



CLIMATALK

Ins & outs OF Bonn SB62:

A youth guide

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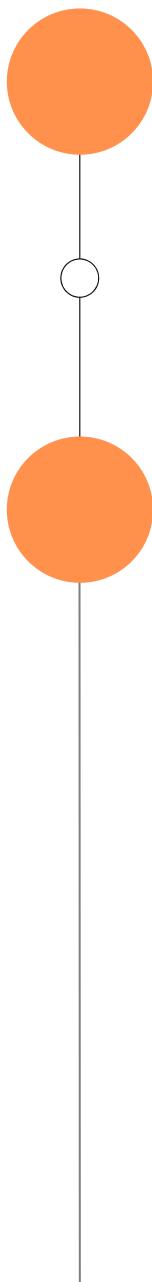
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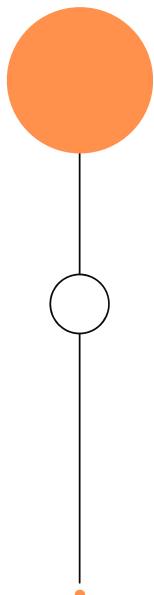
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INTRODUCTION TO SUBSIDIARY BODIES

From **June 16 to 26**, thousands of delegates from all over the world take part in the **Subsidiary Bodies** of the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change** (UNFCCC SB62) at the World Conference Center in Bonn. These negotiations pave the way for the **next climate conference**, which will take place in **Belém (Brazil)** from **November 10 to 21, 2025**.

CONTEXT

WHAT

The 62nd session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) under the UNFCCC, focuses on climate policy implementation and preparations for COP30

HOW

Through plenary sessions, working groups, side events, exhibitions, and virtual participation, culminating in decision texts and reports for COP30

WHO

National delegates, UNFCCC officials, IOS, NGOs, scientists, media, and private sector representatives

STRUCTURE

THEMATIC AREAS

CLUSTERING OF AGENDA ITEMS AND ISSUES

1

Administrative,
financial and
institutional

2

Cross-cutting
and science

3

Mitigation

4

Adaptation

5

Loss and damage

6

Means of
Implementation

7

Transparency

For further information, please
follow this link to the Joint note
the SB Chairs:

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/SB62_JointNote.pdf

STRUCTURE

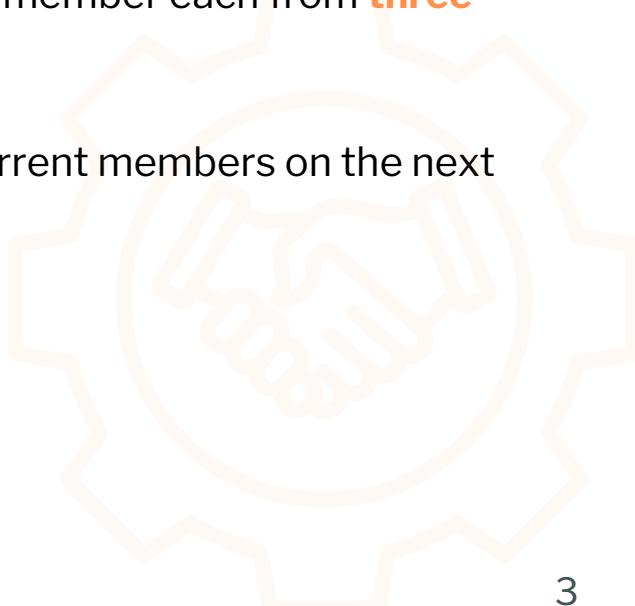
MECHANISMS

CONSULTATIVE GROUP OF EXPERTS (CGE)

Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) is the main channel for the **provision of technical assistance** and support to **developing country Parties** in fulfilling their reporting requirements in relation to **measurement, reporting, and verification** (MRV) under the Convention and the enhanced transparency framework (ETF) under **Article 13** of the Paris Agreement.

The CGE is composed of **27 experts** representing the following: **five** members each from **Africa, Asia** and the **Pacific**, and **Latin America** and the **Caribbean**; **one** member each from the **least developed countries** (LDCs), **small island developing States** (SIDS), and **one** member representing **non-Annex I Parties** from Eastern Europe, **six** members from **Annex I Parties** and **one** member each from **three international organizations**.

Find our more [here](#) and see the list of current members on the next page.



