



AGN AT SB64

64TH SITTING OF THE SUBSIDIARY
BODIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION
(SBI) AND SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR
TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE (SBSTA)





Acknowledgement

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In conclusion, the AGN commends the resilience, professionalism, and collaborative spirit of the African negotiating community, whose collective efforts strengthened Africa's advocacy for equitable implementation of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement while advancing key priorities, including adaptation, climate finance, technology transfer, capacity building, transparency, just transition, agriculture and food security, loss and damage, and sustainable development. The group remains committed to building on SB64 outcomes as it prepares for COP31 in Antalya, Türkiye, and continues to strengthen Africa's leadership towards the anticipated African-hosted COP32.





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List of Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
ACE	Action for Climate Empowerment
ACEP	African Centre for Energy Policy
AfDB	African Development Bank
AFSA	Alliance for Food Sovereignty in Africa
AGN	African Group of Negotiators
AILAC	Independent Association of Latin America and the Caribbean
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on the Environment
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AUDA- NEPAD	African Union Development Agency–New Partnership for Africa's Development
BAR	Baku Adaptation Roadmap
BASIC	Brazil, South Africa, India and China
CAHOSCC	Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change
CBAM	Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism
CBDR-RC	Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol





Acronym	Meaning
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
FRLD	Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GGA	Global Goal on Adaptation
GIA	Global Implementation Accelerator
GST	Global Stocktake
ITMO	Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcome
KCI	Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures
JTM	Just Transition Mechanism
JTWP	Just Transition Work Programme
LDC	Least Developed Country
LMDC	Like-Minded Group of Developing Countries
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCQG	New Collective Quantified Goal
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NWP	Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
PACM	Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation





Acronym	Meaning
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization





Executive Summary

This report documents the African Group of Negotiators' (AGN) participation in the Sixty-Fourth Sessions of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies (SB64), held in Bonn, Germany, from 8–18 June 2026. It assesses Africa's contributions, negotiation outcomes, and strategic priorities while providing recommendations to strengthen engagement towards COP31 in Antalya, Türkiye, and a potential African-hosted COP32.

SB64 marked the first major negotiating session under Ghana's Chairmanship of the AGN (2026–2027). Through extensive preparatory meetings, thematic workshops, and capacity-building activities, the AGN entered the negotiations with coordinated positions across key issues, including adaptation, climate finance, technology transfer, transparency, Article 6, agriculture and food security, mitigation, just transition, response measures, and emerging issues such as climate and health, climate mobility, trade, and critical minerals.

Guided by the principles of equity, Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC), climate justice, and sustainable development, the AGN prioritized advancing the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), securing accessible and grant-based climate finance, strengthening National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and the Adaptation Fund, promoting technology development and transfer, supporting the Enhanced Transparency Framework, advancing equitable implementation of Article 6, and addressing emerging challenges affecting Africa.

Although several negotiating tracks remained unresolved, the AGN successfully safeguarded Africa's priorities and ensured they remained central to discussions leading to COP31. Notable progress was achieved on the Just Transition Work Programme, the Technology Mechanism, and support for National Adaptation Plans, while outstanding issues remained on adaptation, climate finance, Article 6, agriculture, mitigation, and transparency. The session also highlighted Africa's





increasing influence in the negotiations and reinforced the need for greater African representation within UNFCCC institutions.

Looking ahead, the report emphasizes the importance of maintaining political unity, strengthening technical coordination, enhancing African participation in constituted bodies and expert groups, deepening collaboration among African research institutions, and developing integrated positions on emerging issues such as climate-related trade measures, critical minerals, health, climate mobility, and industrial transformation. It also calls for intensified diplomatic engagement to advance adaptation finance, implementation of Article 9.1, and the GGA, while encouraging early preparations for COP32.

Overall, SB64 underscored that the central challenge of the Paris Agreement has shifted from rule-making to implementation. The session demonstrated that Africa's growing influence is driven by effective coordination, technical expertise, and principled negotiation. Sustaining this momentum will require continued unity, stronger institutional capacity, enhanced scientific support, and sustained advocacy to ensure future negotiations deliver equitable outcomes that address Africa's climate and development priorities..

SB64 Outcomes at a Glance

The table (dashboard) illustrates areas of progress from matters that require political or technical follow-up before COP31.

Theme	Status at SB64	Implication for Africa	Priority before COP31
Global Goal on Adaptation	Unresolved; forwarded	Core issues on the Technical Task Force, indicators and adaptation finance remain open.	Secure an operational roadmap linked to means of implementation and Article 9.1.
Climate finance and transparency support	Limited progress	Disagreement persists on Article 9.1, GEF resources, access and the quality of finance.	Coordinate a common finance package and intensify ministerial diplomacy.





Theme	Status at SB64	Implication for Africa	Priority before COP31
Just transition	Partial progress	Terms of reference were agreed, but the mechanism and institutional arrangements remain unsettled.	Advance a development-centred mechanism covering energy access, jobs and industrialisation.
Technology	Notable progress	Draft decisions, stronger Technology-Financial Mechanism linkages and broad convergence on the CTC host create implementation opportunities.	Translate institutional progress into financed technology deployment and African capacity.
Agriculture and food security	Unresolved; forwarded	Finance, livestock, farmers' rights, intellectual property and trade-related issues remain contested.	Protect adaptation priorities and secure grant-based implementation support.
Article 6	Implementation phase; support gap	Readiness, reporting systems, methodologies, safeguards and infrastructure funding remain uneven.	Strengthen national governance and secure fair access to technical and financial support.
Trade and response measures	Dialogue initiated; work ongoing	Climate-related trade measures may affect exports, industrialisation and fiscal space.	Develop an integrated African position on CBAM, supply-chain rules and response measures.
Capacity-building, ACE and knowledge systems	Procedural progress	Agreed work provides a platform for stronger institutions, but long-term support remains essential.	Link capacity-building to durable institutions, regional centres and country-owned programmes.





1. Background and Context

1.1 Overview of the Sixty-Fourth Sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB64)

The Sixty-Fourth Sessions of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies (SB64), held in Bonn, Germany, from 8–18 June 2026, brought together Parties and stakeholders to advance technical negotiations under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement. As the key mid-year negotiating session, SB64 prepared the groundwork for COP31 by addressing major issues including adaptation, climate finance, transparency, technology transfer, agriculture, loss and damage, just transition, the Global Goal on Adaptation, the Global Stocktake, and Article 6. For Africa, SB64 was both a strategic preparation for COP31 and an important step toward a potential African-hosted COP32, providing an opportunity to strengthen the continent's common positions and advance priorities on adaptation, climate finance, technology transfer, capacity-building, and implementation support.

1.2 Significance of SB64 in the Context of Paris Agreement Implementation

SB64 played a key role in advancing the implementation of major COP decisions by progressing work on the Global Goal on Adaptation, the Just Transition Work Programme, the Mitigation Work Programme, agriculture and food security, the Enhanced Transparency Framework, loss and damage, and the New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance. The outcomes of SB64 were expected to shape both the technical negotiations and political decisions at COP31.

1.3 Significance of SB64 for the African Group of Negotiators

SB64 was the first major UNFCCC negotiating session under Ghana's Chairmanship of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) for the 2026–2027 biennium. Under the leadership of Nana Dr. Antwi-Boasiako Amoah, the AGN strengthened Africa's coordination and representation through strategic planning and unified positions. In preparation for SB64, the AGN convened a dedicated Strategic Session in Accra, Ghana, from 30 March to 1 April 2026. The Strategic





Session enabled African negotiators to undertake a comprehensive review of key agenda items and reach consensus on strategic priorities for the Bonn session and beyond. These preparatory engagements were instrumental in consolidating common positions and coordinating negotiating approaches across all thematic streams, ensuring that Africa's priorities remained substantively and visibly anchored within the proceedings under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

1.4 Strengthening Africa's Leadership Towards COP32

As Africa prepares for COP31 and a potential African-hosted COP32, the AGN under Ghana's Chairmanship is strengthening coordination, technical capacity, and strategic partnerships to enhance Africa's influence in the UNFCCC process. The goal is to ensure that future climate negotiations deliver equitable outcomes on implementation, climate finance, adaptation, climate justice, and sustainable development.





2. Africa's Strategic Priorities

Under Ghana's Chairmanship of the AGN, Africa is pursuing a coordinated, long-term climate negotiation strategy guided by the draft African Common Platform. The strategy seeks to ensure the equitable implementation of the Paris Agreement based on the principles of equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC), while safeguarding Africa's sustainable development priorities.

Recognizing that Africa contributes less than 4% of global greenhouse gas emissions yet is disproportionately affected by climate change, the AGN continues to advocate for climate justice, stronger support for developing countries, and outcomes that reflect Africa's development needs and priorities from SB64 through COP31 and toward a prospective African-hosted COP32.

Any proposed negotiating outcome is assessed by the AGN against three core questions:

1. Does it preserve Africa's development space;
2. Does it protect differentiation and equity; and
3. Does it strengthen the predictability, adequacy, and quality of support?

