



SB62 BONN AT A GLANCE

‘AGENDA ITEMS & OUTCOMES’



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Introduction

The 62nd session of the Subsidiary Bodies, commonly known as SB62, is a pivotal mid-year climate conference under the UNFCCC, held from 16 to 26 June 2025 in Bonn, Germany.

SB62 brought together delegates from governments, civil society, academia, and the private sector to advance technical negotiations and lay the groundwork for COP30. The sessions are led by two key bodies: the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI). Together, they form the backbone of the UNFCCC's technical and operational work.

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Key agenda items at SB62 include:

- Finalizing indicators for the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA).
- Advancing a just transition to low-carbon economies.
- Mobilizing \$1.3 trillion in climate finance through the Baku-to-Belém Roadmap.
- Reviewing progress on loss and damage, mitigation, and national adaptation plans.

This year's session also emphasizes human rights-based climate action, with growing calls to integrate equity, Indigenous knowledge, and intergenerational justice into climate policy.

Agenda Items & Outcomes at SB62



Gender & Climate

Climate change is not gender neutral, it amplifies existing inequalities, disproportionately impacting women, girls, and other gender-diverse groups, especially in marginalised communities.

Agriculture & Food

Food and agriculture are central to climate action because they are both deeply impacted by and significant contributors to climate change.

Just Transition

A just transition is essential in climate action because it ensures that the shift towards low-carbon, climate-resilient economies does not leave anyone behind.

Climate Finance

Climate finance is a critical enabler of effective climate action. For these communities, access to adequate, predictable, and timely climate finance determines their ability to adapt to changing realities and build resilience.

Global Goal on Adaptation

Adaptation is a crucial pillar of climate action because, while mitigation seeks to limit future climate change, adaptation addresses the urgent and unavoidable impacts already being experienced by vulnerable communities.

01. **Agriculture & Food**

Outcomes:

Food and agriculture are central to climate action because they are both deeply **impacted** by and significant **contributors to** climate change.

Negotiations on food and agriculture under the UNFCCC are therefore critical, as they address this two-way relationship to ensure that climate policies enhance **food security** while reducing agricultural emissions.

The **Sharm el Sheikh Joint Work on Implementation of Climate Action on Agriculture and Food Security** (SJWA), established at COP27, has provided a structured way to address these linkages by focusing on implementation rather than just technical discussions.

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- At SB62, parties continued discussions on **operationalising SJWA**, agreeing on the modalities for its implementation, including progressing the establishment of the knowledge-sharing portal to support **evidence-based action**, and took part in the first global workshop under SJWA to build capacity and share best practices on holistic approaches.
- However, negotiations were contentious, especially around means of implementation, with developing countries calling for dedicated **finance, technology transfer**, and **capacity building** to implement climate-resilient agriculture, while some developed countries **resisted** specific commitments.
- There was also debate on whether to broaden the focus beyond production to encompass wider **food systems, diets**, and **food loss** and **waste**, which some parties argued risked diluting attention on farmers.

02. Climate Finance [CF]

Outcomes:

- At SB62, CF remained a contentious issue, and the previous agreement on **NCQG** at COP29 in Baku of at least **\$300B** every year did not make it any less contentious.
- Developing countries proposed the inclusion of the implementation of “**Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement**” into the official agenda item, which states that developed countries “**shall provide**” finance to developing countries, hence an **obligation**.
- Developing countries’ call for CF to come from public coffers, met push back as developed countries called to include **investments** from the **private sector** as part of their contributions to CF, which at times come in form **loans**.
- Talks on the Baku to Belém roadmap to \$1.3tn also went on throughout the SBs, although not as a formal negotiation item.

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- The Baku Belem Roadmap to \$1.3tn calls for the scaling up of climate finance to at least \$1.3tn per year by 2035. It however does not give framework on how this could be achieved.

***The final roadmap will be produced by the Azerbaijani and Brazilian COP presidencies ahead of COP30.**

- The discussions on climate finance were quite significant, especially in light of the current state of global aid and the shifting geopolitical landscape, where some countries are even withdrawing from the UNFCCC process.
- The outcome of the SB62 negotiations on the UNFCCC budget was encouraging, as countries made a historic decision to **increase** their contributions by approving a **10%** budget rise.

03. Gender & Climate

Outcomes:

- The UNFCCC Gender Action Plan (GAP), adopted in 2017 and renewed under the **Enhanced Lima Work Programme** on Gender at COP25, aimed to advance gender-responsive climate policy and action globally.
- Its implementation saw increased awareness on gender and climate change linkages, capacity building of negotiators and policymakers, and the integration of gender into national climate policies and **NDCs** by several countries, including many in Africa.
- However, progress remained uneven, underfunded, and often limited to policy statements rather than transformative action on the ground; thus, the urgent need for a **new GAP**.

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- At SB62 in Bonn, negotiations on gender and climate change focused on developing this new GAP to replace the existing one, which expires at COP30.
- Contentious issues included the scope of the new plan; whether it should focus only on **capacity building** and **data collection**, as some Parties proposed, or be an ambitious, transformative plan addressing systemic barriers to gender equality.
- There were also disagreements around the means of implementation, particularly finance for gender-responsive action. The outcome of SB62 was the draft text outlining key elements of the new GAP, with discussions to be finalised at COP30.
- **COP30** is expected to adopt the new GAP, with advocates pushing for it to include stronger commitments on **implementation, resourcing, accountability**, and integrating gender-transformative approaches across all climate workstreams

04. Just Transition

Outcomes:

- At COP28 in 2023, the “**Just Transition Work Programme**” was officially incorporated into the UNFCCC climate negotiation agenda with a landmark agreement to launch the work programme. The work programme has faced some disagreement over the period with COP29 in Baku, ending with no agreement.
- At SB62, there were divides on what the just transition should cover, with the global north majorly calling for **focus on the workforce**, while the global south calls for a **holistic approach**.
- The inclusion of unilateral trade measures, especially on carbon tariffs, e.g., the EU’s **Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)** vis-à-vis the multilateral trade measures, filled the work program negotiation room.

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- The queries raised are mainly how this affects fairness and equity in global transitions, especially if imposed without consideration of historical responsibilities and capacities.
- Like other negotiation workstreams, the issues of means of implementation were contentious, as well as human rights considerations, the inclusion of gender based approaches, and clean energy.
- The discussions on what is next for the work program were also a concern, as it is scheduled to come to an end in 2026, with some parties calling this premature.

05. Global Goal on Adaptation [GGA]

Outcomes:

- The Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) is important as it provides a **collective framework** to drive **ambition, track progress**, and ensure that adaptation efforts are not left behind in global climate negotiations.
- By setting global targets and mobilizing resources towards building resilience, the GGA ensures that adaptation is treated with equal urgency as mitigation, enabling countries like those in Africa to strengthen food systems, protect ecosystems, and build adaptive capacities for a just and sustainable future.
- During SB62, discussions under the GGA focused heavily on finalizing adaptation indicators.

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- The expert group narrowed down the initial list from over **9,000** indicators to **490**, with plans to further reduce this to around **100** indicators by COP30 while ensuring they are measurable and practical.
- Another major area of focus in the negotiations was the proposed **inclusion of transformative adaptation**, which entails fundamental **systemic changes** in social, economic, and ecological systems to **reduce vulnerability** to climate impacts unlike Incremental Adaptation.
- Negotiators also underscored the need to include means of implementation (MoI), encompassing finance, capacity-building, and technology transfer, to ensure that adaptation goals are achievable.
- There was agreement to develop a globally applicable set of headline indicators, complemented by context-specific sub-indicators that countries can adapt to based on their circumstances.

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