



COP29
Baku
Azerbaijan

COP29 NEGOTIATIONS REPORT

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**Ministry of Climate Change & Environmental Coordination
GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN**



REPORT ON COP29
(NEGOTIATIONS AND FINAL OUTCOMES)
Baku, Azerbaijan (November 11–22, 2024)

The 29th Conference of the Parties (COP29) to the UNFCCC, hosted in Baku, Azerbaijan, from November 11–22, 2024, brought together nations to address critical aspects of climate action, including finance, mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and technology transfer.

As one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, Pakistan actively participated in the negotiations, aligning its positions with the G77 and China and the Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDC) group. These negotiations were critical for shaping the future of global climate governance and ensuring that the voices of developing countries, particularly those on the frontlines of climate impacts, were heard and considered.

Pakistan underscored the need for equity, adherence to the Convention’s principles of Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC), and the fulfillment of commitments made under the Paris Agreement. Key issues, including the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG), Just Transition, Global Goal on Adaptation, and Article 6, were the subject of intense and prolonged discussions, which extended until the early hours of November 24, 2024. Despite the challenges, the negotiations centered on addressing the disparities between developed and developing countries, focusing on climate finance, equitable mitigation efforts, and just transitions that account for both adaptation and finance needs.

This report provides an overview of the state of negotiations and highlights Pakistan’s positions, reflecting its commitment to multilateralism and the pursuit of climate justice. Details on important streams of negotiations and outcomes are as follows:

1. New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG)-- Baku Finance Goal (BFG)

Negotiations on NCQG revealed significant divergence. Developed countries, including the United States, European Union (EU), and Japan, resisted calls for a high quantum of finance, instead proposing innovative mechanisms reliant on private sector mobilization. They emphasized broadening the contributor base to include emerging economies like China and India, citing their rising emissions. Developed countries tried to impose several conditionalities with NCQG such as emission reduction of fossil fuels, removing subsidies

and carbon pricing. Developing countries considered it a top down approach and emphasized the importance of NDCs and NAPs as a bottom up approach.

Developing countries, represented by the G77 and China, called for a quantum of \$1.3 trillion annually by 2030, with \$600 billion as public grant-based finance. Pakistan, alongside developing countries, highlighted the need to align NCQG with the principles of equity and CBDR-RC (Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities) and upheld the Prime Minister of Pakistan's statement at the High-Level Climate Finance Round Table for new and additional finance.

Pakistan strongly opposed minimum allocation floors, which exclude other vulnerable countries, and criticized the inclusion of domestic resource mobilization, private finance, debt inducing instruments, conditionalities like Export Credit, Carbon Pricing, any deviation from the language of Paris Agreement as well as phasing out of fossil fuels (in line with Pakistan's earlier stance of accelerating efforts towards the phasedown of unabated coal power; taking into account different national circumstances, pathways and approach), as these shift responsibility away from developed nations.

The COP29 decision on NCQG (**Annex-I**) namely; Baku Finance Goal (BFG), finalized at COP29 after extended negotiations, represents a transformative shift in global climate finance. The agreement calls on scaling up financing to developing country Parties for climate action from all public and private sources to at least USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035, addressing the gaps in climate finance identified under the previous \$100 billion annual commitment.

Initially, developed countries proposed USD 200 billion, later increased to USD 250 billion after strong opposition and advocacy by developing nations. However, this was opposed as insufficient, leading to further negotiations. After an extension of COP29 to November 24, 2024, the target was raised to USD 300 billion annually. While still falling short of the needs of vulnerable nations, the amount was agreed upon in the interest of multilateralism and to sustain the momentum of the COP process.

The COP, accordingly, decided to set an extended financing goal to at least USD 300 billion per year by 2035 for developing country Parties for climate action, with developed country Parties taking the lead. Key aspects include:

- i. Core Commitment: BFG was to set at least USD 300 billion per year by 2035 for developing country Parties for climate action, with developed country Parties taking the lead, tripling the previous \$100 billion pledge.
- ii. “Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T” which seeks to scale up climate finance to \$1.3 trillion before the next Conference of Parties (COP) is held in Belém, Brazil, next year through grants, concessional and non-debt-creating instruments, among others. All actors to work toward scaling up financing to at least \$1.3 trillion to developing countries from all public and private sources.
- iii. Integration with Article 6: The agreement incorporates financial flows from compliant carbon markets, projected to generate \$1 trillion annually by 2050. This mechanism is expected to reduce the cost of implementing national climate plans by \$250 billion per year, enabling countries to bridge gaps in finance for mitigation and adaptation.
- iv. Accessibility and Transparency: Special provisions emphasize streamlined, simplified and enhanced access. Assessment of access to remove barriers and address dis-enablers faced by developing country Parties in financing climate action, including high costs of capital, limited fiscal space, unsustainable debt levels, high transaction costs and conditionalities and importance of transparency in measuring progress in enhancing access to climate finance for vulnerable nations, ensuring equitable distribution and addressing historical disparities in resource allocation.

2. Article 6 of the Paris Agreement (Market and Non-Market Approaches)

Pakistan played a pivotal role in securing consensus on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement through effective diplomacy and consensus-building, bringing the nine-year negotiation process to successful culmination. Under Article 6, developed nations, including Switzerland, the US, and the EU, supported robust reporting requirements for market mechanisms.

As part of the Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDC) group, Pakistan advocated for flexibility in reporting timelines and the minimization of reporting requirements to address the capacity constraints of developing nations. Additionally, Pakistan worked to ensure that authorization of carbon credits remained a national prerogative rather than an action

performed by the UNFCCC Secretariat and that carbon credits deemed inconsistent were not excluded outright, emphasizing the importance of market stability. By fostering dialogue between developed and developing countries, Pakistan's leadership was instrumental in achieving a balanced agreement on carbon markets and cooperation mechanisms.

The decision on Article 6 (**Annex-II**) ensures trusted and transparent cross-border carbon markets, expected to reduce the cost of implementing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) by up to \$250 billion annually. Key features of the agreement include:

- i. **Environmental Integrity and Robustness:** The adopted guidelines prioritize real, additional, verified, and measurable emissions reductions, while ensuring projects respect human rights and contribute to sustainable development.
- ii. **Enhanced International Collaboration:** Article 6 enables transnational solutions to climate challenges, creating pathways for greater ambition in the next generation of NDCs.
- iii. **Momentum for Climate Finance:** Savings from carbon market mechanisms are encouraged to be reinvested into ambitious climate action, especially in developing countries.

3. Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)

Adaptation negotiations remained contentious. Developed countries, led by the US, Japan, and the EU, avoided binding commitments to double adaptation finance and favored private sector-driven solutions. They resisted the inclusion of strong means of implementation (MoI) indicators.

Developing countries, led by the African Group, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, prioritized clear public grant-based mechanisms for adaptation finance. Pakistan emphasized integrating MoI into the GGA framework and criticized the lack of CBDR principles. LMDCs, including Pakistan, called for a standalone agenda item on GGA to sustain focus and ensure accountability in implementation.

The Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) outcome decision at COP29 (**Annex-III**) centered on advancing adaptation planning, implementation, and monitoring to achieve climate resilience. Key outcomes include:

- i. **Indicators for Adaptation Progress:** COP decided for refinement of adaptation indicators under the UAE–Belém Work Programme to a manageable set of no more than 100 indicators to capture diverse contexts. These indicators aim to provide a comprehensive framework for assessing global adaptation efforts, allowing Parties to report voluntarily based on their national circumstances. The indicators will reflect social inclusion, human rights, gender equality, and the unique vulnerabilities of children, Indigenous Peoples, and specific ecosystems.
- ii. **Launch of the Baku Adaptation Road Map:** Pakistan as Member of G77 and China pushed for adoption of Baku Road Map to operationalize adaptation goals and to enhance global efforts under UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience for further work, emphasizing country-driven, voluntary approaches aligned with sustainable development and poverty eradication, ensuring no additional reporting burden on Parties and provision of adequate Means of Implementation for adaptation actions in the developing countries.
- iii. **Transformational Adaptation:** Recognizing the importance of both incremental and transformational approaches, the decision highlights their role in protecting livelihoods and ecosystems. Pakistan as part of G77 and China and LMDC took a strong stance against premature adoption of the concept of “Transformational Adaptation”. Accordingly, it was decided that the technical paper on transformational adaptation will be further discussed at the sixty-second sessions of the subsidiary bodies for any further decision at COP-30. Incremental adaptation focuses on improving existing systems, while transformational adaptation involves fundamental changes to address long-term climate impacts.
- iv. **High-Level Dialogue:** A new dialogue mechanism will convene at each COP to explore ways of enhancing adaptation implementation globally, with outcomes reported at subsequent sessions, creating a platform for sustained focus on adaptation priorities.
- v. **Integration with the Global Stocktake:** Adaptation progress, informed by the refined indicators developed under UAE-Balem Work Programme, will feed into the Global

Stocktake, supporting a comprehensive review of global adaptation efforts and their alignment with the Paris Agreement goals. Reporting remains voluntary, respecting the varying capacities of countries.

- vi. Addressing the Adaptation Finance Gap: A significant concern in the negotiations was the widening of adaptation finance gap. The developing countries called for robust public grant-based financing. The decision acknowledges the urgency of enhancing adaptation finance and the critical need for equitable resource allocation to support vulnerable nations.

4. National Adaptation Plans (NAP)

The negotiations on National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) focused on a balanced decision that reflects commitments to finance, capacity-building, and technology transfer while addressing the significant gaps in resources for adaptation. Keeping in view divergence with respect to role of private sector and the framing of financial responsibilities, the co-facilitators were mandated to prepare revised draft, based on input from Parties during negotiations, that will be discussed at the sixty-second sessions of the subsidiary bodies with the aim of finalizing a decision for adoption at COP 30.

5. Just Transition

At COP29, negotiations on the Just Transition took a pivotal turn, using the "UAE Just Transition Work Program" as the foundational framework. This program, was being launched in CMA 5 through Decision 3/CMA.5 and informed by Decision 1/CMA.4 (paragraphs 50–53) and Decision 1/CMA.3 (paragraph 85), The negotiations were expected to focus on seven core elements of the work program, aimed at driving actionable solutions for a Just Transition and outlining a comprehensive workplan for future dialogues.

The process unfolded over two key rounds of negotiations: the first led by the co-chairs of SBSTA/SBI, and the second under the direct oversight of the COP29 Presidency. Three successive iterations of the negotiation text were released, accompanied by significant observations and feedback , outlined as under:

Developed nations, particularly the EU, focused on energy transitions, promoting renewable energy and workforce reskilling, proposing universal frameworks that would

apply to both developed and developing countries equally. They emphasized that a global shift towards clean energy was essential, with developed countries leading the way.

In contrast, developing countries argued that Just Transition should go beyond energy transition, as was agreed at COP 28, to encompass critical elements like adaptation and Means of Implementation (MoI). Pakistan, aligned with other developing nations, stressed that just transition should not be narrowly focused on mitigation alone, as this would undermine the principles of equity and CBDR-RC (Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities).

Developing countries insisted that public grant-based finance should be central to drive these transitions, as mandated by Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, rejecting over-reliance on private sector mobilization. They also maintained that just transition initiatives should be country-driven, reflecting national circumstances and needs. Pakistan also highlighted concerns about the draft being overly prescriptive, demanding that just transition not be seen as a new instrument to implement the Global Stocktake (GST).

Further, regarding the draft's suggestion to apply the 1.5°C temperature goal in isolation, shifting the burden of emissions reductions onto developing nations without ensuring adequate MoI support from developed countries. The proposal to condition access to MoI on the creation of "domestic enabling environments" was seen as a direct encroachment on national sovereignty, forcing developing nations to modify their policies in ways that detract from their climate adaptation and poverty eradication goals. This was also seen as distorting the essence of climate justice by decoupling it from equity and CBDR-RC principles. The push to impose external considerations on transition pathways was characterized as a blatant disregard for the financial and technical realities faced by vulnerable nations.

Amid these stark divergences, the decision was made to resume negotiations on Just Transition at SB62 in Bonn (June 2025), with a final decision to be determined at COP30. Developing countries, including Pakistan, will continue to advocate for a more inclusive, equitable, and flexible approach that respects national circumstances and addresses the financial and technical needs of vulnerable nations.

6. Loss and Damage

Negotiations on loss and damage focused on operationalizing the Loss and Damage Fund. Developed countries, including the US, Canada, and the EU, emphasized private sector mobilization and opposed liability language. Developing countries, led by the G77 and

China, demanded swift operationalization with predictable and accessible financing mechanisms. Pakistan underscored the urgency of addressing loss and damage, citing the \$30 billion damages from the 2022 floods.

The Loss and Damage Fund was fully operationalized (**Annex-IV**), marking a significant milestone for vulnerable nations, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The fund's establishment, initially agreed upon at COP27, aims to support countries disproportionately affected by climate change impacts.

- i. Key agreements include a "Trustee Agreement" and "Secretariat Hosting Agreement" with the World Bank, and a "Host Country Agreement" with the Philippines.
- ii. The fund will begin financing projects in 2025.
- iii. Total pledges for the fund have exceeded \$730 million.

7. Global Stocktake (GST)

Discussions on GST were deeply polarized. Developed countries such as the US, Canada, and the EU emphasized mitigation as the central focus, urging alignment of GST outcomes with the 1.5°C goal and pushing for ambitious NDCs. Fossil fuel phase-outs and subsidy removals were central to their stance. Developing nations, particularly the LMDCs, criticized this mitigation-centric approach. Pakistan stressed the importance of a balanced GST outcome encompassing mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and means of implementation (MoI). Pakistan pleaded that mitigation efforts cannot succeed without adequate financing and adaptation support.

Discussions on the implementation of the Global Stocktake (GST) revealed significant divergence between developed and developing countries. G77, LMDC, and the Arab Group—with Pakistan aligning with these groups—expressed concerns that the GST dialogue should not focus solely on mitigation but must also comprehensively address adaptation and means of implementation (MoI).

Developing countries rejected prescriptive targets and emphasized that the dialogue should be inclusive, country-driven, and reflective of the principles of equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR). They insisted that the GST should not become

another mitigation stocktake, as it must take into account the full spectrum of climate action, including support for developing countries. Salient Outcomes of the Decision on GST (**Annex-V**) are as follows:

- i. Continuation of the UAE Dialogue: The UAE dialogue on implementing the GST outcomes will continue until 2026 and will focus on mitigation and adaptation. It will take place in a facilitative manner, fostering international cooperation.
- ii. Parallel Tracks: The dialogue will consist of parallel tracks that cover finance, capacity-building, and technology transfer, key enablers for achieving the GST outcomes, with an emphasis on the role of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and national adaptation plans (NAPs).
- iii. Inclusive and Transparent Process: The dialogue will be Party-driven, ensuring the active participation of developing countries, including LDCs and SIDS, with gender balance taken into account in the selection of co-facilitators. It will be organized annually and will involve virtual participation to ensure equitable engagement.
- iv. Inputs from Parties and Stakeholders: Inputs for the dialogue will include national reports such as NDCs, NAPs, and biennial transparency reports, ensuring transparency and equitable contribution from all Parties and stakeholders.
- v. Enhanced Support for Developing Countries: The decision recognizes the need for enhanced financial and technical support for developing countries, particularly to address the gaps in adaptation, mitigation, and loss and damage.
- vi. Synthesis and Reporting: The UNFCCC Secretariat will synthesize submissions and provide a progress report three weeks prior to each dialogue session, ensuring a transparent process that tracks progress towards the GST outcomes.

8. Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme (MWP)

The MWP discussions reflected contrasting priorities. Developed countries advocated for strict mitigation targets and market-based solutions. These countries opposed linking MWP with MoI, framing them as separate negotiation streams.

Developing countries, emphasized that mitigation without MoI is impractical. Pakistan highlighted the inequity of imposing additional obligations on developing nations without the requisite financial and technical support. The LMDCs maintained that nationally determined pathways must be respected and rejected prescriptive measures inconsistent with the Paris Agreement. After detailed discussions, a decision (**Annex-VI**) was reached to advance the Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme (MWP) with the following elements:

- i. **Key Mitigation Opportunities and Challenges:** The decision highlighted efforts to reduce operational emissions, improve energy efficiency, and support infrastructure adaptation to low-carbon technologies. It also emphasized international collaboration through finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building, ensuring actions align with diverse national circumstances.
- ii. **Flexibility and Inclusivity:** Mitigation efforts will remain nationally determined, respecting capacities and conditions of individual countries. Future dialogues aim to enhance inclusivity, with a focus on regional and gender representation and expanded participation.
- iii. **Digital Platform for Collaboration:** A proposed digital platform will enhance collaboration among governments, financiers, and stakeholders to develop investable, country-specific projects. Stakeholder input on its design will begin in 2025.
- iv. **Enhancing Finance Access:** Matchmaking functions will be improved to mobilize grants, concessional loans, and investments, particularly for developing nations, ensuring finance access for scaling mitigation ambitions.
- v. **Upcoming Milestones:** The upcoming milestones for the Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme include finalizing the topics for 2025 global dialogues by March 1, 2025, submitting input on the design of the digital platform by May 1, 2025, and reviewing progress during subsidiary body sessions in June 2025. These steps will ensure continued momentum toward achieving the Paris Agreement’s climate goals.

9. Technology Development and Transfer (TDT)

Discussions on TDT highlighted the divide between developed and developing nations. Developed countries, such as Germany, Japan, and the US, emphasized private sector-led innovation and resisted binding commitments for technology transfer, citing intellectual property concerns.

Developing countries, including Pakistan, emphasized that accessible technology transfer is critical for building climate resilience. Pakistan highlighted its need for advanced technologies to manage water scarcity, mitigate floods, and transition to renewable energy.

During the negotiations, developing countries emphasized the critical need for alignment between the Financial Mechanism and the Technology Mechanism to ensure that financial support effectively enhances the impact and efficiency of the Technology Development and Transfer Program (TDT). They also advocated for the establishment and operationalization of the Technology Implementation Programme (TIP) to effectively address the technology priorities identified by developing countries through Technology Needs Assessments, National Adaptation Plans, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Communications, Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), and Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategies.

COP29 concluded with a CMA decision (**Annex-VII**) to develop the Technology Implementation Programme (TIP), though the Parties could not reach a consensus on finalizing its framework. This agenda item will be further discussed at SB62. Additionally, developing countries successfully secured continuity of the Poznan Strategic Programme (PSP), as the TIP is expected to be operationalized following agreement on its framework at COP30.

10. Gender and Climate Change

The decision on Gender and Climate Change (**Annex-VIII**) emphasized the importance of integrating gender equality into climate action. The decision acknowledges the need for gender mainstreaming across climate policy to improve effectiveness, fairness, and sustainability. It recognizes that climate change impacts are gendered and can disproportionately affect women, particularly in developing countries and local communities, due to existing gender inequalities.

Key outcomes include the continuation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender for an additional 10 years, with a review planned in 2029. The programme focuses on

improving gender-responsive climate policies and actions. The decision urges parties to enhance capacity-building, knowledge-sharing, and support for women's participation in climate decision-making, recognizing their critical role in achieving long-term climate goals.

The decision also stresses the importance of gender-responsive climate finance, encouraging parties and stakeholders to support grassroots women's organizations, Indigenous women, and local communities. The secretariat is tasked with strengthening the integration of gender perspectives across UNFCCC processes, supporting national gender focal points, and continuing to build expertise within the UN system.

The decision reinforces that gender equality and the empowerment of women are vital for achieving climate resilience, and it highlights the need for inclusive and transparent processes to involve women leaders in climate policy development and implementation.

11. Enhanced Transparency Framework and Capacity Building

The decision on financial and technical support (**Annex-IX**) for developing countries focuses on enhancing the transparency framework under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. It recognizes the ongoing support from bilateral, multilateral, and other channels, particularly the Global Environment Facility (GEF). It emphasizes the importance of building the capacity of developing countries to implement the enhanced transparency framework through workshops, training, and digital tools, and transitioning from ad hoc to systematic, government-led reporting processes aligned with national priorities.