STRUCTURE

MECHANISMS

MEMBERS OF THE CGE

A. Africa Region

- Ms. Irene CHEKWOTI (Uganda)
- Ms. Victoria MAGANGA (Tanzania)
- Ms. Sandra Boitumelo MOTSHWANEDI (South Africa) - Chair
- Mr. Fredrick OUMA (Kenya)
- Mr. Nesbert SAMU (Zimbabwe)

B. Asia and the Pacific Region

- Ms. Sara BIN DAYEL (Saudi Arabia) - Rapporteur
- Mr. Manjeet DHAKAL (Nepal)
- Mr. Xiang GAO (China)
- Mr. Mareer Mohamed HUSNY (Maldives)
- Ms. Hyun Jung PARK (Republic of Korea)

C. Latin America and the Caribbean Region

- Ms. Diana Carolina BARBA (Colombia)
- Mr. Federico GRULLÓN (Dominican Republic)
- Ms. Jenny MAGER (Chile)
- Mr. Carlos MENDEZ (Venezuela)
- Mr. Marcelo ROCHA (Brazil)

D. LDCs

- Mr. Fazle Rabbi Sadeque AHMED (Bangladesh)

E. SIDS

- Mr. Orlando REY SANTOS (Cuba)

F. Eastern Europe Non-Annex I

- TBC

G. Annex I

- TBC
- TBC
- TBC
- TBC
- TBC
- TBC

H. Other Organizations

- Ms. Miriam HINOSTROZA (UNEP)
- Ms. Eva HUTTOVA (UNDP)
- Mr. Takeshi ENOKI (IPCC)

STRUCTURE

MECHANISMS

MAIN EVENTS

Week 1

Please click here for a more detailed overview:
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/SB62_Overview_Schedule.pdf

Week 1	Morning	Lunch (1- 3pm)	Afternoon
Monday 16 June	Opening Plenary of the SBs		Baku to Belém Roadmap 1.3 T: Open consultation with Parties
Tuesday 17 June	Negotiations 17 th Research Dialogue	Troika event Progress of the implementation of the work under the WIM Executive Committee Work of the LEG in providing technical guidance and support for the formulation and implementation of NAPs	Negotiations Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue 2025
Wednesday 18 June	Negotiations SeS Dialogue on the scope of Article 2.1 (c) and its complementarity with Article 9	Baku Hub Partnership High Level Event Gender-Responsive Climate Action: Addressing Vulnerabilities through Gender-Disaggregated Data	Negotiations Event on Mutirão Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue 2025 Art 6.2 Ambition Dialogue

Coordination meetings

Constituted bodies

Negotiations

Mandated events

Presidencies

Plenaries

MAIN EVENTS

Week 1

Please click here for a more detailed overview:
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/SB62_Overview_Schedule.pdf

Week 1	Morning	Lunch (1- 3pm)	Afternoon
Thursday 19 June	Negotiations Baku to Belém Roadmap 1.3 T: Open consultation with Parties ACE Dialogue-Joint session	COP30 Incoming Presidency logistics briefing	Negotiations Annual GST NDC Dialogue Art 6.2 Ambition Dialogue Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue 2025
Friday 20 June	Negotiations GGA-SBSTA Chair-IPCC event on Adaptation	Baku Dialogue on Water for Climate Action COP30 Presidency event on Global Climate Action	Negotiations Annual GST NDC Dialogue
Saturday 21 June	Negotiations 1 st Facilitative Multilateral consideration of progress (FCMP) ACE Dialogue - Interactive Session	COP30 Presidency Special Event on Information Integrity FCMP Dialogue	Response Measures - Just transition and economic diversification and transformation
Sunday 22 June	CONFERENCE	CENTER	CLOSED

Coordination meetings

Constituted bodies

Negotiations

Mandated events

Presidencies

Plenaries

MAIN EVENTS

Week 2

Please click here for a more detailed overview:
https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/SB62_Overview_Schedule.pdf

Week 2	Morning	Lunch (1- 3pm)	Afternoon
Monday 23 June	Negotiations 9th PCCB	Open-ended consultations by the Incoming Presidency on COP30 vision and expectations FMCP Reflection Session	Negotiations 9th PCCB ACE Dialogue Closing Session
Tuesday 24 June	Negotiations 9th PCCB	BICFIT as one of platforms for Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3 T	Negotiations 9th PCCB
Wednesday 25 June	Negotiations 9th PCCB Full Operationalization of the Santiago Network: Advancing a critical pillar of the loss and damage architecture		Negotiations 9th PCCB
Thursday 26 June			Closing Plenary of the SBs

