

SBSTA 7/SBI 8 Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme

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Meeting: COP30, Belém Brazil

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Time	Session/Agenda/Event Title	Location
3 - 6 pm	SBSTA 7 / SBI 8 / CMA 6 Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme	Meeting Room 22

Relevant links or Attachments:

[Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme. Annual report by the secretariat;](#)

Informal note: [Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme.](#)

Key takeaways:

- The informal consultation under the Mitigation Work Programme (MWP) continued discussions on advancing ambition and implementation. Parties reflected on progress since COP 28, shared views on potential extensions, and debated whether the MWP's mandate should continue beyond 2026.
- Following this session, an informal note will be produced and published on 11/13.

Notes:

Speaker	Notes
UK	• Emphasized collective progress through improved review mechanisms and efficiency. • The UK supported sharing reports and aligning progress updates, recognizing forests as essential carbon sinks and stressing cooperation with Indigenous communities. • The UK also highlighted waste management and recycling as opportunities

	for mitigation and supported continuing the MWP with an inclusive, Party-driven process, echoing earlier commitments made in Bonn.
New Zealand	• Suggests that we can learn from the GST, given the consensus that there is value in having more time to discuss the MWP • Highlighted forests as the “lungs of the world” and reaffirmed the synergies between climate, biodiversity, and forests through nature-based solutions. • New Zealand also supported enhanced virtual participation to ensure equity and diverse representation. • The delegation called for mapping existing MWP activities to identify implementation gaps and endorsed AOSIS’ position on keeping 1.5 °C within reach.
Arab Group	• Emphasis on the nonpunitive and nonprescriptive nature of MWP under PA • The MWP is a binary decision: do we continue, yes or no? This is not the space to improve upon the MWP • Enhancement in the investment-focused event is necessary ○ Organise matchmaking with investors and nations in need ○ Fixed segment in the dialogue to address finance ○ CBDR • Doesn’t support the production of draft text • Reiterated that the MWP must remain within its original mandate as a platform for information exchange and respect national sovereignty. • They rejected efforts to link the MWP with the Global Stocktake (GST) or reinterpret its mandate. • The group welcomed progress on investment-focused events and encouraged closer collaboration with public and private investors.
South Africa	• Key messages should be non-prescriptive • Cautioned against highlighting specific approaches above others, South Africa made commitments about land use and carbon sinks, but claims this was not highlighted in the report. • The gap needs to be filled • Echoed Zimbabwe in stating that the MWP should not introduce new goals beyond its mandate. • They emphasized linking waste reduction to poverty eradication and health outcomes and underscored that adequate finance remains a major barrier to ambitious implementation.
Qatar	• Supported exploring a digital platform for sharing progress but stressed that it must be developed within the existing MWP mandate and remain non-punitive. • Qatar proposed complementing Article 6.8’s cooperative frameworks and recommended that decisions on any MWP extension occur no earlier than 2026.
Gambia	• Aligns with LDC

	● Cutting emissions is a human need and a means of survival ● Needs capacity building and direct finance to lift people out of poverty ● Need a text supporting green practices ● Speaking for LDCs, described mitigation as a matter of survival, dignity, and human need. ● They urged that programs integrate poverty reduction and food security with emission-reduction efforts, including support for agroforestry initiatives.
Samoa on behalf of AOSIS	● MWP should complement the GST, not duplicate it. ● Investment opportunities emerging from the WMP to support bridging the mitigation and ambition gap ● Doesn't see the effectiveness of the digital platform, feels it is no different than past platforms ● Must evolve the MWP to scale up ambition ● Reaffirmed the need to keep 1.5 °C alive, referencing preambular clauses of the Paris Agreement. ● AOSIS called for methane reductions as key to sustainable development and supported extending the MWP after 2026 in an inclusive manner.
Australia	● Responding to a continuation would be against the mandate, not asking for a concrete decision ● mandate rather than just a recognition of critical available science ● Opposed the claim that extending the MWP would violate its mandate, instead advocating for continued expert information exchange and alignment with the best available science.
Canada	● **missed this speaker**
TUVALU	● Aligns with AOSIS ● Spoke passionately about the existential threat of climate change for small island states, urging acceleration of mitigation goals and international support for developing countries.
Fiji	● Must keep 1.5 goals in reach ● One size does not fit all; past global platforms have not served the interests of Fiji ● Highlights knowledge gained from the 5th and 6th GD about MOI
Singapore	● Supported AOSIS, calling for synthesis of actionable key messages from dialogues that can catalyze international cooperation.
Russia	● MWP shouldn't serve as a call to action ● Opposed “cherry-picking” of GST outcomes and argued that continuation discussions should wait until 2026.
China, on behalf of LMDC	● The national target shouldn't be involved in this assessment; this includes no detailed messages, since there is no one solution for all ● Some messages are not related to parties at all