Furthermore, the decision highlights the need for continuous financial and technical support to address capacity gaps, particularly in data management and institutional arrangements. It mandates the secretariat to organize workshops to share experiences, discuss the adequacy of funding, and ensure technical support for reporting. These actions will be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

11. Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage

The decision at COP29 finalized the rules and procedures for the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM) and its associated Santiago Network (**Annex-X**). This included adopting the rules of procedure for the Advisory Board of the Santiago Network and acknowledging the progress made in operationalizing the network and the

work of the WIM Executive Committee. These efforts are aligned with the 2023–2027 rolling workplan aimed at addressing the impacts of climate change.

The decision also emphasized the importance of continued collaboration among various stakeholders, including organizations, bodies, and experts, in advancing the mechanism's work. The review of the WIM and the joint annual report of the Executive Committee and Santiago Network will be further discussed at the 2025 sessions, with a focus on governance considerations and recommendations for adoption.

12. Issues Related to Agriculture

The discussions under the Sharm el-Sheikh Joint Work on Agriculture, building upon the Koronivia agenda to advance climate-resilient agriculture and strengthen global food security, were continued. A draft submission template was evaluated by the parties, and recommendations were provided for refining the online portal's design, functionality, and accessibility. The portal will facilitate collaboration on knowledge exchange, technology transfer, capacity building, funding, and climate actions at national, regional, and global levels.

During the workshop theme discussions, developing countries, including Pakistan, underscored the necessity of diverse financing mechanisms for sustainable agriculture and food security. Emphasis was placed on integrating sustainable agriculture, food security, nutrition, climate change, and development within robust financing frameworks, supported by technical assistance. Advocacy for embedding science-based, climate-resilient strategies into agricultural policies and national climate plans was also highlighted, alongside inclusive financing approaches addressing gender, youth, and community priorities to enhance resilience.

With the portal format finalized, attention has shifted to scaling up agricultural financing to address acute food insecurity risks in vulnerable developing countries. While mitigation options remain constrained, adaptation strategies with feasible mitigation co-benefits aligned with national development priorities are being prioritized by least developed and developing countries, including Pakistan. Discussions are set to continue at SB62.

13. Response Measures

The decision on the impact of response measures, taken at COP29, acknowledges the progress made by the Executive Committee and the Santiago Network in addressing the

adverse effects of response measures. It highlights the importance of the work done under the global dialogue in Accra, Ghana, and the Katowice Committee's annual report, which provides insights into the impacts of response measures. The decision adopts updated rules of procedure for the Katowice Committee on Impacts (KCI) and endorsed its workplan for 2026–2030.

Based on collective position by G77+China and LMDC on cross-border impacts of unilateral trade measures (such as CBAM), the Katowice Committee was tasked to analyse and assess cross-border impacts of measures taken to combat climate change in line with the Article 3, Paragraph 5 of the Convention and Article 4, paragraph 15, of the Paris Agreement. The KCI will also develop toolbox that can be customized to local circumstances, including methodologies, for Parties to use in identifying, assessing and addressing the impacts of response measures, and will build capacity and share experience in relation to using the toolbox.

Furthermore, the decision encourages parties to incorporate just transition frameworks, particularly focusing on the workforce and the creation of decent jobs in their climate plans. It stresses the need for ongoing reporting on the social and economic consequences of response measures, including qualitative and quantitative data. The secretariat is tasked with preparing a synthesis report on this information to guide future actions and ensure that the impacts of response measures are adequately addressed.

COP29 Key Takeaways for Pakistan

- i. The Baku Finance Goal (BFG), with its \$300 billion annual core commitment by 2035, alongside projected carbon market flows of \$1 trillion by 2050, will reduce the cost of implementing national climate plans by \$250 billion per year. Pakistan can benefit from these financial flows, which will ease the burden of financing mitigation and adaptation efforts, while ensuring transparency and equitable distribution of resources.
- ii. The Loss and Damage Fund is operational with over \$730 million pledged, set to start funding projects in 2025. For Pakistan, this presents an opportunity to address climate-induced damages like the \$30 billion loss from the 2022 floods.
- iii. The UAE Dialogue on the Global Stocktake (GST), continuing until 2026, focuses on mitigation, adaptation, and finance, enabling Pakistan to actively participate in

shaping climate policy and receive enhanced support for adaptation and loss and damage.

- iv. Pakistan stands to benefit significantly from the 100 voluntary adaptation indicators and the Baku Adaptation Road Map, which will help improve adaptation planning and implementation. These tools offer targeted financial support and capacity-building, aligned with national development goals, and foster international collaboration. Integrating adaptation progress into the Global Stocktake will ensure greater transparency and accountability, facilitating more effective action and climate resilience in Pakistan.
- v. The digital platform for climate finance matchmaking under the Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Work Programme (MWP) will help Pakistan access targeted investments, grants, and concessional loans, fostering climate action projects tailored to national priorities.
- vi. The extension of the Lima Work Programme on Gender, which focuses on women's empowerment and gender-responsive finance, offers Pakistan the chance to support grassroots women's organizations and Indigenous women in climate adaptation and mitigation projects.
- vii. Recognizing the importance of both incremental and transformational approaches, the premature adoption of the concept of "Transformational Adaptation" was deferred for further discussion at the sixty-second sessions of the subsidiary bodies for any further decision at COP-30.
- viii. Additionally, the Enhanced Transparency Framework will help Pakistan improve its data management and reporting systems, while also benefiting from ongoing capacity-building efforts to strengthen its climate governance and reporting mechanisms.
- ix. The decisions on response measures emphasize just transition frameworks for decent work and quality jobs, which can aid Pakistan in managing its workforce transitions while ensuring social protection and economic resilience. An analysis of cross-border impacts of measures taken to combat climate change, including negative impacts of unilateral trade measures (such as CBAM) may lead to a

subsequent COP decision which may bring positive economic outcomes for Pakistan.



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

Sixth session

Baku, 11–22 November 2024

Agenda item 11(a)

Matters relating to finance

New collective quantified goal on climate finance

Matters relating to finance

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CMA.6

New collective quantified goal on climate finance

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

Recalling Article 9 of the Paris Agreement,

Also recalling Article 2, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, which sets out the goals of the Paris Agreement, and 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,

Further recalling decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 53,

Recalling decisions 14/CMA.1, 9/CMA.3, 5/CMA.4 and 8/CMA.5,

1. *Affirms* that the new collective quantified goal on climate finance is aimed 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 emissions and climate-resilient development;
2. *Reaffirms* the outcomes of the first global stocktake and *stresses* the urgency of enhancing ambition and action in this critical decade to address the gaps in the implementation of the goals of the Paris Agreement;
3. *Highlights* that costed needs reported in nationally determined contributions of developing country Parties are estimated at USD 5.1–6.8 trillion for up until 2030 or

USD 455–584 billion per year¹ and adaptation finance needs are estimated at USD 215–387 billion annually for up until 2030² and *notes with concern* the gap between climate finance flows and needs, particularly for adaptation in developing country Parties;³

4. *Notes* the findings of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, including the urgency of climate action; that finance, technology and international cooperation are critical enablers for accelerated climate action; that if climate goals are to be achieved, both adaptation and mitigation financing would need to be increased manifold; and that there is sufficient global capital to close the global investment gap but there are barriers to redirecting capital to climate action, and that governments, through public funding and clear signals to investors, are key in reducing these barriers;

5. *Decides* that the new collective quantified goal on climate finance will support the implementation of developing country Parties', inter alia, nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, including those submitted as adaptation components of nationally determined contributions; contribute to increasing and accelerating ambition; and reflect the evolving needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States;

6. *Reiterates* the importance of reforming the multilateral financial architecture⁴ and *underscores* the need to remove barriers and address disablers faced by developing country Parties in financing climate action, including high costs of capital, limited fiscal space, unsustainable debt levels, high transaction costs and conditionalities for accessing climate finance;

7. *Calls on* all actors to work together to enable the scaling up of financing to developing country Parties for climate action from all public and private sources to at least USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035;

8. *Reaffirms*, in this context, Article 9 of the Paris Agreement and *decides* to set a goal, in extension of the goal referred to in paragraph 53 of decision 1/CP.21, with developed country Parties taking the lead, of at least USD 300 billion per year by 2035 for developing country Parties for climate action:

(a) From a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources;

(b) In the context of meaningful and ambitious mitigation and adaptation action, and transparency in implementation;

(c) Recognizing the voluntary intention of Parties to count all climate-related outflows from and climate-related finance mobilized by multilateral development banks towards achievement of the goal set forth in this paragraph;⁵

9. *Encourages* developing country Parties to make contributions, including through South–South cooperation, on a voluntary basis;

10. *Affirms* that nothing in paragraphs 8–9 above affects any Party's development or recipient status;

¹ See document FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.2–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.2 and paras. 9–10 of decision -/CP.29 (draft decision entitled “Matters relating to the Standing Committee on Finance” proposed under agenda item 8(b) of the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-ninth session).

² See United Nations Environment Programme. 2023. *Adaptation Gap Report 2023: Underfinanced. Underprepared*. Nairobi: United Nations Environment Programme. Available at <http://www.unep.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report-2023>.

³ Standing Committee on Finance. 2024. *Sixth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/resources/biennial-assessment-and-overview-of-climate-finance-flows>.

⁴ Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 95.

⁵ This does not prejudice any decision under any governing body of any multilateral development bank, noting that each bank operates within its own mandate and governance structure and the intention reflected in this paragraph relates to the Paris Agreement.

11. *Underscores* the importance of continuing to use bilateral channels to support climate action in developing country Parties, taking into account their needs and priorities in line with country-driven strategies and plans;
12. *Encourages* Parties, in carrying out their functions as shareholders of multilateral development banks, to continue advancing efforts to promote an evolution agenda for bigger, better and more effective multilateral development banks in order to address global challenges and poverty eradication and maximize impact in developing country Parties;
13. *Recognizes* that multilateral climate funds, including the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund, are key in supporting developing country Parties and *encourages* Parties to work through the governing bodies on which they serve to continue enhancing climate finance, including with respect to coherence, complementarity and access;
14. *Acknowledges* the fiscal constraints and increasing costs to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change and, in this context, *also acknowledges* the need for public and grant-based resources and highly concessional finance, particularly for adaptation and responding to loss and damage in developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States;
15. *Underscores* the critical importance of significantly reducing the cost of capital and increasing the mobilization ratio of finance mobilized from public sources by 2030 and creating fiscal space in developing country Parties through the use of innovative instruments, such as first-loss instruments, guarantees, local currency financing and foreign exchange risk instruments, taking into account national circumstances, and *encourages* the exploration, use and scaling up of innovative sources and instruments of finance, as appropriate;
16. *Decides* that a significant increase of public resources should be provided through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund and *also decides* to pursue efforts to at least triple annual outflows from those Funds from 2022 levels by 2030 at the latest with a view to significantly scaling up the share of finance delivered through them in delivering on the goal contained in paragraph 8 above;
17. *Affirms* that the provision of scaled-up financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account country-driven strategies, and the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States;
18. *Recognizes* the need to dramatically scale up adaptation finance, including taking into account the global goal on adaptation and the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5;
19. *Acknowledges* the significant gaps that remain in responding to the increased scale and frequency of loss and damage, and the associated economic and non-economic losses and *recognizes* the need for urgent and enhanced action and support for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts;
20. *Also recognizes* the importance of continued efforts to support just transitions across all sectors and thematic areas, and cross-cutting efforts, including transparency, readiness, capacity-building and technology development and transfer, in developing country Parties;
21. *Underscores* the importance of reducing existing constraints, challenges, systemic inequities and barriers to access to climate finance, such as high cost of capital, co-financing requirements and burdensome application processes, *welcomes* ongoing efforts to improve access to climate finance and *urges* all climate finance actors to strengthen their efforts to enhance efficient and effective access to bilateral, regional and multilateral climate finance for developing countries, in line with country-driven strategies and plans, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States, to eliminate conditionalities for access, as appropriate, and to enhance transparency regarding efforts undertaken in this regard;

22. *Also urges* Parties that provide bilateral climate finance to apply access enhancements, as appropriate and where relevant, including, in particular, by:

- (a) Increasing, as appropriate, support for locally led approaches and institutions, in particular for adaptation measures;
- (b) Enhancing sustained demand-led capacity-building, technical assistance and readiness programmes;
- (c) Expanding multi-year, country-led programmatic approaches;
- (d) Considering expansion of existing projects, rather than establishing smaller new projects, as appropriate to the context and in a country-driven manner;
- (e) Streamlining reporting requirements where possible and consistently with respective mandates;
- (f) Considering measures for increasing finance to the least developed countries and small island developing States;

23. *Invites* international financial institutions, including multilateral development banks as appropriate, to continue to align their operational models, channels and instruments to be fit for purpose for urgently addressing global climate change, development and poverty, in accordance with their mandates and in line with the direction of their governing bodies, including by:

- (a) Deploying a range of instruments, in particular non-debt-inducing instruments;
- (b) Considering shifting their risk appetites in the context of climate finance;
- (c) Continuing to contribute to scaling up climate ambition and finance, including by simplifying access to finance;
- (d) Continuing to enhance the effectiveness of climate finance provided and mobilized;
- (e) Considering scaling up highly concessional finance for developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States;
- (f) Aiming at increasing grant financing disbursed to the least developed countries and small island developing States;

24. *Calls on* multilateral climate funds, including the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund, to strengthen their efforts to enhance access and promote effectiveness, including by, as appropriate:

- (a) Scaling up and prioritizing direct access;
- (b) Simplifying and harmonizing application pre-approval and post-approval requirements and disbursement processes;
- (c) Establishing flexible information requirements;
- (d) Promoting programmatic approaches;
- (e) Streamlining reporting requirements;

25. *Also calls on* Parties to enhance their enabling environments, in a nationally determined manner, with a view to increasing climate financing;

26. *Urges* Parties and other relevant actors to promote the inclusion and extension of benefits to vulnerable communities and groups in climate finance efforts, including women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants and refugees, climate-vulnerable communities and people in vulnerable situations;

27. *Decides* to launch, under the guidance of the Presidencies of the sixth and seventh sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, in consultation with Parties, the “Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T”, aiming at scaling up climate finance to developing country Parties to support low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development pathways and implement nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans, including through grants, concessional and non-debt-creating instruments, and measures to create fiscal space, taking into account relevant multilateral initiatives as appropriate; and *requests* the Presidencies to produce a report summarizing the work as they conclude the work by the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (November 2025);
28. *Recalls* Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement, which states that developed country Parties shall provide transparent and consistent information on support for developing country Parties provided and mobilized through public interventions biennially in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement,⁶ and that other Parties are encouraged to do so;
29. *Also recalls* paragraph 118 of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1, which states that developed country Parties shall provide information pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines contained in chapter V of the annex to that decision, and that other Parties that provide support should provide such information and in doing so are encouraged to use those modalities, procedures and guidelines;
30. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to prepare a report biennially, commencing in 2028, on collective progress towards all elements of this decision, on the basis of all relevant and available sources of information, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
31. *Invites* submissions on the information on financial support provided and mobilized in 2025 and 2026 through the common tabular formats referred to in chapter V of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 for the electronic reporting of that information by 30 June 2028, and the provision of relevant subsequent information on a biennial basis thereafter, in order to provide a full overview of aggregate financial support provided and to inform the global stocktake under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement;
32. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to consider in its assessment of progress for the report referred to in paragraph 30 above information from all relevant and available data sources, such as information provided in biennial transparency reports and reporting based on project-level data from, for example, multilateral development banks, multilateral climate funds and other international financial institutions;
33. *Recognizes* the importance of transparency in measuring progress in enhancing access to climate finance and the impacts, results and outcomes of climate finance flows for addressing the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and *requests* the Standing Committee of Finance to report on progress in these areas as part of the report referred to in paragraph 30 above;
34. *Decides* to undertake a special assessment of access to climate finance at the twelfth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (2030) with a view to assessing progress in relation to the matters referred to in paragraphs 21–24 above and identifying further opportunities for enhancing access to climate finance in accordance with the aim of the new collective quantified goal and in line with Article 9, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement;
35. *Invites* the Standing Committee on Finance to consider in the report referred to in paragraph 30 above the regional balance in efforts to increase finance in line with paragraphs 7–8 above, including therein both qualitative and quantitative considerations, and disaggregated information related to the least developed countries and small island developing States;

⁶ Decision 18/CMA.1, annex.

36. *Decides* to periodically take stock of the implementation of this decision as part of the global stocktake and to initiate deliberations on the way forward prior to 2035, including through a review of this decision in 2030;
 37. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 27, 30, 34 and 36 above;
 38. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.
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**Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting
of the Parties to the Paris Agreement**

Sixth session

Baku, 11–22 November 2024

Agenda item 15(a)

Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

**Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2,
of the Paris Agreement and in decision 2/CMA.3**

**Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6,
paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement and in decision
2/CMA.3**

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CMA.6

**Matters relating to cooperative approaches referred to in
Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement**

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

Recalling decision 2/CMA.3 and its annex,

Also recalling decision 6/CMA.4 and its annexes,

1. *Welcomes* the report by the secretariat on its mandated tasks related to implementing the guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement and in decisions 2/CMA.3 and 6/CMA.4;¹

I. Authorization

A. Process for and timing of the authorization

2. *Notes* that the authorization of the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes from a cooperative approach is the authorization referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 18, a copy of which is submitted as per paragraph 18(g) of the annex to that decision;

¹ FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/14.

3. *Also notes* that there are three components of authorization, as applicable: authorization of the cooperative approach, authorization of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes and authorization of entities;

4. *Further notes* that participating Party arrangements for authorizing the use of mitigation outcomes referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 4(c), may involve a single consolidated authorization process that addresses, or sequential processes that entirely and collectively address, inter alia and as appropriate, the information referred to in paragraph 5 below;

B. Content of the authorization

5. *Decides* that each participating Party shall include in the authorization of use of the internationally transferred mitigation outcomes from each cooperative approach the following elements:

(a) A unique identifier for the cooperative approach, obtained from the centralized accounting and reporting platform, where available;

(b) The name(s) of the participating Party(ies) and/or entities, if known, covered by the authorization;

(c) The date and duration of the authorization, including the final date for mitigation outcomes to be issued, or to be used or cancelled, in connection with the first transfer specified by the Party as per decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 2(b), as applicable;

(d) The specification of the first transfer of the mitigation outcome, as specified by participating Parties, as per decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 2;

(e) The uses covered by the authorization, consistent with decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 1(d) and (f);

(f) The identification of or cross-reference to underlying regulations, frameworks, standards or procedures, including any specific methodologies underpinning the cooperative approach;

(g) Where changes to the authorization occur, information on the circumstances in which such changes may occur and a description of the process for effecting such changes in a way that avoids double counting;

(h) The quantity of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes, if applicable;

(i) Identification of the registry the participating Party has, or has access to, for the purpose of tracking and recording internationally transferred mitigation outcomes;

(j) Identification of the relevant registry(ies) in the underlying regulations, frameworks, standards or procedures that (1) contain mitigation outcomes or inform their calculation by the participating Party(ies) and (2) transparently track the status of underlying mitigation activities and outcomes as well as participation and transactions by entities, as applicable;

(k) The vintage(s) covered by the authorization;

(l) The metrics and units of measurement or conversion and the greenhouse gases covered by the authorization;

(m) The sector(s) covered, if applicable;

(n) The activity type(s) and/or activity(ies) covered, if applicable;

C. Format of the authorization

6. *Requests* the secretariat, as the administrator of the centralized accounting and reporting platform, to develop and publish a voluntary standardized user-friendly template that each participating Party may use to provide the information outlined in paragraph 5

above, either in the authorization referred to in paragraph 2 above or in a document attached to that authorization;

D. Change to authorization

7. *Decides* that any changes to authorization of the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes from a cooperative approach shall not apply to, or affect, mitigation outcomes that have already been first transferred, unless otherwise specified by the Parties participating in the cooperative approach in applicable terms and conditions of the authorization that specify the circumstances for such changes and the process for managing them, in order to ensure the avoidance of double counting;

8. *Also decides* that changes to authorization shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of the authorization that specify the circumstances for such changes and the process for managing them, as referenced in paragraph 5(g) above;

9. *Further decides* that each participating Party shall apply robust accounting to ensure that any changes to authorization of the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes from a cooperative approach do not lead to double counting;

E. Transparency of information about the authorization

10. *Clarifies* that, as per decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 35, the centralized accounting and reporting platform will provide a public repository for each participating Party's statements and/or copies of authorization, including any changes or updates made to their authorization;

