wish to consider the agendas of the governing and subsidiary bodies with a view to facilitating the development of agendas that are concise, forward-looking and focused.

V. Enhancing engagement of observer organizations in the intergovernmental process

A. Admission of observer organizations to the UNFCCC process

27. As shown in the figure below, the number of organizations admitted to the UNFCCC process as observers had reached 3,047 as at COP 26. The rate of admissions has increased significantly in recent years: it took 14 years to reach 1,000 admitted observer organizations, another 8 years to reach 2,000 but then only 4 more years to reach 3,000.

Cumulative number of admitted observers



28. While not all admitted observer organizations are active at every session, the secretariat received over 30,000 registration requests for COP 26 from some 2,000 IGOs and NGOs. Although the COP 26 venue could allow for a quota of up to 10,000 observer representatives, significantly more than at sessions of bodies under other multilateral processes, the number of opportunities for their meaningful engagement in the intergovernmental negotiation process has not increased in line with the number of observer participants.

29. Outside the negotiation process, however, the types of activity that observers can engage in at United Nations climate change conferences have diversified, with pavilion spaces offered on a commercial basis, presentation opportunities at thematic hubs, special events held by dignitaries and global environmental movement leaders and events showcasing global climate action that foster the engagement of non-Party stakeholders.

¹¹ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

Merely ‘observing the negotiations’ as initially foreseen under Article 7, paragraph 6, of the Convention is no longer the only purpose of the majority of observer participants.

30. Observer access to some events and meetings at the Glasgow Conference had to be limited to comply with fire regulations and with measures related to the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic. Nearly 9,600 NGO observer representatives registered for the Conference, but NGO observer representatives faced severe access restrictions due to their sheer number, and NGO constituencies responsible for channelling representation at limited-access meetings received thousands of requests for a few access tickets from NGO participants not usually active in their networks. Although pandemic-related measures compounded the difficulties faced at the Glasgow Conference, the linear increase in observer participation poses an inherent challenge to the UNFCCC process. Consideration of how observers can meaningfully engage in sessions in the era of implementation and stocktaking is needed.

B. Biennial report for 2020–2021

31. Owing to the challenges and uncertainties triggered by the pandemic, including the postponement of all sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies in 2020 to 2021, innovative ways to maintain momentum in the UNFCCC process were required. The Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, in collaboration with the COP 25 and 26 Presidencies, convened a series of virtual technical events and consultations during the UNFCCC June Momentum for Climate Change¹² and the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020;¹³ and the subsidiary bodies met virtually and conducted work informally during their May–June 2021 sessions.

32. Thanks to the efforts of the presiding officers and support from Parties, observer engagement in the intergovernmental process was facilitated despite the requirement for remote participation. During the May–June 2021 sessions of the subsidiary bodies, all mandated events were webcast live and/or on demand on YouTube, 90 per cent of informal consultations were open to observers (19 of 21 groups, with observers permitted to take the floor in some when time allowed) and 83 per cent of meetings of all types were open to observers (98 of 118 meetings). The presiding officers held several briefings to provide observers with information on modalities for remote participation prior to events.

33. A total of 110 events, including expert meetings and mandated events, were held during the virtual Climate Dialogues. They were open to observer organizations and actively engaged them as facilitators and experts. For the Glasgow Conference, 234 side events (194 joint side events) were held by 628 Parties and observer organizations. The pandemic accelerated a shift from in-person to virtual exhibits, enabling 248 Parties and observer organizations to showcase their work on the COP 26 Platform.

34. In line with the guidance from the Bureau to minimize delays and maximize progress in the UNFCCC process despite the pandemic, most meetings of the constituted bodies were held in a virtual format in 2020–2021, while also allowing for active observer engagement using the means of virtual participation described in section E.4 of the table below.

35. While acknowledging the progress in relation to observer engagement and participation over the years, SBI 52–55 reiterated the urgent need to improve the representation of observer organizations from developing countries in the UNFCCC process.¹⁴

36. The table below provides a non-exhaustive overview of the implementation in 2020–2021 of conclusions since SBI 34 relating to observer engagement in the UNFCCC process.

¹² See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/june-momentum-for-climate-change>.

¹³ See <https://unfccc.int/cd2020>.

¹⁴ FCCC/SBI/2021/16, para. 111.