The cross-cutting principles applicable across all thematic areas include CBDR-RC, equity, development space, grant-based finance, and historical responsibility. Africa's primary climate agenda priorities include the following:

i. Adaptation

Adaptation remains Africa's top climate priority. The AGN is advocating for the full implementation of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), with clear adaptation indicators, robust methodologies, and strong links between adaptation targets and the provision of climate finance. The AGN calls for increased, grant-based public finance from developed countries and opposes reliance on loans or private financing mechanisms that increase the financial burden on vulnerable countries.





ii. Climate Finance

Climate finance remains Africa's highest priority and the foundation for effective climate action. The AGN is calling for predictable, adequate, accessible, and grant-based finance in line with Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement. The Group is also advocating for a clear definition of climate finance, improved access to multilateral climate funds, and rejects counting private finance, relabeled aid, or export credits as fulfilling developed countries' climate finance obligations.

iii. Loss and Damage

Africa is advocating for a well-funded and accessible Loss and Damage Fund with simplified direct access for vulnerable countries. The AGN supports a broad scope covering both rapid- and slow-onset climate impacts, including economic and non-economic losses. The Group maintains that loss and damage finance must remain separate from adaptation finance and development assistance and be based on the principles of accountability and historical responsibility.

iv. Just Transition

Africa is promoting a people-centered, development-focused approach to the Just Transition that supports energy access, industrialization, adaptation, food systems, trade, and critical minerals. The AGN emphasizes equity, climate finance, and differentiated responsibilities, while opposing uniform fossil fuel transition obligations that fail to reflect Africa's development needs and limited historical contribution to climate change

v. Transparency

Africa is strengthening its implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) while emphasizing that it should support capacity-building rather than serve as a compliance mechanism. The AGN advocates for flexible implementation, sustained grant-based support for national monitoring and reporting systems, and equal accountability for developed countries in reporting their climate finance and support commitments.





vi. Agriculture and Food Security

Africa views agriculture and food security as key adaptation priorities under the UNFCCC. The AGN is advocating for increased financing, genuine technology transfer, and climate-resilient agricultural practices to strengthen food security. The Group also opposes carbon market approaches that disadvantage smallholder farmers or link agricultural support to mitigation targets instead of adaptation needs.

vii. Global Stocktake (GST)

Africa is committed to ensuring that the Global Stocktake (GST) leads to practical outcomes that strengthen support for developing countries. The AGN advocates for measuring progress across adaptation, finance, and sustainable development not just emissions reductions and insists that GST outcomes include stronger commitments from developed countries on climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building.

viii. Technology Development and Transfer

Africa is advocating for stronger implementation of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism by promoting technology development, transfer, innovation, and capacity-building. The AGN calls for broader cooperation on research, knowledge sharing, and production technologies, while rejecting intellectual property and trade barriers that hinder the fulfilment of technology transfer commitments under the UNFCCC.

ix. Capacity-Building

Capacity-building remains a core priority for Africa. The African Group of Negotiators (AGN) is advocating for sustained, long-term investment in national institutions and technical expertise to strengthen climate governance, access climate finance, implement NDCs, operate transparency systems, and enhance Africa's effectiveness in UNFCCC negotiations.





x. Article 6 and Carbon Markets

Africa is promoting fair and transparent implementation of Article 6 that delivers sustainable development benefits to African countries. The AGN supports high environmental integrity, strong national oversight, and equitable carbon markets, while opposing arrangements that allow developed countries to rely on inexpensive African carbon credits instead of reducing their own emissions.

xi. Means of Implementation

Across all negotiations, Africa maintains that climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building are essential for implementing the Paris Agreement. The AGN calls on developed countries to fulfil their commitments, strengthen accountability, and improve access to support so that developing countries can effectively implement climate actions while advancing sustainable development

xii. Response Measures and Trade-related Issues

Trade has become a key priority for Africa's climate negotiations. The AGN is advocating for climate-related trade measures, such as the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM), to be addressed under the UNFCCC Response Measures Forum, arguing that they create unfair economic burdens on African countries. The AGN calls for these measures to reflect the principles of equity and CBDR-RC, support Africa's industrialization and integration into global value chains, and ensure that climate policies do not undermine the continent's sustainable development and economic growth.

xiii. Transition/Green Minerals and Green Industrial Value Chains

Africa is advocating for greater value addition from its abundant critical minerals by promoting industrialization, technology transfer, and participation in clean energy value chains. The AGN calls for international cooperation that supports local processing, manufacturing, skills





development, and innovation, while opposing trade and intellectual property barriers that limit Africa's ability to benefit from the global clean energy transition.

xiv. Health and Climate Change

Health has become a key priority in Africa's climate agenda. The African Group of Negotiators (AGN) is advocating for health to be integrated into adaptation planning, climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building under the UNFCCC. The Group emphasizes that addressing climate-related health risks is essential for climate resilience, sustainable development, and climate justice.





3. AGN Preparatory Process Prior to SB64

3.1 Lead Coordinators Preparatory Meeting

Overview

An AGN Lead Coordinators Preparatory Meeting was convened over two intensive days to consolidate Africa's strategic positions ahead of SB64. Through thematic presentations, political reflections, and cross-cutting discussions, participants reviewed emerging negotiation issues, strengthened internal coordination, and agreed on common priorities to guide Africa's engagement during the Bonn Climate Conference. The meeting was attended by the AGN Chair and Core Team, Lead Coordinators (LCs), thematic leads, representatives of constituted bodies, technical experts, and members of the AGN support team.

Objectives of the preparatory meeting

- To review the international political landscape and outcomes from COP30.
- To consolidate African positions across all SB64 agenda items building on draft African Common Platform.
- To strengthen coordination among thematic negotiation teams.
- To identify negotiation priorities, political red lines, and strategic engagement approaches for SB64.

Key Discussions (including emerging political issues from Thematic Leads)

- Assessment of the global political context following COP30 and implications for SB64.
- Reaffirmation of the Accra Strategic Position as the guiding framework for African negotiations.
- Adaptation, Loss and Damage, and climate finance, emphasizing grant-based finance, operationalization of the NCQG, and preservation of developed countries' finance obligations under Article 9.1.





- Agriculture and food security, highlighting implementation-oriented support, equitable technology access, and protection of land rights.
- Article 6 negotiations, focusing on market integrity, non-market approaches, institutional readiness, and safeguards.
- Just Transition, Response Measures, and Trade, emphasizing Africa's development priorities, industrialization, energy access, and the impacts of measures such as CBAM.
- Gender, ACE, Indigenous Peoples, Technology, Mitigation, Climate Mobility, and Health, stressing inclusive implementation, African-led innovation, stronger technology-finance linkages, and emerging climate vulnerabilities.
- Cross-cutting discussions on improving internal coordination, political coherence, evidence-based negotiations, and strategic engagement with African negotiating groups and partners.

Outcomes from the preparatory meeting

- Consolidated African positions across major thematic negotiation areas.
- Improved coordination and alignment among Lead Coordinators and thematic teams.
- Identification of cross-cutting priorities requiring unified political messaging.
- Strengthened strategic focus on implementation, finance, adaptation, just transition, and institutional coherence.
- Agreement to enhance collaboration with African LDCs and improve evidence-based support for negotiations.

Agreed Negotiation Priority Areas and Key Messages for SB64

- Protect the integrity of the UNFCCC and uphold the principles of equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities.
- Secure accessible, predictable, grant-based climate finance, particularly the obligation of developed countries in Article 9.1, including operationalization of the NCQG and strengthened support for adaptation and Loss and Damage.





- Advance implementation of the Global Goal on Adaptation and implementation of National Adaptation Plans through simplified access to finance and stronger institutional support.
- Promote development-centered approaches to agriculture, just transition, technology transfer, and Article 6 implementation that safeguard African interests and community rights.
- Strengthen Africa's negotiating coherence by maintaining unified positions across thematic areas, improving political coordination, and ensuring evidence-based, implementation-focused outcomes at SB64.

3.2 AGN Pre-SB64 Strategy Meeting

The AGN Pre-SB64 Strategy Meeting brought together African negotiators, Heads of Delegation, legal and technical advisers, youth representatives, and senior UNFCCC officials to finalize Africa's strategy for SB64. The meeting provided technical guidance, strengthened coordination, and aligned African positions ahead of the Bonn climate negotiations.

Objectives

The two-day preparatory meeting strengthened coordination among African negotiators by reviewing the SB64 agenda, consolidating common positions, identifying key political and technical priorities, and agreeing on strategic messages to guide the AGN during the negotiations. It also facilitated engagement with the UNFCCC Secretariat and SBI leadership on issues affecting Africa's participation.

Key Discussions, Including Emerging Political Issues from Thematic Leads

The preparatory meeting featured updates from thematic lead coordinators on key negotiation tracks to align African positions and identify strategic priorities ahead of SB64. Discussions covered:





- **Climate Resilience and Adaptation:** Updates focused on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), the Baku Adaptation Roadmap (BAR), the Belém–Addis Vision, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), the Adaptation Fund, Loss and Damage, the Nairobi Work Programme, and the Adaptation Committee. Discussions emphasized strengthening means of implementation, refining GGA indicators, and ensuring strong African representation in technical processes.
- **Mitigation and Article 6:** Members reviewed developments under the Mitigation Work Programme (MWP), Article 6.2, 6.4 and 6.8 mechanisms, carbon markets, and non-market approaches, stressing the need to safeguard Africa's development priorities while enhancing readiness for market participation.
- **Climate Finance:** Discussions focused on the Climate Finance Work Programme, the Adaptation Fund, Article 2.1(c), Article 9.1, the Veredas Dialogue, and the Standing Committee on Finance. Participants highlighted the need for predictable, accessible, and adequate finance, while advocating for decision-oriented outcomes and stronger implementation support.
- **Transparency, Global Stock take and Research:** Updates covered the Enhanced Transparency Framework, preparations for the Second Global Stock take (GST2), the Research Dialogue, and the Periodic Review, with emphasis on strengthening evidence-based decision-making and aligning scientific assessments with African priorities.
- **Technology and Means of Implementation:** Discussions addressed technology development and transfer, capacity building, Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE), and response measures, emphasizing improved access to technologies, enhanced institutional capacity, and strengthened support for implementation.
- **Climate and Development:** The meeting considered the Just Transition Work Programme, the Just Transition Mechanism, climate-related trade issues, and response measures, highlighting the importance of ensuring that transition pathways support sustainable development and economic transformation in Africa.