II. Application of first transfer

11. *Clarifies* that mitigation outcomes can only be first transferred if they have been authorized by the first transferring Party;

12. *Decides* that, where the first transferring Party has authorized the use of the same mitigation outcome towards achievement of nationally determined contributions or towards other international mitigation purposes, the first transfer shall be recorded for the earlier of:

(a) The first international transfer of the mitigation outcome, pursuant to decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 2(a);

(b) The first transfer of the mitigation outcome, as specified by the first transferring Party, pursuant to decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 2(b);

13. *Clarifies* that, where a mitigation outcome has been authorized for use for other international mitigation purposes and the first transfer is specified by the first transferring Party as being the issuance or the use or cancellation of the mitigation outcome in accordance with decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 2(b), the first transferring Party shall ensure it has robust arrangements in place to be notified of the issuance, or the use or cancellation, in respect of the authorized mitigation outcome, as specified by the first transferring Party, in order to ensure the application of corresponding adjustments consistently with decision 2/CMA.3;

14. *Decides* that, where a mitigation outcome has been authorized for use for other international mitigation purposes pursuant to decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 2(b), the first transfer of the mitigation outcome shall be recorded no later than 31 December of the year prior to the submission of the biennial transparency report referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 12, for the nationally determined contribution period in which the mitigation outcome occurred;

15. *Also decides* that each participating Party shall specify how it defines first transfer pursuant to decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 2(b), consistently for a given cooperative

approach, while noting that it may choose to define “first transfer” differently for different cooperative approaches in which the Party participates;

16. *Further decides* that, where applicable, when authorized mitigation outcomes are transferred to the Adaptation Fund to voluntarily contribute resources for adaptation, pursuant to decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 37, such transfers shall be recorded as a first transfer, consistent with that Party’s authorization, except where the mitigation outcomes have already been first transferred;

17. *Decides* that, where applicable, when authorized mitigation outcomes are cancelled to deliver overall mitigation in global emissions, pursuant to decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 39, such cancellations shall be recorded as a first transfer, consistent with that Party’s authorization, except where the mitigation outcomes have already been first transferred;

III. Supplementary elements on information included in initial reports

18. *Requests* each participating Party to incorporate the elements contained in annex I, when providing information in its initial report and any updated initial reports, as referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraphs 18–19, as relevant;

IV. Agreed electronic format

19. *Requests* participating Parties to use the updated draft agreed electronic format referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chapter IV.B, as contained in annex II, in their submission of the annual information referred to in the same decision;

20. *Also requests* the secretariat to prepare a technical paper on the updated draft agreed electronic format on the basis of experience in performing automated consistency checks of Parties’ submissions of annual information, with the paper to include recommendations for the technical improvement of the updated draft agreed electronic format, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its tenth session (November 2028);

21. *Further requests* the secretariat to design and implement a capacity-building work programme to assist developing countries, particularly the least developed countries and small island developing States, in their endeavours to use the draft agreed electronic format for submission of the annual information referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chapter IV.B;

22. *Decides* that the centralized accounting and reporting platform shall enable the generation of summary tables and disaggregated tables using, as input, non-confidential information submitted by Parties in their updated draft agreed electronic format, including information on authorization, first transfer, transfer, acquisition, use towards nationally determined contributions, authorization for use towards other international mitigation purposes, and voluntary cancellation, and contribution of resources for adaptation and any delivery of overall mitigation in global emissions, as applicable;

V. Tables for submitting annual information as part of the regular information

23. *Clarifies* that the tables for submitting annual information as part of the regular information will be automatically generated and pre-filled on the centralized accounting and reporting platform using information previously submitted in the agreed electronic format, as referred to in 6/CMA.4, annex I, paragraph 27(e);

24. *Encourages* Parties to use the tables referred to in paragraph 23 above to fulfil their reporting requirements referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 23(j), and include them in an annex to the biennial transparency report (regular information);

25. *Recalls* that each participating Party shall report information on any contribution of resources for adaptation and any delivery of overall mitigation in global emissions, as referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraphs 38 and 40, in its regular information, the outline of which is set out in decision 6/CMA.4, annex VI;

VI. Sequencing and timing of reporting

26. *Notes* that the submission of an initial report or updated initial report by each participating Party in respect of a cooperative approach is a requirement for submitting, in an agreed electronic format, annual information on the international transferred mitigation outcomes from that cooperative approach;

27. *Clarifies* that the initial report or updated initial report shall be submitted by each participating Party prior to or in conjunction with that participating Party submitting the annual information in the agreed electronic format and the annual information referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 22;

VII. Process for identifying, notifying and correcting inconsistencies

A. Automated consistency checks of annual information

28. *Recalls* that the Article 6 database shall enable the secretariat to perform automated consistency checks of submitted information, as per decisions 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 33(a), and decision 6/CMA.4, annex I, paragraphs 37–40;

29. *Decides* that the results of the consistency checks performed by the secretariat, referred to in paragraph 28 above, will be made publicly available on the centralized accounting and reporting platform and show whether reported information submitted by a participating Party and/or between Parties participating in the same cooperative approach is:

30. Consistent: no inconsistencies were found in the submitted annual information, to be marked as “Checked, no inconsistencies identified”;

(a) Inconsistent: inconsistencies, mismatches or omissions in mandatory information were found in checks performed on the submitted annual information, to be marked as “Checked, inconsistencies identified”;

(b) Not available: information required to perform the consistency check was not available, to be marked as “Null, information for check not available”;

31. *Clarifies* that the automated consistency check referred to in paragraphs 28–29 above shall apply regardless of the availability of relevant data, reports submitted and the status of the Article 6 technical expert review and that the results of the automated consistency check shall be marked with the appropriate notation denoting the status of the initial report, updated initial report, Article 6 technical expert review, and Article 6 technical expert review report, to be prepared by the secretariat;

32. *Decides* that to enhance transparency and facilitate the Article 6 technical expert review teams in completing the Article 6 technical expert reviews, the Article 6 database will generate consistency check synthesis reports, user-friendly summary tables and disaggregated tables with information on inconsistencies found that shall be publicly displayed on the centralized accounting and reporting platform;

33. *Also decides* that inconsistencies in relation to the consistency check referred to in decisions 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 33(a), and 6/CMA.4, annex I, paragraphs 37–40, shall be corrected by the relevant participating Party submitting revised agreed electronic formats

until consistency is achieved and verified by the secretariat performing another consistency check;

B. Article 6 technical expert reviews

34. *Clarifies* that any omission of information, mismatches in information, or contradictory or conflicting information found in relation to the checks referred to in paragraph 29 above should give rise to an inconsistency;

35. *Decides* that, should no inconsistencies be identified during the Article 6 technical expert review, the relevant information will be marked as “No inconsistencies identified”;

36. *Also decides* that, should inconsistencies be identified during the Article 6 technical expert review, the relevant information will be marked as “Inconsistencies identified” in accordance with a procedure developed by the secretariat in relation to the:

(a) Review of the consistency of the information, including on each cooperative approach, submitted by the participating Party in its initial report consistently with the requirements of decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 18;²

(a) Review of the consistency of the information for each further cooperative approach submitted by the participating Party in an updated initial report consistently with the requirements of decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 18(g-i);³

(b) Review of the consistency of the information submitted by the participating Party in relation to its participation in cooperative approaches, submitted in its regular information as an annex⁴ to the biennial transparency report consistently with the requirements of decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraphs 21–23;⁵

(c) Consideration of the results of the consistency check referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 33(a), performed by the secretariat on the information submitted by the participating Party for recording in the Article 6 database with respect to the requirements set out in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chapter IV (Reporting), including across participating Parties for each cooperative approach in which the Party under review is participating;⁶

37. *Further decides* that, as part of the Article 6 technical expert review, a Party may, while making reasonable efforts to provide the information requested by the Article 6 technical review team, provide a revised initial report prior to the end of the Article 6 technical expert review week;

38. *Decides* that the following information on the status of each of the reviews referred to in decision 6/CMA.4, annex II, paragraph 11, shall be made publicly available and marked by the secretariat in the centralized accounting and reporting platform for each relevant cooperative approach and/or each relevant internationally transferred mitigation outcome:

(a) “Review pending”, when the report has not yet been published;

(b) “Review finalized and no inconsistencies identified”, when the report has been published and no inconsistencies have been identified;

(c) “Review finalized and inconsistencies identified”, when the report has been published and at least one inconsistency has been identified but none of the identified inconsistencies are significant or persistent;

² See decision 6/CMA.4, annex II, paras. 2(a) and 3.

³ See decision 6/CMA.4, annex II, paras. 2(b) and 3.

⁴ Annex 4 (Information in relation to the Party’s participation in cooperative approaches, as applicable) to the biennial transparency reports, referred to in annex IV to decision 5/CMA.3.

⁵ See decision 6/CMA.4, annex II, paras. 2(c) and 3.

⁶ See decision 6/CMA.4, annex II, para. 2(d).

(d) “Review finalized and significant inconsistencies identified”, when the report has been published and at least one significant inconsistency has been identified but none of the significant inconsistencies are also identified as persistent;

(e) “Review finalized and persistent inconsistencies identified”, when the report has been published and at least one persistent inconsistency has been identified but none of the persistent inconsistencies are also identified as significant;

(f) “Review finalized and significant inconsistencies and persistent inconsistencies identified”, when the report has been published and at least one persistent inconsistency and at least one significant inconsistency have been identified but the persistent inconsistencies pertain to different matters than the significant inconsistencies;

(g) “Review finalized and consistencies identified that are both significant and persistent”, when the report has been published and at least one inconsistency has been identified as both persistent and significant;

39. *Also decides* that significant and persistent inconsistencies identified in the Article 6 technical expert review report shall be publicly displayed on the centralized accounting and reporting platform as such, and the duration of and any non-responsiveness in relation to significant and persistent inconsistencies, including whether they are single--Party or cross-Party inconsistencies, shall also be publicly displayed;

C. Addressing inconsistencies

40. *Decides* that, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 36, where the consistency check has identified inconsistencies, each participating Party shall make reasonable efforts to resolve the inconsistencies and demonstrate their resolution as soon as possible;

41. *Requests* Parties not to use the internationally transferred mitigation outcomes that are identified as inconsistent in the consistency check, which would have an impact on the adjusted emissions balance, towards achievement of nationally determined contributions, in order to ensure the avoidance of double counting;

42. *Decides* that the Article 6 technical expert review team shall, pursuant to decision 6/CMA.4, paragraph 14, determine whether an identified inconsistency is significant and/or persistent and, if so, highlight it as such in its report on the review and *encourages* the lead reviewer(s) of the team, through the secretariat, to liaise with the Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee with respect to significant and persistent inconsistencies;

43. *Decides* that, where a significant or persistent inconsistency has an impact on the adjusted emissions balance, each participating Party shall address this inconsistency to ensure the avoidance of double counting and:

(a) The inconsistency shall be highlighted in the first section of the relevant Article 6 technical expert review report for consideration by the review team, on the Article 13 technical expert review, as per decision 18/CMA.1;

(b) The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement will be explicitly notified of the inconsistency in the annual report of the secretariat as referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, paragraph 13;

(c) The secretariat shall give notice of the inconsistencies to the Parties and authorized entities participating in the cooperative approach and make the notice publicly available;

44. *Clarifies* that a Party shall respond to recommendations in the Article 6 technical expert review report by addressing any inconsistencies and reporting back on how they have been addressed, taking into account the time frames established for the review process;

45. *Also clarifies* that the inconsistencies identified by the Article 6 technical expert review team can be corrected and the recommendations of the Article 6 technical expert

review team addressed in the Party's next updated initial report or submission of regular information, whichever is submitted earlier;

VIII. Special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States

46. *Recalls* decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 5, which states that the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States shall be recognized where guidance relates to nationally determined contributions, and other aspects of their special circumstances may be recognized in further decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

47. *Reiterates* decision 2/CMA.3, paragraph 12(c), in which the secretariat was requested to design and, following consultation with Parties, implement a capacity-building programme to assist the least developed countries and small island developing States in meeting the participation requirements set out in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chapter II;

48. *Resolves* to continue consideration, at its tenth session, of the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States in the context of Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, without prejudice to decisions already adopted on the matter;

49. *Also resolves* that, notwithstanding paragraph 47 above, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement may consider the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States in the context of Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement at a session prior to its tenth session, as deemed appropriate;

IX. Further guidance relating to tracking

A. Interoperability of registries

50. *Clarifies* that the connection of the Article 6, paragraph 4, mechanism registry and participating Party registries to the international registry shall enable the ability to pull and view data and information on holdings and the action history of authorized Article 6, paragraph 4, emission reductions and enable the transfer of authorized Article 6, paragraph 4, emission reductions as internationally transferred mitigation outcomes to the international registry, consistent with the interoperability arrangements applicable to all registries described in decision 6/CMA.4, annex I, chapter I.B, and supporting the execution of functions listed in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 29;

B. Additional functionality

51. *Requests* the secretariat to provide, as an additional service for Parties that request it, registry services through which a Party may issue mitigation outcomes as units, the use of which it has authorized or intends to authorize, in order to support the participation of the Party in cooperative approaches and *decides* that these services shall implement interoperability arrangements with the international registry as referred to in decision 6/CMA.4, annex I, paragraph 24, and support the execution of functions listed in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 29;

52. *Requests* the secretariat to provide the registry services referred to in paragraph 50 above within the same timeline as the development and implementation of the international registry;

53. *Clarifies* that the registry services referred to in paragraph 50 above do not constitute an endorsement by the secretariat or by Parties to the Paris Agreement of the quality of any mitigation outcomes involved, including with respect to the environmental integrity of those mitigation outcomes;

54. *Decides* that neither the secretariat’s provision of the assistance referred to in paragraph 54 below nor its provision of registry services referred to in paragraph 50 above will involve the establishment of any guidance for or supervision of national registries by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

C. Capacity-building on registry infrastructure

55. *Requests* the secretariat to assist Parties, particularly developing country Parties, at their request, to implement a national registry for the generation, certification and issuance of mitigation outcomes as units, the use of which they intend to authorize, in order to support the participation of Parties in cooperative approaches;

X. Other matters

56. *Requests* Parties to urgently make voluntary contributions to the trust fund for supplementary activities in order to enable the full development, establishment and operation of the functions and components of the infrastructure for cooperative approaches and technical expert review under Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement;

57. *Also requests* the secretariat, as part of the capacity-building programme referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, paragraph 12(c), to organize a dialogue, to be held in conjunction with each session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, among interested participating Parties and observers to exchange information and experience on how cooperative approaches in which they participate support ambition;

58. *Further requests* the secretariat to update the “Article 6.2 reference manual for the accounting, reporting and review of cooperative approaches”,⁷ which is available on the centralized accounting and reporting platform, to take into account this decision;

59. *Decides* to continue consideration of the remaining matters referred to in decision 6/CMA.4, paragraphs 16–17, at the tenth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

60. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in this decision;

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

⁷ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/634354>.

Annex I

Table of supplementary elements of information in initial report and any updated initial reports, as referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraphs 18–19

Table

Supplementary elements of information in initial report and any updated initial report

<i>Relevant provisions of decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 18</i>	<i>Supplementary elements of information</i>
Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 18(c)	<p>How the method for applying corresponding adjustments aligns with decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 7</p> <p>The methods used for establishing the indicative trajectory, trajectories or budget and the resulting trajectory, trajectories or budget and their relationship to the indicators referred to in decision 18/CMA.1, annex, paragraph 65, to which corresponding adjustments will be applied</p>
Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 18(g)	<p>A description of any arrangements for authorizing using participating Parties and authorized entities, if applicable</p> <p>The type of cooperative approach, if applicable</p>
Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 18(h)(i)	<p>How the cooperative approach avoids locking in emission levels, technologies or practices that are inconsistent with achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement</p> <p>How the mitigation outcomes from the cooperative approach are shared between the participating Parties</p> <p>How it is ensured that decision-making processes in an underlying policy or regulatory framework, and relevant activities, are transparent and inclusive, and whether they include opportunities for public participation and scrutiny, including the standards and procedures for conducting stakeholder consultation, including with civil society organizations, Indigenous Peoples and local communities</p> <p>How participation in the cooperative approach and the combination of all cooperative approaches in which the Party participates contributes to the implementation of the Party's nationally determined contribution and long-term low-emission development strategy, if it has submitted one, and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement</p>
Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 18(h)(ii)	<p>How any baseline or reference levels have been established, including how the participating Party has taken into account its nationally determined contribution and long-term low-emission development strategy, if it has submitted one, as well as any relevant climate policies, laws, regulations or targets</p> <p>How baseline and reference levels are established ensure they are conservative and below 'business as usual' emission projections, and information on what assumptions have been made</p> <p>The methodological approaches used for quantifying the mitigation outcomes derived from the cooperative approach</p> <p>How uncertainties in the quantification of emission reductions and removals are assessed and how such uncertainties are taken into account</p> <p>How the risk of leakage is assessed, and prevented or minimized, and how any remaining leakage will be quantified and deducted in the quantification of mitigation outcomes</p>
Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 18(h)(iii)	<p>How the risk of non-permanence is assessed under the cooperative approach and minimized across several nationally determined contribution periods, including the frequency and timing of risk assessments, the methodological approaches used for those assessments,</p>

<i>Relevant provisions of decision</i>	<i>Supplementary elements of information</i>
2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 18	<p>the types of risk identified, the likelihood, scale and potential impacts of such risks, and the time-horizons considered</p> <p>How reversals are monitored and quantified, and when they occur, how they are addressed in full, including which methodological approaches are used to address reversals, how the responsibility for addressing reversals is assigned, the duration and frequency of monitoring for reversals, and the measures envisaged in case of failures in monitoring</p>
Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 18(i)(v)	Contribution of resources for adaptation as per decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraphs 22(j) and 37, if applicable
Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 18(i)(vi)	Contribution to the delivery of overall mitigation in global emissions as per decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraphs 22(k) and 39, if applicable

Annex II

Draft version of the agreed electronic format referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chapter IV.B (annual information)*

[English only]

An electronic version of the draft version of the agreed electronic format can be found [here](#).

Table 1: Submission

Party^a	Party
Version	X.Y
Reported year^b	Year
Date of submission	dd/mm/yyyy
Review status of the initial report^c	<i>{Information in this field is populated by the CARP}</i>
Result of the consistency check of this AEF submission^d	<i>{Information in this field is populated by the CARP}</i>
First year of the NDC implementation period	Year
Last year of the NDC implementation period	Year
Reference to the Article 6 technical expert review report of the initial report^e	<i>{Link to be produced by the CARP}</i>

^a Reporting Party as per common nomenclatures.

^b The annual period from 1 January to 31 December during which actions occurred.

^c Review status as per paragraph 57 above. This field is populated by the CARP as a result of the review of the initial report.

^d Result of the consistency check as per paragraph 37 above. Information in this field is populated by the CARP as a result of the consistency check procedure.

^e Hyperlink to the Article 6 technical expert review report of the initial report. This field is populated by the CARP as a result of the review of the initial report.

* Not formally edited.

Table 2: Authorizations

<i>Authorization</i>				<i>Authorization details</i>					
<i>Authorization ID^a</i>	<i>Date of authorization^b</i>	<i>Cooperative approach ID^c</i>	<i>Version of the authorization</i>	<i>Authorized quantity^d</i>	<i>Metric</i>	<i>Applicable GWP value(s)^e</i>	<i>Applicable non-GHG metric^f</i>	<i>Sector(s)^g</i>	<i>Activity type(s)^h</i>
					GHG				
					Non-GHG				

(Table continues)

<i>Authorization details</i>								
<i>Purposes for authorization</i>	<i>Authorized Party(ies) IDⁱ</i>	<i>Authorized entity(ies) ID^j</i>	<i>OIMP authorized by the Party^k</i>	<i>Authorized timeframe^l</i>	<i>Authorization terms and conditions^m</i>	<i>Authorization documentationⁿ</i>	<i>First transfer definition for OIMP^o</i>	<i>Additional explanatory information^p</i>
NDC							Authorization	
OIMP							Issuance	
IMP							Use or cancellation	
OP								
NDC and OIMP								
NDC and IMP								
NDC and OP								

^a Authorization ID as assigned by the reporting Party.

^b Date on which the authorization was issued.

^c Unique identifier of the cooperative approach as per common nomenclatures.