Participation of observers in the UNFCCC process in 2020–2021

<i>SBI conclusion</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
<p>A. Invite the presiding officers of various bodies, as relevant, subject to the availability of funding, time and space, to:</p>	
<p>1. Increase intervention opportunities for observer organizations and provide regular briefings on the progress of work</p>	<p>Observer organizations continued to make use of intervention opportunities at formal sessions, including 99 such opportunities at plenary meetings. The secretariat organized three briefings and 14 dialogue and meeting opportunities for observers with high-level officials, including COP Presidencies, the Executive Secretary and the high-level champions.</p>
<p>2. Make greater use of inputs from non-Party stakeholders in workshops and technical meetings and inputs provided via submissions</p>	<p>A total of 43 workshops and meetings, including in-session workshops, were reported as open to observers.</p> <p>Under the Koronivia joint work on agriculture, there were three workshops where observers, including NGO constituencies, made presentations and statements and participated in expert panels.</p> <p>Presentations on the IPCC inventory software were made by an observer organization during the information event on experiences and perspectives on the compilation of greenhouse gas inventories and on the use of reporting tables and reporting tools by developing and developed country Parties, and also during an information event on transparency.</p> <p>Expert speakers from observer organizations actively contributed to in-session and regional events organized by the TEC both in person and virtually. During TEC meetings, observers are invited to present their views on each agenda item; their views are openly deliberated upon by the TEC and taken into consideration in its decision-making.</p> <p>The PCCB set up the PCCB Network in April 2020, which, by the end of 2021, had 280 members across 80 countries and various sectors. Expert speakers from observer organizations (PCCB Network members) actively participated in and contributed to PCCB technical workshops, webinars and side events. Observer inputs contributed greatly to the discussions held and agreements reached at the two PCCB meetings.</p> <p>In 2020, the SCF conducted four informal regional webinars for contributors and experts as outreach activities to gather inputs for the preparation of a report and organized virtual stakeholder consultations to collect public inputs on the SCF Forum on finance for nature-based solutions. In 2021, observers participated in two technical stakeholder dialogues on the fourth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows. Over the biennium, SCF Co-Chairs conducted preparatory conference calls prior to SCF meetings to inform observers of the agenda and expected outcomes.</p> <p>The PCCB invited four cross-cutting issue experts (on gender, human rights, indigenous peoples' knowledge and youth) from observer organizations to support its working group in integrating consideration of cross-cutting issues into PCCB workplan activities.</p>
<p>B. Encourage future Presidencies and hosts of sessions of the governing bodies to:</p>	
<p>1. Consider venue size</p>	<p>The COP 26 Presidency supported the participation of observers and significant consideration was given to the venue size when planning the Glasgow Conference, particularly given the challenges arising from the pandemic. The venue size was significantly larger than that of previous such conferences and the access of observers to the venue was not limited, even when the venue was close to capacity. The number of delegates in the venue each day was monitored and warnings were displayed to delegates when the venue was close to capacity; however, all delegates, including observers, had full access to the venue during opening hours.</p>
<p>2. Engage stakeholders in the lead-up to and during sessions</p>	<p>With the postponement of the United Nations Climate Change Conference from 2020 to 2021, the host Government, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, engaged with NGO constituencies on a monthly basis in the two years prior to the Conference, keeping them informed of developments in both substantive consultations with heads of delegations and ministers and operational preparations.</p> <p>The Government of Italy, in cooperation with the Government of the United Kingdom, engaged with the high-level champions and NGO constituencies at the pre-COP 26 meeting, enabling them to interact with participants on site and deliver statements in</p>

