



United Nations



Framework Convention on
Climate Change

FCCC/SBI/2025/3

Distr.: General
20 May 2025

Original: English

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Sixty-second session

Bonn, 16–26 June 2025

Item 19(b) of the provisional agenda

Administrative, financial and institutional matters

Other administrative, financial and institutional matters

2024 secretariat activities, programme delivery highlights and financial performance

Annual report by the secretariat*

Summary

This report provides an overview of the secretariat's activities, key achievements in the UNFCCC process and financial performance in 2024 and highlights its progress in supporting Parties under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement in advancing global climate goals.

* This document was submitted to the conference services for processing after the deadline because compiling information took longer than expected.



Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
ACE	Action for Climate Empowerment
AI	artificial intelligence
BTR	biennial transparency report
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
COPERT	software tool for calculating road transport emissions
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GHG	greenhouse gas
KCI	Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LDC	least developed country
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NCQG	new collective quantified goal on climate finance
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
RCC	regional collaboration centre
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16, para. 70)
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TNA	technology needs assessment
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. COP 23 requested the secretariat to prepare an annual report, to be considered at each session of the SBI following the closure of the preceding financial year.¹ The report is intended to provide an overview of the secretariat's activities, programme delivery highlights and financial performance in the preceding year to facilitate stakeholders' and observers' understanding of the secretariat's work and the challenges it faces; contribute to improved outreach; and provide the public, the media and non-governmental organizations with information on the UNFCCC process to enhance its overall transparency as well as that of the secretariat.²

B. Scope

2. This report provides a summary of the activities of the secretariat and key achievements in the UNFCCC process in 2024, particularly their impact on implementation of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. It also provides an outlook for 2025.

II. Secretariat activities and key achievements in 2024

A. Overview

3. Progress in intergovernmental climate cooperation was made under the UNFCCC in 2024 on multiple fronts, with the support of the secretariat, and despite difficult geopolitical conditions. At the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Baku the NCQG was set, the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage operationalized, carbon market mechanisms under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement finalized, and national commitments towards gender-responsive climate action strengthened, among other achievements.

4. Progress in adaptation and climate resilience included developments under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, the launch of the Baku Adaptation Road Map and the process to formulate and implement NAPs. The secretariat raised the profile of adaptation through its knowledge-sharing and communications efforts and by helping countries, especially those most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, to access the support they need to scale up adaptation actions.

5. Transparency-related efforts progressed significantly, with 88 countries having submitted their BTR1s under the ETF by the end of 2024. The preparation of BTRs will support Parties in building a robust evidence base for policymaking, developing strong climate policies and, in tandem, identifying funding needs and raising awareness of investment opportunities. The secretariat, as the custodian of the Convention, the Paris Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol, provided critical technical and institutional support to Parties, including by developing reporting tools, training programmes and data systems to assist them in tracking progress in achieving their NDCs and refining their climate change strategies accordingly.

6. The secretariat supported Parties in developing their NDCs for the next round ('NDC 3.0'), which are due to be submitted in 2025, and to enhance implementation of existing NDCs. By providing guidance at high-level dialogues and delivering tailored technical support, the secretariat helped Parties to develop actionable national climate plans with increased ambition, reflecting the outcomes of the first global stocktake under the Paris Agreement.

¹ Decision [21/CP.23](#), para. 18.

² [FCCC/SBI/2016/INF.14](#), para. 37.

7. The secretariat ensured that the Baku Conference and the UNFCCC process were focused on helping Parties to deliver on their pledges for the benefit of all and to deliver enhanced ambition, grounded in trust and equity, while supporting Parties to accelerate implementation. In fulfilling its mandates, the secretariat:

(a) Convened sessions, workshops and meetings to support global and regional cooperation and inclusive negotiations under the climate change process, ensuring that Parties were provided with the necessary space, technical, operational and administrative assistance, and legal advice to support informed decision-making while fostering consensus-driven climate action;

(b) Improved transparency of the UNFCCC process and supported effective policymaking, as a custodian of the process, by equipping Parties with the necessary tools for building an evidence base; tracking, measuring and reporting on progress in NDC achievement; and refining strategies for achieving global climate goals;

(c) Strengthened capacity-building, improved training programmes, deepened partnerships and continued to catalyse climate action by helping Parties and other stakeholders build technical expertise and fostering long-term collaboration on addressing climate challenges;

(d) Improved its operational effectiveness by ensuring the smooth delivery of the sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies, enhancing cooperation under the UNFCCC process and supporting high-level events in support of Parties' efforts to achieve objectives set under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

B. Delivery of the secretariat work programme

8. In 2024, the UNFCCC secretariat continued its support for global climate action by working to strengthen ambition, foster collaboration and create the conditions for collective progress. It convened key dialogues, upheld the integrity of the multilateral process, and helped catalyse momentum across critical areas. Through ongoing improvements in internal systems and coordination, the secretariat supported Parties in navigating complexity, facilitating negotiation processes and advancing work towards more effective outcomes in 2025 and beyond.

1. Advancing finance for climate action

9. CMA 6 adopted the NCQG, calling on all actors to work together to enable the scale-up of climate finance to developing country Parties for climate action from all public and private sources to at least USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035. In extension of the USD 100 billion goal, CMA 6 set a goal of at least USD 300 billion per year by 2035 for developing country Parties for climate action, with developed country Parties taking the lead.³

10. Prior to COP 29, the secretariat organized a series of events addressing technical and political aspects of the NCQG, with the support of the Government hosting each event. The events, which informed the NCQG decision, comprised three technical expert dialogues, three meetings of the Parties under the ad hoc work programme on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance and a high-level ministerial dialogue.⁴ In addition, the secretariat supported the substantive work of the co-chairs of the ad hoc work programme as they developed input papers and the substantive framework for a draft negotiating text.⁵

11. To facilitate discussion among Parties and stakeholders under the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue on the scope of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, the secretariat supported the co-chairs of the dialogue in holding two workshops and preparing workshop summary reports

³ Decision [1/CMA.6](#), paras. 7–8.

⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/NCQG#Events-Meetings>.

⁵ Available at <https://unfccc.int/NCQG#Documents>.

thereon⁶ and in preparing the co-chairs' annual report for consideration at CMA 6.⁷ The secretariat also supported outreach and engagement activities and bilateral consultations under the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue.

12. The secretariat supported the SCF in preparing four technical reports: the sixth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows,⁸ the second report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement,⁹ the second report on progress towards achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation¹⁰ and the report on common practices regarding climate finance definitions, reporting and accounting methods.¹¹ These reports informed NCQG negotiations and other climate finance decisions at COP 29. The secretariat supported three SCF meetings and, with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, organized the SCF Forum on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive financing.¹²

13. Developing country Parties continued to receive support from the secretariat in assessing their needs and priorities related to implementing actions aimed at achieving the goals of the Convention and the Paris Agreement. This support, which delivered climate finance assessments and technical workshops through the Needs-based Finance project, was initially provided to four groups of developing country Parties before being expanded to include additional LDCs and SIDS.¹³

14. COP 29 and CMA 6 finalized institutional arrangements for the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage, thereby formalizing its legal structure and operational framework.¹⁴ COP 29 and CMA 6 expressed appreciation to the UNFCCC secretariat, the GCF and UNDP for jointly forming the interim secretariat of the Fund and providing support, including administrative support, to the Board of the Fund.¹⁵

15. The secretariat supported the COP 29 Presidency in convening at COP 29 a high-level ministerial dialogue on the urgent need to scale up adaptation finance, focused on the adaptation-related outcomes of the first global stocktake and securing pledged support by developed country Parties,¹⁶ and the sixth high-level ministerial dialogue on long-term climate finance, on the progress and fulfilment of the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 through to 2025.¹⁷

⁶ Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/sharm-el-sheikh-dialogue/sharm-el-sheikh-dialogue#Documents-and-reports>.

⁷ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/11](https://fccc/pa/cma/2024/11).

⁸ See document [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.1-FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.1](https://fccc/CP/2024/6/Add.1-FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.1) for the summary and recommendations; the technical report is available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/resources/biennial-assessment-and-overview-of-climate-finance-flows>.

⁹ See document [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.2-FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.2](https://fccc/CP/2024/6/Add.2-FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.2) for the executive summary; the technical report is available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/needs-determination-report#Second-Report-on-the-Determination-of-the-Needs-of-Developing-Country-Parties>.

¹⁰ See document [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.3-FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.3](https://fccc/CP/2024/6/Add.3-FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.3) for the executive summary; the technical report is available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/standing-committee-on-finance-scf/progress-report>.

¹¹ See document [FCCC/CP/2024/6/Add.4-FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.4](https://fccc/CP/2024/6/Add.4-FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/8/Add.4) for the executive summary; the technical report is available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Common_Practices_Technical_Report.pdf.

¹² See <https://unfccc.int/2024-SCF-Forum>.

¹³ See document [FCCC/CP/2024/7](https://fccc/CP/2024/7).

¹⁴ Decisions [6/CP.29](https://fccc/CP/2029) and [12/CMA.6](https://fccc/CMA/2024).

¹⁵ Para. 8 of decisions [5/CP.29](https://fccc/CP/2029) and [11/CMA.6](https://fccc/CMA/2024).

¹⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/event/high-level-ministerial-dialogue-on-the-urgent-need-to-scale-up-adaptation-finance-mandated-event>.

¹⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/event/6th-high-level-ministerial-dialogue-on-climate-finance-mandated-event-by-invitation-only>.

2. Enhancing mitigation ambition and developing carbon markets

16. Negotiations on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement were concluded at COP 29, resulting in the operationalization of carbon markets under the Paris Agreement. Parties reached consensus on the remaining implementation rules for Article 6, paragraph 2, which guides country-to-country carbon credit trading, and Article 6, paragraph 4, which establishes a new carbon crediting mechanism, building on achievements of COP 26 and 27. Fully operational carbon markets under Article 6 can help Parties to achieve their emissions targets more quickly and at a lower cost, helping to increase ambition over time, and can also serve as an important source of financing for developing economies. The adopted decisions¹⁸ provide clarity on authorization procedures, environmental integrity standards, and registry operations, thereby ensuring robust market mechanisms with enhanced transparency and accountability. Furthermore, the secretariat was requested to hold a dialogue on Article 6, paragraph 2, at each session of the SBI, starting from SBI 62, for stakeholders involved in the carbon markets to discuss how mechanisms under Article 6 can enhance ambition under the Paris Agreement.

17. The Supervisory Body for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement adopted key methodological standards for activities involving emission reduction and removals to help project developers create their projects and register them under the new Paris Agreement carbon crediting mechanism. It also developed the Article 6.4 sustainable development tool,¹⁹ which ensures the crediting mechanism is underpinned by strong environmental and human rights protections, including mandatory checks and the need for explicit, informed agreement from Indigenous Peoples before a project can be implemented. The appeal and grievance procedure developed by the Supervisory Body allows anyone affected by a project to appeal a Supervisory Body decision or file a complaint and will help ensure that carbon market activities under the crediting mechanism contribute meaningfully to global climate goals without causing social or environmental harm.