- **Agriculture and Health:** Presentations highlighted progress under agriculture and food systems discussions, as well as the growing recognition of climate and health within the UNFCCC process, underscoring their importance for food security, livelihoods, and resilient health systems.
- **Oceans, Human Mobility and Mountains:** Members discussed emerging issues relating to ocean-climate linkages, climate-induced human mobility, and mountain ecosystems, recognizing their increasing relevance for adaptation, resilience, ecosystem conservation, and sustainable development across Africa.
- **Institutional and Governance Matters:** Discussions also covered arrangements for intergovernmental meetings (AIM), operationalization of the AGN Governance Instrument, establishment of the Policy and Governance Committee, development of the African Common Platform, and strategic engagements with the UNFCCC Executive Secretary and the SBI Chair to strengthen Africa's coordination and influence during SB64 negotiations.

Outcomes

- Strengthened coordination among African negotiators through the alignment of positions across thematic negotiation tracks ahead of SB64.
- Consolidated Africa's negotiation priorities and key political messages to guide engagement during the Subsidiary Bodies.
- Enhanced understanding of emerging political and technical issues, including climate finance, adaptation, mitigation, trade, technology, and transparency, requiring coordinated African engagement.
- Reaffirmed Africa's commitment to advancing the principles of equity, climate justice, and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC) across all negotiation streams.
- Agreed on strategic approaches to safeguard African interests in ongoing discussions on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), the Climate Finance Work Programme, Article 6, the Global Stock take, Just Transition, and other priority agenda items.





- Strengthened institutional coordination through discussions on the operationalization of the AGN Governance Instrument, establishment of the Policy and Governance Committee, and continued development of the African Common Platform.
- Benefited from strategic engagements with the UNFCCC Executive Secretary and the SBI Chair, which provided clarity on procedural arrangements, emerging negotiation issues, and opportunities to enhance Africa's effective participation at SB64.
- Reinforced the importance of daily coordination among thematic leads and negotiators to ensure a coherent, unified, and responsive African position throughout the SB64 negotiations.

Agreed Negotiation Priority Areas and Key Messages for SB 64

The Group agreed to:

- Advance adaptation as a continental priority by promoting the effective operationalization of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), the Baku Adaptation Roadmap (BAR), and the Belém–Addis Vision, while strengthening support for National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and the Adaptation Fund.
- Advocate for predictable, adequate, accessible, and grant-based climate finance, emphasizing the fulfilment of developed countries' obligations under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and ensuring meaningful progress under the Climate Finance Work Programme, Article 9.1, and related finance processes.
- Strengthen means of implementation, including technology development and transfer, capacity building, and Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE), to support effective climate action and implementation across African countries.
- Safeguard Africa's development priorities in mitigation discussions by ensuring that mitigation ambition remains consistent with the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC), while preserving national development pathways.





- Promote equitable participation in Article 6 mechanisms by enhancing African readiness for carbon markets and non-market approaches and ensuring integrity, transparency, and fair access to implementation opportunities.
- Strengthen transparency and accountability by advancing discussions under the Enhanced Transparency Framework and ensuring that the Second Global Stock take (GST2) adequately reflects implementation gaps, support needs, and the specific circumstances of developing countries.
- Promote just and inclusive transitions by advancing the Just Transition Work Programme, Response Measures, and climate-related trade discussions in ways that support sustainable development, industrialization, decent jobs, and economic transformation across Africa.
- Enhance resilience across key sectors, including agriculture, food systems, health, oceans, human mobility, and mountain ecosystems, recognizing their importance to livelihoods, adaptation, and sustainable development on the continent.
- Strengthen African representation and influence in technical bodies, constituted bodies, and expert processes to ensure that Africa's perspectives and priorities are effectively reflected in negotiation outcomes.
- Maintain a unified African voice throughout SB64 through strong coordination, consistent messaging, and strategic engagement across all thematic negotiation streams to advance Africa's common interests and priorities.





4. Pre-Session Workshops and Technical Dialogues

4.1 Pre-SB64 Article 6 Workshop

The AGN Article 6 Technical Workshop strengthened Africa's preparedness for SB64 by enhancing understanding of recent developments under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. The workshop brought together African negotiators, technical experts, and development partners to discuss carbon markets, reporting requirements, institutional readiness, and strategies to maximize climate finance and sustainable development benefits. Discussions emphasized the need for stronger national systems and coordinated African approaches as Article 6 moves from negotiations to implementation. Key concerns highlighted included:

- Limited institutional capacity within many African countries to manage Article 6 requirements.
- The need for stronger coordination among government institutions, technical experts, research institutions, and other stakeholders.

The importance of ensuring that carbon market participation delivers meaningful benefits for African countries and communities.

4.1.1 Article 6.2 Cooperative Approaches and Reporting Requirements

Discussions focused on progress under Article 6.2, including the implementation of reporting systems, authorization processes, tracking of Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs), and Technical Expert Reviews (A6TER). Emerging issues included:

- The need for countries to strengthen systems for authorization, tracking, and accounting of ITMOs.
- Capacity gaps in preparing initial reports and meeting transparency requirements.
- The importance of developing robust institutional arrangements, including clear roles for Designated National Authorities and relevant government institutions.





- The need for financial and technical support to enable developing countries to meet reporting obligations.

Country experiences from Ghana, Malawi, Rwanda, and Zimbabwe highlighted common challenges, including data management, registry systems, technical expertise, and coordination across government institutions.

4.1.2 Article 6.4 Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism (PACM)

The workshop highlighted that the Article 6.4 mechanism is becoming operational, with increasing attention on methodologies, standards, safeguards, and project implementation. Key emerging issues included:

- The need for African countries to engage more actively in the development of Article 6.4 methodologies and technical standards.
- The importance of prioritizing methodologies relevant to African contexts, including clean cooking, forestry, and land-use sectors.
- The need to strengthen African technical expertise in Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV), validation, and verification processes.
- Concerns regarding the limited number of African accredited entities capable of supporting validation and verification processes, which may increase costs for African projects.
- The importance of ensuring that environmental integrity, social safeguards, and community benefits remain central to Article 6.4 implementation.

4.1.3 Article 6.8 Non-Market Approaches and Linkages with Other Workstreams

Participants discussed developments under Article 6.8 and possible linkages with broader mitigation ambition initiatives. Key issues raised included:

- The need for clarity on the evolving role of the Non-Market Approaches Platform.
- Ensuring that African priorities are reflected in emerging approaches linking mitigation initiatives, finance, and cooperation frameworks.





- The importance of avoiding fragmented approaches and strengthening coordination among existing African carbon market and climate finance initiatives.

Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening Needs

A recurring theme throughout the workshop was the need to enhance African readiness to engage effectively in Article 6 mechanisms. Priority capacity needs identified included:

- Strengthening national Article 6 governance structures.
- Enhancing technical expertise on carbon accounting, MRV systems, methodologies, and safeguards.
- Supporting African institutions, universities, and research organizations to contribute to methodological development.
- Improving access to financial and technical resources required for implementation.

Key Implications for the AGN

The workshop highlighted several priority areas for continued AGN engagement:

1. **Promote stronger African coordination on Article 6 implementation** to ensure common positions and shared learning among countries.
2. **Advocate for enhanced capacity-building support and financial resources** to enable African countries to establish effective Article 6 systems.
3. **Increase African participation in technical processes**, including methodology development, expert panels, and review processes.
4. **Ensure carbon market mechanisms support Africa's development priorities**, including adaptation, resilience building, and sustainable development.
5. **Strengthen collaboration with technical institutions and experts** to build African expertise in carbon markets, MRV, and Article 6 implementation.





The Article 6 workshop provided an important platform for African negotiators to exchange experiences and identify emerging priorities as countries move towards implementation of Article 6 mechanisms. Discussions emphasized that Africa must move from being a passive participant in carbon markets to actively shaping their evolution, while ensuring that mechanisms deliver equitable benefits, maintain environmental integrity, and support the continent's climate and development objectives.

4.2 Emerging Issues for Africa and Their Implications

4.2.1 Climate and Health Workshop

The Pre-SB Climate and Health Workshop strengthened Africa's capacity to address climate and health issues ahead of SB64. Participants emphasized integrating health into key UNFCCC processes, including the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), the Global Stocktake (GST), climate finance, Loss and Damage, Article 6, and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Discussions also highlighted the need for stronger coordination, increased climate finance for health, improved evidence, and a unified African strategy to enhance the continent's influence at COP31 and COP32.