^d This field is optional. It may be used to specify the maximum quantity of mitigation outcomes that are authorized for use towards an NDC and/or OIMP

^e If the mitigation outcome involves a non-CO2 greenhouse gas(es), the global warming potential (GWP) value(s) applied, consistent with the relevant CMA decisions (e.g., ‘100-year values from 5th assessment report by the IPCC’).

^f Type of non-GHG metric applied (e.g., ‘megawatt hours of renewable electricity generation’). This field should be reported as ‘Not applicable’ (NA) if the ITMOs are in a GHG metric.

^g Sector(s) in which the mitigation outcome occurred as per common nomenclatures.

^h Description of the mitigation activity type(s) as per common nomenclatures.

ⁱ Parties may authorize mitigation outcomes for use by any Party or for a specific Party(ies). Where a specific Party(ies) is specified, the unique identifier of that Party(ies) is entered here as per common nomenclatures.

^j Unique identifier of the entities that are authorized as per common nomenclatures, if applicable.

(Table continues)

<i>ITMO</i>						
<i>Metric and quantity</i>				<i>ITMO details</i>		
<i>Metric</i>	<i>Applicable GWP value(s)^a</i>	<i>Applicable non-GHG metric^b</i>	<i>Quantity (t CO₂ eq)^c</i>	<i>Quantity (in non-GHG metric)^d</i>	<i>Mitigation type</i>	<i>Vintage^e</i>
GHG					Emission reductions	
non-GHG					Removals	

(Table continues)

<i>Action</i>							
<i>Action details</i>							
<i>Transfer / Acquisition</i>		<i>Use or cancellation</i>					
<i>Transferring participating Party ID^f</i>	<i>Acquiring participating Party ID^g</i>	<i>Purpose for which the ITMO has been used towards or cancelled for OIMP^h</i>	<i>Using/cancelling participating Party IDⁱ</i>	<i>Using/cancelling authorized entity ID^j</i>	<i>Calendar year for which the ITMOs are used towards the Party's NDC^k</i>	<i>Result of the consistency checks^l</i>	<i>Additional explanatory information^m</i>

^a Date on which the action was executed in the Party ITMO registry.

^b Action type as per decision 2/CMA.3, annex, para. 20(a).

^c Unique identifier of the cooperative approach as per common nomenclatures.

^d Authorization ID as assigned by the reporting Party.

^e Unique identifier of the participating Party in which the authorized mitigation outcome occurred as per common nomenclatures.

^f Unique identifier of the Party ITMO registry in which the reported action has been tracked as per common nomenclatures.

^g Unique identifier of the ITMO as per decision 6/CMA.4, annex I, para. 5.

- ^h Refers to the first unique identifier of the ITMO block.
- ⁱ Refers to the last unique identifier of the ITMO block.
- ^j Unique identifier of the underlying cooperative approach registry as per common nomenclatures. This field should be reported as ‘Not applicable’ (NA) if the cooperative approach does not use an underlying cooperative approach registry.
- ^k Unique identifier of the underlying unit from an underlying cooperative approach registry. This field should be reported as ‘Not applicable’ (NA) if the cooperative approach does not use an underlying cooperative approach registry.
- ^l Refers to the first unique identifier of the underlying unit block.
- ^m Refers to the last unique identifier of the underlying unit block.
- ⁿ If the mitigation outcome involves a non-CO2 greenhouse gas(es), the global warming potential (GWP) value(s) applied, consistent with the relevant CMA decisions (e.g., ‘100-year values from 5th assessment report by the IPCC’).
- ^o Type of non-GHG metric applied (e.g., ‘megawatt hours of renewable electricity generation’). This field should be reported as ‘Not applicable’ (NA) if the ITMOs are in a GHG metric.
- ^p Quantity of ITMOs in tons of CO2 equivalent.
- ^q Quantity of ITMOs in the respective non-GHG metric. This field should be reported as ‘Not applicable’ (NA) if the ITMOs are in a GHG metric.
- ^r Calendar year in which the mitigation outcome occurred.
- ^s Unique identifier of the transferring participating Party or, where the transfer occurs from the Adaptation Fund to a Party, a unique identifier for the Adaptation Fund, as per common nomenclatures. This field is only applicable to the action type ‘acquisition’. In other cases, this field is reported as ‘Not applicable’ (NA).
- ^t Unique identifier of the acquiring participating Party, or where the acquisition occurs by the Adaptation Fund, a unique identifier for the Adaptation Fund, as per common nomenclatures. This field is applicable to the actions type ‘first transfer’ and ‘transfer’. In other cases, this field is reported as ‘Not applicable’ (NA).
- ^u This field is completed to specify the purpose for which the ITMO has been first transferred for use towards international mitigation purposes (IMP), cancelled for other purposes (OP) or cancelled for purposes referred to in paragraph 20(a), annex, decision 2/CMA.3. This field is only applicable to the action types ‘use’, ‘first transfer’ and ‘cancellation’. In other cases, this field is reported as ‘Not applicable’ (NA).
- ^v Unique identifier of the using or cancelling participating Party as per common nomenclatures. This field is only applicable to report a use for IMP or cancellation for OP. In other cases, this field is reported as ‘Not applicable’ (NA).
- ^w Unique identifier of the using or cancelling authorized entity as per common nomenclatures. This field is only applicable to report the use or cancellation of authorized mitigation outcomes or ITMOs by authorized entities. In other cases, this field is reported as ‘Not applicable’ (NA).
- ^x The calendar year for which the ITMOs are used towards an NDC. This field is only applicable for use of ITMOs towards the Party’s NDC. In other cases, this field is reported as ‘Not applicable’ (NA).
- ^y Shows the result of the consistency check on the reported action as per decision 2/CMA.3, annex, para. 33(a). Information in this field is populated by the CARP as a result of the consistency check procedure.
- ^z This field is optional. The Party may use this field to provide any additional information.

Table 4: Holdings

<i>Cooperative approach ID^a</i>	<i>Authorization ID^b</i>	<i>First transferring participating Party ID^c</i>	<i>Party ITMO registry ID^d</i>	<i>Unique identifiers</i>				
				<i>ITMO unique identifier^e</i>		<i>Underlying units</i>		
				<i>First ID^f</i>	<i>Last ID^g</i>	<i>Underlying unit registry ID^h</i>	<i>Underlying unit unique identifierⁱ</i>	
							<i>First unit ID^j</i>	<i>Last unit ID^k</i>

(Table continues)

<i>Metric and quantity</i>				<i>ITMO details</i>		
<i>Metric</i>	<i>Applicable GWP value(s)^l</i>	<i>Applicable non-GHG metric^m</i>	<i>Quantity (t CO₂ eq)ⁿ</i>	<i>Quantity (in non-GHG metric)^o</i>	<i>Mitigation type</i>	<i>Vintage^p</i>
GHG					Emission reductions	
non-GHG					Removals	

^a Unique identifier of the cooperative approach as per common nomenclatures.

^b Authorization ID as assigned by the reporting Party.

^c Unique identifier of the participating Party in which the authorized mitigation outcome occurred as per common nomenclatures.

^d Unique identifier of the Party ITMO registry in which the ITMOs are held.

^e Unique identifier of the ITMO as per decision 6/CMA.4, annex I, para. 5.

^f Refers to the first unique identifier of the ITMO block.

^g Refers to the last unique identifier of the ITMO block.

^h Unique identifier of the underlying cooperative approach registry as per common nomenclatures. This field should be reported as ‘Not applicable’ (NA) if the cooperative approach does not use an underlying cooperative approach registry.

ⁱ Unique identifier of the underlying unit from an underlying cooperative approach registry. This field should be reported as ‘Not applicable’ (NA) if the cooperative approach does not use an underlying cooperative approach registry.

^j Refers to the first unique identifier of the underlying unit block.

^k Refers to the last unique identifier of the underlying unit block.

^l If the mitigation outcome involves a non-CO2 greenhouse gas(es), the global warming potential (GWP) value(s) applied, consistent with the relevant CMA decisions (e.g., '100-year values from 5th assessment report by the IPCC').

^m Type of non-GHG metric applied (e.g., 'megawatt hours of renewable electricity generation'). This field should be reported as 'Not applicable' (NA) if the ITMOs are in a GHG metric.

ⁿ Quantity of ITMOs in tons of CO2 equivalent.

^o Quantity of ITMOs in the respective non-GHG metric. This field should be reported as 'Not applicable' (NA) if the ITMOs are in a GHG metric.

^p Calendar year in which the mitigation outcome occurred.

Table 5: Authorized entities

<i>Authorized entity</i>							
<i>Date of the authorization^a</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Country of incorporation</i>	<i>Identification number^b</i>	<i>Cooperative approach ID^c</i>	<i>Conditions^d</i>	<i>Change and revocation conditions^e</i>	<i>Additional explanatory information^f</i>

^a Date on which the authorization was issued.

^b Identification number in the country of incorporation.

^c Unique identifier of the cooperative approach as per common nomenclatures.

^d This field is optional. The conditions under which the authorization was provided, as applicable.

^e This field is optional. Whether the authorization could be changed or revoked and under which conditions.

^f This field is optional. The Party may use this field to provide any additional information.



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

Sixth session

Baku, 11–22 November 2024

Item 15(b) of the provisional agenda

Matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

**Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6,
paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement and referred to in decision 3/CMA.3**

**Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism
established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the
Paris Agreement and referred to in decision 3/CMA.3**

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CMA.6

**Further guidance on the mechanism established by Article 6,
paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement**

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

Recalling the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement and the aims referred to therein,

Also recalling Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement,

Further recalling the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement, according to which, acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, 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,

Recalling decision 3/CMA.3 and its annex and decision 7/CMA.4 and its annexes,

Also recalling decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraphs 1(g) and 2,



I. Operation of the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement

1. *Requests* the Supervisory Body for the mechanism established by Article¹ 6, paragraph 4, and the secretariat to ensure that adequate technical and scientific expertise is available to support their work on methodologies, removals and related operational elements;
2. *Also requests* the Supervisory Body to engage, in consultation with interested stakeholders, further independent scientific and technical expertise and local communities, and include the knowledge, sciences and practices of Indigenous Peoples, as relevant, to support its work, including through its expert panels, to review proposals as necessary and receive independent scientific and technical advice;
3. *Further requests* the Supervisory Body to consider relevant international environmental agreements when carrying out its work, including when implementing the “Application of the requirements of Chapter V.B (Methodologies) for the development and assessment of Article 6.4 mechanism methodologies”,² the “Standard: Requirements for activities involving removals under the Article 6.4 mechanism”³ and the “Article 6.4 sustainable development tool”;⁴
4. *Requests* the secretariat to strengthen and reinforce its capacity to support the Supervisory Body, particularly in its work related to standard-setting and methodological matters;
5. *Urges* the Supervisory Body and the secretariat to expedite the establishment of the mechanism registry and the relevant procedures therefor;
6. *Requests* the Supervisory Body, while ensuring ongoing continuous improvements to reflect the best available science, to strive to ensure regulatory stability by avoiding frequent substantive revisions to its adopted standards, tools and procedures;
7. *Also requests* the Chair and the Vice-Chair of the Supervisory Body to orally report to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at each of its sessions on the Supervisory Body’s progress in implementing its work during the calendar year based on its mandates;

II. Methodologies under the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement

8. *Encourages* the Supervisory Body, noting that it has already developed its preliminary workplan for 2025, to expedite its work on further standards, tools and guidelines relating to baselines, downward adjustment, standardized baselines, suppressed demand, additionality, and leakage, as well as non-permanence and reversals including aspects of post-crediting period monitoring, reversal risk assessments, and remediation measures;
9. *Requests* the Supervisory Body, recalling decision 3/CMA.3, paragraph 5(b)(i), to accelerate the revision of the baseline and monitoring methodologies in use for the clean development mechanism under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol with a view to applying them with revisions, as appropriate, pursuant to decision 3/CMA.3, annex, chapter V.B (Methodologies), for activities under the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4;

III. Authorization of Article 6, paragraph 4, emission reductions

10. *Recalls* that, pursuant to decision 7/CMA.4, annex I, paragraph 38, the mechanism registry administrator shall, at the time of issuance of Article 6, paragraph 4, emission reductions, assign their authorization status in accordance with the statement by the host Party

¹ All Articles referred to in this decision are Articles of the Paris Agreement.

² Supervisory Body document A6.4-SBM014-A05.

³ Supervisory Body document A6.4-SBM014-A06.

⁴ Supervisory Body document A6.4-SBM014-A04.

provided to the Supervisory Body pursuant to decision 3/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 42, and *encourages* the host Party to provide to the Supervisory Body the statement of authorization of Article 6, paragraph 4, emission reductions as early as possible;

11. *Clarifies* that the statement referred to in paragraph 10 above shall contain information, which may be included as part of the approval of the Article 6, paragraph 4, activity by the host Party, on whether it:

(a) Authorizes, in full or in part, the Article 6, paragraph 4, emission reductions to be issued for the underlying activity for use towards achievement of nationally determined contributions and/or for other international mitigation purposes pursuant to decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 1(d) and (f);

(b) Does not authorize any Article 6, paragraph 4, emission reductions to be issued for the underlying activity for use towards achievement of nationally determined contributions and/or for other international mitigation purposes pursuant to decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 1(d) and (f);

(c) Allows mitigation contribution Article 6, paragraph 4, emission reductions to be issued for the underlying activity, while noting that the host Party may authorize the Article 6, paragraph 4, emission reductions at a later stage subject to the provisions referred to in paragraph 12 below;

12. *Decides* that the host Party may authorize, for use towards achievement of nationally determined contributions and/or for other international mitigation purposes, as defined in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 1(d) and (f), mitigation contribution Article 6, paragraph 4, emission reductions already issued by providing to the Supervisory Body a statement of authorization within the specified time frame referred to in paragraph 13 below, which applies from the date of issuance prior to any transfer of the mitigation contribution Article 6, paragraph 4, emission reductions in or out of the mechanism registry, and applying the requirements for corresponding adjustments with respect to the corresponding mitigation contribution Article 6, paragraph 4, emission reductions already forwarded for share of proceeds for adaptation pursuant to decision 7/CMA.4, annex I, paragraph 39, and cancelled to deliver overall mitigation in global emissions pursuant to decision 7/CMA.4, annex I, paragraph 40;

13. *Requests* the Supervisory Body to consider and determine whether, based on its experience, there is a need to set a time limit, from the date of issuance to when the host Party shall provide a statement of authorization, and report back in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its seventh session (November 2025);

14. *Also requests* the secretariat, with the approval of the Supervisory Body, to establish necessary guidelines for and operationalize the process referred to in paragraph 12 above, ensuring that:

(a) Respective mitigation contribution Article 6, paragraph 4, emission reductions are still held by the mitigation activity participants and have not been transferred in or out of the mechanism registry;

(b) Corresponding adjustments pursuant to decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chapter III (Corresponding adjustments), are applied by the host Party as if the authorization had been provided no later than at issuance;

(c) Respective shares of proceeds for adaptation received by the Adaptation Fund pursuant to decision 3/CMA.3, annex, chapter VII (Levy of share of proceeds for adaptation and administrative expenses), are comprised of authorized Article 6, paragraph 4, emission reductions rather than of mitigation contribution Article 6, paragraph 4, emission reductions;

15. *Further requests* the secretariat to develop a template for the statement referred to in paragraph 10 above, to include the relevant applicable elements contained in paragraph 5 of

decision -/CMA.6⁵ in order to enable the identification of authorized Article 6, paragraph 4, emission reductions in the mechanism registry;

IV. Article 6, paragraph 4, mechanism registry

16. *Takes note* of section IX.A of decision -/CMA.6;⁶

17. *Decides* that the participating Party registries referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 29, may voluntarily connect to the mechanism registry, and the connection shall enable the transfer of authorized Article 6, paragraph 4, emission reductions, consistent with decision 6/CMA.4, annex I, chapter I.B, paragraphs 9–10, while ensuring avoidance of double counting consistent with decision 6/CMA.4, annex I, paragraph 18, and the ability to pull and view data and information on holdings and the action history of authorized Article 6, paragraph 4, emission reductions;

18. *Requests* the secretariat to implement the mechanism registry in a manner that will make the registry available for use by all Parties participating in the mechanism;

V. Special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States with respect to share of proceeds for adaptation

19. *Notes* the annual reports of the Supervisory Body for 2023⁷ and 2024,⁸ in which it is recommended that Article 6, paragraph 4, activities in the least developed countries be exempted from the share of proceeds for adaptation, while recognizing that the least developed countries may choose not to make use of this exemption;

20. *Decides* to exempt Article 6, paragraph 4, activities in the least developed countries and small island developing States from the share of proceeds for adaptation, while acknowledging that the least developed countries and small island developing States may choose not to make use of this exemption;

VI. Transition of clean development mechanism activities

21. *Decides* that afforestation and reforestation project activities and programmes of activities registered under the clean development mechanism may transition to the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, and be registered as Article 6, paragraph 4, activities subject to the following conditions being met:

(a) The request to transition the registered clean development mechanism afforestation and reforestation project activity or programme of activities being made to the secretariat and to the designated national authority for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the clean development mechanism host Party by or on behalf of the project participants of a registered afforestation and reforestation clean development mechanism project activity or by or on behalf of the coordinating/managing entity of a registered clean development mechanism afforestation and reforestation programme of activities by no later than 31 December 2025;

(b) The approval of a request to transition the registered clean development mechanism afforestation and reforestation project activity or programme of activities being provided to the Supervisory Body by the designated national authority for the mechanism

⁵ Draft decision entitled “Matters relating to cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement” proposed under agenda item 15(a) of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its sixth session.

⁶ As footnote 5 above.

⁷ FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/15 and Add.1.

⁸ FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/2 and Add.1.

established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of a clean development mechanism host Party by no later than 31 December 2025;

(c) The clean development mechanism afforestation and reforestation project activity or programme of activities complying with the rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4;⁹ the respective applicable requirements for activities involving removals under the mechanism contained in the Supervisory Body standard “Requirements for activities involving removals under the Article 6.4 mechanism”; and any future relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

VII. Management of financial resources

22. *Takes note* of the agreed business and resource allocation plan of the Supervisory Body for 2024–2025,¹⁰ which provides an estimated budget for its work and activities deemed essential for operationalizing the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4;

23. *Also takes note* that a USD 3.1 million shortfall in funding for the mechanism is expected in 2025, based on the plan referred to in paragraph 22 above and the 2024 report of the Supervisory Body;

24. *Further takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in this decision;

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

⁹ FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/10/Add.1.

¹⁰ Supervisory Body document A6.4-SB007-A01.