Coordination
meetings

Constituted
bodies

Negotiations

Mandated
events

Presidencies

Plenaries

STRUCTURE

MECHANISMS

SIDE EVENTS

Side events and exhibits are a platform for admitted **observer organizations**, which have limited **speaking opportunities** in formal negotiations, to **engage** with **Parties** and other participants for **knowledge sharing, capacity building, networking**, and exploring **actionable options** for meeting the climate challenge.

Side events and exhibits are held by **observer organizations** (NGOs and IGOs), **Parties** partnering with observers, **UNFCCC** divisions, **UN organizations** and specialized **agencies**. By participating in side events, these organizations **present their work** or foster discussions on key issues, often engaging the audience in a **Q&A session**. **Exhibits**, in turn, enable participants to **network** around many different **climate-related topics** in a dynamic and **diverse environment**.



STRUCTURE

MECHANISMS

PRIMARY SIDE EVENTS CATEGORIES

1

**Mitigation,
including
response
measures**



2

**Adaptation,
including
loss and
damage**



3

**Means of
implementation
and support**



4

**Integrated and
holistic
approaches**



5

**Other topics
related to the
UNFCCC process**



STRUCTURE

MECHANISMS

SECONDARY THEMATIC CATEGORIES

Education, training, public awareness, and capacity building

Children and youth

Compliance and accountability

Cooperative approaches/ market and non-market instruments

Desertification

Disability and climate

Disaster risk reduction, risk assessment/ insurance

Enhanced Transparency Framework

Enhancing international cooperation

Climate finance

Gender

Human rights

Waste and consumption

Indigenous peoples

Just transition

Loss and damage

Just transition

Loss and damage

National Adaptation Plans/ Nationally Determined Contributions

Ocean

Peace and security

Response measures

Science and assessment

Systems transformation: Agriculture and food

Technology

Systems transformation
Energy/ Health/ Industry/ Land/ Transport/
Urban and built environment/ Water

STRUCTURE

MECHANISMS

HOW TO ATTEND SB62 SIDE EVENTS

SB62 side events will be held in **side event rooms** in **Bonn** and **Berlin**. Only **duly registered conference participants** in possession of a **conference badge** can access the **conference venue** and, therefore, the **side event rooms**. Places are filled on a first-come, first-served basis.

Consequently, there is **no way to reserve** a seat in a side event room; however, there is usually **enough room for everyone interested**.



STRUCTURE

STAKEHOLDERS

OVERVIEW

Government representatives

Negotiate on behalf of their countries

UN agencies

Provide technical expertise and support implementation

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs)

Advocate for specific interests and solutions

Youth Organisations

Represent the voices of young people and advocate for their needs

1

Government representatives

Negotiate on behalf of their countries

Government representatives from around the world are meeting in Bonn until June 26 to prepare for the 30th Climate Change Conference (COP30), due to take place in Belém (Brazil) this November. These negotiations at the working level are extremely important, because decisions are made unanimously at the Climate Change Conferences. Therefore, Positions have to be explored in advance in order to prepare for the following political decisions. The aim of the negotiations in Bonn, therefore, is to agree on an ambitious agenda for the forthcoming Climate Change Conference. This includes strengthening solidarity, especially with vulnerable countries.

STRUCTURE

STAKEHOLDERS

2

UN Agencies

Provide technical expertise and support implementation

- Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (*UNFCCC*)
- Secretariat of the Agreement on the Conservation of the Populations of European Bats (*UNEP/EUROBATS*)
- United Nations System Staff College (*UNSSC*)
- Secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (*UNCCD*)
- Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (*IPBES*)
- World Health Organization, European Centre for Environment and Health (*WHO/ECEH*)
- Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (*UNEP/CMS*)
- United Nations Volunteers Programme (*UNV*)
- UNESCO-UNEVOC International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (*UNESCO-UNEVOC*)
- United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (*UNDRR*)
- Sustainable Development Goals Action Campaign (SDG Action Campaign)
- United Nations University - Vice Rectorate in Europe (*UNU-ViE*)
- United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster.
- Management and Emergency Response (*UN-SPIDER*)
- Secretariat of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (*UNEP/CMS*)