18. The urgency of climate action was a central theme at COP 29, with a strong emphasis placed on accelerating emission reductions to align with efforts to limit global warming to 1.5 °C in a just and orderly manner. The NDC synthesis report published in 2024²⁰ highlighted that current commitments would reduce global emissions by only 2.6 per cent from the 2019 level by 2030, which is much less than the 43 per cent reduction needed. To close this gap, attention has turned to the next round of NDCs, in which all Parties are expected to significantly increase their ambition.

19. In this context, the secretariat, together with the NDC Partnership, launched in June 2024 the NDC Navigator tool,²¹ a centralized platform where Parties can access guidance, technical support and resources for developing their next NDCs. The platform contains information on available resources from 46 United Nations agencies and international organizations. The NDC 3.0 web page²² launched by the secretariat complements the NDC Navigator tool with UNFCCC-focused information.

20. The implementation of the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme continued during the reporting period. The topic under the work programme for 2024 was “Cities: buildings and urban systems”. Two global dialogues and investment-focused events were convened for discussions on opportunities, challenges and policy solutions for scaling up mitigation action in the context of the topic. The secretariat published an annual report²³ containing a summary of key findings, opportunities and barriers identified during the 2024 global dialogues and investment-focused events.

21. CMA 6 noted the progress of implementation of the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme, particularly progress under the work programme in identifying actionable solutions and barriers, provided guidance for future

¹⁸ Decisions [4/CMA.6](#), [5/CMA.6](#) and [6/CMA.6](#).

¹⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/documents/641246>.

²⁰ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2024/10](#).

²¹ See <https://ndcnavigator.org>.

²² See <https://unfccc.int/ndc-3.0>.

²³ [FCCC/SB/2024/5](#).

events under the work programme and initiated the creation of a digital platform to facilitate implementation of mitigation actions.

22. The 2024 high-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition,²⁴ which took place during COP 29, provided Parties with a space for sharing views on the priorities they wished to see reflected in the overall mitigation outcome from COP 29 and served as a bridge between technical and political discussions.

23. A key outcome from COP 29 related to the impacts of the implementation of response measures was the adoption of the workplan of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures and its KCI for 2026–2030.²⁵ COP 29 adopted updated rules of procedure for the KCI to clarify issues relating to its governance and to ensure the smooth conduct of its meetings.²⁶

24. In September 2024, the secretariat, under the guidance of the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, held the first global dialogue on the impacts of the implementation of response measures.²⁷ Under the topic “Evidence-based approaches and holistic strategies to maximize co-benefits and minimize negative impacts of implementing NDCs”, participants discussed the multifaceted economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change policies and actions; the measurement and verification of the impacts of implementing NDCs; strategies for maximizing co-benefits and minimizing negative impacts when designing and implementing NDCs; and support needs for the use of tools and methodologies for undertaking assessment of impacts of climate policies.²⁸

25. Meetings and events such as KCI 10 and KCI 11, technical sessions and workshops, held by the KCI and its forum as per its 2020–2025 workplan, and the global dialogue referred to in paragraph 24 above generated key messages and recommendations for policymaking on just transition and mitigating the adverse impacts of response measures. KCI knowledge products supported Parties in just transition and economic diversification efforts and in evidence-based policymaking.

3. Accelerating adaptation for a climate-resilient future

26. With climate change impacts intensifying globally, adaptation was a priority at COP 29. Following a year of intensive work involving technical experts from around the world, progress was made under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme. The identification and development of metrics will continue in 2025, ahead of their anticipated adoption at CMA 7. The Baku Adaptation Road Map and a high-level dialogue were launched to strengthen implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

27. The AC launched two products prepared with the support of the secretariat showcasing information on adaptation action: a report on 30 years of adaptation under the Convention and the Paris Agreement,²⁹ highlighting progress and milestones of adaptation action globally; and an interactive portal on the state of adaptation action by Parties,³⁰ providing insight into adaptation actions collated from all adaptation-related reports submitted to the secretariat.

28. At NAP Expo 2024, the Executive Secretary hosted a high-level transformational dialogue on NAPs and launched the NAP 3.0 initiative.³¹ In the context of the initiative, the Executive Secretary held a meeting with representatives of the LDCs and SIDS to discuss ways to accelerate the formulation and implementation of NAPs. The secretariat convened

²⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/event/2024-annual-high-level-ministerial-round-table-on-pre-2030-ambition-mandated-event-registered/ticket>.

²⁵ Annex to decisions [16/CP.29](#), [3/CMP.19](#) and [22/CMA.6](#).

²⁶ Para. 4 of decisions [16/CP.29](#), [3/CMP.19](#) and [22/CMA.6](#).

²⁷ Pursuant to para. 16 of decisions [13/CP.28](#), [4/CMP.18](#) and [19/CMA.5](#).

²⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/event/rm-global-dialogue-2024>.

²⁹ AC. 2024. *30 Years of Adaptation under the Convention and the Paris Agreement*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/640912>.

³⁰ See https://unfccc.int/adaptation_country_portal.