Key takeaway from the workshop:

- Mainstream health across all relevant UNFCCC negotiation streams, particularly adaptation, resilience, climate finance, technology development and transfer, transparency, and just transition.
- Develop a consolidated AGN climate and health position paper to ensure coordinated and consistent African messaging in negotiations.
- Strengthen strategic partnerships with WHO AFRO, Africa CDC, AMREF, IISD, and national health institutions to provide technical support for negotiations.
- Integrate health considerations into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) to strengthen national climate action.





- Develop evidence-based and data-driven proposals to improve access to climate finance for climate and health interventions.
- Strengthen the climate–health evidence base by improving data generation and knowledge sharing to support negotiation positions and investment decisions.

4.2.2 Climate Change and Migration

The AGN participated in discussions on the links between climate change, human mobility, peace, and security, emphasizing the need for coordinated African responses to climate-induced displacement and resilience challenges. Participants called for integrating climate mobility into key UNFCCC processes, including NDCs, NAPs, climate finance, and Loss and Damage, while reinforcing Africa's climate justice agenda, strengthening regional cooperation, and improving access to adaptation and resilience finance.

Opportunities for Africa

- Shape the emerging global agenda on climate mobility, as well as on climate, peace, and security within the UNFCCC.
- Strengthen Africa's collective negotiating position on climate justice, equity, and CBDR-RC.
- Increase access to adaptation, resilience, and climate finance to address climate-related displacement and vulnerability.
- Promote climate-resilient livelihoods, early warning systems, and disaster risk reduction measures.
- Strengthen regional cooperation and policy coordination on climate-induced migration and displacement.
- Ensure climate mobility is integrated into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and other national climate policies.
- Position Africa to influence future international policy frameworks and negotiations on climate mobility and security.





- Support evidence-based decision-making through improved research, data collection, and knowledge sharing on climate mobility.





5. Negotiation Proceedings, Cross-cutting Issues and Dialogues

5.1 Procedural Matters (SBSTA and SBI)

The opening plenary of SB64 successfully adopted the provisional agendas of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and agreed on the organization of work, providing a smooth procedural start to the negotiations. Unlike previous sessions, the agendas were adopted without significant delays. Parties agreed to hold in abeyance selected reporting-related agenda items and defer several others to future sessions, allowing greater focus on priority negotiations during SB64. Outstanding matters, including technology transfer, the Standing Committee on Finance, the Adaptation Committee, national greenhouse gas inventories, and the alignment of Technology Mechanism reviews, were scheduled for consideration at future SBI and SBSTA sessions.

5.2 Negotiation Proceedings by Agenda Item

i. SBI Agenda Item 4 : Reporting from Non-Annex I Parties under the Convention

Body: SBI (COP)

Under this agenda item, Parties considered reporting by non-Annex I Parties under the Convention, including national communications, biennial update reports, and support for measurement, reporting, and verification. Discussions focused on advancing transparency, strengthening reporting capacities, and addressing outstanding implementation issues. While the SBI took note of the technical analysis reports on BURs, deliberations on national communications remained in abeyance. A key point of contention was whether support for Convention reporting should continue at the same frequency in light of the introduction of Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) under the Paris Agreement. The African Group, together with the G-77/China, LMDCs, and the Arab Group, emphasized that Convention reporting support remains essential, as many developing countries have yet to fully transition to the Paris Agreement reporting framework. No





consensus was reached, and the item was deferred to SBI65, with outstanding issues relating to the frequency of consideration, continued reporting support under the Convention, its relationship with Paris Agreement reporting, and the provision of GEF resources.

ii. SBI Agenda Item 5: Support for Developing Country Reporting under the Paris Agreement

Body: SBI (CMA)

This agenda item considered the provision of financial, technical, and capacity-building support to developing countries for implementing the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Discussions focused on lessons learned from reporting support, the role of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), technical expert reviews, and preparations for the November 2026 transparency workshop. The African Group emphasized the need for updated information on technical support and the status of GEF resources, while opposing proposals that would require developing countries to rely on their STAR allocations to address funding gaps. Together with the G-77/China, the Group called for support to be informed by countries' reported experiences and challenges to better address capacity needs. No consensus was reached, and the agenda item was deferred to SBI65, with outstanding issues relating to GEF-9 transparency funding, STAR allocation language, capacity-building support, workshop arrangements, and the future draft negotiating text.

iii. Joint SBI Agenda Item 6/ SBSTA Agenda Item 5 : Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme (MWP)

Body: Joint SBSTA/SBI (CMA)

This agenda item considered the future direction of the Mitigation Work Programme (MWP), including its effectiveness, duration, relationship with the Global Stocktake (GST), and role in supporting enhanced mitigation ambition and implementation under the Paris Agreement. Discussions focused on the Programme's future beyond 2030, the structure of global dialogues and





investment-focused events, and the status of the co-facilitators' reflections paper. While many Parties supported strengthening the MWP, significant differences remained over its mandate, future modalities, and links to the GST. Despite several rounds of revised draft texts, no consensus was reached, and the agenda item was deferred to SB65 for further consideration, with outstanding issues including the Programme's future, duration, relationship with the GST, and future modalities

iv Joint SBI Agenda Item 7 / SBSTA Agenda 6: UAE Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP)

Body: Joint SBSTA/SBI (CMA)

This agenda item advanced discussions on the implementation of the UAE Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP), including the terms of reference for its review and future institutional arrangements to support equitable, inclusive, and nationally determined transitions. Negotiations focused on the proposed Just Transition Mechanism, governance arrangements, coherence with other UNFCCC processes, and areas of complementarity. Following intensive negotiations, Parties reached agreement on a package comprising draft conclusions, terms of reference, and an informal note, while recognizing that further intersessional work is needed to operationalize the Just Transition Mechanism and finalize institutional arrangements.

v. Joint SBI Agenda 8/SBSTA Agenda Item 7: Forum on the Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures

Body: Joint SBSTA/SBI (COP/CMP/CMA)

This agenda item reviewed the implementation of the Forum on the Impact of the Implementation of Response Measures and its Katowice Committee of Experts (KCI), focusing on assessing progress, addressing implementation gaps, and strengthening future work. Discussions centered on the KCI's future work programme, potential inputs to the second Global Stocktake (GST2), the role of submissions and synthesis reports, and future analytical work. While Parties made progress on several procedural issues, differences remained over the scope of future work and the status of





the informal note. As a result, the agenda item was forwarded to future sessions for continued consideration, with outstanding issues including the future KCI work programme, GST2 inputs, the informal note, and future submissions.

vi. Joint SBI Agenda Item 9 / SBSTA agenda 8: Sharm el-Sheikh Joint Work on Agriculture and Food Security

Body: Joint SBSTA/SBI (COP/CMA)

This agenda item advanced discussions under the Sharm el-Sheikh Joint Work on the Implementation of Climate Action on Agriculture and Food Security, focusing on implementation needs, access to means of implementation, and the future direction of agriculture within the UNFCCC. Negotiations addressed climate-resilient agriculture, food security, sustainable food systems, and support for implementation, but significant differences emerged on finance, livestock, intellectual property, developed country subsidies, unilateral trade measures, and references to Indigenous Peoples and farmers' rights. Despite extensive consultations, Parties were unable to reach agreement, and the agenda item was forwarded to subsequent sessions, with outstanding issues remaining on means of implementation, agriculture, livestock, farmers' rights, intellectual property, and trade-related measures.

Implication for Africa – Increased Access to Climate Finance and Support

For Africa, where agriculture is a primary economic driver, increased access to climate finance and implementation support remains critical. Key priorities include the following:

- *Grant-Based Finance:* Developed countries are invited to significantly scale up "new, additional, predictable and grant-based finance" for adaptation and food security.
- *Means of Implementation:* There is a recognized need for direct access to capacity-building, financial support, and technology transfer to help developing countries implement their climate strategies.





- *The Sharm el-Sheikh Online Portal:* The portal is specifically highlighted for its role in "matchmaking for facilitating funding" and coordinating support, which could help African nations connect with potential donors and partners.
- *Support for Pastoralists:* There is an explicit call to improve access to support for pastoralists, alongside small-scale farmers, to enhance their adaptive capacity and resilience.