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

Sixth session

Baku, 11–22 November 2024

Agenda item 9(a)

Matters relating to adaptation

Global goal on adaptation

Matters relating to adaptation

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CMA.6

Global goal on adaptation

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

Recalling Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, in particular paragraph 1, which provided for the establishment of 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, paragraph 1, of the Agreement,

Also recalling relevant provisions and principles of the Convention and the Paris Agreement,

Further recalling decision 2/CMA.5, in particular paragraph 30, which notes with concern that the adaptation finance gap is widening,

1. *Welcomes* the convening¹ by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies of technical experts to assist in the technical work under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5, including reviewing and refining the compilation and mapping of existing indicators relevant to measuring that progress;
2. *Notes with appreciation* the work of the secretariat in supporting activities under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme to date;
3. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the significant progress made by the experts referred to in paragraph 1 above in their work on indicators under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme, noting the time constraints faced in the delivery of the refined mapping of indicators prior to the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of

¹ As per documents FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, para. 43, and FCCC/SBI/2024/13, para. 81.

the Parties to the Paris Agreement and the time and effort the experts contributed to the mapping;

4. *Welcomes* the contribution of the Adaptation Committee to the compilation and mapping referred to in paragraph 1 above;²

5. *Expresses appreciation* to the Governments of Bhutan and Egypt for hosting the workshops on matters related to the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme held in Thimphu from 15 to 17 May 2024³ and in Sharm el-Sheikh from 8 to 9 October 2024⁴ respectively;

6. *Takes note* of the report by the secretariat on the workshop held in Sharm el-Sheikh referred to in paragraph 5 above, including the refined mapping prepared by the experts referred to in paragraph 1 above, and *notes* that the report⁵ was published late in the pre-session period;

7. *Requests* the secretariat to make the informal progress reports that were prepared by the experts referred to in paragraph 1 above prior to the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement available on the UNFCCC website;

8. *Recalls* paragraph 39 of decision 2/CMA.5 and the request of the subsidiary bodies⁶ for their Chairs to convene technical experts to assist in reviewing and refining the compilation and mapping referred to in paragraph 1 above and, as needed, developing new indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 and *confirms* that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement will decide on a final list of indicators at its seventh session (November 2025);

9. *Emphasizes* the importance of ensuring geographical and gender balance among the experts referred to in paragraph 1 above working across the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5;

10. *Recognizes* that further guidance is required for the experts referred to in paragraph 1 above and *requests* the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies to invite the experts to:

(a) Ensure that they apply common approaches and methodologies as they continue their work on refining the indicators referred to in paragraph 1 above and developing new indicators under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on the basis of the criteria referred to in paragraph 17 below, as appropriate;

(b) Enhance collaboration among the experts working across both the thematic and the dimensional targets⁷ with a view to identifying synergies, and facilitate contributions by experts from all geographical regions across all the targets;

(c) Prioritize reducing the number of global indicators in the next stage of their work, keeping indicators that reflect overarching trends and common challenges related to adaptation efforts across countries;

(d) Develop, if needed, or identify from the compilation and mapping referred to in paragraph 1 above indicators for enabling factors for the implementation of adaptation action, including means of implementation;

11. *Encourages* engagement with official statistical bodies at the national, regional and global level in order to remain apprised of other relevant frameworks for indicators;

12. *Also encourages* ongoing dialogue among Parties, experts and other stakeholders to support the refinement of existing and development of new indicators taking into account the guidance referred to in paragraph 10 above and the criteria referred to in paragraph 17 below

² As per documents FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, para. 42, and FCCC/SBI/2024/13, para. 80.

³ Decision 2/CMA.5, para. 43.

⁴ As per documents FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, para. 51, and FCCC/SBI/2024/13, para. 89.

⁵ FCCC/SB/2024/6.

⁶ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, para. 43, and FCCC/SBI/2024/13, para. 81.

⁷ Referred to in paras. 9 and 10 respectively of decision 2/CMA.5.

and *invites* the organization of regular dialogues and workshops, as needed, over the next year to review the progress of the refinement and development of indicators, including for means of implementation;

13. *Requests* the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies to organize a hybrid workshop under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme, to take place prior to the sixty-second sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2025), to facilitate the work of the experts referred to in paragraph 1 above;

14. *Also requests* the secretariat to prepare and publish a summary report on the workshop referred to in paragraph 13 above no later than six weeks prior to the sixty-second sessions of the subsidiary bodies;

15. *Emphasizes* the importance of including traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems in work under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme;

16. *Notes* that national adaptation plans are one of the important channels via which the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 could be achieved;

17. *Recalls* the criteria⁸ for potential indicators set out in the conclusions of the subsidiary bodies at their sixtieth sessions and *identifies* the following additional criteria for possible consideration by the experts referred to in paragraph 1 above, as appropriate:

(a) The measurability and availability of data enabling the transparent monitoring of progress;

(b) The ability to use data that are already available or can be easily collected by countries, including data from international databases and standardized reporting practices;

(c) The use of metrics where baselines exist;

(d) The relevance to multiple thematic targets;

(e) Outcome and output orientation;

18. *Recalls* paragraph 16 of decision 2/CMA.5 and *reiterates* that no additional reporting burden should be placed on Parties through the implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience;

19. *Decides* that the final outcome of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme should support an assessment of progress towards achieving the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 and be consistent with Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement and the temperature goal referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement;

20. *Also decides* that, noting the need to avoid placing an additional reporting burden on Parties, the final outcome of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme may include a manageable set of no more than 100 indicators that:

(a) Are globally applicable with a view to informing an analysis of relevant global trends;

(b) Constitute a menu that captures various contexts of adaptation action, enabling Parties to choose which indicators they will report on in the light of their national circumstances;

(c) Are designed to enable assessment of progress towards achieving the different components of the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5;

21. *Further decides* that the final outcome of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme should include, where applicable:

(a) Information on the intended purpose of and potential data sources for each of the indicators referred to in paragraph 26(b) below, as well as the mechanisms needed to develop data standards for each indicator;

⁸ See documents FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, para. 41, and FCCC/SBI/2024/13, para. 79.

- (b) Outcome and output indicators for the thematic targets;
 - (c) Qualitative, quantitative, input, output, outcome, impact and process indicators, including existing and new ones;
 - (d) Indicators that capture information pertaining to, inter alia, social inclusion, Indigenous Peoples, participatory processes, human rights, gender equality, migrants, children and young people, and persons with disabilities;
 - (e) Indicators that are relevant to specific ecosystems,⁹ and highlight them, where appropriate, to Parties with similar geographical conditions;
 - (f) Indicators that reflect the unique vulnerabilities of children to climate change impacts across the thematic targets and, potentially, cross-cutting indicators related to education and the health of children and young people;
 - (g) Quantitative and qualitative indicators for enabling factors for the implementation of adaptation action, including means of implementation;
22. *Decides* that the final outcome of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme should constitute a source of input,¹⁰ including through reporting by Parties, for the technical phase of the global stocktake by specifying a way to structure and inform the assessment of progress in adaptation;
23. *Confirms* that the indicators under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme should allow for the aggregation of information to support the global stocktake and that the assessment of progress in adaptation based on the indicators should be for all countries, including the least developed countries and small island developing States;
24. *Reaffirms* that efforts made by Parties towards achieving the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 shall be made in a manner that is country-driven, voluntary and in accordance with national circumstances, take into account sustainable development and poverty eradication, and not constitute a basis for comparison between Parties¹¹ and *emphasizes* that reporting on the indicators is voluntary;
25. *Urges* the establishment of a clear timeline for outputs from the experts referred to in paragraph 1 above;
26. *Requests* the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies to invite the experts referred to in paragraph 1 above to:
- (a) Commence their work on further refining the indicators, addressing gaps and developing new indicators, as needed, immediately after the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
 - (b) Produce a consolidated list of indicator options for Parties, including metadata, where available, and a progress report, to be published no later than four weeks prior to the sixty-second sessions of the subsidiary bodies for consideration at those sessions;
 - (c) Finalize and submit their inputs to the technical reports,¹² including their recommendations on the use of indicators, to the secretariat in time to enable the issuance of the reports no later than four weeks prior to the sixty-second sessions of the subsidiary bodies to allow adequate time for review by Parties and publication prior to the workshop to be held in conjunction with the sixty-second sessions of the subsidiary bodies;¹³
27. *Also requests* the secretariat to publish the outputs referred to in paragraph 26(b–c) above prior to the sixty-second sessions of the subsidiary bodies;
28. *Recalls* paragraph 38 of decision 2/CMA.5 and *affirms* that the agenda item on matters relating to the global goal on adaptation is a standing agenda item and will continue to be included in the agendas for the sixty-fourth (June 2026) and subsequent sessions of the

⁹ See decision 2/CMA.5, para. 9(d).

¹⁰ See decision 19/CMA.1, para. 37.

¹¹ Decision 2/CMA.5, para. 11.

¹² See documents FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, para. 47, and FCCC/SBI/2024/13, para. 85.

¹³ See documents FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, para. 54, and FCCC/SBI/2024/13, para. 92.

subsidiary bodies and the eighth (November 2026) and subsequent sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, unless otherwise specified by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

29. *Decides* to launch the Baku Adaptation Road Map with the aim of advancing progress in line with Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement and supporting the implementation of the elements outlined in paragraph 38 of decision 2/CMA.5 and *requests* the subsidiary bodies to develop modalities for work under the Road Map;

30. *Establishes* the Baku high-level dialogue on adaptation, to be convened on the margins of each session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement by the President of that session and the President of the previous session with the aim of identifying ways of enhancing the implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience;

31. *Requests* the President of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement to report on the outcomes of the dialogue referred to in paragraph 30 above at the relevant session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

32. *Notes* that a limited number of submissions¹⁴ on matters related to paragraph 38 of decision 2/CMA.5 were received prior to the sixty-first sessions of the subsidiary bodies and *invites* Parties to submit views on those matters and on the modalities for work under the Baku Adaptation Road Map via the submission portal¹⁵ by 31 March 2025;

33. *Emphasizes* the importance of the exchange of knowledge, experience and information and sharing of best practices pertaining to the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5, including through the work of the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, the Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform and other constituted bodies, and the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, and at other adaptation forums;

34. *Calls on* Parties to update their adaptation communications and prepare their biennial transparency reports taking into account the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience and *requests* the secretariat to review progress towards achieving the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 and report on its findings in the synthesis report to be prepared as part of the second global stocktake;¹⁶

35. *Recognizes* the importance of building on the best available science, including by collaborating with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and other organizations, for providing information relevant to facilitating the implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, including in relation to the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5; for developing indicators, metrics and methodologies; and for identifying adaptation capacity gaps and challenges and the needs of developing countries;

36. *Welcomes* the decision of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in which it agreed on a distinct product revising and updating its 1994 *IPCC Technical Guidelines for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations*, including adaptation indicators, metrics and methodologies to be scoped, developed and reviewed and that should be considered for approval and acceptance in conjunction with the contribution of Working Group II and published as a separate product in its seventh assessment cycle;¹⁷

37. *Invites* the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to organize, in collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, a special

¹⁴ As per documents FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, para. 31, and FCCC/SBI/2024/13, para. 69.

¹⁵ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

¹⁶ See decision 19/CMA.1, para. 37.

¹⁷ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change decision IPCC-LX-9.

event to be held at the sixty-second sessions of the subsidiary bodies to provide an update on the ongoing work of Working Group II of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;

38. *Decides* to undertake the review of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience¹⁸ after the second global stocktake and to initiate consideration of the terms of reference for the review after the completion of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme;

39. *Requests* the subsidiary bodies to continue consideration of paragraph 38 of decision 2/CMA.5, focusing on matters related to, inter alia, paragraph 38(a–e) of decision 2/CMA.5, at their sixty-second sessions;

40. *Recognizes* that both incremental and transformational adaptation approaches are essential for protecting the well-being of people and the planet, for saving lives and livelihoods and for implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience with a view to achieving the global goal on adaptation;

41. *Takes note* of the technical paper prepared by the secretariat on transformational adaptation¹⁹ and *requests* the subsidiary bodies to continue consideration thereof at their sixty-second sessions;

42. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare a reader-friendly summary of the technical paper referred to in paragraph 41 above and make it available in all six official languages of the United Nations by April 2025;

43. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 13, 37 and 42 above;

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

¹⁸ As per decision 3/CMA.4, para. 11.

¹⁹ FCCC/TP/2024/8.



Conference of the Parties

Twenty-ninth session

Baku, 11–22 November 2024

Agenda item 8(e)

Matters relating to finance

Report of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage and guidance to the Fund

Matters relating to finance

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CP.29

Report of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage and guidance to the Fund

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4; and 1/CP.28 and 5/CMA.5,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Board of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage for 2024¹ and the information therein;
2. *Notes* the following information and actions of the Board presented in the report:
 - (a) The selection by the Board of the Philippines as the host country of the Board through an open, transparent and competitive process, and the conclusion of the host country agreement between the Philippines and the Board;
 - (b) The approval by the Board of the draft of the arrangements, as developed by the Standing Committee on Finance, to be concluded between the Conference of the Parties, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and the Board consistently with the Governing Instrument of the Fund;²
 - (c) The prompt selection of the Executive Director of the Fund by the Board through a merit-based, open and transparent process;
 - (d) The confirmation by the Board that the conditions set out in paragraph 20 of decisions 1/CP.28 and 5/CMA.5 can be met during an interim period of four years;
 - (e) The decision of the Board to launch an independent assessment of the performance of the World Bank as host of the Fund's secretariat³ no later than at the first meeting of the Board in 2027 and to report on the outcomes thereof to the Conference of the

¹ FCCC/CP/2024/9–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/13 and Add.1.

² Annex I to decisions 1/CP.28 and 5/CMA.5.

³ Pursuant to paras. 23–24 of decisions 1/CP.28 and 5/CMA.5.



Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement no later than at their thirty-third (2028) and tenth sessions (2028) respectively;

3. *Welcomes* the rapid progress of the Board in operationalizing the Fund;
4. *Notes with appreciation* the confirmation by the World Bank of its ability and willingness to operationalize the Fund as a World Bank hosted financial intermediary fund for the interim period referred to in paragraph 2(d) above, as well as that the World Bank took the steps necessary to promptly operationalize the Fund as a financial intermediary fund; submitted to the Board of the Fund within eight months after the conclusion of the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties the relevant financial intermediary fund documentation, approved by the World Bank Board of Directors, including a hosting agreement between the Board of the Fund and the World Bank, based on consultations with and guidance from the Board of the Fund; and established a new, dedicated and independent secretariat hosted by the World Bank to service the Fund;
5. *Welcomes* the confirmation by the Board of the Fund that the conditions set out in paragraph 20 of decisions 1/CP.28 and 5/CMA.5 can be met by the World Bank during the interim period referred to in paragraph 2(d) above, and the signing of the agreements between the Board of the Fund and the World Bank to operationalize the Fund as a World Bank hosted financial intermediary fund;
6. *Welcomes with appreciation* that the Government of the Philippines promptly conferred the Board of the Fund with the legal personality and the legal capacity as necessary for discharging its roles and functions, in particular the legal capacity to negotiate, conclude and enter into a hosting arrangement with the World Bank as interim trustee and host of the Fund's secretariat;
7. *Expresses appreciation* to the Governments of Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, the Bahamas, Barbados, Eswatini, Kenya and Togo for offering to host the Board of the Fund and to confer it with the necessary legal personality and legal capacity;
8. *Also expresses appreciation* to the secretariats of the UNFCCC and the Green Climate Fund and the United Nations Development Programme for jointly forming the interim secretariat for the Fund and providing support, including administrative support, to the Board of the Fund during the transitional period until the establishment of the independent secretariat and *looks forward* to a smooth and cost-effective transition of the interim secretariat's functions under the new, dedicated and independent secretariat;
9. *Welcomes* the financial pledges made to the Fund by the Governments of Australia, Austria, Estonia, Luxembourg, the Republic of Korea, New Zealand and Sweden and the government of the Walloon Region of Belgium, which, together with the other pledges mentioned in table 2 of the annex to document FCCC/CP/2024/9–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/13, amount to the equivalent of USD 731 million;
10. *Notes* the importance of converting pledges to contributions in a timely manner, *urges* the conversion of pledges as soon as possible, and *requests* the Board to engage with the relevant Parties for the timely conversion of pledges to fully executed contribution agreements or arrangements to increase the predictability of resources for the Fund;
11. *Expresses gratitude* to the Government of Japan for disbursing USD 10 million towards the operationalization of the Fund;
12. *Expresses appreciation* to the Governments of the United Arab Emirates, the Republic of Korea and Azerbaijan for hosting the 1st, 2nd and 3rd meetings respectively of the Board of the Fund;
13. *Welcomes* the prompt selection and appointment of Ibrahima Cheikh Diong as the Executive Director of the Fund through a merit-based, open and transparent process;
14. *Also welcomes* the launch of the annual high-level dialogue on coordination and complementarity at a high-level event, organized by the Presidency of the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties and the Board of the Fund, held on the margins of the World Leaders Climate Action Summit in conjunction with the twenty-ninth session of

the Conference of the Parties and the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

15. *Further welcomes* the adoption by the Board of the Fund of its workplan for 2024–2025,⁴ which is aimed at implementing the provisions of the Governing Instrument of the Fund with a view to approving funding decisions as soon as possible, developing operational procedures and policies for delivering on the mandate of the Fund, and ensuring appropriate safeguards, and *looks forward* to the timely implementation of the workplan;

16. *Notes with appreciation* the Board’s timeline in its workplan for preparing a long-term fundraising and resource mobilization strategy and plan for the Fund by the end of 2025, guided by paragraph 12 of decisions 1/CP.28 and 5/CMA.5 and paragraphs 54–56 of the Governing Instrument of the Fund;

17. *Affirms* the need to promote efforts that enhance coherence and complementarity of the Fund with new and existing arrangements for responding to loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change and *welcomes* the inclusion of a target in the workplan of the Board to develop a complementarity and coherence framework in 2025;

18. *Invites* Parties to submit views and recommendations on elements of guidance for the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage via the submission portal⁵ no later than 10 weeks prior to the thirtieth session of the Conference of the Parties (November 2025);

19. *Requests* the Standing Committee on Finance to take into consideration the submissions referred to in paragraph 18 above when preparing its draft guidance for the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its thirtieth session;

20. *Also requests* the Board of the Fund to include in its annual report to the Conference of the Parties information on the steps it has taken to implement the guidance provided in this decision.

⁴ Board decision B.2/D.10; the workplan is contained in annex VII to Board document FLD/B.2/17.

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



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

Sixth session

Baku, 11–22 November 2024

Agenda item 11(j)

Matters relating to finance

**United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the global stocktake
outcomes referred to in paragraph 97 of decision 1/CMA.5**

**United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the global
stocktake outcomes**

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CMA.6

**United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the global
stocktake outcomes**

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

Recalling decision 1/CMA.5,

I. Enhancing action, support and international cooperation

1. *Reaffirms* the outcomes of the first global stocktake;
2. *Also reaffirms* its commitment to multilateralism, especially in the light of the progress that has been and still needs to be achieved in the implementation of the Paris Agreement, and *highlights* the importance of Parties' unity in the pursuit of efforts to achieve the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement;
3. *Recognizes* the importance of international collaboration for contributing to progress towards the goals of the Paris Agreement;
4. *Expresses appreciation* to the Heads of State and Government who participated in the Baku World Leaders Climate Action Summit at this session for their support in enhancing and accelerating the implementation of climate action;
5. *Emphasizes* that finance, capacity-building and technology transfer are critical enablers of climate action;
6. *Reiterates* that Parties should cooperate on promoting a supportive and open international economic system aimed at achieving sustainable economic growth and development in all countries and thus enabling them to better address climate change, noting

that measures, including unilateral ones, taken to combat climate change should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade;¹

7. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to hold, at their sixty-second sessions (June 2025), a round table on the nexus between trade and climate change;

8. *Welcomes with appreciation* the work and efforts of the Presidencies of the fifth, sixth and seventh sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (the “Road map to Mission 1.5” Troika) towards significantly enhancing international cooperation and the international enabling environment to stimulate ambition in the next round of nationally determined contributions with a view to enhancing action and implementation over this critical decade and keeping the goal of limiting the temperature increase to 1.5 °C within reach;

9. *Notes with alarm and serious concern* the finding of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that human activities have unequivocally caused global warming of about 1.1 °C;

10. *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;

11. *Underscores* that the impacts of climate change will be much lower at the temperature increase of 1.5 °C compared with 2 °C and *resolves* to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C;

12. *Notes with concern* the findings in the latest synthesis report on nationally determined contributions² that implementation of current nationally determined contributions would reduce emissions on average by 2.6 per cent by 2030 compared with the 2019 level and that significantly greater emission reductions are required to achieve the Paris Agreement temperature goal and *recognizes* the urgent need to address this gap;

13. *Reaffirms* its commitment to accelerate action in this critical decade on the basis of the best available science, reflecting equity and the principle of 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;

14. *Also reaffirms* the need for deep, rapid and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in line with 1.5 °C pathways and *calls on* Parties to contribute to the global efforts referred to in paragraph 28 of decision 1/CMA.5 in a nationally determined manner, taking into account the Paris Agreement and their different national circumstances, pathways and approaches;

15. *Reaffirms* that transitional fuels can play a role in facilitating the energy transition while ensuring energy security;

16. *Also reaffirms* the importance of conserving, protecting and restoring nature and ecosystems towards achieving the Paris Agreement temperature goal, including through enhanced efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030, and other terrestrial and marine ecosystems acting as sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases and by conserving biodiversity, while ensuring social and environmental safeguards, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework;

17. *Notes* the need for enhanced support and investment, including through financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building, for efforts towards halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030 in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, in accordance with Article 5 of the Paris Agreement, including through results-based payments for policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the

¹ Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 154.

² FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/10.