³¹ See <https://unfccc.int/NAP-3.0>.

an inter-agency meeting at SB 60 to introduce the NAP 3.0 initiative to United Nations agencies and facilitated a retreat for the LEG to discuss how the effectiveness of financial and technical support provided to the LDCs for formulating and implementing NAPs will be enhanced under the initiative. At COP 29, the secretariat convened a high-level dialogue with ministers, financial institutions and technical experts entitled “Transforming the support ecosystem for NAPs”, which underscored the transformative potential of investments in adaptation, particularly in enhancing resilience in vulnerable communities.³²

29. The second five-year assessment of progress in formulating and implementing NAPs that began at COP 29 will be continued at SBI 62. The decision of COP 29 on matters relating to the LDCs contains an invitation to United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to consider establishing programmes for supporting the LDCs in implementing their NAPs.³³

30. The LEG reviewed its provision of support to the LDCs, which is aimed at accelerating NAP implementation and ensuring all the LDCs have NAPs in place before the 2025 deadline.³⁴ The LEG also continued its mandated work on updating the technical guidelines for the NAP process,³⁵ which will be launched at NAP Expo 2025, and published a policy brief on aligning NAPs, NDCs, and adaptation communications.³⁶

31. The secretariat supported the second review of the FWG of the LCIPP³⁷ and the preparation of the report of the FWG published in 2024,³⁸ which highlights key outcomes from implementing the 2022–2024 LCIPP workplan and outlines key challenges in meaningfully engaging Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the UNFCCC process. The report notes the need for a holistic approach to climate solutions and emphasizes the misalignment between global metrics-driven frameworks and Indigenous worldviews based on collective stewardship.

32. The secretariat ensured the effective implementation of LCIPP activities for 2024 and the development of the 2025–2027 LCIPP workplan,³⁹ which includes the goal of better integrating Indigenous values and knowledge into global efforts to address climate change. The two regular FWG meetings held in 2024 each engaged nearly 300 participants from Indigenous sociocultural regions and local communities, Parties and other stakeholders. At COP 29, the secretariat supported the FWG in delivering a series of mandated LCIPP events, including the annual gathering of knowledge holders and youth, and in engaging experts from Indigenous Peoples and local communities in relevant work across the UNFCCC process.⁴⁰ COP 29 welcomed the Baku Workplan of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform and decided to continue the mandate of the FWG,⁴¹ which reinforces the role of the FWG in amplifying Indigenous and local community voices and ensuring traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems informs global climate action and collective stewardship.

33. With regard to loss and damage, COP 29 and CMA 6 welcomed the progress in operationalizing the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change and adopted its Advisory Board’s rules of procedure.⁴² They also welcomed the financial pledges amounting to

³² See <https://unfccc.int/event/nap-high-level-event-COP29>.

³³ Decision [15/CP.29](#), para. 8.

³⁴ See decision [1/CMA.5](#), para. 59.

³⁵ Decision [2/CMA.5](#), para. 47.

³⁶ LEG. 2024. *Aligning National Adaptation Plans, Nationally Determined Contributions and Adaptation Communications*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/resources/publications/policy-brief-aligning-national-adaptation-plans-nationally-determined-contributions-and-adaptation>.

³⁷ Decision [16/CP.26](#), para. 12.

³⁸ [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1](#).

³⁹ [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1](#), annex I.

⁴⁰ See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/calendar-of-events>.

⁴¹ Decision [14/CP.29](#), para. 3.

⁴² Paras. 1–2 of decision [16/CMA.6](#), endorsed by decision [8/CP.29](#).

USD 84.68 million made to the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage by eight governments.⁴³

34. The Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts published two knowledge products: a technical guide on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into relevant national climate change planning processes⁴⁴ and a technical paper on non-economic losses related to biodiversity and ecosystem services, territory and habitability, and cultural heritage.⁴⁵

35. Under the NWP, which is the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience, the secretariat continued to engage Parties, NWP partners, constituted bodies, thematic expert groups, universities, and relevant networks and communities of practice in closing knowledge gaps and increasing and improving adaptation and resilience efforts. Highlights included enhancing country- and region-specific adaptation action under the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative,⁴⁶ preparing a report summarizing regional activities under the NWP between 2019 and 2023,⁴⁷ and addressing knowledge and capacity gaps on key themes such as mountains⁴⁸ and monitoring, evaluation and learning.⁴⁹

36. The 17th NWP Focal Point Forum, held at COP 29, focused on achievements under the NWP and its future in the UNFCCC process.⁵⁰

4. Strengthening transparency of climate commitments

37. Transparency remains a cornerstone of effective climate action, enabling Parties to track progress, enhance policies and attract climate finance. COP 29 underscored the critical importance of BTRs, the first of which were due from Parties to the Paris Agreement by 31 December 2024 and from the LDCs and SIDS at their discretion.

38. As at 31 December 2024, the secretariat had conducted technical expert reviews of the BTRs from three Parties, thereby launching the review process under the ETF. This process, based on existing transparency frameworks, recognizes the special circumstances of the LDCs and SIDS. The reviews conducted so far have enhanced the capacity of national data compilers and demonstrated progress in implementing NDCs. The secretariat also reviewed biennial reports for 14 Parties and conducted multilateral assessment for 29 Parties, completing the fifth round of the international assessment and review process. Additionally, it coordinated nine technical analyses of biennial update reports, nine REDD+ forest reference level assessments, three technical analyses of REDD+ results and 35 true-up period reviews under the Kyoto Protocol. A total of 12 Parties engaged in facilitative sharing of views.

39. To facilitate effective implementation of the ETF, the secretariat rolled out electronic reporting tools that assist Parties in providing information on GHG inventories, progress in implementing NDCs, and support provided and received. These tools, which have already been adopted by more than 1,400 experts from 155 countries, promote standardized and accurate reporting.