STRUCTURE

STAKEHOLDERS

2

UN Agencies

Provide technical expertise and support implementation

- United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Sustainable Cycles Programme (*UNITAR-SCYCLE*)
- Secretariat of the Agreement on the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (*UNEP/AEWA*)
- United Nations University - Institute for Environment and Human Security (*UNU-EHS*)
- United Nations Regional Information Centre for Western Europe (*UNRIC*)
- Secretariat of the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Baltic, North East Atlantic, Irish and North Seas (*UNEP/ASCOBANS*)
- UNIDO Investment and Technology Promotion Office Germany (*UNIDO ITPO Germany*)
- OneHR – United Nations Global Center for Human Resources Services (*OneHR*)
- United Nations Office for Project Services/Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (*UNOPS/ICAT*)
- United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (*UNRISD*)
- United Nations Human Settlement Programme/Global Water Operators' Partnerships Alliance (*UN-Habitat/GWOPA*)
- United Nations Institute for Training and Research (*UNITAR*)
- United Nations Development Programme – Germany Representation Office (*UNDP-GRO*)

STRUCTURE

STAKEHOLDERS

3

Non-governmental organisations

Advocate for specific interests and solutions

4

Youth organisations

Represent the voices of young people and advocate for their needs

All admitted observer NGOs can be found on the [List of Admitted NGOs](#).

Besides the United Nations, it is the intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) and NGOs which make Bonn an important hub for global issues concerning the whole of mankind. Different groups of society from across the whole world, including *inter alia* companies, have established remarkable international NGOs in Bonn to pursue the overall goal of global sustainability in different ways.

OVERVIEW

Parties present their positions and proposals

Technical experts provide information and analysis

Negotiations occur in formal and informal settings

Compromises are sought to reach consensus agreements

1

Parties present their positions and proposals

At the outset, each party involved in the conference presents their respective positions and proposals regarding the issues under discussion. This step allows all parties to understand each other's perspectives and priorities

2

Technical experts provide information and analysis

To inform the negotiation process, technical experts often provide relevant information and analysis on various aspects of the issues being addressed. This includes, for instance, scientific data, economic analysis, or other specialized knowledge to help parties make informed decisions

STRUCTURE

NEGOTIATION PROCESS

3

Negotiations occur in formal and informal settings

Negotiations take place in both formal and informal settings. Formal negotiations may occur in structured sessions or meetings, where official positions are discussed and debated. On the other hand, informal discussions and side meetings may also play a crucial role in building consensus and resolving differences between parties

4

Compromises are sought to reach consensus agreements

Throughout the negotiation process, parties aim to reach consensus agreements by seeking compromises and finding common ground on contentious issues. This often involves give-and-take, where parties may need to adjust their positions to accommodate the concerns and interests of other parties. Ultimately, the goal is to achieve mutually acceptable outcomes that address the challenges at hand.

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Aa

ADAPTATION

Actions to **address the impacts** of climate change. This includes building flood defenses, creating drought-resistant crops, and developing **early warning systems** for **extreme weather** events.

ANNEX I COUNTRIES

A group of countries listed in Annex I of the UNFCCC, including **industrialised countries** and **economies in transition**. These countries are expected to take the **lead** in **reducing** greenhouse gas **emissions**.

Bb

BONN SB (SUBSIDIARY BODIES)

Two **permanent bodies** established under the UNFCCC:

- Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (**SBSTA**)
- Subsidiary Body for Implementation (**SBI**).

They **meet twice a year**, once in Bonn, Germany, to prepare for the COP meetings and to advise and assist the COP and, the other time, at COP itself.

Cc

CARBON TRADING

A **market-based mechanism** for controlling pollution by providing economic **incentives** for achieving **reductions** in the **emissions** of pollutants. The main form is the **trading** of greenhouse gas **emission** allowances.

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CLIMATE FINANCE

Climate finance involves **directly funding or financially investing** in processes that tackle climate change.

The UNFCCC's Standing Committee on Finance defines climate finance as 'finance that aims at **reducing emissions**, enhancing **sinks** of greenhouse gases, **reducing vulnerability** of, and maintaining and increasing the **resilience** of human and ecological systems to negative climate change impacts.'