Next steps

At SB65, Parties will continue negotiations on the unresolved issues from SB64, review the outcomes of the implementation workshop, and assess progress reported through the SJWA online portal and annual synthesis report, all of which will inform the COP report on the Sharm el-Sheikh Joint Work on Agriculture (SJWA). A key priority will be agreeing on a successor framework to the SJWA that addresses the needs of developing countries by strengthening implementation, enhancing technology transfer and capacity-building, and providing adequate, high-quality finance to support climate-resilient agriculture and food security. Given the importance of these discussions for the future of agriculture under the UNFCCC, the African Group proposed holding virtual informal consultations ahead of COP31 to build consensus and facilitate more substantive outcomes at SB65.

vii. Joint SBI Agenda Item 10(a) / SBSTA Agenda Item 4(a): Matters Relating to the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)

Body: Joint SBSTA/SBI (CMA)

This agenda item focused on advancing the implementation of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) through the UAE–Belém Work Programme, including the Baku Adaptation Roadmap, the establishment of a Technical Task Force, and the development of adaptation indicators under the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience. Negotiations centered on the mandate, composition, and modalities of the Technical Task Force, as well as methodologies for adaptation indicators. Climate finance emerged as the main area of contention, particularly references to





tripling adaptation finance and Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement. Despite extensive consultations and multiple revised draft texts, Parties were unable to reach consensus, and the agenda item was forwarded to SB65. Outstanding issues include the composition of the Technical Task Force, adaptation finance, Article 9.1 references, implementation of the Baku Adaptation Roadmap, and the review of the GGA Framework.

viii. Joint SBI Agenda Item 10(b)/ SBSTA Agenda item 4(b) : Review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee

Body: SBI (COP/CMA)

This agenda item reviewed the effectiveness and performance of the Adaptation Committee in supporting adaptation under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. Discussions focused on strengthening the Committee's role in adaptation planning, technical guidance, coordination with other constituted bodies, and support to developing countries. While Parties broadly recognized the Committee's importance, differences remained on its future work and institutional arrangements. As no agreement was reached, the item was deferred to SB65, with the SB Chairs indicating that a Heads of Delegation meeting would be convened to address the underlying issues. Outstanding matters include enhanced coordination with other constituted bodies, monitoring implementation of the Committee's recommendations, and continued support for developing countries.

ix. SBI Agenda Item 10(C): Guidance relating to Adaptation Communications

Body: SBI (CMA)

This agenda item reviewed progress on adaptation communications under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, with the aim of improving guidance for their preparation, submission, and consideration to better inform adaptation planning, communicate priorities and needs, and facilitate access to support. Discussions focused on updating guidance, review timelines, institutional responsibilities, and links with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), while maintaining the voluntary, country-driven, and flexible nature of adaptation communications. Although revised





draft text and an informal note were prepared, Parties were unable to reach consensus, and the agenda item was deferred for further consideration. Outstanding issues include the review timeline, institutional responsibilities, the relationship with the ETF, and future guidance on adaptation communications.

x. SBI Agenda Item 11: Least Developed Countries (LDC)

Body: SBI (COP/CMA)

This agenda item reviewed the work of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) and considered ways to strengthen support for the formulation and implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and broader adaptation efforts in Least Developed Countries. Discussions focused on the LEG's annual report, implementation of NAPs, the NAP Implementation Alliance, updated technical guidelines, and access to financial and technical support. While Parties reached agreement on several procedural matters, differences remained on finance-related issues, including references to Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement, the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG), GEF replenishment, and long-term financing for NAP implementation. Parties agreed to continue negotiations on these outstanding issues at a future session.

xi. Joint SBI Agenda Item 12(a) / SBSTA Agenda Item 9 : Joint Annual Report of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)

Body: Joint SBSTA/SBI (COP/CMA)

This agenda item considered the Joint Annual Report of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), with the aim of strengthening the Technology Mechanism's support for technology development and transfer under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. Discussions focused on enhancing access to climate technologies and technical assistance for developing countries, improving coordination between





the TEC and CTCN, strengthening implementation, mobilizing resources, and monitoring technology outcomes. While Parties recognized the importance of the Technology Mechanism, further work is needed to address outstanding issues related to implementation, resource mobilization, and measuring technology impacts.

xii. SBI Agenda Item 12(b) : Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism

Body: SBI (COP)

This agenda item focused on strengthening coordination between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism to improve coherence, enhance access to finance for technology development and transfer, and support the implementation of climate technologies in developing countries. Discussions examined the Joint Annual Report, including technology implementation, financial support, monitoring of outcomes, and linkages with the Global Stocktake. While Parties broadly supported closer coordination between the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN), and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, differences remained over the treatment of the Joint Annual Report and the extent to which technology outcomes should be linked to Global Stocktake implementation. Outstanding issues include continued monitoring of implementation and future reporting arrangements.

xiii. SBI Agenda Item 12(c) : Host of the Climate Technology Centre

Body: SBI (COP/CMA)

This agenda item considered the future institutional host of the Climate Technology Centre (CTC) to ensure the continued effective operation of the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) and uninterrupted support for technology development and transfer to developing countries. Discussions focused on identifying a long-term institutional host, strengthening collaboration among the Technology Executive Committee (TEC), the CTCN, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and enhancing institutional coordination, financing,





and reporting. While Parties made progress in exploring future hosting and partnership arrangements, further work is required on partnership arrangements, a Memorandum of Understanding, and institutional coordination.

xiv. SBI Agenda Item 12(d) : Second Periodic Assessment referred to in paragraph 69 of decision 1/CP.21

Body: SBI (CMA)

This agenda item initiated the second periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism to evaluate the effectiveness, adequacy, and impact of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) in supporting climate technology development and transfer under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. Discussions focused on the scope and methodology of the assessment, interim reporting arrangements, and the future review process. Parties also considered proposals for the future host of the Climate Technology Centre, with broad support emerging for UNEP as the institutional host alongside strengthened collaboration with partner organizations. While progress was made, further discussions are required on the scope of the assessment, interim reporting to SB66, and the future review process.

xv. SBI Agenda Item 13(a) : Adaptation Fund

Body: SBI (CMP/CMA)

This agenda item considered matters relating to the Adaptation Fund, including its transition to exclusively serve the Paris Agreement, governance arrangements, Board membership, and the initiation of the Fund's fifth review. Discussions focused on ensuring predictable and accessible adaptation finance for developing countries, equitable representation on the Adaptation Fund Board, transition arrangements, and the monetization of Article 6.4 share of proceeds. Despite progress through several rounds of consultations, Parties were unable to reach agreement on all substantive issues, and the SBI agreed to continue consideration of the agenda item at SBI65 based





on the draft texts developed at SB64. Outstanding issues include Board membership, transition arrangements, Article 6.4 monetization, the fifth review of the Fund, and future draft decisions.

xvi. SBI Agenda Item 13(b) : Second Review of the Standing Committee on Finance

Body: SBI (COP/CMA)

This agenda item concerned the second review of the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF), aimed at assessing its effectiveness, functions, and role in strengthening coherence within the UNFCCC climate finance architecture. No substantive negotiations were held at SB64, as consideration of the item was deferred due to unresolved political differences over the role of the CMA and its relationship with the COP in overseeing the SCF. Parties agreed to continue discussions at SB65, with outstanding issues including the scope of the review, the role of the CMA, the relationship between COP and CMA guidance, and the future review process.

xvii. SBI Agenda Item 14 : Capacity-building

Body: SBI (COP/CMA)

This agenda item reviewed progress in implementing the capacity-building framework under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, with the aim of strengthening institutional and technical capacities in developing countries to support climate action. Discussions focused on implementing the fifth comprehensive review, enhancing coordination among constituted bodies, strengthening regional capacity-building initiatives, and improving support aligned with national priorities. Parties agreed on draft conclusions for adoption, while recognizing the need for continued attention to monitoring implementation, improving coordination, and ensuring long-term capacity-building support for developing countries.

xviii. SBI Agenda Item 15 : Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE)

Body: SBI (COP/CMA)





This agenda item initiated the midterm review of the Doha Work Programme on Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) and began discussions on developing a new ACE Action Plan. Parties assessed progress across the six ACE elements and identified priorities for strengthening climate education, public participation, access to information, stakeholder engagement, and support for national ACE focal points. The SBI adopted procedural conclusions, welcomed the 2026 ACE Dialogue and Technical Workshop, and agreed to continue the midterm review at SBI65 based on the informal note prepared at SB64. Outstanding issues include further submissions on the new ACE Action Plan, continued Secretariat support, and sustained capacity-building for national ACE focal points.

xix. SBI Agenda Item 16 : Arrangements for Intergovernmental Meetings

Body: SBI (COP/CMP/CMA)

This agenda item considered arrangements for future UNFCCC sessions with the aim of improving the efficiency, transparency, inclusiveness, and accessibility of the intergovernmental process. Discussions focused on strengthening negotiation processes, observer participation, accessibility, host country arrangements, publication of meeting documents, and measures to streamline future sessions. The SBI adopted procedural conclusions, requesting the Secretariat to incorporate Parties' views into preparations for future sessions, publish host country agreements in a timely manner, prepare papers on process efficiency and observer admissions, and continue supporting an inclusive and transparent UNFCCC process. Outstanding issues include further consideration of process efficiency at SBI66, Secretariat papers on observer admissions, future agenda arrangements for COP31, CMP21 and CMA8, and continued efforts to enhance observer participation and accessibility.





xx. SBI Agenda Item 17 : Arrangements for funding infrastructure, processes and capacity-building for implementing the guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement

Body: SBI (CMA)

This agenda item considered funding arrangements to support the infrastructure, institutional processes, and capacity-building required for implementing cooperative approaches under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement. Discussions focused on addressing funding gaps, options for core versus supplementary funding, user and usage-based fees, and ensuring equitable access for developing countries to participate in international carbon markets. Developing country groups, including the African Group, emphasized that any fee structure should not create barriers for developing countries, LDCs, and SIDS, while some developed countries supported a gradual move toward self-financing. The SBI adopted procedural conclusions and agreed to continue discussions at SBI65, with outstanding issues including sustainable funding, fee arrangements, exemptions for vulnerable countries, and Secretariat fundraising and budget transparency.

xxi. SBSTA Agenda Item 4(c): Nairobi Work Programme on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation (NWP)

Body: SBSTA (COP/CMA)