40. The secretariat held the 11th and 12th meetings of the Consultative Group of Experts in February and September 2024 respectively. At its 11th meeting, the Group developed its annual workplan and at its 12th meeting, took stock of its key activities in 2024, including the

⁴³ Para. 9 of decisions [5/CP.29](#) and [11/CMA.6](#).

⁴⁴ WIM Executive Committee. 2024. *Technical guide on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into relevant national climate change planning processes*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/644396>.

⁴⁵ WIM Executive Committee. 2024. *Non-economic losses: featuring loss of territory and habitability, ecosystem services and biodiversity, and cultural heritage*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/644445>.

⁴⁶ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/laki.aspx>.

⁴⁷ [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/2](#).

⁴⁸ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Mountains.aspx>.

⁴⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/event/nairobi-work-programme-event-on-monitoring-evaluation-and-learning-systems-for-adaptation-and>.

⁵⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/event/17th-nairobi-work-programme-focal-point-forum-mandated-event>.

publication of a technical paper assessing capacity-building needs in preparing national communications, biennial update reports and BTRs⁵¹ and a report on the regional hands-on training workshops it held in 2024.⁵²

41. The secretariat continued the BTR technical expert reviewer training programme. Of the 1,408 experts that received training, 961 passed all required examinations.⁵³ A new course on the voluntary review of adaptation-related information under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement was also launched.

42. The secretariat also hosted high-level transparency forums that brought together policymakers, technical experts and representatives of financial institutions to discuss best practices and enhance coordination on climate reporting.

43. The secretariat contributed to aligning REDD+ initiatives with reporting requirements under the ETF, including for REDD+ results-based payments. The secretariat continued to act as observer to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Carbon Fund, provided substantive inputs as a participant of the GCF technical workshops on preparing the GCF policy for results-based payments for REDD+ adopted by the GCF Board at its 42nd meeting⁵⁴ and was invited to serve on the board of the secretariat of the Forests and Climate Leaders' Partnership.

44. The momentum behind transparency initiatives remained strong. Under the #Together4Transparency initiative at COP 29, 42 events focused on enhancing transparency in NDC preparation, net zero pathways and non-Party stakeholder engagement were held.

5. Driving climate solutions with technology development and transfer

45. The role of technology development and transfer in achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement was recognized and highlighted in the outcomes of the first global stocktake, leading to the establishment of a technology implementation programme. A process for elaborating the programme was launched at COP 29.⁵⁵ Regarding consideration of the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and Financial Mechanism,⁵⁶ the joint annual report of the TEC and the Climate Technology Centre and Network⁵⁷ was published and the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer⁵⁸ continued in 2024.

46. The secretariat continued to support the TEC in implementing its activities under the joint work programme of the Technology Mechanism for 2023–2027,⁵⁹ which included the publication of three policy briefs and three knowledge products,⁶⁰ development of five sets of policy recommendations to Parties,⁶¹ organization of high-level events on climate technology held at COP 29⁶² and implementation of initiatives such as the Technology Mechanism initiative on AI for climate action.⁶³ The secretariat supported two annual meetings of the TEC and two joint sessions of the TEC with the Advisory Board of the Climate Technology Centre and Network.

47. TEC policy work in 2024⁶⁴ covered an array of thematic areas, including decarbonization of hard-to-abate industries, climate technology uptake in agrifood systems, technology and innovation for early warning systems, gender-responsive sustainable urban mobility, AI for adaptation and mitigation action in developing countries, and TNAs and

⁵¹ [FCCC/TP/2024/6](#).

⁵² [FCCC/SBI/2024/21](#).

⁵³ See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/training-programmes-for-expert-reviewers>.

⁵⁴ See GCF Board document GCF/B.40/11.

⁵⁵ Decision [18/CMA.6](#), para. 1.

⁵⁶ See document [FCCC/SBI/2024/16](#).

⁵⁷ [FCCC/SB/2024/3](#).

⁵⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/support/poznan-strategic-programme.html>.

⁵⁹ See the TEC rolling workplan, available at <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/workplan>.

⁶⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/documents.html>.

⁶¹ See <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/policies>.

⁶² See <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/index.html>.

⁶³ See https://unfccc.int/ttclear/artificial_intelligence.

⁶⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/policies>.

technology action plans. Work was conducted in partnership with United Nations agencies and relevant partners with expertise in those thematic areas or under relevant initiatives, reflecting the success of the TEC strategy to deliver activities in its rolling workplan for 2023–2027 through a variety of financial, technical and knowledge partnerships, including long-standing collaborations. The TEC, with support from the secretariat, contributed to relevant processes and initiatives under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement, promoting cross-fertilization, cooperation and coherence in the policy landscape of innovation and climate technology development and transfer. The contributions included engaging in relevant meetings and dialogues,⁶⁵ the Early Warnings for All initiative, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction, the United Nations Inter-Agency Working Group on Artificial Intelligence, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Science and Innovation Forum, the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction and the TNA global project implemented by UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre.

6. Enhancing skills for implementing climate actions

48. COP 29 and CMA 6 extended the PCCB until 2029, sending a clear signal about the importance of a coordinated and coherent approach to capacity-building to unlock climate action.⁶⁶ Capacity-building activities aimed at ensuring that all Parties, particularly developing country Parties, have the necessary skills, knowledge and resources to implement their climate commitments effectively were the focus of the secretariat’s work in 2024. The capacity-building portal was expanded to include new training modules, technical guidance documents and best practice case studies across 17 thematic areas in multiple languages.

49. The secretariat, in collaboration with other United Nations entities and development partners, organized regional adaptation-related capacity-building activities with a focus on addressing gaps and needs in accessing finance for NAPs and sharing knowledge on formulation and implementation of NDCs. The secretariat also convened the Capacity-building Hub at COP 29. These activities supported policymakers and experts in creating tailored, priority-aligned climate strategies.