	• No need for the 10-minute round table warm-up discussion • Emphasized national differentiation and rejected automatic integration of GST outcomes into the MWP or NDCs, noting that countries can voluntarily refer to GST findings as appropriate.
India	• Aligned with LMDC • Food security and forest linkage are highly problematic; carbon markets actually increase hunger and food insecurity • GST has its own mandate and is not necessary to link to MWP • Confused as to why they are being asked to discuss outcomes not related to the MWP • India also raised concerns about overreliance on forests for mitigation, linking deforestation policies to food security risks in densely populated regions.
Vanuatu	• In its national capacity, called for planning the continuation of the MWP at this COP session. • MWP has not delivered on the objectives and original mandate; this includes submissions ◦ Need to act to save lives
Egypt	• Highlights the EU's inability to complete projects. In relation to waste and landfilling, mentioned that 50% is waste is landfilled in high-income countries, 39% in middle-income countries, and even less in low-income countries. This was to show how ambition can not be the same across all countries • Respond to Australia about the proposed mechanism • Commended progress on waste management, including landfill phase-outs, but agreed that decisions on continuation should be deferred until 2026.
Saudi Arabia	• We are meant to consider effectiveness and efficiency before considering further work that can be considered • Suggested bringing back pitch hubs under the investment-focused event • Drivers of deforestation are very diverse, and so there cannot be a blanket statement about deforestation in a text; we can't mention findings without mentioning barriers, so no blanket pathways/solutions should be in the text. • Stressed the focus on unlocking ambition and implementation; digital platform
Denmark on behalf of EU	• Supports AOSIS • Stress urgency in the preamble. • The key messages are not meant to infringe on national sovereignty, citing Egypt's example about different abilities of nations in the waste sector as an example of nations' CBDR • Submissions are important to exchange views and improve MWP in the next 4 years

	● Reiterated that combating deforestation must go hand in hand with emission reduction across all sectors. ● Encourages co-facilitators to capture this all in an informal note so that it can be used as a reference
EIG	● The decision from last year included recognition of CBDR, so EIG stresses that the discussion can move past the issues regarding one-size-fits-all concerns ● Endorsed the need for stronger alignment between MWP dialogues and forest conservation. ● Calls for submissions
Korea	● Stressed the previous agreement and the importance of having a draft text by 11/12 ● Supported integrated approaches linking forest management and technology-based mitigation strategies.
Columbia on behalf of ILAC	● Although they mentioned the key messages yesterday, they suggest that the language can be made more actionable.
Palau	● Hopes for substantive decision text out of COP30 ● Aligns with AOSIS; upscale ambition and implementation ○ In particular implementation, as technology transfer and capacity building are crucial ● Hopes for energy transition in Palau ● Feels a synthesis report should be produced so that at SBs so that there is a technical document to reference
EU	● Stress consensus in the room on the lack of one-size-fits-all solutions; suggests it is put in the preamble, referencing the non-punitive nature of the MWP ● Key messages should address the scale of the issue ● Submissions are crucial to ensure an outcome
Nigeria	● Draft text shouldn't include mandated actions ● Must mobilize finance
Norway	● Supports mandates in the MWP text
Co-facilitator	● An informal note will be published tomorrow morning (11/13) ● Reminds that the guidance of the SB chairs is to produce a draft report by 11/14 ● Session will resume on 11/13 in the afternoon