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MESSAGE TO PARTIES AND OBSERVERS

UN Climate Change Quarterly Update: Q2 2024

Introductory Message from UN Climate Change Executive Secretary Simon Stiell

Dear colleagues,

As we move rapidly towards COP 29, I am pleased to share our next Quarterly Update, highlighting key developments from April through June, and casting ahead.

As noted at the conclusion of the June Meetings in Bonn (SB60), good progress was made in some areas, but there is still a vast amount of work ahead, if we are to arrive in Baku with successful outcomes within reach.

I urge all Parties to consider how and when political decision-makers will ramp up their engagement particularly on the more challenging issues for COP 29, while the technical work proceeds in parallel. Recent history shows that close engagement is a key factor in Parties delivering strong outcomes at COP.

As always, the secretariat is working overtime, playing our role convening and supporting Parties, with high-quality services and products right across our growing mandates.

We hope you find this update useful. As always, your feedback is welcome and valued.

Yours sincerely,

(signed by)

Simon Stiell

Distribution: To Parties and observer States through their national focal points for climate change and diplomatic missions accredited to the Federal Republic of Germany, United Nations and related organizations and specialized agencies and observer organizations admitted by the Conference of the Parties.



Finance – the great enabler

The June Meetings took various steps forward on the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG). A [technical expert dialogue](#) (TED10) addressed some of the core elements of the NCQG – including how to make sure it is ambitious, optimally structured, contains transparency arrangements, and ensure it improves the quality of climate finance to developing countries.

Parties also provided their views on a substantive framework for a draft negotiating text for consideration at COP 29, outlining text proposals and streamlining content.

The co-chairs invited Parties to submit their consolidated and updated views on the NCQG so that they can produce a new input paper with options for TED11 and the third meeting of the ad-hoc work programme, which will be held back-to-back in September. A high-level ministerial dialogue on the NCQG is expected to be held in October to help pave the way for an outcome at COP 29.

Also in Q2, the Standing Committee on Finance advanced preparations for the sixth biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows, the second report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties, and the second report on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year. It also advanced preparations for the report on common practices regarding climate finance definitions, reporting and accounting methods, and the 2024 Forum on gender-responsive financing, which takes place from 2 - 3 September in Arusha, Tanzania. This is the first time that SCF Forum will focus on gender-responsive climate finance. This makes it a critical opportunity to explore how to direct finance for gender-responsive climate policies.

Progress on cooperative approaches under Article 6

The June meetings delivered progress on key technical aspects of [Article 6](#), by prioritizing areas for concluding the work in Baku, including mitigation outcome authorization, international registry, and forms and tables to report information.

Constructive discussions clarified positions on Article 6.2 and 6.4 ahead of COP 29. Delegates also agreed to hold an intersessional workshop to further progress technical work on Article 6.2 and 6.4 ahead of November. As a result, they will be better placed to meet in Baku ready to finalize an outcome and move towards better carbon markets.

In the lead up to COP 29, additional work on Article 6.4 will move forward. The Supervisory Body of the Paris Agreement Crediting Mechanism responsible for operationalizing a new global carbon market under the Paris Agreement [met in Bonn in July](#) and will meet again in October to progress work ahead of Baku.

The Supervisory Body will focus on finalizing recommendations on methodological guidance and activities involving emission removals. Feedback gathered from Parties and stakeholders at [an event](#) during the June Climate Meetings and written submissions provided by Parties and stakeholders is being incorporated into these recommendations. In addition, the Supervisory Body is close to finalizing the Sustainable Development Tool, which will establish robust, social, and environmental safeguards to Article 6.4 under the UN carbon market established by the Paris Agreement.



Boosting transparency

Big strides were made on the transparency front at the June Meetings. In addition, the political profile of the new Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) is on the rise, including through media reports in the global south about its importance.

The incoming COP Presidency asked Parties to submit their BTRs ahead of COP 29 if possible, as they are due at the end of the year. These reports are a vital enabling tool which will help Parties build a stronger evidence base to identify needs – including funding needs – and set priorities on how to strengthen climate policies over time. They will also include greenhouse gas inventories and information on tracking progress towards achieving NDCs, which will be subject to the first technical expert reviews organized under the Paris Agreement.

In aggregate the new BTRs will provide for a clearer picture of global climate progress.

Several events took place during the June Meetings on the support available to developing countries, including the [In-person Workshop on ETF Support](#) and the [In-session Facilitative Dialogue on ETF Support](#).

At the close of Q2, on schedule, UN Climate Change delivered new [Enhanced Transparency Framework reporting tools](#) that integrate tracking of greenhouse gas inventories, action, and support. A dedicated help page related to the ETF reporting tools is also available to support Parties.

In close collaboration with other UN agencies and support providers, UN Climate Change will continue to offer training workshops globally, providing crucial support for developing countries with less experience in reporting. [Training sessions](#) on the new reporting tools will be held in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean regions ahead of COP 29, as well as at COP 29.