This agenda item reviewed progress under the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) on impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation to climate change, with a focus on the 2026–2027 indicative workplan and strengthening the generation and application of adaptation knowledge. Discussions emphasized improving the accessibility and relevance of adaptation knowledge, enhancing collaboration with constituted bodies and partner organizations, and ensuring the NWP responds effectively to Parties' adaptation needs. SBSTA adopted conclusions welcoming the continued implementation of the workplan, while recognizing the need for further work on identifying adaptation knowledge gaps, strengthening engagement with relevant stakeholders, and supporting





implementation of the Programme. The implication for Africa includes identifying emerging priority thematic areas for inclusion in the next two year NWP workplan

xxii. SBSTA Agenda Item 10(a) : Glasgow Committee on Non-Market Approaches (Article 6.8)

Body: SBSTA (CMA)

This agenda item reviewed progress in implementing the framework for non-market approaches (NMAs) under Article 6.8 of the Paris Agreement, with the aim of strengthening cooperation on integrated, holistic, and sustainable climate actions. Discussions focused on the operation of the NMA Platform, capacity-building, institutional arrangements, reporting, and future work under the Glasgow Committee on Non-Market Approaches. SBSTA welcomed the progress made and agreed to continue implementation of the framework, while recognizing the need for further work on enhancing platform functionality, expanding capacity-building, and refining the future work programme.

xxiii. SBSTA Agenda Item 10(b) Review of the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 4/CMA.3

Body: SBSTA (CMA)

This agenda item initiated the review of the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches (NMAs) established under Article 6.8 of the Paris Agreement. Discussions focused on assessing the effectiveness of the current work programme, enhancing the functionality of the NMA Platform, and developing recommendations to strengthen non-market cooperation. Parties also considered additional platform functionalities, including recording projects identified under the Mitigation Work Programme. SBSTA adopted procedural conclusions, took note of the co-facilitators' informal note, and requested the SBSTA Chair to prepare an informal document for





consideration at SBSTA65. The review will continue at SBSTA65, with recommendations for the future work programme expected to be finalized for adoption at CMA8.

xxiv. SBSTA Agenda Item 12 : Cooperation with Other International Organizations

Body: SBSTA (COP/CMA)

This agenda item considered strengthening cooperation between the UNFCCC and other international organizations, particularly the Rio Conventions, to enhance policy coherence, knowledge exchange, and coordinated implementation of climate action while respecting existing mandates. Discussions focused on improving institutional collaboration, capacity-building, transparency, and the efficient use of resources, although Parties differed on the appropriate scope of cooperation and the risk of mandate overlap and additional budget implications. As no consensus was reached, the agenda item was deferred to SBSTA65 for further consideration. Outstanding issues include the future scope of cooperation with the Rio Conventions and other international organizations, balancing enhanced collaboration with existing mandates, and continued discussions at SBSTA65.

xxv. SBI Agenda Item 18 : Administrative, Financial and Institutional Matters

Body: SBI (COP/CMP)

This agenda item considered the UNFCCC Secretariat's 2024–2025 performance report, the proposed 2026–2027 work programme and budget, and the Secretariat's long-term financial sustainability. Discussions focused on outstanding Party contributions, voluntary funding for developing country participation, implementation of the Headquarters Agreement, and the financial implications of the United States' withdrawal from the Paris Agreement process, including potential reductions in core funding for 2028–2029. The SBI recommended draft decisions for adoption by COP31 and CMP21, urging Parties to pay outstanding contributions, support UNFCCC trust funds, and requesting the Secretariat to prepare a budget scenario reflecting a projected 21% reduction in core funding for the 2028–2029 biennium. Outstanding issues





include unpaid contributions, managing future budget shortfalls, continued reporting on the Headquarters Agreement, and ensuring the timely availability of official documents.

Implication for Africa

The Secretariat reported a projected EUR 16.9 million biennial shortfall, equivalent to a 21 per cent reduction in core funding. This risk requires urgent political engagement to protect mandated UNFCCC activities financed through the core and supplementary budgets

5.3 Methodological Issues

i. SBSTA Agenda Item 11(a): Greenhouse Gas Data Interface

Body: SBSTA (COP)

This agenda item reviewed progress in developing the greenhouse gas (GHG) data interface and its additional modules to improve access to, visualization of, and analysis of emissions data reported under the Enhanced Transparency Framework. Discussions focused on enhancing the interface's functionality while preserving the facilitative, non-punitive, and non-intrusive nature of the transparency framework. A key area of disagreement concerned the proposed flexible query module, with some Parties expressing concerns that it could enable comparisons among Parties beyond the agreed mandate. As no consensus was reached, the agenda item was deferred to SBSTA65. Outstanding issues include the flexible query module, comparability of Party data, the scope of the SBSTA64 mandate, and maintaining the facilitative nature of reporting.

ii. SBSTA Agenda Item 11(b): Emissions from Fuel Used for International Aviation and Maritime Transport

Body: SBSTA (COP)

This agenda item considered updates from the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) on efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions





from international aviation and maritime transport. Discussions focused on progress made by both organizations, alignment of their measures with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, and opportunities to strengthen cooperation with the UNFCCC process while reflecting the needs and circumstances of developing countries. Parties noted the updates and emphasized the importance of continued reporting by ICAO and IMO and ensuring closer alignment of sectoral actions with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

iii. SBI Agenda Item 3: Reporting from and review of Parties included in Annex I to the Convention

Body: SBI (COP)

This agenda item concerned reporting by Annex I Parties under the Convention, including biennial reports and national greenhouse gas inventory data, to support transparency and the implementation of reporting obligations. No substantive negotiations took place at SB64, as the item was held in abeyance and consideration of the inventory data report was deferred following concerns raised by Ukraine regarding the inclusion of data from unlawfully occupied territories. The matter was deferred to SBI65, with outstanding issues relating to the treatment of disputed territorial data and the future consideration of Annex I reporting.

5.4 Cross-Cutting Issues

i. Trade and Climate

This agenda item launched the first mandated Trade Dialogue under the UNFCCC to examine the role of trade in supporting climate action and to explore opportunities, challenges, and barriers related to climate-related trade measures. Discussions focused on strengthening international cooperation, addressing the impacts of unilateral trade measures on developing countries, operationalizing Article 3.5 of the Convention, and promoting mutually supportive trade and





climate policies. The first dialogue concluded successfully, with the SB Chairs agreeing to prepare a non-legally binding informal note to inform subsequent dialogues. Outstanding issues include developing a workplan for the remaining Trade Dialogues, arrangements for documenting outcomes, consideration of future institutional treatment of trade-related issues within the UNFCCC, and preparations for the high-level event in 2028.

ii. Means of Implementation

Across nearly all agenda items, developing country groups emphasized that effective implementation depended on predictable finance, technology transfer and capacity-building. Discussions on adaptation, transparency, just transition and technology consistently highlighted the need to strengthen support for developing countries.

iii Global Stocktake (GST)

Many agenda items referenced the first Global Stock take as an important guide for future implementation. Discussions explored how outcomes from GST1 could inform future NDCs, adaptation planning, mitigation ambition, technology development and preparation for GST2.

5.5 Reporting and Review matters

i. Compilations and Syntheses of Biennial Reports from Annex I Parties

Body: SBI (COP)

Status: This agenda item was held in abeyance, with no substantive discussions occurring during SB64

ii. Report on National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Data from Annex I Parties

Body: SBI (COP)





Status: Consideration of the report was deferred due to concerns raised by Ukraine regarding the inclusion of greenhouse gas inventory data from territories it regards as unlawfully occupied. The SBI agreed to defer consideration of the report to SBI65

iii. Information Contained in National Communications from Non-Annex I Parties

Body: SBI (COP)

Status: This agenda item was held in abeyance, with no substantive discussions occurring during SB64

iv. Summary Reports on the Technical Analysis of Biennial Update Reports from Non-Annex I Parties

Body: SBI (COP)

Status: During its opening plenary, the SBI acknowledged the published summary reports on the technical analysis of Biennial Update Reports submitted by non-Annex I Parties. The SBI acknowledged the published summary reports.

5.6 Mandated Dialogues

i. Dialogue on Finance Flow Alignment under Article 2.1(c) and Complementarity with Article 9

Body: CMA

This agenda item considered the implementation of Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement, focusing on aligning financial flows with low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways while examining its complementarity with Article 9 on climate finance. Discussions explored national and international experiences in finance flow alignment, the roles of public and private finance, climate-risk accounting, and approaches to mobilizing investment for climate action. Developing countries emphasized that implementation of Article 2.1(c) must not replace or weaken developed





countries' obligations under Article 9 to provide climate finance. The dialogue also highlighted challenges related to adaptation finance, technology transfer, credit ratings, and the impacts of carbon border adjustment measures. The outcomes will inform ongoing CMA discussions, with outstanding issues including the relationship between Articles 2.1(c) and 9, the balance between public and private finance, climate-risk accounting, adaptation finance, and the impacts of carbon border measures.

ii. Climate Finance Work Programme

Body: CMA

This agenda item considered the scope and modalities of the Climate Finance Work Programme established at CMA7, with the aim of strengthening the mobilization, accessibility, and delivery of climate finance under the Paris Agreement. Discussions focused on the work programme's objectives, thematic priorities, institutional arrangements, and its relationship with Article 9 and the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG). The African Group and other developing country Parties emphasized that the programme should prioritize Article 9.1 obligations, grant-based, predictable, and accessible finance, and a balanced allocation between adaptation and mitigation, while developed countries advocated for a broader focus on implementing the NCQG. As no consensus was reached, discussions will continue toward CMA8. Outstanding issues include the scope of the work programme, the role of Article 9.1, NCQG implementation, the quality and predictability of finance, and the modalities and roadmap for implementation.