(i) [BUSINESS AND FINANCE](#)

(i) [INTRO TO CLIMATE FINANCE](#)

CONFERENCE OF PARTIES (COP)

The COP is an annual meeting of the **UNFCCC parties' delegates**. The delegates review the convention's **implementation** and make the necessary plans to ensure their continued implementation.

Today, there are 198 Parties to the Convention, which evaluate the impacts of measures introduced to limit climate change.

(i) [COMMON QUESTIONS ABOUT COP](#)

Dd

DECISION TEXT

Formal agreements or **conclusions** reached through negotiations during UNFCCC meetings. These texts detail **commitments, plans**, and **actions** that countries agree to undertake.

INDEX

Gg

GREEN CLIMATE FUND (GCF)

A **fund** established within the framework of the UNFCCC to **assist developing countries** in adaptation and mitigation practices to **counter climate change**. It aims to mobilise funding from both **public** and **private sources**.

II

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC)

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change assesses **science related to climate change** and advances scientific **knowledge** and **transparency** about climate change caused by human activities. Through their research, they can determine the **state of knowledge** on climate change.

Whilst regularly publishing reports tailored to the needs of different target groups, i.e. politicians or scientists, this international body of experts only **recommends** policy and doesn't create policy.

① IPCC

Kk

KYOTO PROTOCOL

Adopted at the third COP in 1997, the Kyoto Protocol sets **binding** targets for **developed** countries to reduce their **greenhouse gas emissions** below **1990** levels.

INDEX

By setting specific emission reduction targets to nations with historically high emissions, often referred to as **Annex I** parties, the international community tried to hold those accountable who were deemed **most responsible** for climate change.

The **United States never ratified the Protocol** and Canada withdrew at a later stage. Other countries (e.g., Russia) also did not take on new targets in the second commitment period.

(i) KYOTO PROTOCOL

(i) KYOTO PROTOCOL

LI

LOSS AND DAMAGE (L&D)

The UNFCCC Subsidiary Body for Implementation relies on the following L&D working definition, “the actual and/or potential **manifestation of impacts** associated with climate change in **developing countries** that negatively affect human and natural systems.”

Examples of these impacts include rising sea levels, extreme heat waves, ocean acidification, and species extinction.

During COP27, a **L&D Fund** was decided to provide **financial assistance** to nations most affected by and vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

(i) SUBSIDIARY BODIES

(i) QUESTIONS ABOUT L&D

INDEX

Mm

MITIGATION

In a climate science context, the IPCC describes mitigation as “**human intervention** to reduce the **sources** or enhance the **sinks of greenhouse gases**.”

In contrast to adaptation, mitigation **reduces** or **prevents greenhouse gas emissions**. This can include cleantech, renewable energy, retrofitted equipment, and changes in consumption behaviour.

(i) PARIS AGREEMENT & MITIGATION

Nn

NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDCS)

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are the climate actions of individual **countries** under the Paris Agreement.

Each country outlines the actions it will take to **reduce greenhouse gas emissions** and **enhance resilience** to rising temperatures and submit them by 2020 and every **five** years thereafter.

(i) WHAT IS IN AN NDC?

(i) NDCS

NON-ANNEX I COUNTRIES

Countries not listed in Annex I of the UNFCCC, primarily **developing countries**. They are **not subject** to binding **emission reduction targets** under the original UNFCCC framework but are **encouraged to engage** in mitigation efforts and are supported in adaptation efforts.

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Pp

PARIS AGREEMENT

The Paris Agreement is a **legally binding international treaty** designed to address climate change **adaptation, mitigation, and financial aspects** within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

It aims to **limit global warming** to well **below 2°C**, ideally 1.5°C, compared to pre-industrial levels.

(i) PARIS AGREEMENT

Rr

REDD+

REDD+, or “**reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries**”, is an international framework aimed to protect forests as part of the Paris Agreement. There are **results-based payments** through REDD+ for emission reductions.

(i) WHAT IS REDD+?

Ss

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION (SBI)

Assists the COP in assessing and reviewing the **implementation of the UNFCCC** and its protocols, including **examining national communications** and emissions inventories.

INDEX

SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGY ADVICE (SBSTA)

Provides **scientific** and **technical advice** on matters related to the UNFCCC, including **research** and systematic **observation**, technologies for mitigating and adapting to climate change, and **methodological issues**.