<i>SBI conclusion</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
	the closing plenary. The Youth4Climate event was also held in conjunction with the pre-COP meetings, engaging a number of youth and Party representatives.
3. Explore ways to enable admitted NGO constituencies to have an open dialogue with Parties	The COP 26 Presidency held two open dialogues, one during the Climate Dialogues and the other during COP 26.
C. Suggest that the hosts of future sessions of the governing bodies and the secretariat explore the possibility, subject to the availability of financial resources, of holding high-level events with observer organizations during the high-level segment	<p>The COP 25 and 26 Presidents, the high-level champions and the Executive Secretary hosted a high-level event on climate action at COP 26, engaging non-Party stakeholders.</p> <p>The secretariat facilitated an event hosted by the Co-Chairs of the Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee during the Climate Dialogues, at which representatives of Parties and the Chairs of the compliance committees under other multilateral environmental agreements were invited to share their experience with Parties and observers.</p>
D. Request the secretariat, where feasible and appropriate, to:	
1. Further enhance Parties' access to submissions from non-Party stakeholders	Observer organizations are regularly invited to provide input through the submission portal, which is publicly available. Since the launch of the enhanced portal, the number of submissions from observer organizations has increased significantly, with approximately 200 observer submissions published in 2020–2021. Access to the portal is currently limited to Parties and admitted observer organizations.
2. Make use of observer inputs in preparing background documentation	<p>The secretariat continued to consider inputs from observer organizations in preparing background documents and, where appropriate, in planning mandated activities under the ETF and CGE, the PCCB and the TEC, among other constituted bodies and processes under the UNFCCC.</p> <p>Examples of inputs of observer organizations are as follows:</p> <p>(a) Parties and observer IGOs and NGOs provided inputs to an information note on matters relating to methodological issues under the Paris Agreement prepared by the SBSTA Chair to facilitate the informal technical workshop on transparency issues under the SBSTA held in May 2021;</p> <p>(b) Experts in cross-cutting issues joined the steering committee for the 3rd Capacity-building Hub. They played an advisory role in mainstreaming cross-cutting issues in the programme and supporting documents for the Hub;</p> <p>(c) Representatives of business and industry NGOs, environmental NGOs, research and independent NGOs, YOUNGOs, IGOs and United Nations agencies are members of the task forces of the TEC and actively participate in TEC intersessional work. Observer organizations contributed to the preparation of eight publications, including policy briefs, executive summaries, technical papers and compilations of good practices;</p> <p>(d) Representatives of observer organizations contributed to technical work for the fourth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows and the first report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement;</p> <p>(e) Over 45 submissions were received, including from observers, in response to a call for views on the programme of the SCF Forum on finance for nature-based solutions.</p>
E. Request the secretariat, subject to the availability of resources and where appropriate, to:	
1. Allow the replacement of names in the online registration system in exceptional circumstances	<p>The secretariat continued to allow the replacement of names in the online registration system for the Glasgow Conference. More than 1,700 replacement requests were processed, which is five times higher than the number of such requests received for the previous Conference.</p> <p>The secretariat continued to enhance and enable the use of the daily badge system for the Glasgow Conference. A total of 274 requests for daily badges were facilitated by the secretariat.</p>

<i>SBI conclusion</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
	<p>The secretariat collaborated with the YOUNGO constituency and registered in the online registration system over 100 youth delegates on an exceptional basis, which helped the delegates to obtain visas and consequently participate in the Conference of Youth.</p>
<p>2. Enhance existing practices for facilitating observer participation with a view to promoting the openness, transparency and inclusiveness of the UNFCCC process</p>	<p>The SCF enabled a large number of observers to follow broadcasts of its meetings and allowed time on its agenda to hold stakeholder discussions.</p> <p>The secretariat launched an initiative to build momentum towards universal participation in the ETF^a with a view to implementation starting in 2022, including with significant engagement of observers.</p> <p>The secretariat prepared a reference manual for the ETF as part of a broader set of technical materials through which it aims to support Parties and interested stakeholders, including observers, in understanding the key elements and requirements for transparency under the ETF, as well as the key linkages of the ETF with nationally determined contributions, the global stocktake and compliance arrangements. Transparency and a better understanding of issues assists observers in more effectively engaging with Parties in their discussions.</p> <p>Observers also have access to the technical materials on the ETF prepared by the CGE as part of its provision of support to developing countries. These include a technical handbook, infographics, animated videos and a toolbox on institutional arrangements, the aim of which is to improve awareness and understanding of the ETF and its modalities, procedures and guidelines. The CGE, with support from the secretariat, developed two series of six webinars each on matters related to MRV and the transition to the ETF in the context of the specific circumstances of different regions (Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Eastern Europe). The aim of the webinars was to facilitate developing countries in enhancing their national MRV systems by coordinating data-collection activities and using existing national resources and capacity in an efficient manner. The webinars included presentations by observers and were broadcast publicly.</p>
<p>3. Increase the number of meetings that are webcast</p>	<p>One session of the governing and subsidiary bodies and 955 events for UNFCCC sessions, workshops and meetings were organized and supported virtually. The virtual meeting tools used were Microsoft Teams live events services, YouTube broadcast services and WebEx communication and collaboration services. The number of broadcasted meetings has significantly increased: during the Glasgow Conference, eight channels were available for the simultaneous streaming of live events (two plenary rooms, two conference rooms, one presidency room and three global climate action rooms).</p> <p>The secretariat and the governing bodies encourage Parties to keep transparency-related events open to observers to the extent possible, and hence a significant number of events related to the elements discussed in the transparency negotiations under the SBSTA and the SBI were held online. Public broadcasting, including on dedicated online platforms, was often arranged to allow Parties and observer organizations to follow the discussions.</p> <p>Meetings for the AC, the CGE, the PCCB, the SCF and the TEC, as well as technical expert meetings on mitigation, facilitative sharing of views workshops and multilateral assessment sessions, and events at the Action Hub, were webcast.</p>
<p>4. Further encourage participation through enhanced virtual tools</p>	<p>A wide range of virtual participation and social media tools were used to facilitate enhanced observer participation and interaction in many of the meetings and workshops.</p> <p>Meetings of the CGE, the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change partner organizations, the PCCB, the SCF and the TEC, as well as technical expert meetings on mitigation and events at the Action Hub, made use of online tools and platforms to encourage active virtual participation.</p> <p>The TEC made information on its activities, events and products, including background papers for meetings and recommendations to Parties, publicly available on TT:CLEAR. The TEC uses this virtual platform to facilitate the engagement of a broad range of stakeholders in relation to climate technology issues and activities. TT:CLEAR recorded over 30,000 page views in each of 2020 and 2021.</p> <p>The secretariat operates and maintains an MRV/Transparency helpdesk, which is publicly accessible and offers technical resources for implementing MRV</p>