iii. Joint SBSTA/SBI : Baku Adaptation Roadmap (BAR) Workshop

Body: Joint SBSTA/SBI (CMA)

This technical workshop supported implementation of the UAE–Belém Work Programme and the Baku Adaptation Roadmap by facilitating exchanges on the development and operationalization of adaptation indicators for the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA). Discussions emphasized the need for scientifically robust, policy-relevant, and nationally determined indicators, alongside





strengthened technical support, knowledge sharing, and means of implementation. Parties also highlighted the importance of balancing technical progress with adequate finance and enhancing cooperation among constituted bodies. While the workshop did not produce negotiated outcomes, its findings informed the ongoing GGA negotiations. Outstanding issues include operationalizing the Baku Adaptation Roadmap, strengthening technical support and means of implementation, and clarifying linkages with the Technical Task Force.

iv. Veredas Dialogue on the Implementation of Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement and its Complementarity with Article 9

This agenda item launched the inaugural Veredas Dialogue to facilitate practical exchanges on implementing Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement while reaffirming its complementarity with Article 9. Discussions explored nationally determined approaches to aligning public and private financial flows with climate and development objectives, including climate investment strategies, blended finance, concessional finance, carbon pricing, risk-sharing mechanisms, and enabling policy environments. Participants emphasized that implementation of Article 2.1(c) should support—not replace—developed countries' obligations under Article 9, particularly in providing finance for developing countries. The dialogue concluded successfully, providing practical lessons and case studies to inform the annual report and preparations for the Xingu High-Level Dialogue. Outstanding issues include strengthening implementation of Article 2.1(c), improving access to affordable adaptation finance, expanding innovative financing instruments, and continuing the dialogue series.

v. Mountains and Climate Change

The Dialogue on Mountains and Climate Change convened country parties, specialized institutional experts, and non-party stakeholders to advance critical discussions on mountain vulnerability. Structurally, the event comprised panel presentations, breakout sessions, and plenary discussions. A key outcome of the dialogue was the comprehensive capture of party views regarding the proposed institutionalization of the session as a recurring annual event. While there





was strong momentum for continuous engagement, Parties shared varying opinions regarding its potential long-term mandate, opportunities, and structural limitations under the UNFCCC framework.

Implication for Africa

Several African countries actively supported continuing the dialogue on an annual basis. This position reflects the critical role that mountain ecosystems play across the continent; functioning as natural water towers, these high-altitude regions serve as the essential source for Africa's major rivers, sustaining biodiversity, agriculture, and millions of downstream lives.

vi. Oceans and Climate Change

The 2026 Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue highlighted the growing role of ocean-based climate action in the third cycle of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), emphasizing the integration of marine solutions, the ocean-climate-biodiversity nexus, and stronger support for coastal resilience. Discussions underscored the need to address persistent gaps in climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building, while aligning ocean actions with global biodiversity frameworks such as the BBNJ Agreement. For African coastal and island states, the dialogue reinforced the importance of leveraging ocean-based climate action not only to enhance climate ambition but also to mobilize the financial and technical resources needed to implement NDC commitments and deliver tangible adaptation and mitigation outcomes.

Next step for Mountains and Ocean Dialogue

The African Group must actively track the upcoming summary reports from the co-facilitators to guarantee the Group's positions are accurately captured, preparing to raise any gaps or strategic concerns ahead of or during COP31. Furthermore, Africa must maintain that any eventual outcome or framework arising from the dialogue imposes no additional reporting or administrative burdens on developing countries.





vii. Global Implementation Accelerator

The Global Implementation Accelerator (GIA) is a voluntary platform that seeks to accelerate climate action by connecting high-impact climate solutions with finance, technical support and implementation partners. The COP30 presidency introduced the GIA as a way to help put climate actions into practice, working alongside the official UNFCCC talks by encouraging voluntary teamwork. Discussions at the event focused on ensuring balanced geographical representation, equitable access to support, and maintaining the initiative as party-driven, facilitative and voluntary. Parties also emphasized the need to address mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage in a balanced manner.

Key Takeaways:

- The GIA was presented as an implementation platform outside the formal negotiation process.
- The initiative aims to mobilize finance, technical expertise and partnerships for high-impact climate solutions.
- Parties emphasized inclusiveness, balanced regional representation and voluntary participation.
- Developing country groups stressed that the initiative should complement, not substitute, negotiated commitments under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

Way Forward for Africa

- Advocate for equitable African representation in the selection and governance of the GIA.
- Promote African priority projects for financing and implementation under the initiative.
- Ensure balanced support for mitigation, adaptation and loss and damage.
- Position African solutions to attract technical assistance and investment while safeguarding national priorities.

viii. Belém Mission to 1.5°C

The consultation was launched to gather input from Parties and non-Party stakeholders on the Belém Mission to 1.5°C, with the aim of supporting the implementation of the Global Stock take





and enhancing climate ambitions. The COP31 Presidency outlined the consultation process and invited submissions to inform a report for decision-makers ahead of COP31. Discussions pointed out ways to boost climate goals by updating NDCs and planning transitions together, but many Parties stressed that the initiative should remain voluntary, avoid new requirements, and remain outside the official UNFCCC negotiation process.

Key Takeaways

- Consultations on the Belém Mission to 1.5°C were formally launched.
- Parties were invited to submit inputs throughout 2026.
- The initiative was reaffirmed as voluntary and separate from formal negotiations.
- A report synthesizing the consultations will be prepared ahead of COP31.

Way Forward for Africa

- Engage actively in the consultation process to ensure African priorities are reflected.
- Highlight Africa's development needs, energy access, adaptation and resilience within the Mission.
- Advocate for implementation support through finance, technology transfer and capacity-building.
- Ensure the Mission complements existing UNFCCC processes and respects national circumstances and the principle of equity.

5.7 Presidency Events

i. From Global Consensus to Implementation

Roadmap focus: Transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems in a just, orderly and equitable manner

The workshop introduced the COP30 Presidency Roadmap for implementing the Global Stocktake commitment to transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems in a just, orderly, and equitable manner. Presented as an implementation framework rather than a negotiated outcome, the Roadmap emphasizes practical pathways for accelerating the energy transition while promoting





equity, energy security, sustainable development, and national ownership. Discussions underscored the critical role of finance, technology transfer, capacity-building, enabling policy environments, and international cooperation, with Parties' and stakeholders' inputs continuing to inform the finalization of the Roadmap ahead of COP30.

Key Takeaways

- The Roadmap is intended to support implementation of the Global Stock take commitment on transitioning away from fossil fuels rather than establish new negotiated obligations.
- International cooperation, climate finance, technology transfer and capacity-building were identified as essential enablers of a just and equitable energy transition.
- Country-specific pathways and national circumstances remain central to implementation.
- The Roadmap will continue to be refined through Party and stakeholder inputs and is expected to be finalized before COP31.

Way Forward for Africa

- Strengthen a common African position on a just, orderly and equitable energy transition that reflects national development priorities.
- Advocate for increased concessional finance, technology transfer and capacity-building to support implementation.
- Promote recognition of Africa's diverse energy pathways, including expanding renewable energy while addressing energy access and development needs.
- Ensure that the final Roadmap reflects the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC), and supports implementation through adequate means of implementation.

ii. COP31 Presidency Vision and Priorities

The incoming COP31 Presidencies of Türkiye and Australia outlined a shared vision for a "COP of the Future" focused on translating climate commitments into implementation through inclusive dialogue, consensus, and strengthened multilateralism. Key priorities include accelerating the





energy transition, promoting resilient cities, zero waste, food security, the circular economy, and climate education, while advancing negotiations on climate finance, adaptation, just transition, Article 6, and the Global Climate Action Agenda. The Presidencies also emphasized that initiatives such as the Global Implementation Accelerator (GIA) and the Belém Mission to 1.5°C are intended to complement the formal UNFCCC negotiations by mobilizing partnerships, finance, and investment to support implementation.

Key Messages from Parties

- Parties broadly welcomed the implementation-focused vision for COP31 and supported a stronger emphasis on delivering agreed commitments.
- There was broad agreement that all Presidency initiatives should remain voluntary, inclusive, transparent, Party-driven, and complementary to the formal UNFCCC negotiations.
- The African Group, LMDCs, AOSIS, and LDCs emphasized the need to fulfil existing commitments, particularly through scaled-up and accessible climate finance.
- Developing countries called for stronger action on adaptation, loss and damage, and the operationalization of the Just Transition Mechanism, consistent with the principles of equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC).
- Developed countries underscored the importance of maintaining the 1.5°C temperature goal, submitting ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), and advancing the Mitigation Work Programme.
- Parties highlighted the need to strengthen transparency and ensure implementation is guided by science and informed by the outcomes of the first Global Stocktake (GST).
- Across all interventions, Parties called for tangible progress on climate finance, adaptation, mitigation, resilience, and implementation, alongside renewed trust and confidence in the multilateral climate process.