50. As mandated by CMA 5,⁶⁷ the secretariat partnered with the NDC Partnership, UNEP, UNDP and other organizations to hold regional capacity-building forums on NDC preparation. Other events convened by the RCCs helped developing countries plan feasible mitigation actions. In total, 15 NDC-focused events and 13 capacity-building sessions were conducted, with an emphasis on renewable energy, fossil fuel transition and economy-wide emission cuts.

51. The secretariat rolled out a capacity-building programme to support Parties in understanding and effectively engaging in the market and non-market cooperative approaches under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Through its Article 6 capacity-building unit and RCCs, the secretariat established coordination mechanisms to streamline activities, which in 2024 included organizing regional introductory webinars on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement for Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East and North Africa, and South Asia, alongside delivering more than 100 capacity-building workshops, country support programmes, webinars and instances of direct assistance to Parties on procedural and technical matters.

52. The PCCB Network grew by 10 per cent in 2024 to 412 members across 101 countries. Through newsletters, events and a podcast series, the Network fostered global knowledge exchange and strengthened climate-related capacity-building partnerships.

53. The secretariat, under its Youth4Capacity programme, supported youth engagement in climate action by combining virtual and in-person capacity-building activities. Under the programme, four webinars were delivered as part of the “Becoming...” series, flagship events were hosted at SB 60, COP 29 and the Climate Catalysts Mentorship Programme was

⁶⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/participation>.

⁶⁶ Decisions [12/CP.29](#), para. 11, and [19/CMA.6](#), para. 11.

⁶⁷ Decision [1/CMA.5](#), para. 189.

launched in collaboration with the UNDP Youth4Climate initiative. This mentorship programme provides both broad-based capacity-building for youth through skills development workshops and peer-to-peer learning and tailored one-on-one support for climate project awardees.

54. More than 25 regional training workshops were conducted in 2024 to equip all Parties with the necessary skills to use the ETF reporting tools. At COP 29, BTR clinics provided Parties with tailored guidance on addressing the specific challenges they face. These innovative training modalities enhanced the accessibility of the tools, thereby strengthening climate data and improving policymaking.

55. CMA 5 agreed on activities for 2024–2025 to support developing country Parties in implementing the ETF.⁶⁸ In response to the mandates, the secretariat held four regional online workshops in April 2024 and an in-person workshop and in-session dialogue in June 2024. These events were collectively attended by 625 participants.

56. In 2024, the secretariat and partners held 90 global, regional and subregional events, reaching about 10,000 experts, aimed at building the confidence and technical skills of developing country Parties to prepare and submit BTRs.

57. The secretariat held 11 quality assurance workshops on GHG inventories and 7 on energy statistics in developing countries. It provided technical assistance to 16 countries on sustainable GHG inventory management systems and inventory improvement plans. The GHG Help Desk supported experts from 80 countries in addressing inventory-related challenges. Six webinar series addressed needs related to, *inter alia*, uncertainty analysis, institutional arrangements and use of COPERT.

58. The secretariat enhanced the capacity of negotiators, presiding officers, observer organizations, policymakers and legislators to actively engage in the UNFCCC process and address legal and policy issues arising from implementation of the Paris Agreement.

7. Advancing just transitions and strengthening global climate cooperation

59. Following the conclusion of the first global stocktake at CMA 5,⁶⁹ the secretariat supported the outcomes thereof by organizing mandated events and contributing to work under the constituted bodies. The first annual global stocktake dialogue,⁷⁰ held in June 2024 under the guidance of the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, provided a platform for Parties and non-Party stakeholders to share knowledge and good practices on how outcomes of the first global stocktake are informing the next round of NDCs.⁷¹ During the dialogue, participants shared domestic strategies for NDC preparation and approaches to stakeholder engagement, and highlighted global, regional and bilateral cooperative actions in NDC preparation and implementation. In the context of the “Roadmap to Mission 1.5 °C” initiative and COP Presidencies Troika,⁷² established at CMA 5,⁷³ events were convened aimed at enhancing international cooperation and ambition in the next round of NDCs. For example, the COP Presidencies Troika, with the support of the secretariat, hosted informal meetings during the 79th session of the United Nations General Assembly and the 8th Ministerial on Climate Action.

60. The United Arab Emirates just transition work programme completed its first full year of operation following its establishment at COP 27 and operationalization at COP 28. Mandated activities under the work programme in 2024 included two dialogues, on (1) just transition pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement through NDCs, NAPs and long-term low-emission development strategies and (2) ensuring support for people-centric and equitable just transition pathways with a focus on the whole-of-society approach and the workforce.

⁶⁸ Decision [18/CMA.5](#), paras. 14–19.

⁶⁹ Decision [1/CMA.5](#), para. 12.

⁷⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/event/annual-global-stocktake-dialogue>.

⁷¹ Decision [1/CMA.5](#), para. 187.

⁷² See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/conferences/un-climate-change-conference-belem-november-2025/troika-mission-15>.

⁷³ Decision [1/CMA.5](#), para. 191.

61. At the second high-level ministerial round table on just transition, held at COP 29, ministers, observers representatives highlighted that just transitions should be inclusive and tailored to individual contexts, emphasizing the importance of green technologies, economic diversification, and workforce reskilling. Parties stressed that the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme should foster tangible action and integrate considerations of justice and equity, as well as both domestic and international dimensions. The secretariat will continue to support implementation of the work programme and related initiatives to help countries design just transition frameworks under which social equity, economic resilience and environmental sustainability are prioritized.