Moving forward on adaptation, NAPs and loss and damage

At COP 28 last December, Parties agreed measures for the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), which created thematic and process targets that highlight global priorities. The June Meetings delivered some crucial progress on this, with Parties developing a roadmap for adaptation indicators that ensures the technical integrity of the process. Notably, Parties made progress on what is needed next, including milestones for the technical work ahead as well as how these indicators will be decided.

The Adaptation Committee continued its work in support of the GGA, including on technical guidance and training materials, and on recommendations on how to improve reporting on adaptation action and progress. It also embarked on its SB60 mandate to identify information on indicators reported by Parties in their national reports and communications.

Equally important is the work Parties are doing to develop their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) by the end of 2025, and to make progress in implementing them by 2030. Only 58 developing countries have submitted a NAP. The secretariat has asked more countries to have a plan by 2025 and make progress on implementing them by 2030. Over the coming months, UN Climate Change will work directly with countries and partners to accelerate the formulation of NAPs, including through its



Regional Collaboration Centres

Also in Q2, the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM) advanced preparations for five technical guides that will help developing countries access technical assistance through the Santiago network. For example, one of the guides – on accessing finance to avert, minimize and address displacement – will help countries unlock much needed finance to address loss, including through the Fund for responding to loss and damage.

At the June Meetings, the review of the Facilitative Working Group (FWG) of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) was completed with a draft decision for consideration and adoption at COP 29. In the draft decision, Parties recognized the leadership roles and contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in nature stewardship and transformative climate actions, as well as the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems and the protection of biodiversity.

Agriculture and food security

An important breakthrough under the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security took place at the June Meetings.

Parties agreed on a road map for the work ahead until COP 31, including workshops, an annual synthesis report on agriculture and food security published by the secretariat, and an online platform for sharing information on projects, initiatives and policies for climate action to address issues related to agriculture and food security.

Helping Parties with NDCs 3.0

Momentum around NDCs 3.0 continued to build during the June Climate Meetings. In recognition of the fact that many Parties need help putting NDCs together, especially the most vulnerable nations, UN Climate Change and the NDC Partnership launched the [NDC 3.0 Navigator](#). The Navigator provides a range of information for Parties that can help them develop new NDCs with a focus on ambition.

In parallel, a new [NDC 3.0 portal](#) was published on the UNFCCC website, which includes information on support for Parties from various organizations, a list of NDC related events, and a helpdesk.

During the June Meetings, UN Climate Change supported the COP Presidencies Troika to [host an event](#) showcasing the unprecedented mobilization of resources to elevate ambition in upcoming NDCs. The event highlighted the strengthened international cooperation to ensure access to technical support for NDC preparation and implementation, especially for developing countries. All Parties are required to submit their next round of NDCs by 10 February 2025.

Climate change and gender

The final review of the implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its [Gender Action Plan](#) (GAP) started at the June Meetings – identifying progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the GAP, and further work to be done.

A [synthesis report](#) published in Q2 is key to informing the final review of the work programme. The discussions started at this session at the June Meetings in Bonn set the scene for developing the tools to embed gender in forthcoming NDCs, NAPs and BTRs.



A space for all voices to be heard

The June Meetings continue to provide an inclusive space for all climate voices to be heard. Amidst complex issues, and diverse and passionate viewpoints, this year's June Meetings again showed why non-Party stakeholders continue to look to the secretariat for safe and constructive spaces to share their perspectives on key climate issues. For example, the secretariat made possible more than 20 advocacy actions by admitted observers on the premises.

The [Action for Climate Empowerment \(ACE\) Hub](#) hosted an event to bring young people together for skills-building and knowledge-sharing. The focus this year was on local action. Fifty young people – 25 from around the world and 25 from Germany – came together to develop the skills they need to lead climate initiatives in their communities.

The June meetings also saw the inaugural [Presidency Youth Climate Champion](#), Leyla Hasanova (Azerbaijan), provide closing remarks at the first ever [expert dialogue](#) focused on the disproportionate impacts of climate change on children.

The High-Level Champions, Razan Al Mubarak (COP 28 Presidency, United Arab Emirates) and Nigar Arpadarai (COP 29 Presidency, Azerbaijan), organized a [series of events](#) that explored how businesses, cities, regions, Indigenous Peoples and civil society are working alongside governments to deliver ambitious climate action ahead of COP 29. The secretariat also supported the delivery of nearly 100 side events by Parties and observer organizations.

Providing practical support to Parties

UN Climate Change is working to help match the practical support measures it provides under its mandates to Parties that need it. A [new page on our website](#) contains a curated list of the practical support provided by UN Climate Change and the wider UN system.

Stay up to date

The short updates above are just a small sample of all the work taking place in the intergovernmental process on climate change. We aim to highlight the vital work in many other areas in future Quarterly Updates, and as always, we value your feedback.

You can also keep up to date on our work in real-time by following us on social media and on our website.

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