

**Climate Change
Expert Group**

Key Takeaways from the CCXG Global Forum on the Environment and Climate Change

21-22 March 2023

Mitigation work programme (MWP) - Learning from previous exchanges including lessons from investment-focused events



- The inclusion of Global Dialogues and investment-focused events in the MWP is innovative. As many investment-focused events are already occurring outside the UNFCCC framework, links across different events organised under the MWP and beyond will need to be carefully designed and mapped.
- To meet the mandate of the MWP, lessons need to be learned from previous dialogues/workshops under the UNFCCC, where outcomes have been mixed. MWP events need to be interactive and have focused topics to facilitate discussions that can generate concrete results to help fill identified mitigation and investment gaps.
- Getting the right people in the room is important and will require sufficient resources.
- The mandate to draft an annual MWP decision provides an opportunity for iterative improvements to the MWP process over time.



MWP – What does a focused exchange of views mean?

- Global Dialogues are an opportunity to bring the right actors and stakeholders together. It is important to specify the scope of an individual Global Dialogue to ensure focus and the desired objective is achieved, while ensuring the overall series of MWP events are sufficiently comprehensive, cross-cutting, inclusive and participatory.
- Discussing the same topic in a Global Dialogue and an associated investment-focused event would allow exchanges to focus on both the mitigation and finance perspectives. This could help facilitate knowledge sharing between relevant participants, as well as uptake of specific actions or processes.
- These discussions could also consider pre-dialogue inputs (e.g. technical papers, written Q&A) as well as using a mix of different formats and inputs from relevant experts to ensure discussions are accessible, science-based and focused on practical solutions.



Potential outputs or outcomes of the MWP

- Under the MWP global dialogues, stakeholders could usefully exchange information on specific aspects related to successful mitigation activities that have the potential for replicability and scalability, such as policy design, institutional frameworks, and stakeholders involved.
- To maximise the impacts of exchanges under the MWP, the theme of a Global Dialogue could be linked to a related investment-focused event to facilitate in-depth discussions on enabling environments and information needs to develop and deploy mitigation projects.
- Information exchanged under the MWP events could send signals to governments, investors and stakeholders and help forge strategic partnerships to increase mitigation ambition and implementation as well as to strengthen NDCs and Long-term Strategies.



What is Loss & Damage (L&D)?

- Many countries are already experiencing different types of L&D, and there are different levels and types of vulnerability both within and between countries. Non-economic losses are hard to map and measure, but can be significant, especially for some vulnerable communities such as island states or Indigenous Peoples.
- Responding to climate-related L&D requires an improved understanding of activities needed to address different types of L&D and available solutions. This could usefully draw on current examples and experiences on the ground.
- A better understanding of the different types of support needed, the synergies between different types of funding for mitigation, adaptation, L&D, as well as interactions between available funding sources (e.g. humanitarian relief, disaster risk reduction, bilateral development co-operation, insurance, etc.) could inform new L&D funding arrangements and enable a focus on priority gaps in the current financial architecture.



Understanding the scope of funding for L&D

- A focus on ex-post funding (i.e. to address current/ongoing impacts) needs to be framed broadly to cover different types of L&D (e.g. related to slow onset events) and activities needed to respond to L&D (e.g. investments in social protection).
- Unpacking broader funding arrangements for L&D could help to improve understanding of their potential coverage and reach. It could also provide useful lessons, including on anticipatory action, how to channel support to those most in need, and how communities of practice could work together to deliver support in a timely manner.
- Although different climate finance flows can be considered separately for tracking and accountability purposes, it is important to acknowledge synergies and co-benefits in the implementation of efforts to avert (mitigation co-benefits), minimise (adaptation co-benefits) and respond to L&D.

Understanding the current landscape of institutions and funding arrangements for L&D



- In establishing new funding arrangements for L&D, it will be important to avoid silos and bring together different institutions and funding arrangements in a comprehensive manner so that form can follow function and ensure needed support reaches affected communities in a timely manner.
- There is an opportunity for the Transitional Committee to build on established L&D-related mechanisms and institutions (e.g., the Warsaw International Mechanism, Santiago Network) as well as existing funding flows (e.g., bilateral development co-operation), to focus on addressing pressing gaps in the current landscape as well as how to scale-up and improve existing efforts.
- Given the scale of resources needed to respond to L&D, new innovative sources of funding will be important, and there is a need for further work to understand the feasibility of different new and innovative sources.

Towards a successful outcome of the first global stocktake (GST1)



- GST1 needs to provide an adequate, solutions-focused response to the IPCC's AR6 Synthesis Report, or it risks undermining credibility in the international climate regime.
- GST1 could drive accelerated action by:
 - Delivering a strong and credible call to action that could build on the UNSG's Climate Solidarity Pact and Acceleration Agenda.
 - Developing toolkits and strengthening enablers to support implementation, building on existing processes, tools and initiatives within the UNFCCC and beyond.
- Follow-up after COP28 on the response to GST1, including through regular progress reviews, policy development to underpin more ambitious NDCs, and high-level political engagement to maintain momentum and peer pressure.

Organisation and design options for the consideration of outputs phase of GST1



- Early discussions are important to build a shared understanding on the substance of the final package of outputs and overall political messages from GST1:
 - Making the best use of available time and capitalising on planned events within and beyond the UNFCCC could help to prepare the ground for final deliberations at COP28.
- Findings from the technical assessment of GST1 need to be carefully structured to be able to:
 - Inform the next round of NDCs,
 - Establish feedback loops and exploit synergies with ongoing processes,
 - Ensure subsequent follow-up by Parties and non-Party stakeholders,
 - Guide and strengthen international co-operation for climate action.
- It will be important to ensure a balanced approach across different thematic areas and operationalise equity in the process and final outputs to enable enhanced action to support a successful GST1.

Structuring impactful technical and political outputs for a successful GST1



- In formulating the final package of GST1 outputs, it is important to think about the type of political signals needed, who could deliver these signals, the intended recipients of the signals, and how to reach these recipients.
- GST1 provides an opportunity to identify concrete solutions and potential pathways in different sectors, systems and thematic areas to inform/guide more ambitious actions by countries and non-Party stakeholders and enable a course correction.
- GST1 also provides an opportunity to enhance international co-operation for climate action by aligning the international climate regime with the wider landscape of efforts by different actors to optimise synergies, strengthen collaboration and partnerships to drive accelerated climate action.



Authorisation under Article 6

- Authorisation is a key step at the intersection of national and international processes, as well as Article 6 negotiations and implementation, rendering an Article 6 activity official under the Paris Agreement.
- Not all questions related to the content and timing of authorisations need answering through CMA/SBSTA guidance; some questions will be resolved through Article 6 implementation/practice and national frameworks.
- International guidance on possible changes to authorisations could enhance clarity on reporting, accounting and reduce overall uncertainty around Article 6 implementation and therefore increase the attractiveness of Article 6 both for governments and project participants.



THANK YOU!

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