62. Although COP 29 did not deliver a decision on the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme, strong engagement by Parties and non-Party stakeholders in Baku on work under the programme contributed to raising visibility and building political momentum on just transition heading into 2025.

63. The secretariat fostered collaboration with governments, workers' groups, international organizations, and businesses to support equitable transitions. It convened regional workshops to address transition challenges faced by fossil-fuel-dependent economies and vulnerable communities. It also supported the development of country-led strategies that incorporate green jobs, labour policies and inclusive growth into climate planning.

64. The six RCCs continued to support countries in achieving climate goals under the Paris Agreement, focusing on facilitating the provision of technical assistance and capacity-building, access to support for the development and submission of NDCs and participation in Article 6 under the Paris Agreement. They worked closely with national Governments, private sector actors and multilateral institutions to provide training, knowledge-sharing opportunities and policy guidance tailored to regional needs.

65. The RCCs also strengthened support for adaptation-related issues, including for the formulation and implementation of NAPs and transformational adaptation, and supported stakeholders in accessing climate finance for implementing projects and preparing BTRs.

66. The secretariat facilitated the consideration of scientific research findings, including those from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as Earth observation data, in the UNFCCC process at the sixteenth meeting of the research dialogue⁷⁴ and 2024 Earth Information Day.⁷⁵ By convening the 2024 ocean and climate change dialogue,⁷⁶ the secretariat provided a platform for enhancing understanding of and collaboration on ocean-based climate action. The two topics discussed at the dialogue were marine biodiversity conservation and coastal resilience, and technology needs for ocean climate action, including links between technology needs and financial support.

8. Driving inclusive and impactful climate action by engaging and empowering non-Party stakeholders and the public

67. Interest in the UNFCCC process grew in 2024. Requests from organizations for admission as observer organizations surpassed previous averages. By year-end, 3,900+ organizations had been admitted, reflecting strong global commitment to climate solutions.

68. To further enhance the transparency of participation in United Nations climate change conferences, the secretariat continued to refine the registration process and the public listing of participants. It also presented options to the SBI for increasing the participation of observer organizations from developing countries in the UNFCCC process.⁷⁷ These efforts aim to foster trust in and accessibility of climate change negotiations.

69. The global climate action space at COP 29 served as a dynamic platform for cities, regions, businesses, investors, and civil society groups to collaborate on and showcase practical climate solutions. A total of 45 events were held under global climate action, which

⁷⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/event/sixteenth-meeting-of-the-research-dialogue>

⁷⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/event/earth-information-day-2024-mandated-event>.

⁷⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/event/ocean-and-climate-change-dialogue-2024>.

⁷⁷ See document [FCCC/TP/2024/1](#).

were aimed at supporting the COP 29 Presidency, the high-level champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action in engaging with non-Party stakeholders on accelerating climate action. The secretariat produced the *Yearbook of Global Climate Action 2024*,⁷⁸ which provides an overview of the progress, trends and challenges in the climate action of non-Party stakeholders.

70. The secretariat facilitated more than 430 side events linked to community engagement in climate action in 2024, which brought together approximately 1,260 Parties and observer organizations, as well as nearly 115 exhibits. A wide array of topics was explored, including gender and climate change, disability-inclusive climate action, Indigenous Peoples' perspectives on climate change and youth leadership in sustainability.

71. The secretariat provided support to the Presidency youth climate champion and organized and facilitated children- and youth-related and youth-led events in the lead-up to and during COP 29.

72. COP 29 extended the enhanced Lima work programme on gender for 10 years,⁷⁹ which underscores the need for gender-responsive policies in climate governance and for integrating gender considerations into climate finance mechanisms, adaptation strategies and mitigation actions. In 2024, the secretariat facilitated gender-focused workshops to build the capacity of countries to develop inclusive climate policies that empower women and marginalized communities.

73. The secretariat's work on ACE included implementing initiatives aimed at fostering public participation in, education about and awareness of climate issues. It convened the 2024 ACE Dialogue at SB 60 and the mandated ACE event at COP 29, and continued the ACE Hub project, creating opportunities for cooperation between governments and civil society, non-governmental and private sector organizations.

74. The secretariat expanded its capacity-building initiatives for presiding officers, young negotiators, observer organizations and legislators to enhance their understanding of the UNFCCC process.

75. The secretariat's communications remained a trusted source of information for Parties, stakeholders and the public amid growing challenges related to climate misinformation and disinformation. Outputs included website content (21.6 million page views by 6.5 million users), provision of information through the mobile app (60,000 downloads) and social media accounts (3.2 million followers), with media engagement increasing.

76. To ensure equitable access to news media from around the world, the secretariat accredited more than 4,000 journalists during SB 60 and COP 29 and supported on-site engagement at those sessions, including making press conference facilities available to all Parties

9. Enhancing strategic and operational excellence

77. The secretariat ensured the operational success of the Baku Conference with meticulous planning and execution. Working with the Government of Azerbaijan and United Nations partners, it brought together more than 50,000 participants at a venue of almost 400,000 m². The secretariat assisted participants with visa arrangements and provided financial support to eligible Party representatives. Significant achievements were made in conference sustainability and accessibility. The secretariat supported the organization of approximately 3,000 meetings, 900 hours of negotiations, 159 mandated and other events, and five Bureau meetings.

78. The secretariat collaborated with the COP 29 Presidency to bring together 83 Heads of State and Government at the World Leaders Climate Action Summit, which was pivotal for building political momentum and securing commitment to climate action.