6. Assessment of SB 64 Outcomes for Africa

6.1 Achievements

6.1.1 Areas where African Priorities Were Reflected

Despite several key agenda items remaining unresolved, SB64 marked a strong negotiating session for the African Group of Negotiators (AGN), which successfully advanced Africa's strategic priorities through a coordinated, technically informed, and politically unified approach under Ghana's Chairmanship. The AGN effectively safeguarded the principles of equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC), while reinforcing the central importance of climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building as essential means of implementation. Africa also played a leading role in ensuring that adaptation remained a central priority, shaping negotiations on the Global Goal on Adaptation, National Adaptation Plans, adaptation communications, and related agenda items. In addition, the AGN strengthened its influence on emerging issues, including climate-related trade measures, just transition, critical minerals, climate and health, agriculture, technology, and Article 6. Extensive pre-SB64 preparations and strong daily coordination enhanced Africa's negotiating effectiveness and positioned the Group to enter COP31 with a coherent and strengthened negotiating platform.

Key Messages

- Africa maintained a unified and influential negotiating voice under Ghana's Chairmanship through strong political coordination and technical preparation.
- The AGN successfully defended the principles of equity and CBDR-RC across multiple negotiation tracks.
- Means of implementation remained central to Africa's interventions, with consistent calls for predictable, adequate, accessible, and grant-based finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building.





- Africa successfully kept adaptation at the forefront of negotiations, particularly on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), adaptation communications, the Nairobi Work Programme, and the Adaptation Committee.
- The AGN strongly defended Article 9.1 obligations and resisted efforts to dilute developed countries' climate finance commitments or shift financing responsibilities to developing countries.
- Africa strengthened its influence on emerging issues, including climate-related trade measures, just transition, critical minerals, climate and health, climate mobility, agriculture and food security, technology development and transfer, and Article 6 implementation.
- The AGN increasingly positioned Africa as both a beneficiary and a contributor to shaping future global climate governance.
- Comprehensive pre-SB64 preparations and daily coordination meetings significantly enhanced Africa's negotiating effectiveness, consistency, and responsiveness throughout the session.
- SB64 laid a strong foundation for Africa's engagement at COP31, ensuring that the continent's priorities remain central in the next phase of negotiations.

6.1.2 Decisions and Conclusions Favorable to Africa

- SB64 delivered several outcomes aligned with Africa's priorities, despite limited agreement on a number of politically sensitive agenda items.
- The adoption of the Terms of Reference for the UAE Just Transition Work Programme review provides Africa with an opportunity to advance a development-centered approach that supports industrialization, energy access, job creation, and sustainable economic transformation.
- Draft COP and CMA decisions on the Joint Annual Report of the TEC and CTCN reinforce continued implementation of the Technology Mechanism and strengthen technology cooperation for developing countries.





- Enhanced linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism represent an important institutional achievement that could improve access to finance for technology deployment and implementation in Africa.
- Progress under the Least Developed Countries (LDC) agenda maintained support for National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and long-term adaptation implementation, while keeping finance issues open for further negotiations.
- Procedural decisions kept key priorities under active negotiation, including adaptation finance, Article 9.1, the GGA Technical Task Force, agriculture, response measures, transparency support, and mitigation, preserving negotiating space for Africa ahead of COP31.
- SB64 reinforced Africa's credibility as a coordinated and constructive negotiating bloc, demonstrating strong technical expertise, political cohesion, and unity across diverse negotiation themes.

6.2 Challenges

Although SB64 delivered progress across several workstreams, many of Africa's highest-priority issues remained unresolved and will require sustained political engagement ahead of COP31.

6.2.1 Outstanding Issues

- The Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) remains the most significant unresolved negotiation track, with no agreement on the Technical Task Force, the Baku Adaptation Roadmap, adaptation finance, Article 9.1 references, or the future review of the GGA framework.
- Climate finance negotiations made limited substantive progress, with continued disagreements over developed countries' financial obligations, the definition of climate finance, access modalities, and long-term resource mobilization.
- Several implementation-focused agenda items were deferred to SB65, including agriculture and food security, mitigation, response measures, transparency, adaptation communications, and non-Annex I reporting.





- Key institutional and governance issues remain unresolved, including the future of the Adaptation Committee, governance of the Adaptation Fund, the work of the Katowice Committee of Experts, and implementation of technology-related mandates.
- These unresolved issues will be central to Africa's negotiating priorities and the road to COP31, requiring sustained coordination and strategic engagement

6.2.2 Areas Where Progress Was Limited

- Persistent divisions remained over MOI, particularly on finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building.
- Developed countries focused on implementation processes, with less emphasis on strengthening commitments for financial and technical support.
- Limited progress was achieved on adaptation finance, transparency support, the Mitigation Work Programme, agriculture, and operational aspects of Article 6.
- Climate-related trade measures remained at an early stage of discussion, despite growing concerns from African countries about their potential developmental and economic impacts.
- These unresolved issues will require sustained negotiation and political engagement in the lead-up to COP31.

6.2.3 Resource and Implementation Challenges

- Limited and unpredictable climate finance continues to constrain implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), transparency systems, technology deployment, and institutional strengthening across Africa.
- Significant technical and institutional capacity gaps persist in key areas, including Article 6 implementation, greenhouse gas inventories, adaptation indicators, transparency reporting, technology assessment, and climate finance programming.
- Many African countries face capacity constraints in engaging effectively across the growing number of technical negotiation streams and work programmes.





- Strengthening African technical expertise, research institutions, data systems, and negotiation support is essential as UNFCCC negotiations become increasingly complex and technical.
- Greater cross-sectoral coordination is needed across African ministries to address the interconnected challenges of climate, trade, finance, technology, industrial policy, health, migration, critical minerals, and climate security.

6.3 Emerging Risks and Potential Implications for Future Negotiations

Several emerging developments identified during SB64 have important implications for future negotiations. The increasing linkage between climate policy and international trade measures including carbon border adjustment mechanisms and supply chain regulations poses significant risks for African exports, industrialization strategies, and economic transformation if equity concerns are not adequately addressed.

Persistent uncertainty regarding the scale, quality, predictability, and accessibility of climate finance continues to threaten implementation of the Paris Agreement in Africa. Without significant progress on finance, implementation gaps are likely to widen. The operationalization of the Global Goal on Adaptation will remain politically contentious. Failure to secure strong adaptation indicators linked to means of implementation could weaken the effectiveness of the GGA and reduce its practical value for developing countries.

Growing expectations surrounding Article 6 implementation create both opportunities and risks. While carbon markets may generate additional finance, weak institutional capacity or inadequate safeguards could limit benefits to African countries and communities. Emerging discussions on climate and health, climate mobility, critical minerals, artificial intelligence, digital technologies, and climate-related trade measures indicate that future negotiations will increasingly extend beyond traditional climate policy. Africa will need stronger interdisciplinary expertise to influence these rapidly evolving agendas.





7. Strategic Considerations Towards COP31 and 32

SB64 confirmed that implementation has become the defining challenge of the Paris Agreement. While Parties continue to demonstrate broad commitment to advancing climate action, substantial differences remain regarding finance, adaptation, technology transfer, equity, and means of implementation. For Africa, these issues are not procedural but fundamental determinants of whether the Paris Agreement can deliver equitable and effective outcomes.

The negotiations also demonstrated the increasing importance of strong political coordination supported by technical expertise. Under Ghana's Chairmanship, the African Group of Negotiators successfully maintained unity across a highly complex negotiating agenda and further strengthened Africa's visibility and credibility within the UNFCCC process. This provides a strong foundation for preparations towards COP31 and the anticipated African-hosted COP32.

Looking ahead, Africa should prioritize the following strategic actions:

- Maintain a unified African negotiating position across all thematic areas through continued intersessional coordination and early political engagement.
- Intensify diplomatic efforts to secure meaningful progress on adaptation finance, Article 9.1 obligations, the Global Goal on Adaptation, and the New Collective Quantified Goal implementation roadmap before COP31.
- Strengthen African participation in technical bodies, expert groups, constituted bodies, and methodological processes, particularly those related to adaptation indicators, Article 6, transparency, technology, and climate finance.
- Enhance national readiness for implementation by investing in institutional capacity, transparency systems, technology deployment, Article 6 governance, and climate finance programming.





- Expand Africa's technical evidence base through stronger collaboration with universities, research institutions, regional centres of excellence, and knowledge networks to support evidence-informed negotiations.
- Develop integrated African positions on emerging issues including climate-related trade measures, critical minerals, climate and health, human mobility, food systems, digital technologies, and industrial transformation.
- Strengthen partnerships with development partners while safeguarding Africa's negotiating independence and ensuring that external support aligns with African priorities.
- Begin early strategic preparations for COP32 by strengthening Africa's long-term negotiating architecture, enhancing leadership across thematic areas, and positioning the continent to shape future global climate governance.

SB64 demonstrated that Africa's influence within the UNFCCC continues to grow. Sustaining this momentum will require continued political unity, stronger technical capacity, evidence-based negotiation strategies, and sustained advocacy for equitable implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.





Annexes

Annex 1: Link to Key Decisions, Conclusions and Draft Texts

Pre-session documents	SBSTA 64 Session page	https://unfccc.int/event/sbsta-64
	SBI 64 Session page	https://unfccc.int/event/sbi-64
Agendas Adopted	SBSTA 64 agenda as adopted	https://unfccc.int/documents/658575
	SBI agenda as adopted	https://unfccc.int/documents/658572
In- session documents	SBSTA agenda In-session	https://docs.unfccc.int/event/SBSTA-64
	SBI agenda In-session document	https://docs.unfccc.int/event/SBI-64