<i>SBI conclusion</i>	<i>Implementation</i>
5. Explore ways to encourage broad participation of observer organizations, in particular those from developing countries and youth organizations, including through remote participation	<p>arrangements and the ETF. The secretariat also operates and maintains the REDD+ web platform and upgrades, when the need arises, the functions of the platform, ensuring that information and data shared by countries and relevant stakeholders on REDD+ activities are available in a readily accessible, transparent and user-friendly format. Furthermore, training materials and frequently asked questions have been made available on the UNFCCC website to guide users in navigating the platform. A help desk team has been established to support observer organizations in resolving any technical issues encountered when connecting to virtual meetings.</p> <p>To foster observer engagement on transparency matters, climate mitigation efforts and the capacity-building work of the secretariat, two dedicated LinkedIn groups and a Facebook page have been created.</p> <p>At the Glasgow Conference, 94 per cent of the applications from youth organizations were selected as official side events. All applications from developing country NGOs and all applications on the topic of youth were included in this selection.</p> <p>Representatives of developing countries and youth organizations spoke at the 3rd Capacity-building Hub, webinars hosted by the PCCB and PCCB Network, and the You(th) in Capacity-building side event series at the 2021 Regional Climate Weeks.</p> <p>Since 2020, YOUNGO representatives have been members of the TEC task force and actively contribute to its intersessional work. Youth representatives are also regularly invited to TEC meetings and actively contribute to its discussions.</p> <p>The first part of the SCF Forum on finance for nature-based solutions was held in 2021 as a hybrid in-person and virtual forum. Resource persons from observer organizations attended in person and over 100 other participants attended virtually.</p>

^a The aim of the initiative is to engage and unite countries, support organizations, the business community, NGOs and other stakeholders that share a common interest in realizing the benefits of participating in the ETF. The goal is to build global momentum that incentivizes all actors to realize the importance, and gain the benefits, of transparent climate-relevant data and information and ultimately support implementation of the ETF.

Annex I

Possible elements of the provisional agenda for the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the Parties

- Opening of the session.
- Organizational matters:
 - Election of the President of COP 27;
 - Adoption of the rules of procedure;
 - Adoption of the agenda;
 - Election of officers other than the President;
 - Admission of organizations as observers;
 - Organization of work, including for the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
 - Dates and venues of future sessions;
 - Adoption of the report on credentials.
- Reports of the subsidiary bodies:
 - Report of the SBSTA;
 - Report of the SBI.
- Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.
- Reporting from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.
- Matters relating to adaptation:
 - Report of the AC;
 - Review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the AC.
- Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.¹
- Matters relating to finance:
 - Long-term climate finance;
 - Matters relating to the SCF;²
 - Report of the GCF to the COP and guidance to the GCF;
 - Report of the GEF to the COP and guidance to the GEF;
 - Seventh review of the Financial Mechanism.³
- Matters relating to development and transfer of technologies:
 - Joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN;
 - Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism of the Convention.
- Capacity-building under the Convention.
- Matters relating to the least developed countries.