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;

18. *Emphasizes* the urgent need for accelerated implementation of domestic mitigation measures in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, as well as the use of voluntary cooperation, as referred to in Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement;

19. *Reiterates* 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 of the Paris Agreement, recognizing that enhanced support for developing country Parties will allow for higher ambition in their actions;

20. *Notes* the findings of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that both adaptation and mitigation financing would need to increase manifold, and that there is sufficient global capital to close the global investment gap but there are barriers to redirecting capital to climate action, and that Governments through public funding and clear signals to investors are key in reducing these barriers, and investors, central banks and financial regulators can also play their part;

21. *Welcomes with appreciation* the efforts of Parties to communicate new nationally determined contributions and long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, as well as other actions, that demonstrate progress towards achievement of the Paris Agreement temperature goal;

22. *Recalls* Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement, which states that each Party shall communicate a nationally determined contribution every five years in accordance with decision 1/CP.21 and any relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement and be informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake;

23. *Also recalls* that, pursuant to paragraph 25 of decision 1/CP.21, Parties shall submit to the secretariat their nationally determined contributions referred to in Article 4 of the Paris Agreement at least 9 to 12 months in advance of the relevant session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement with a view to facilitating the clarity, transparency and understanding of those contributions;

24. *Reaffirms* the nationally determined nature of nationally determined contributions and Article 4, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement and *encourages* Parties to come forward in their next nationally determined contributions with ambitious, economy-wide emission reduction targets covering all greenhouse gases, sectors and categories and aligned with limiting global warming to 1.5 °C, as informed by the latest science, in the light of different national circumstances;

25. *Underlines* that just transitions can support more robust and equitable mitigation outcomes, with tailored approaches addressing different contexts;

26. *Notes* the importance of aligning nationally determined contributions with long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and *encourages* Parties to align their next nationally determined contributions with their long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies;

27. *Urges* Parties that have not yet done so and *invites* all other Parties to communicate or revise, before the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (November 2025), their long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies; towards achieving just transitions to net zero emissions by or around mid-century, taking into account different national circumstances;

28. *Emphasizes* the importance of 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 Paris Agreement;

29. *Calls for* urgent, incremental, transformational and country-driven adaptation action based on different national circumstances;
30. *Calls on* Parties to enhance their adaptation efforts in line with what is needed to achieve the goal in Article 2, paragraph 1(b), of the Paris Agreement and the global goal on adaptation taking into account the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience;
31. *Recognizes* the continued efforts of developing country Parties in formulating and implementing national adaptation plans and the significant challenges they face in accessing finance for implementing them;
32. *Welcomes* progress under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 and, in this regard, *also welcomes* decision -/CMA.6;³
33. *Emphasizes* the importance of the provision of support for developing country Parties to progress in implementing their national adaptation plans by 2030 taking into account the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience;
34. *Recognizes* that adaptation finance will have to be significantly scaled up beyond the doubling set out in paragraph 18 of decision 1/CMA.3 in order to support the urgent and evolving need to accelerate adaptation and build resilience in developing countries, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation and exploring the potential of other sources, and reiterates the importance of support for progress in implementing developing countries’ national adaptation plans by 2030;
35. *Invites* United Nations organizations, specialized agencies, regional and international support programmes, and bilateral and multilateral agencies to enhance their provision of technical assistance to developing country Parties to facilitate the implementation of policies, projects and programmes identified in their national adaptation plans;
36. *Encourages* Parties, in their efforts to diversify their economies, to pursue relevant policies in a manner that promotes sustainable development and the eradication of poverty, taking into account national circumstances;
37. *Reaffirms* the importance of promoting coherence and complementarity across all aspects of action and support for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts and *welcomes* the launch of the annual high-level dialogue on coordination and complementarity at a high-level event, organized by the Presidency of the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties and the Board of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage, held on the margins of the World Leaders Climate Action Summit in conjunction with the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties and the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;
38. *Also welcomes* decision -/CMA.6;⁴
39. *Notes* the executive summary of the second report of the Standing Committee on Finance on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing country Parties in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation;⁵
40. *Also notes* the report on the deliberations under the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue on the scope of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement⁶ and *looks forward* to the deliberations under the dialogue in 2025;

³ Draft decision entitled “Global goal on adaptation” proposed under agenda sub-item 9(a) of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its sixth session.

⁴ Draft decision entitled “New collective quantified goal on climate finance” proposed under agenda item 11(a) of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its sixth session.

⁵ FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.3–FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.3.

⁶ FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/11.

41. *Notes* the report by developed country Parties on the doubling of the collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country Parties from 2019 levels by 2025, in the context of achieving a balance between mitigation and adaptation in the provision of scaled-up financial resources,⁷ and the key findings presented therein and *urges* developed country Parties to accelerate progress in this regard;

42. *Welcomes* the deliberations at the high-level ministerial dialogue convened at this session on the urgent need to scale up adaptation finance, taking into account the adaptation-related outcomes of the first global stocktake, and to ensure the mobilization by developed country Parties of the adaptation support pledged;

43. *Reaffirms* the need to expeditiously implement reforms in the multilateral finance architecture to allow the provision of climate finance to be scaled up, in particular through grants and concessional finance;

44. *Notes* the work conducted under the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme in 2024 and *emphasizes* the importance of the implementation of the work programme for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement through the effective and inclusive participation and active and constructive engagement of Parties and non-Party stakeholders;

45. *Also emphasizes* the importance of the full implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement, which supports the measurement of progress in climate action and provision of support, *recognizes* the importance of the timely and predictable provision of adequate support to developing country Parties for implementing the framework, and *notes* decision -/CMA.6;⁸

46. *Welcomes* the biennial transparency reports that have been submitted to date and *encourages* the Parties that have not yet submitted biennial transparency reports to do so by the end of 2024;

47. *Welcomes* the efforts of the Presidency of the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement to support developing country Parties in preparing biennial transparency reports and to encourage universal implementation of the enhanced transparency framework by establishing the Baku Global Climate Transparency Platform;⁹

48. *Also welcomes* the informal summary report on the expert dialogue on mountains and climate change;¹⁰

49. *Emphasizes* the importance of the role and active engagement of non-Party stakeholders in supporting Parties in addressing climate change and *urges* Parties and non-Party stakeholders to continue collaborating to enhance climate action and accelerate implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement taking into account the outcomes of the first global stocktake;¹¹

II. Modalities of the United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the global stocktake outcomes referred to in paragraph 97 of decision 1/CMA.5

50. *Decides* that the United Arab Emirates dialogue on implementing the global stocktake outcomes will continue until 2026, take place in a facilitative manner and in the spirit of international cooperation; it will consist of parallel tracks on the implementation of the outcomes of the first global stocktake, covering mitigation and adaptation, as well as the

⁷ FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/15.

⁸ Draft decision entitled “Provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties for reporting and capacity-building” proposed under agenda item 8 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its sixth session.

⁹ See <https://cop29.az/en/media-hub/news/cop29-presidency-launches-baku-global-climate-transparency-platform-to-support-developing-nations-addressing-climate-change>.

¹⁰ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/642760>.

¹¹ See also decision 1/CMA.5, para. 185.

identification of opportunities in finance, capacity-building, and technology development and transfer as key enablers,¹² noting the role of Parties' nationally determined contributions and national adaptation plans, as appropriate, in implementing the global stocktake outcomes;

51. *Also decides* that the United Arab Emirates dialogue will include consideration of opportunities for enhancing the provision of finance and other means of implementation, as well as opportunities for enabling action on mitigation; adaptation; addressing the impacts of response measures; averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage; and promoting international cooperation, where applicable;

52. *Further decides* that the United Arab Emirates dialogue will be organized by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies with the support of the secretariat;

53. *Requests* the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies to appoint, in consultation with Parties, two co-facilitators for the United Arab Emirates dialogue, one from a developed country Party and one from a developing country Party, taking into account the goal of gender balance;

54. *Decides* that the United Arab Emirates dialogue will be held annually in conjunction with the first regular sessions of the subsidiary bodies of the year;

55. *Also decides* that each United Arab Emirates dialogue will be held over at least two half-day sessions and organized in a manner that facilitates a focused exchange of views, information and ideas, enables the active participation of and interaction between Parties and non-Party stakeholders, and includes options for virtual participation, to support the equitable and effective engagement of participants;

56. *Further decides* that the United Arab Emirates dialogue will be Party-driven, will be conducted in an inclusive and transparent manner, and will promote the meaningful participation of Parties from all regions and groups, including the least developed countries and small island developing States, and non-Party stakeholders;

57. *Requests* the co-facilitators of the United Arab Emirates dialogue to make available on the UNFCCC website an agenda with guiding questions for each dialogue no later than six weeks prior to the dialogue with a view to facilitating focused discussions;

58. *Invites* Parties, observers and other non-Party stakeholders, and UNFCCC constituted bodies to submit views to inform each United Arab Emirates dialogue via the submission portal¹³ by no later than two months prior to each dialogue;

59. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare a synthesis of the submissions referred to in paragraph 58 above three weeks in advance of each United Arab Emirates dialogue;

60. *Decides* that inputs to the United Arab Emirates dialogue include relevant reports and communications of Parties, such as national adaptation plans, nationally determined contributions, long-term low-emission development strategies, and biennial transparency reports and the information contained therein, including on finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building;

61. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in this decision;

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

¹² Parties could share, inter alia, best practices, opportunities, barriers and challenges, and advancements, as appropriate.

¹³ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.



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

Sixth session

Baku, 11–22 November 2024

Agenda item 6

Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme

**Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation
work programme**

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CMA.6

**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,

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,

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 of the Agreement, recognizing that enhanced support for developing country Parties will allow for higher ambition in their actions,

Recalling decision 4/CMA.4, particularly paragraphs 1–4, and decision 4/CMA.5,

Recognizing that Parties have different starting points, capacities and national circumstances and *highlighting* the importance of capacity-building support for developing countries,

Reaffirming the nationally determined nature of nationally determined contributions,

1. *Expresses appreciation* to the co-chairs of the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme for 2023–2024, Amr Osama Abdel-Aziz and Lola Vallejo, and the secretariat for their work under the programme, including organizing the four global dialogues and investment-focused events thereunder in 2023–2024; and to the experts, facilitators and advisory panel members for their contributions to the dialogues and events;

2. *Also expresses appreciation* to the Government of Egypt for hosting in 2024 the fourth global dialogue and investment-focused event under the work programme;
3. *Welcomes* the progress of implementation of the work programme in 2023–2024, including through:
 - (a) Provision of a platform for deepening understanding of opportunities, best practices, actionable solutions, challenges and barriers related to the topics discussed at the global dialogues and investment-focused events;
 - (b) Provision of opportunities for matchmaking between project proponents and potential financiers through pitch hubs held at the investment-focused events;
 - (c) Publication of the annual reports on the work programme;¹
4. *Notes* the focused exchange of views, information and ideas during the global dialogues and investment-focused events in 2024, on the topic “Cities: buildings and urban systems”, noting that the topics to be discussed are decided by the co-chairs of the work programme;²
5. *Welcomes* the organization of and *notes* the discussions at the third high-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition, held on 18 November 2024;
6. *Also notes* the key findings, opportunities, barriers and actionable solutions summarized in the annual report on the work programme for 2024 on the topic “Cities: buildings and urban systems”,³ recognizing that they do not represent an exhaustive summary of all views expressed in this regard and taking into account different national circumstances, including:
 - (a) In relation to reducing operational emissions (from heating, cooling and appliances), designing building envelopes for energy efficiency (for retrofitting and new construction), reducing embodied emissions (from building materials), spatial planning and low-carbon infrastructure, electrification and switching to clean and low-emission technologies, and enhancing carbon storage through green and blue infrastructure;
 - (b) The importance of international collaboration and means of implementation, including finance, technology transfer, capacity-building, knowledge-sharing and awareness-raising, for urgently scaling up implementation of mitigation actions, particularly in developing countries;
 - (c) The need to tailor solutions to sociocultural and economic contexts, noting that there is no ‘one size fits all’ approach owing to the diversity of national and local circumstances;
 - (d) The importance of enhancing collaboration between cities, subnational authorities, local communities and national Governments on developing and implementing mitigation actions;
 - (e) The importance of integrating climate action into work on buildings and urban system planning to reduce emissions through long-term planning in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty and inequality;
7. *Further notes* that addressing the key findings, leveraging the opportunities, overcoming the barriers and considering the actionable solutions referred to in paragraph 6 above is voluntary and can be enabled by country-specific action in the light of different national circumstances, international cooperation and the mobilization of financial, technology and capacity-building support to developing countries;
8. *Recalls* paragraph 13 of decision 4/CMA.4 and paragraph 8 of decision 4/CMA.5, in which it was decided that the co-chairs of the work programme, considering the submissions referred to in paragraph 9 below, will decide on and communicate by 1 March 2025 the topics

¹ FCCC/SB/2023/8 and FCCC/SB/2024/5.

² Pursuant to decisions 4/CMA.4, para. 13, and 4/CMA.5, para. 8.

³ FCCC/SB/2024/5.

to be discussed at each dialogue in 2025, noting that successive global dialogues should cover different topics;

9. *Also recalls* paragraph 12 of decision 4/CMA.4 and *encourages* Parties, observers and other stakeholders to submit via the submission portal⁴ by 1 February 2025 suggested topics in line with the scope of the work programme to be discussed at the global dialogues in 2025;

10. *Further recalls* paragraph 14 of decision 4/CMA.4 and paragraph 9 of decision 4/CMA.5 and *encourages* Parties, observers and other stakeholders to submit views on opportunities, best practices, actionable solutions, challenges and barriers relevant to the topic of each dialogue under the work programme via the submission portal four weeks before each dialogue, noting that the submissions may include information on:

(a) The experts, potential financiers and investors to be invited to participate in the global dialogues and investment-focused events;

(b) The specific needs and circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as provided for in the Convention and the Paris Agreement;

11. *Requests* the secretariat to organize, under the guidance of the co-chairs of the work programme, future global dialogues and investment-focused events under the work programme in such a manner as to:

(a) Enhance regional and gender balance among invited experts;

(b) Increase the number of participants from each Party, particularly from developing country Parties, including by expanding virtual participation opportunities;

(c) Enable Parties to contribute to determining the agenda, subtopics and guiding questions for the dialogues and events with a view to enhancing transparency;

(d) Enhance the matchmaking function to assist Parties in accessing finance, including investment, grants and concessional loans;

(e) Enhance understanding of regional perspectives;

12. *Recalls* paragraph 9 of decision 4/CMA.4, in which it was decided 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;

13. *Notes* the discussion at this session regarding the creation of a digital platform to facilitate implementation of mitigation actions by enhancing collaboration between governments, financiers and other stakeholders on developing investable projects in a country-owned and nationally determined manner;

14. *Invites* Parties, observers and other stakeholders to submit via the submission portal by 1 May 2025 views on the design and features of the platform referred to in paragraph 13 above with a view to an exchange of views on the platform taking place at the sixty-second sessions of the subsidiary bodies (June 2025);

15. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 11 above;

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

⁴ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.



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

Sixth session

Baku, 11–22 November 2024

Agenda item 12(b)

Matters relating to technology development and transfer

Technology implementation programme

Matters relating to technology development and transfer

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CMA.6

Technology implementation programme

1. *Decides* to launch a process for elaborating the technology implementation programme;
2. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to consider this matter at its sixty-second session (June 2025) based on the results of Parties' deliberations thereon at this session, as contained in the draft text available on the UNFCCC website,¹ while recognizing that the draft text does not represent consensus among Parties, 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 its seventh session (November 2025) with a view to informing and further elaborating the technology implementation programme.

¹ <https://unfccc.int/documents/644121>.





**Subsidiary Body for Scientific and
Technological Advice**

Sixty-first session

Baku, 11–16 November 2024

Agenda item 11

**Matters relating to technology development and
transfer: joint annual report of the Technology
Executive Committee and the Climate Technology
Centre and Network**

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Sixty-first session

Baku, 11–16 November 2024

Agenda item 14(a)

**Matters relating technology development and
transfer**

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

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

Draft conclusions proposed by the Chairs

**Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and
Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation**

The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at their sixty-first sessions, recommended the following draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its sixth session:

Draft decision -/CMA.6

**Enhancing climate technology development and transfer to
support implementation of the Paris Agreement**

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

Recalling Article 10 of the Paris Agreement,

Also recalling decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 66 and 68, and decisions 15/CMA.1, 8/CMA.2, 15/CMA.3, 19/CMA.4 and 14/CMA.5,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the efforts of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network in implementing the joint work programme of the Technology Mechanism for 2023–2027¹ and *acknowledges* the progress made in executing their respective programmes and plans;
2. *Welcomes with appreciation* the enhanced collaboration and coordination between the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network,

¹ Available at <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/workplan>.



including their organization of joint events and systematic exchange of feedback on one another's work in undertaking activities² under their joint work programme for 2023–2027, and *encourages* them to continue collaboration to maximize the impacts of their work;

3. *Affirms* paragraphs 3–5 of decision -/CP.29;³

4. *Decides* to participate in conducting a review of the functions⁴ and in deciding whether to extend the term⁵ of the Climate Technology Centre at its seventh session (November 2025), taking into account the findings of the first and second independent reviews of the effective implementation of the Climate Technology Centre and Network⁶ and the findings of the first periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the bodies of the Technology Mechanism in supporting implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer;⁷

5. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to initiate, at its sixty-second session (June 2025), the review referred to in paragraph 4 above with a view to recommending 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 seventh session.

² In the areas of national systems of innovation, water–energy–food systems, energy systems, buildings and resilient infrastructure, business and industry, and technology needs assessments.

³ Draft decision -/CP.29 entitled “Enhancing climate technology development and transfer through the Technology Mechanism” proposed under agenda item 11 of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and agenda sub-item 14(a) of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at their sixty-first sessions.

⁴ See decision 1/CP.16, para. 123.

⁵ As per decision 2/CP.17, annex VII, para. 23.

⁶ Contained in documents FCCC/CP/2017/3 and FCCC/CP/2021/3 respectively.

⁷ Contained in document FCCC/SBI/2022/13.



**Subsidiary Body for Scientific and
Technological Advice**

Sixty-first session

Baku, 11–16 November 2024

Agenda item 11

**Matters relating to technology development and
transfer: joint annual report of the Technology
Executive Committee and the Climate
Technology Centre and Network**

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Sixty-first session

Baku, 11–16 November 2024

Agenda item 14(a)

**Matters relating to technology development and
transfer**

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

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

Draft conclusions proposed by the Chairs

**Recommendation of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and
Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for
Implementation**

The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, at their sixty-first sessions, recommended the following draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-ninth session:

Draft decision -/CP.29

**Enhancing climate technology development and transfer
through the Technology Mechanism**

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 2/CP.17, 1/CP.21, 15/CP.22, 21/CP.22, 15/CP.23, 12/CP.24, 13/CP.24, 14/CP.25, 9/CP.26, 18/CP.27 and 9/CP.28,

1. *Welcomes with appreciation* the efforts of the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network in implementing the joint work programme of the Technology Mechanism for 2023–2027¹ and *acknowledges* the progress made in executing their respective programmes and plans;
2. *Welcomes with appreciation* the enhanced collaboration and coordination between the Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, including their organization of joint events and systematic exchange of feedback on one

¹ Available at <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/workplan>.



another's work in undertaking activities² under their joint work programme for 2023–2027, and *encourages* them to continue collaboration to maximize the impacts of their work;

3. *Decides* to conduct a review of the functions³ and decide whether to extend the term⁴ of the Climate Technology Centre at its thirtieth session (November 2025), taking into account the findings of the first and second independent reviews of the effective implementation of the Climate Technology Centre and Network⁵ and the findings of the first periodic assessment of the effectiveness and adequacy of the support provided to the bodies of the Technology Mechanism in supporting implementation of the Paris Agreement on matters relating to technology development and transfer;⁶

4. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to initiate, at its sixty-second session (June 2025), the review referred to in paragraph 3 above with a view to recommending a draft decision on this matter for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its thirtieth session;

5. *Invites* the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement to participate in the review referred to in paragraph 4 above and to affirm this decision in this regard.

² In the areas of national systems of innovation, water–energy–food systems, energy systems, buildings and resilient infrastructure, business and industry, and technology needs assessments.

³ See decision 1/CP.16, para. 123.