Uu

UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC)

The UNFCCC is an **international treaty** that seeks to address climate change by **limiting global temperature increases** and addressing its **impacts**.

On 12 June 1992, **154** nations signed the UNFCCC. It drives **international action** in the fight of climate change, including the COPs and SBs.

(i) UN'S CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCES

BUILDING YOUR CAPACITY

ENGAGE WITH YOUTH ORGANISATIONS

connect with other young people interested in climate action

Some by-youth/ for-youth organisations to check out!



[CLIMATALK](#)



[FRIDAYS FOR FUTURE](#)



[YOUTH NEGOTIATORS ACADEMY](#)



[ZERO HOUR](#)



[RE.EARTH INITIATIVE](#)



[SUSTAINUS](#)



[CARE ABOUT CLIMATE](#)



[CLIMATE CARDINALS](#)



[CHANGEMAKERXCHANGE](#)



[YOUNGO](#)



[UK YOUTH CLIMATE COALITION](#)



[GLOBAL YOUTH BIODIVERSITY NETWORK](#)

Follow official channels



[UNFCCC OFFICIAL WEBSITE](#)



[UNFCCC NEWSROOM](#)

provides the latest news, press releases, and updates related to climate negotiations and actions



[UN WEB TV](#)

broadcasts live and on-demand coverage of UNFCCC meetings and other UN events, providing access to official sessions and side events

BUILDING YOUR CAPACITY

Additional knowledge-sharing resources

EARTH NEGOTIATIONS BULLETIN

published by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), ENB provides detailed reports and analyses of UNFCCC meetings and negotiations

CARBON BRIEF

covers climate science, energy, and policy in data-driven articles

CLIMATE ACTION TRACKER

ENGAGE WITH THE YOUTH COMMUNITY

Participating in **local initiatives, workshops, and youth-led events** is crucial for engaging communities and **improving climate change understanding**. These activities provide relevant, context-specific knowledge, **foster community connections, empower** individuals through skill development and advocacy, and **inspire actionable solutions**. They also facilitate collaboration, **amplify grassroots efforts**, and influence **local policies**, ultimately driving effective and **localised climate action**.

ANALYSING UN DECISION TEXTS

Understand the Typical Structure and Language

Become familiarised with UN language	Decision texts often use specific and formal language. Understanding terms like “requests,” “invites,” “urges,” and “decides” can indicate the level of commitment or action expected. Check out this guide from Carbon Brief for details and this post from ClimaTalk for some examples.
Identify key areas	Break down the document into preamble and operative sections. The preamble sets the context, while the operative sections contain the actionable decisions and commitments.

Contextual Analysis

Historical context	Review previous decisions and documents to understand the evolution of the text and how current decisions build upon past agreements.
Stakeholder interests	Identify the interests and positions of various stakeholders (countries, NGOs, business groups) to understand the compromises and conflicts reflected in the text.

ANALYSING UN DECISION TEXTS

Evaluate Specific Commitments

Quantitative Targets	Look for specific numerical targets, deadlines, and milestones. Consider their feasibility and ambition.
Financial Commitments	Examine financial pledges, funding mechanisms, and the allocation of resources to gauge support for implementation.

Implementation Mechanisms

Institutions & Processes	Identify which bodies or mechanisms are tasked with implementation and monitoring. Check for clarity on roles, responsibilities, and timelines.
Compliance & Enforcement	Assess the mechanisms for compliance and enforcement, including reporting requirements and penalties for non-compliance.

Impact on Vulnerable Communities

Equity & Justice	Analyze how the decisions address issues of equity and climate justice, particularly for vulnerable and marginalized communities.
Adaptation & Mitigation	Look for specific measures aimed at adaptation and mitigation, and assess their potential impact on different regions and communities

ANALYSING UN DECISION TEXTS

Integrate Existing Frameworks

Paris Agreement	Reference the commitments and mechanisms under the Paris Agreement to advocate for stronger action and accountability.
Nationally Determined Contributions	Analyze how the decisions affect or are reflected in the NDCs of various countries.

Leverage Data and Evidence

Scientific Reports	Use data and findings from scientific reports (e.g., IPCC reports) to support arguments for stronger action and highlight the urgency of specific measures.
Case Studies	Compare proposed solutions with case studies and success stories to demonstrate the feasibility and benefits of proposed actions.

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A youth guide

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<https://climatalk.org/>