¹ The inclusion of this element does not prejudice outcomes on matters related to the governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism.

² Covers the mandates for the report and the review of the SCF.

³ Covers the mandate to assess implementation of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency in the context of the seventh review of the Financial Mechanism.

- Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.
- Second periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and of overall progress towards achieving it.
- Gender and climate change.
- Consideration of proposals by Parties for amendments to the Convention under Article 15:
 - Proposal from the Russian Federation to amend Article 4, paragraph 2(f), of the Convention;
 - Proposal from Papua New Guinea and Mexico to amend Articles 7 and 18 of the Convention.
- Second review of the adequacy of Article 4, paragraph 2(a–b), of the Convention.
- Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
 - Audit report and financial statements for 2021;
 - Budget performance for the biennium 2020–2021;
 - Decision-making in the UNFCCC process.
- High-level segment:
 - Statements by Parties;
 - Statements by observer organizations.
- Other matters.
- Conclusion of the session:
 - Adoption of the draft report on the session;
 - Closure of the session.

Annex II

Possible elements of the provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol

- Opening of the session.
- Organizational matters:
 - Adoption of the agenda;
 - Election of additional officers;
 - Organization of work, including for the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
 - Approval of the report on credentials.
- Reports of the subsidiary bodies:
 - Report of the SBSTA;
 - Report of the SBI.
- Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I:¹
 - National communications;
 - Annual compilation and accounting report for the second commitment period for Annex B Parties under the Kyoto Protocol;
 - Date of completion of the expert review process under Article 8 of the Kyoto Protocol for the second commitment period.
- Matters relating to the clean development mechanism.
- Matters relating to joint implementation.
- Matters relating to the AF:
 - Report of the Adaptation Fund Board;
 - Fourth review of the AF.
- Capacity-building under the Kyoto Protocol.
- Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.
- Report of the Compliance Committee.
- Report on the high-level ministerial round table on increased ambition of Kyoto Protocol commitments.
- Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
 - Audit report and financial statements for 2021;
 - Budget performance for the biennium 2020–2021.
- High-level segment:
 - Statements by Parties;
 - Statements by observer organizations.
- Other matters.
- Conclusion of the session:
 - Adoption of the draft report on the session;
 - Closure of the session.

¹ As defined in Article 1, para. 7, of the Kyoto Protocol.

Annex III

Possible elements of the provisional agenda for the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

- Opening of the session.
- Organizational matters:
 - Adoption of the agenda;
 - Election of additional officers;
 - Organization of work, including for the sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
 - Approval of the report on credentials.
- Reports of the subsidiary bodies:
 - Report of the SBSTA;
 - Report of the SBI.
- Matters relating to adaptation:
 - Report of the AC;
 - Review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the AC;
 - Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation.
- Matters relating to the work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation referred to in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CMA.3.
- Reporting and review pursuant to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement: provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties for reporting and capacity-building.
- Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.¹
- Matters relating to finance:
 - Matters relating to the SCF;²
 - Guidance to the GCF;
 - Guidance to the GEF;
 - Matters relating to the AF;
 - New collective quantified goal on climate finance.
- Matters relating to development and transfer of technologies:
 - Joint annual report of the TEC and the CTCN;
 - First periodic assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21.
- Capacity-building under the Paris Agreement.
- Matters relating to the least developed countries.
- Report of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.

¹ The inclusion of this element does not prejudge outcomes on matters related to the governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism.

² Covers the mandates for the report and the review of the SCF.

- Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement.
 - Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement.
 - Work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement.
 - Report of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement.
 - Administrative, financial and institutional matters:
 - Audit report and financial statements for 2021;
 - Budget performance for the biennium 2020–2021.
 - High-level segment:
 - Statements by Parties;
 - Statements by observer organizations.
 - Other matters.
 - Conclusion of the session:
 - Adoption of the draft report on the session;
 - Closure of the session.
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