⁴ As per decision 2/CP.17, annex VII, para. 23.

⁵ Contained in documents FCCC/CP/2017/3 and FCCC/CP/2021/3 respectively.

⁶ Contained in document FCCC/SBI/2022/13.



Conference of the Parties

Twenty-ninth session

Baku, 11–22 November 2024

Agenda item 14

Gender and climate change

Gender and climate change

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CP.29

Gender and climate change

The Conference of the Parties,

Recalling decisions 36/CP.7, 1/CP.16, 23/CP.18, 18/CP.20, 1/CP.21, 21/CP.22, 3/CP.23, 3/CP.25, 20/CP.26, 24/CP.27 and 15/CP.28,

Acknowledging the continuing need for gender mainstreaming through all relevant targets and goals in activities under the Convention as an important contribution to increasing their effectiveness, fairness and sustainability,

Also acknowledging the important role of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan in advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the UNFCCC process, demonstrated by their review by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation,

Recognizing with concern that climate change impacts on women and men can often differ owing to historical and current gender inequalities and multidimensional factors and can be more pronounced in developing countries and for local communities and Indigenous Peoples,

Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, 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,

Taking into account the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities,

1. *Takes note* of the synthesis report on progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the gender action plan, and future work to be undertaken on gender and climate



change¹ and the summary report on the in-session workshop, held at the sixtieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, to discuss the synthesis report² and *recognizes* the action taken by Parties, UNFCCC constituted bodies, the secretariat and observers to implement the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan;

2. *Takes note* of the reports on gender composition,³ according to which gender balance in Party delegations was achieved at the fifty-eighth and sixtieth sessions of the subsidiary bodies, women's representation in Party delegations to sessions of the governing bodies has remained the same or declined year-on-year since the twenty-fifth sessions, and progress in achieving the goal of gender balance in constituted bodies remains inconsistent;

3. *Notes* the synthesis report by the secretariat on implementation of gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as reported by Parties in reports and communications under the UNFCCC,⁴ and the progress reflected therein;

4. *Encourages* Parties to enhance their efforts to advance the implementation of the decisions referred to in the preamble;

5. *Acknowledges* that capacity-building, knowledge management and the sharing of experience are essential to supporting relevant actors in designing and implementing gender-responsive climate action and for increasing the effectiveness and scaling up of these measures;

6. *Recognizes* that the full, meaningful and equal participation and leadership of women in all aspects of the UNFCCC process and in national- and local-level climate policymaking and action is vital for achieving long-term climate goals⁵ and *notes* the importance of taking further steps in this regard;

7. *Acknowledges* that coherence with relevant United Nations processes, in particular the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as applicable, and within national implementation will contribute to improving the efficiency and effectiveness of efforts to integrate gender considerations into climate action;

8. *Encourages* United Nations entities to cooperate with Parties on mainstreaming gender- and age-disaggregated data in their existing policies, enabling mechanisms and programmes, across all levels of governance, and to support Parties in directly applying the best available science in the collection and analysis of data sets, including on the impacts of extreme weather and slow onset events;

9. *Invites* Parties to include information on efforts and steps taken to implement the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and any subsequent gender action plan in their national reporting under the UNFCCC process, as applicable;

10. *Notes* that gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation of climate policy and action can enable Parties to raise ambition, as well as enhance gender equality, and just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities;

11. *Decides* to extend the enhanced Lima work programme on gender for a period of 10 years;

12. *Also decides* that a review of the implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender to identify progress, challenges and further work to be undertaken shall be initiated at the seventieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (June 2029) with a view to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation concluding the review at its seventy-first session (November 2029) and recommending a draft decision thereon for

¹ FCCC/SBI/2024/11.

² FCCC/SBI/2024/INF.6.

³ FCCC/CP/2013/4, FCCC/CP/2014/7, FCCC/CP/2015/6, FCCC/CP/2016/4, FCCC/CP/2017/6, FCCC/CP/2018/3, FCCC/CP/2019/9, FCCC/CP/2020/3, FCCC/CP/2021/4, FCCC/CP/2022/3, FCCC/CP/2023/4 and FCCC/CP/2024/4. See <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/workstreams/gender-action-plan/gender-balance>.

⁴ FCCC/CP/2024/5.

⁵ Decision 3/CP.25.

consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its thirty-fourth session (November 2029);

13. *Requests* the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to initiate the development of a new gender action plan at its sixty-second session (June 2025) taking into account the inputs to and outcome of the review of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan in 2024 and the workshops referred to in paragraphs 14 and 16 below with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its thirtieth session (November 2025);

14. *Also requests* the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to organize, with the support of the secretariat, a technical workshop, to be held at the sixty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, to facilitate the design of gender action plan activities, taking into account, inter alia, the progress, challenges, gaps and priorities identified by Parties and observers during the review referred to in paragraph 13 above and the information presented in the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 1 above, with a view to informing the development of the new gender action plan referred to in paragraph 13 above;

15. *Invites* Parties and observers to submit via the submission portal⁶ by 31 March 2025 views on the format and scope of the in-session technical workshop referred to in paragraph 14 above;

16. *Decides* that other in-person or hybrid technical workshops on the topic referred to in paragraph 14 above may be held during 2025 in conjunction with existing events, such as the regional climate weeks, at the discretion of the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation upon receiving an expression of interest from a Party to host such a workshop, while aiming to ensure inclusive and balanced geographical representation at the workshops;

17. *Encourages* Parties to appoint and provide support for a national gender and climate change focal point for climate negotiations, implementation and monitoring;

18. *Requests* all constituted bodies to continue to include in their regular reports information on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into their processes;

19. *Invites* relevant public and private entities to increase the gender-responsiveness of climate finance with a view to strengthening the capacity of women;

20. *Encourages* Parties and relevant public and private entities to strengthen the gender-responsiveness of climate finance with a view to further building the capacity of women and for implementation work under the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and any subsequent gender action plan, and in order to facilitate simplified access to climate finance for grass-roots women's organizations as well as for Indigenous Peoples, especially women, and local communities;

21. *Emphasizes* the urgency of scaled-up support for developing country Parties to implement the Lima work programme on gender and any subsequent gender action plan, consistent with relevant provisions of the Convention;

22. *Requests* the secretariat to continue to:

(a) Maintain the position of senior gender focal point to retain relevant expertise and support and monitor the implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and any subsequent gender action plan;

(b) Prepare an annual gender composition report and a biennial synthesis report on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes;

(c) Provide capacity-building support to constituted bodies and secretariat staff in integrating a gender perspective into their respective areas of work in collaboration with relevant organizations, as appropriate;

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

(d) Facilitate coordination with other United Nations entities, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations when supporting the implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and any subsequent gender action plan;

(e) Facilitate support for building and strengthening the skills and capacities of national gender and climate change focal points;

(f) Support the attendance of national gender and climate change focal points at relevant mandated UNFCCC meetings, upon request and subject to available resources;

(g) Enhance communication and information-sharing through existing UNFCCC web-based resources and communication activities;

(h) Participate in the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women to strengthen the integration of gender considerations within the organization and work of the secretariat;

23. *Encourages* the secretariat to consider using gender budgeting in its own organizational structure, appointing gender focal points in all departments, and making sure all budget proposals have considered effects on gender equality, provided this does not add to the overall cost but increases efficiency;

24. *Invites* Parties to provide support to developing country Parties for addressing gender-related action under the Convention, including in relation to the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and any subsequent gender action plan;

25. *Encourages* Parties, the secretariat and relevant organizations, in implementing the enhanced Lima work programme on gender, to fully engage men and boys as agents and beneficiaries of change and as strategic partners and allies in achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change;

26. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 14, 15, 16, 22 and 23 above;

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



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

Sixth session

Baku, 11–22 November 2024

Agenda item 8

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

Reporting and review pursuant to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CMA.6

Provision of financial and technical support to developing country Parties for reporting and capacity-building

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

Recalling decisions 18/CMA.1, 5/CMA.3, 17/CMA.4 and 18/CMA.5,

Also recalling Article 13, in particular paragraph 14, of the Paris Agreement, which states that support shall be provided to developing countries for the implementation of that Article,

Further recalling Article 13, in particular paragraph 15, of the Paris Agreement, which states that support shall also be provided for the building of transparency-related capacity of developing country Parties on a continuous basis,

Recognizing the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States, as recognized in Article 13, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement,

Emphasizing that the development and improvement of sustainable institutional capacity, including enhanced reporting systems of developing country Parties, are crucial to the full implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement,

1. *Acknowledges* the existing financial, technical and capacity-building support for developing country Parties to address challenges in implementing the enhanced transparency framework that is available through bilateral, multilateral and other channels;

2. *Welcomes*, in particular, the support provided by the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies for the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework, including through the joint programme of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency and the Global Support Programme;



3. *Also welcomes* the information provided by the Global Environment Facility in its report to the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-ninth session and its addendum¹ on financial support requested, approved and provided for the preparation of biennial transparency reports by developing country Parties;
4. *Expresses appreciation for and welcomes* the efforts of the Presidency of the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties in organizing, in collaboration with the secretariat and other partners, several high-level forums and technical and capacity-building workshops on climate transparency, held before and during the twenty-ninth session of the Conference of the Parties, namely on the enhanced transparency framework and the preparation of Parties' first biennial transparency reports, under the Baku Global Climate Transparency Platform, launched in September 2024;²
5. *Acknowledges* that developing country Parties continue to be supported, upon their request, under the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency in building their institutional and technical capacity for implementing the enhanced transparency framework, and *emphasizes* the importance of the continued provision of support for building the transparency-related capacity of developing country Parties on a continuous basis;
6. *Welcomes* the efforts of the secretariat in delivering capacity-building for the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework, in particular through regional online and in-person workshops, and *encourages* the secretariat to tailor these capacity-building activities to subregions that share similar conditions and challenges with a view to maximizing their impact and enhancing the balance and inclusivity of these activities across the subregions;
7. *Acknowledges* the progress of the Global Environment Facility in streamlining the process that enables Parties to access resources for preparing the biennial transparency reports, including by enabling them to access two biennial transparency reports and/or one national communication as part of the same enabling activity and raising the threshold for expedited approvals;
8. *Expresses appreciation* to the secretariat for successfully implementing in 2024 the mandates contained in paragraphs 13–16 of decision 18/CMA.5;
9. *Recalls* that additional activities are planned for 2025 as referred to in paragraphs 17–19 of decision 18/CMA.5;
10. *Welcomes* the summary report³ on the facilitative dialogue held at the sixtieth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to share experience in gathering, analysing and managing data for climate reporting;
11. *Acknowledges* key takeaways of the summary report referred to in paragraph 10 above, including the summary of best practices shared by Parties, and the recognition that developing country Parties require additional support on institutional arrangements, data management and capacity-building, as appropriate, to build their capacities in relation to gathering, analysing and managing data;
12. *Welcomes* the efforts of the secretariat to organize regular technical training workshops (online and in-person) for developing country Parties in order to facilitate an interactive exercise with experts from Parties to demonstrate the functions of the enhanced transparency framework reporting tools in fulfilment of the mandates contained in paragraphs 14 and 16 of decision 5/CMA.3, noting that in-person hands-on training is more effective in practice;
13. *Emphasizes* the importance of building the capacity of developing country Parties to transition from ad hoc reporting approaches to government-led, systematic and institutionalized processes for preparing and submitting national reports under the enhanced transparency framework;

¹ FCCC/CP/2024/8 and Add.1.

² See <https://unfccc.int/news/baku-high-level-dialogue-launches-global-climate-transparency-initiatives-ahead-of-cop29-highlights>.

³ FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/4.

14. *Acknowledges* that this transition is crucial for ensuring sustainability, ownership and alignment with national priorities, while addressing capacity gaps and challenges faced by developing country Parties in implementing the enhanced transparency framework;
15. *Underscores* the importance of the financial, technical and capacity-building support available through bilateral, multilateral and other channels for enhancing the capacity of developing country Parties to address the challenges and needs identified in the summary report referred to in paragraph 10 above and in the technical paper prepared by the Consultative Group of Experts,⁴ for sustainable implementation of the enhanced transparency framework, including by establishing national reporting systems;
16. *Requests* the secretariat to organize a workshop in consultation with the Global Environment Facility and its implementing agencies, as applicable, to be held at the sixty-second session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (June 2025), to facilitate the sharing of experiences of developing country Parties in preparing their first biennial transparency reports, including in accessing the funds received and their adequacy for the sustainability of the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework;
17. *Also requests* the secretariat to prepare a summary report on the workshop referred to in paragraph 16 above by no later than three weeks prior to the seventh session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (November 2025) for consideration at that session;
18. *Underlines* the importance of the secretariat having adequate financial resources available to provide technical support to developing country Parties for reporting under the enhanced transparency framework;
19. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 16 and 17 above;
20. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

⁴ FCCC/TP/2024/6.



Conference of the Parties

Twenty-ninth session

Baku, 11–22 November 2024

Agenda item 7

Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and joint annual report of its Executive Committee and the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change

Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and joint annual report of its Executive Committee and the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CP.29

Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and joint annual report of its Executive Committee and the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change

*The Conference of the Parties*¹

1. Endorses decision -/CMA.6,² on the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and joint annual report of its Executive Committee and the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change,³ which provides as follows:

“1. Welcomes the progress of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change

¹ Nothing in this document prejudices Parties' views or prejudices outcomes on matters related to the governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.

² Draft decision entitled “Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and joint annual report of its Executive Committee and the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change” proposed under agenda item 10 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its sixth session.

³ FCCC/SB/2024/2 and Add.1 and Add.2/Rev.1.



Impacts in implementing its rolling workplan for 2023–2027⁴ and the progress of the Advisory Board and the interim secretariat of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in operationalizing the Santiago network;

“2. *Adopts* the rules of procedure of the Advisory Board of the Santiago network, as contained in the annex;

“3. *Expresses appreciation* to the organizations, constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and other stakeholders that have contributed to the implementation of the rolling workplan of the Executive Committee for 2023–2027, including through its thematic expert groups, and to the organizations, bodies, networks and experts that have become or expressed an interest in becoming members of the Santiago network;

“4. *Requests* the subsidiary bodies to continue consideration of the 2024 joint annual report of the Executive Committee and the Santiago network⁵ and the 2024 review of the Warsaw International Mechanism at their sixty-second sessions (June 2025) with a view to recommending a draft decision or decisions thereon for consideration and adoption by the governing body or bodies at the session(s) to be held in November 2025;

“5. *Notes* that considerations related to the governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism will continue at its seventh session (November 2025).⁶”

2. *Notes* that considerations related to the governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism will continue at its thirtieth session (November 2025).⁷

1.

⁴ FCCC/SB/2022/2/Add.2, annex I.

⁵ FCCC/SB/2024/2 and Add.1 and Add.2/Rev.1.

⁶ It is noted that discussions on the governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism did not produce an outcome; this is without prejudice to further consideration of this matter.

⁷ As footnote 6 above.

Annex***Rules of procedure of the Advisory Board of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change****

[English only]

I. Scope

1. These rules and procedures shall apply to the Advisory Board of the Santiago network (the “Advisory Board”) in accordance with decision 12/CMA.4, endorsed by decision 11/CP.27, and decision 6/CMA.5, endorsed by decision 2/CP.28, as well as any other relevant decisions of the governing body or bodies.

II. Definitions

2. For the purpose of these rules:

(a) “Co-chairs” means the members of the Santiago network elected as co-chairs of the Advisory Board of the Santiago network;

(b) “Secretariat” means the secretariat referred to in paragraph 3(a) of decision 12/CMA.4, endorsed by decision 11/CP.27, as a hosted secretariat, and also in the Terms of Reference of the Santiago network, in Annex I of the same decisions.

III. Membership

3. The Advisory Board, with the aim of achieving fair and balanced representation, shall be composed of the following, taking into account the need for gender balance:

(a) Two members from each of the five recognized United Nations regional groups;

(b) One member each from the least developed countries and small island developing States;

(c) Two members of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism (ExCom), nominated by the ExCom from among its members.

4. The Advisory Board will also have three other representatives, one from the Women and Gender constituency, one from Indigenous Peoples organizations, and one from the children and youth non-governmental organizations, who may actively participate in the deliberations of the Advisory Board.

5. Members and representatives elected to the Advisory Board shall serve a term of two years and shall be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms of office.

6. Half of the members elected in 2023 shall serve a term of three years and half of the members shall serve a term of two years, after which time the governing body or bodies shall elect half of the members every year for a term of two years.

7. The members of the Advisory Board shall remain in office until their successors are elected.

* Annex to decision -/CMA.6 (see footnote 2 to this decision), endorsed by the Conference of the Parties in this decision.

** Reproduced as adopted by the Advisory Board of the Santiago network at its 3rd meeting, on 6 September 2024, without formal editing.

8. The term of office of a member shall start at the first meeting of the Advisory Board in the calendar year following their election and shall end immediately before the first meeting of the Advisory Board in the calendar year in which their term ends.

9. If a member or representative of the Advisory Board resigns or is otherwise unable to complete their term, the regional group or constituency from which the member comes - or the ExCom, for members nominated by it - may decide, bearing in mind the proximity of the next session of the governing body or bodies, to appoint another member from the same group or constituency to replace said member for the remainder of that member's term, in which case the appointment shall count as one term.

10. If a member is temporarily unable to serve in the Advisory Board, the Advisory Board shall, at the request of that member, invite the group, constituency, or the ExCom, to replace said member in an ad interim capacity for a period of up to one year from the date of that request.

IV. Conflicts of interest and confidentiality

11. Advisory Board members must promptly disclose and recuse themselves from any deliberations or decision-making where their personal or financial interests may be affected, in order to avoid a conflict of interest or the appearance of one.

12. Advisory Board members should not disclose any confidential information they receive in the course of their duties, even after leaving the Advisory Board, except as required by national law.

V. Chairing arrangements

13. The Advisory Board shall elect annually two co-chairs from among its members to serve for a term of one year.

14. If one or both co-chairs are absent from a particular meeting, any other member or members designated by the Advisory Board shall serve as co-chair or co-chairs.

15. If a co-chair is unable to complete the term of office, the Advisory Board shall elect a replacement to complete that term of office.

16. The co-chairs shall collaborate in chairing meetings of the Advisory Board and related intersessional work. The co-chairs shall, *inter alia*, declare the opening and closing of meetings, ensure the observance of these rules of procedure, accord the right to speak and announce decisions. The co-chairs shall rule on points of order and, subject to these rules of procedure, shall have complete control over the proceedings of meetings and the maintenance of order at meetings.

17. The co-chairs shall share and allocate between themselves responsibility for chairing Advisory Board meetings.

18. The co-chairs or any member designated by the Advisory Board shall report to the governing body or bodies on behalf of the Advisory Board.

19. The co-chairs or any member designated by the Advisory Board shall represent the Advisory Board in external meetings and shall report back to the Advisory Board on those meetings.

20. The co-chairs may also jointly delegate tasks to members of the Advisory Board in the interest of expediting and advancing the work of the Advisory Board.

21. The Advisory Board may further define additional roles and responsibilities for the co-chairs.

22. The co-chairs, in the exercise of their functions, remain under the authority of the Advisory Board.

VI. Subcommittees and panels

23. The Advisory Board may establish subcommittees, panels, working groups or task forces, if required, to undertake specific tasks assigned by the Advisory Board or to provide expert advice in order to assist the Advisory Board in executing its work.

24. In establishing subcommittees, panels, working groups or task forces, the Advisory Board will determine an appropriate number of participants and ensure that participants have appropriate expertise in the relevant field of work.

VII. Secretariat

25. The director of the Santiago network secretariat shall serve as secretary to the Advisory Board.

26. The secretary shall be responsible for facilitating and providing support to the:

(a) Making of the necessary arrangements for the meetings of the Advisory Board, including announcing meetings, issuing invitations and making available the documents for meetings;

(b) Maintaining of meeting records and arranging for the storage and preservation of documents of meetings;

(c) Making of documents of the meetings of the Advisory Board available to the public, unless otherwise determined by the Advisory Board.

(d) Tracking of the implementation of decisions and actions taken by the Advisory Board and report on the progress of these actions.

27. In addition, the secretary shall facilitate support that the Advisory Board may require or that the governing body or bodies may direct with respect to the Advisory Board

VIII. Meetings

28. The Advisory Board shall meet at least twice a year, where possible in connection with meetings of the ExCom, while retaining its flexibility to adjust the number of meetings to suit its needs.

29. The Advisory Board shall hold its meetings at the location of the Santiago network secretariat head office, unless otherwise decided by the Advisory Board and subject to the necessary arrangements being made, and may hold meetings in hybrid (in person and virtual) format. Decisions on the location of meetings other than the location of the Santiago network secretariat shall take into account the costs and benefits of venue rotation, particularly in developing countries and with respect to facilitating the participation of key stakeholders, as well as the location of the ExCom meetings.

30. The Advisory Board may decide to hold meetings virtually on an exceptional basis and when required to advance its work, as proposed by the co-chairs after consultation with the Advisory Board.

31. In arranging virtual meetings, the Advisory Board shall consider the working modalities of such meetings, including the fair and balanced choice of timing in light of the time zones of members, with the aim of ensuring inclusive and effective participation of all members.

32. At the first Advisory Board meeting of each calendar year, the co-chairs shall propose a schedule of meetings for that calendar year.

33. At each meeting, the Advisory Board will confirm the dates, duration and venue of the following meeting.

34. If changes to the scheduled or additional meetings are required, the co-chairs shall, after consultation with the Advisory Board, request the secretariat to give notice of any

changes in the dates of scheduled meetings and/or of the dates of additional meetings to members and representatives, and observers. To the extent possible, notice of a meeting shall be given at least four weeks before the opening of that meeting.

IX. Quorum

35. At least 10 of the Advisory Board members, as laid out in paragraph 3, must be present at a meeting to constitute a quorum. Members participating in meetings virtually will count towards quorum. A quorum shall be established prior to the commencement of each meeting.

36. A quorum shall be confirmed by the co-chairs immediately prior to the adoption of any decision by the Advisory Board.

37. A member may ask for a confirmation of quorum prior to the commencement of a meeting or prior to the adoption of any decision by the Advisory Board.

X. Agenda and documentation for meetings

38. The co-chairs, assisted by the secretariat, shall prepare the provisional agenda for each meeting as well as a draft report on the meeting.

39. Members and representatives may propose additions or changes to the provisional agenda, in writing, to the secretariat within one week of receiving the provisional agenda, and these additions or changes shall be included in a revised provisional agenda prepared by the secretariat with the approval of the co-chairs.

40. The secretariat shall transmit the revised provisional agenda for a meeting to the members and representatives of the Advisory Board at least four weeks prior to that meeting. The revised provisional agenda may be transmitted after that date with the approval of the co-chairs.

41. Unless otherwise decided by the co-chairs, documents for a meeting of the Advisory Board should be published on the Santiago network website at least two weeks prior to that meeting, to the extent possible.

42. The Advisory Board shall, at the beginning of each meeting, adopt the meeting agenda.

43. Before the end of each meeting, the co-chairs shall present draft decisions for consideration and approval by the Advisory Board.

XI. Decision-making

44. Decisions of the Advisory Board will be taken by consensus by its members as laid out in paragraph 3.

45. Efforts by the co-chairs to facilitate the reaching of consensus may include:

(a) Consulting with members on draft documents, including draft decisions, prior to the meeting;

(b) Consulting with members on the relevant matter during the meeting;

(c) Providing the opportunity for members to state and/or formally record in the report on the relevant meeting their reservations regarding a particular decision without preventing consensus from being reached.

(d) Postponing the decision on the matter to a later meeting in order to allow for further exchange on the matter;

46. If all efforts at reaching consensus have been exhausted, and no consensus is reached, decisions will be taken by a four-fifths majority of the members present and voting.

47. The co-chairs, acting together and in good faith, and following consultations with all members, shall determine whether all efforts at reaching consensus in respect of a particular draft decision have been exhausted.

48. In making such a determination the co-chairs shall take into consideration:

(a) Whether consultations on the relevant matter have occurred during and/or between meetings, including between the co-chairs, without consensus being reached;

(b) Whether the subject matter of the draft decision has been considered at prior meetings without consensus being reached;

(c) Whether and how many members have indicated that they cannot join consensus on a decision.

49. Each member shall have one vote. For the purpose of this rule, “members present and voting” means members participating in the meeting (both in person and virtually) at which voting takes place and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members abstaining from voting shall be considered as not voting for the purpose of determining the four-fifths majority.

XII. Process for intersessional decision making:

50. The Advisory Board may take a decision without meeting on an extraordinary basis when, in the judgment of both co-chairs, such a decision should not be postponed to the next Advisory Board meeting. In such a case, the secretariat, with the approval of the co-chairs, shall transmit to Board members a proposed decision with the invitation to approve the decision on a non-objection basis for a prescribed period (generally 21 days but in urgent cases no less than one week). Copies of such a proposal shall be provided to the representatives for their information.

51. The provisions on quorum and other rules set forth in these rules of procedure shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the aforementioned procedure.

52. In the absence of an objection by an Advisory Board member within the prescribed period, the decision will be deemed taken upon the expiration of the prescribed period. If an objection is received within the prescribed period, the co-chairs will work to resolve the concerns of the objecting Board member(s) directly. If the objecting Board member(s) uphold their objection following discussion with the co-chairs, the proposed decision will be considered by the Board at the following Advisory Board meeting. The secretariat shall circulate all written comments and objections to Advisory Board members and representatives and notify all members and representatives of the action taken pursuant to this paragraph.

53. Decisions approved between meetings shall be recorded in the report of the following Board meeting.

XIII. Use of electronic means of communication

54. The Advisory Board may use electronic means of communication to facilitate work and to take decisions in accordance with guidelines to be agreed by the Advisory Board. The secretariat shall ensure that a secure and dedicated web interface is established and maintained to facilitate the work of the Board.

XIV. Participation of observers in meetings

55. Advisory Board meetings will be open to observers, unless otherwise decided by the Advisory Board, and the Advisory Board will invite observers from relevant constituted bodies, civil society organizations and other organizations, bodies, networks and experts to attend its meetings in order to provide technical expertise and inputs, as appropriate, to the Advisory Board for its deliberations.

56. The Advisory Board may decide on additional procedures for the participation of observers.

XV. Transparency

57. The decisions and products of the Advisory Board shall be made publicly available on the Santiago network website unless decided otherwise by the Advisory Board.

XVI. Working language

58. English shall be the working language of the Advisory Board.

XVII. Modifications to the rules of procedure

59. Decisions to propose modifications to these rules of procedure, except with respect to matters decided in decision 12/CMA.4, may be taken by the Advisory Board by consensus with a view to recommending them to the governing body or bodies through the subsidiary bodies for consideration and adoption.



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

Sixth session

Baku, 11–22 November 2024

Agenda item 10

**Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage
associated with Climate Change Impacts and joint annual
report of its Executive Committee and the Santiago network
for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage
associated with the adverse effects of climate change**

**Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage
associated with Climate Change Impacts and joint annual
report of its Executive Committee and the Santiago network
for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage
associated with the adverse effects of climate change**

Proposal by the President

Draft decision -/CMA.6

**Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage
associated with Climate Change Impacts and joint annual
report of its Executive Committee and the Santiago network
for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage
associated with the adverse effects of climate change**

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement¹

1. *Welcomes* the progress of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts in implementing its rolling workplan for 2023–2027² and the progress of the Advisory Board and the interim secretariat of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change in operationalizing the Santiago network;
2. *Adopts* the rules of procedure of the Advisory Board of the Santiago network, as contained in the annex;

¹ Nothing in this document prejudices Parties' views or prejudices outcomes on matters related to the governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts.

² FCCC/SB/2022/2/Add.2, annex I.



3. *Expresses appreciation* to the organizations, constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and other stakeholders that have contributed to the implementation of the rolling workplan of the Executive Committee for 2023–2027, including through its thematic expert groups, and to the organizations, bodies, networks and experts that have become or expressed an interest in becoming members of the Santiago network;
4. *Requests* the subsidiary bodies to continue consideration of the 2024 joint annual report of the Executive Committee and the Santiago network³ and the 2024 review of the Warsaw International Mechanism at their sixty-second sessions (June 2025) with a view to recommending a draft decision or decisions thereon for consideration and adoption by the governing body or bodies at the session(s) to be held in November 2025;
5. *Notes* that considerations related to the governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism will continue at its seventh session (November 2025).⁴

³ FCCC/SB/2024/2 and Add.1 and Add.2/Rev.1.

⁴ It is noted that discussions on the governance of the Warsaw International Mechanism did not produce an outcome; this is without prejudice to further consideration of this matter.

Annex

Rules of procedure of the Advisory Board of the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change*

[English only]

I. Scope

1. These rules and procedures shall apply to the Advisory Board of the Santiago network (the “Advisory Board”) in accordance with decision 12/CMA.4, endorsed by decision 11/CP.27, and decision 6/CMA.5, endorsed by decision 2/CP.28, as well as any other relevant decisions of the governing body or bodies.

II. Definitions

2. For the purpose of these rules:

(a) “Co-chairs” means the members of the Santiago network elected as co-chairs of the Advisory Board of the Santiago network;

(b) “Secretariat” means the secretariat referred to in paragraph 3(a) of decision 12/CMA.4, endorsed by decision 11/CP.27, as a hosted secretariat, and also in the Terms of Reference of the Santiago network, in Annex I of the same decisions.

III. Membership

3. The Advisory Board, with the aim of achieving fair and balanced representation, shall be composed of the following, taking into account the need for gender balance:

(a) Two members from each of the five recognized United Nations regional groups;

(b) One member each from the least developed countries and small island developing States;

(c) Two members of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism (ExCom), nominated by the ExCom from among its members.

4. The Advisory Board will also have three other representatives, one from the Women and Gender constituency, one from Indigenous Peoples organizations, and one from the children and youth non-governmental organizations, who may actively participate in the deliberations of the Advisory Board.

5. Members and representatives elected to the Advisory Board shall serve a term of two years and shall be eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms of office.

6. Half of the members elected in 2023 shall serve a term of three years and half of the members shall serve a term of two years, after which time the governing body or bodies shall elect half of the members every year for a term of two years.

7. The members of the Advisory Board shall remain in office until their successors are elected.

* Reproduced as adopted by the Advisory Board of the Santiago network at its 3rd meeting, on 6 September 2024, without formal editing.

8. The term of office of a member shall start at the first meeting of the Advisory Board in the calendar year following their election and shall end immediately before the first meeting of the Advisory Board in the calendar year in which their term ends.

9. If a member or representative of the Advisory Board resigns or is otherwise unable to complete their term, the regional group or constituency from which the member comes - or the ExCom, for members nominated by it - may decide, bearing in mind the proximity of the next session of the governing body or bodies, to appoint another member from the same group or constituency to replace said member for the remainder of that member's term, in which case the appointment shall count as one term.

10. If a member is temporarily unable to serve in the Advisory Board, the Advisory Board shall, at the request of that member, invite the group, constituency, or the ExCom, to replace said member in an ad interim capacity for a period of up to one year from the date of that request.

IV. Conflicts of interest and confidentiality

11. Advisory Board members must promptly disclose and recuse themselves from any deliberations or decision-making where their personal or financial interests may be affected, in order to avoid a conflict of interest or the appearance of one.

12. Advisory Board members should not disclose any confidential information they receive in the course of their duties, even after leaving the Advisory Board, except as required by national law.

V. Chairing arrangements

13. The Advisory Board shall elect annually two co-chairs from among its members to serve for a term of one year.

14. If one or both co-chairs are absent from a particular meeting, any other member or members designated by the Advisory Board shall serve as co-chair or co-chairs.

15. If a co-chair is unable to complete the term of office, the Advisory Board shall elect a replacement to complete that term of office.

16. The co-chairs shall collaborate in chairing meetings of the Advisory Board and related intersessional work. The co-chairs shall, *inter alia*, declare the opening and closing of meetings, ensure the observance of these rules of procedure, accord the right to speak and announce decisions. The co-chairs shall rule on points of order and, subject to these rules of procedure, shall have complete control over the proceedings of meetings and the maintenance of order at meetings.

17. The co-chairs shall share and allocate between themselves responsibility for chairing Advisory Board meetings.

18. The co-chairs or any member designated by the Advisory Board shall report to the governing body or bodies on behalf of the Advisory Board.

19. The co-chairs or any member designated by the Advisory Board shall represent the Advisory Board in external meetings and shall report back to the Advisory Board on those meetings.

20. The co-chairs may also jointly delegate tasks to members of the Advisory Board in the interest of expediting and advancing the work of the Advisory Board.

21. The Advisory Board may further define additional roles and responsibilities for the co-chairs.

22. The co-chairs, in the exercise of their functions, remain under the authority of the Advisory Board.

VI. Subcommittees and panels

23. The Advisory Board may establish subcommittees, panels, working groups or task forces, if required, to undertake specific tasks assigned by the Advisory Board or to provide expert advice in order to assist the Advisory Board in executing its work.

24. In establishing subcommittees, panels, working groups or task forces, the Advisory Board will determine an appropriate number of participants and ensure that participants have appropriate expertise in the relevant field of work.

VII. Secretariat

25. The director of the Santiago network secretariat shall serve as secretary to the Advisory Board.

26. The secretary shall be responsible for facilitating and providing support to the:

(a) Making of the necessary arrangements for the meetings of the Advisory Board, including announcing meetings, issuing invitations and making available the documents for meetings;

(b) Maintaining of meeting records and arranging for the storage and preservation of documents of meetings;

(c) Making of documents of the meetings of the Advisory Board available to the public, unless otherwise determined by the Advisory Board.

(d) Tracking of the implementation of decisions and actions taken by the Advisory Board and report on the progress of these actions.

27. In addition, the secretary shall facilitate support that the Advisory Board may require or that the governing body or bodies may direct with respect to the Advisory Board

VIII. Meetings

28. The Advisory Board shall meet at least twice a year, where possible in connection with meetings of the ExCom, while retaining its flexibility to adjust the number of meetings to suit its needs.

29. The Advisory Board shall hold its meetings at the location of the Santiago network secretariat head office, unless otherwise decided by the Advisory Board and subject to the necessary arrangements being made, and may hold meetings in hybrid (in person and virtual) format. Decisions on the location of meetings other than the location of the Santiago network secretariat shall take into account the costs and benefits of venue rotation, particularly in developing countries and with respect to facilitating the participation of key stakeholders, as well as the location of the ExCom meetings.

30. The Advisory Board may decide to hold meetings virtually on an exceptional basis and when required to advance its work, as proposed by the co-chairs after consultation with the Advisory Board.

31. In arranging virtual meetings, the Advisory Board shall consider the working modalities of such meetings, including the fair and balanced choice of timing in light of the time zones of members, with the aim of ensuring inclusive and effective participation of all members.

32. At the first Advisory Board meeting of each calendar year, the co-chairs shall propose a schedule of meetings for that calendar year.

33. At each meeting, the Advisory Board will confirm the dates, duration and venue of the following meeting.

34. If changes to the scheduled or additional meetings are required, the co-chairs shall, after consultation with the Advisory Board, request the secretariat to give notice of any

changes in the dates of scheduled meetings and/or of the dates of additional meetings to members and representatives, and observers. To the extent possible, notice of a meeting shall be given at least four weeks before the opening of that meeting.

IX. Quorum

35. At least 10 of the Advisory Board members, as laid out in paragraph 3, must be present at a meeting to constitute a quorum. Members participating in meetings virtually will count towards quorum. A quorum shall be established prior to the commencement of each meeting.

36. A quorum shall be confirmed by the co-chairs immediately prior to the adoption of any decision by the Advisory Board.

37. A member may ask for a confirmation of quorum prior to the commencement of a meeting or prior to the adoption of any decision by the Advisory Board.

X. Agenda and documentation for meetings

38. The co-chairs, assisted by the secretariat, shall prepare the provisional agenda for each meeting as well as a draft report on the meeting.

39. Members and representatives may propose additions or changes to the provisional agenda, in writing, to the secretariat within one week of receiving the provisional agenda, and these additions or changes shall be included in a revised provisional agenda prepared by the secretariat with the approval of the co-chairs.

40. The secretariat shall transmit the revised provisional agenda for a meeting to the members and representatives of the Advisory Board at least four weeks prior to that meeting. The revised provisional agenda may be transmitted after that date with the approval of the co-chairs.

41. Unless otherwise decided by the co-chairs, documents for a meeting of the Advisory Board should be published on the Santiago network website at least two weeks prior to that meeting, to the extent possible.

42. The Advisory Board shall, at the beginning of each meeting, adopt the meeting agenda.

43. Before the end of each meeting, the co-chairs shall present draft decisions for consideration and approval by the Advisory Board.

XI. Decision-making

44. Decisions of the Advisory Board will be taken by consensus by its members as laid out in paragraph 3.

45. Efforts by the co-chairs to facilitate the reaching of consensus may include:

(a) Consulting with members on draft documents, including draft decisions, prior to the meeting;

(b) Consulting with members on the relevant matter during the meeting;

(c) Providing the opportunity for members to state and/or formally record in the report on the relevant meeting their reservations regarding a particular decision without preventing consensus from being reached.

(d) Postponing the decision on the matter to a later meeting in order to allow for further exchange on the matter;

46. If all efforts at reaching consensus have been exhausted, and no consensus is reached, decisions will be taken by a four-fifths majority of the members present and voting.

47. The co-chairs, acting together and in good faith, and following consultations with all members, shall determine whether all efforts at reaching consensus in respect of a particular draft decision have been exhausted.

48. In making such a determination the co-chairs shall take into consideration:

(a) Whether consultations on the relevant matter have occurred during and/or between meetings, including between the co-chairs, without consensus being reached;

(b) Whether the subject matter of the draft decision has been considered at prior meetings without consensus being reached;

(c) Whether and how many members have indicated that they cannot join consensus on a decision.

49. Each member shall have one vote. For the purpose of this rule, “members present and voting” means members participating in the meeting (both in person and virtually) at which voting takes place and casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members abstaining from voting shall be considered as not voting for the purpose of determining the four-fifths majority.

XII. Process for intersessional decision making:

50. The Advisory Board may take a decision without meeting on an extraordinary basis when, in the judgment of both co-chairs, such a decision should not be postponed to the next Advisory Board meeting. In such a case, the secretariat, with the approval of the co-chairs, shall transmit to Board members a proposed decision with the invitation to approve the decision on a non-objection basis for a prescribed period (generally 21 days but in urgent cases no less than one week). Copies of such a proposal shall be provided to the representatives for their information.

51. The provisions on quorum and other rules set forth in these rules of procedure shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the aforementioned procedure.

52. In the absence of an objection by an Advisory Board member within the prescribed period, the decision will be deemed taken upon the expiration of the prescribed period. If an objection is received within the prescribed period, the co-chairs will work to resolve the concerns of the objecting Board member(s) directly. If the objecting Board member(s) uphold their objection following discussion with the co-chairs, the proposed decision will be considered by the Board at the following Advisory Board meeting. The secretariat shall circulate all written comments and objections to Advisory Board members and representatives and notify all members and representatives of the action taken pursuant to this paragraph.

53. Decisions approved between meetings shall be recorded in the report of the following Board meeting.

XIII. Use of electronic means of communication

54. The Advisory Board may use electronic means of communication to facilitate work and to take decisions in accordance with guidelines to be agreed by the Advisory Board. The secretariat shall ensure that a secure and dedicated web interface is established and maintained to facilitate the work of the Board.

XIV. Participation of observers in meetings

55. Advisory Board meetings will be open to observers, unless otherwise decided by the Advisory Board, and the Advisory Board will invite observers from relevant constituted bodies, civil society organizations and other organizations, bodies, networks and experts to attend its meetings in order to provide technical expertise and inputs, as appropriate, to the Advisory Board for its deliberations.

56. The Advisory Board may decide on additional procedures for the participation of observers.

XV. Transparency

57. The decisions and products of the Advisory Board shall be made publicly available on the Santiago network website unless decided otherwise by the Advisory Board.

XVI. Working language

58. English shall be the working language of the Advisory Board.

XVII. Modifications to the rules of procedure

59. Decisions to propose modifications to these rules of procedure, except with respect to matters decided in decision 12/CMA.4, may be taken by the Advisory Board by consensus with a view to recommending them to the governing body or bodies through the subsidiary bodies for consideration and adoption.