⁷⁸ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Yearbook_GCA_2024.pdf.

⁷⁹ Decision [7/CP.29](#), para. 11.

79. Process and procedural guidance were central to the secretariat's role at the Conference. It supported the COP 29 Presidency and the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies by, for example, providing advice, guidance and training on the rules of procedure and key process, legal and procedural matters to ensure the effective and efficient conduct of work of the governing and subsidiary bodies.

80. The secretariat collaborated closely with the Government of Azerbaijan on ensuring that all participants had a positive experience at the Baku Conference. Sustainability guidelines, visa and accommodation arrangements, and provisions on human rights protection were included in the Host Country Agreement. The secretariat also improved accreditation transparency, strengthened the code of conduct for UNFCCC events and delivered gender sensitivity training to presiding officers.

81. The secretariat continued to refine its organizational approach for sessions of the COP by clustering agenda items, streamlining scheduling and integrating negotiations with key conference events.

82. For SB 60, in addition to organizing the sessions, the secretariat provided operational services for more than 1,000 meetings and 5,500 participants and substantive and procedural support for the negotiations.

83. The secretariat prepared or supported the preparation of more than 350 official documents for SB 60 and COP 29 and supported the measurement, reporting and verification process.

84. The secretariat continued to enhance its organizational efficiency by streamlining internal processes; conducting foresight and planning exercises; and implementing recommendations from oversight bodies, with a current 65 per cent implementation rate of open audit recommendations spanning both budgetary and programmatic areas. The secretariat also continued to enhance strategic planning aimed at improving the internal alignment of its activities and strengthening its ability to effectively carry out mandates and catalyse global climate action.

85. Strategic partnerships and collaborations with Parties and non-Party stakeholders alike were forged and strengthened, broadening the secretariat's engagement and enabling more inclusive participation in the climate process. These partnerships also played a critical role in advancing technical workstreams, including improvements in climate data and the development of AI-driven solutions.

C. Financial performance

86. In 2024, the UNFCCC secretariat undertook a concerted effort to strengthen its financial sustainability. This included reviewing all mandated activities and ensuring that Parties' priorities are reflected.

87. Supplementary funding continued to serve as a vital source of support, allowing for the full scope of work to be delivered across many mandated areas. However, the United Nations Board of Auditors also noted that the secretariat's increased dependence on supplementary funding is leading to operational challenges and risks. The secretariat worked to overcome these structural issues, significantly reducing the cash gap arising from contribution shortfalls in both core and supplementary budgets and proactively expanding its donor base. The number of Parties providing voluntary contributions increased from 22 in 2023 to 28 in 2024, reflecting the growing confidence in the secretariat's work. This strengthened engagement helped to enable an unprecedented 59 per cent increase in voluntary contributions to the secretariat, which reached a total of USD 63.7 million across trust funds in 2024 from Party and non-Party stakeholders.

88. The secretariat endeavoured to fully deliver on its mandated activities and outputs, but reliance on supplementary funding affected the scope and scheduling of those activities and outputs and underscored a greater need for a more predictable and sustainable funding model.

89. The United Arab Emirates just transition work programme received insufficient staffing funds relative to resourcing needs, placing additional strain on the secretariat's resources. Delivery of some elements of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision [2/CMA.5](#) was delayed, and activities under the NWP were adjusted to reflect available resources. Deployment of the registry for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement was delayed, and the scope and timelines for key events under the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme were adjusted due to funding constraints. Timelines for BTR submissions, technical analysis, and ETF tool development were compressed, while work on the NCQG and SCF technical reports was adjusted, and PCCB activities were reduced. Regional climate weeks were paused as their funding model and strategic impact underwent reassessment. Constraints also affected the secretariat's capacity to produce communications in multiple languages, engage observers, and host UNFCCC-managed side events during sessions. Lack of predictable funding for the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment and the enhanced Lima work programme on gender resulted in unsustainable staffing models and chronic understaffing, jeopardizing the quality and effectiveness of mandated deliverables, including support for negotiations and focal points. Funding gaps for institutional improvements, such as upgrading conferencing systems, implementing new technologies, and infrastructure enhancements, continued to hinder the secretariat's operational efficiency. Funding for the secretariat's policy review process, aimed at creating a clearer institutional regulatory framework, required careful prioritization to address legal considerations. Rising costs and a funding gap also led to adjustments in venue operating hours, service availability, and virtual participation options at SB 60.

90. Despite the constraints referred to above, the secretariat remained committed to delivering on its mandates while continuing to improve efficiency. The implementation of essential activities was kept on track through strategic prioritization, streamlined processes, optimized use of resources, and enhanced coordination across workstreams. These efforts, however, placed an increased burden on staff, who continued to show utmost professionalism, dedication and diligence under intensified workloads and limited resources.

91. Key financial results for 2024, including total financial resources made available to the secretariat, expenditures, funding sources and a comparison of budgeted versus actual expenditures for the core budget and the international transaction log, as well as recognition of Party and non-Party contributors to the trust fund for supplementary activities, will be captured in the documents on the status of contributions and fees as at 30 May 2025 under the respective agenda items on the SBI 62 web page.⁸⁰

D. Secretariat staff

92. The secretariat maintains a diverse and balanced workforce that is representative of the Parties it supports. As at 31 December 2024, the workforce stood at 448, with 421 fixed-term and 27 temporary staff. Women comprised 56.5 per cent of the staff and men 43.5 per cent. At the director level and above, gender balance was reached.⁸¹ Furthermore, 57.2 per cent of staff were from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and 42.8 per cent from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. In terms of staffing structure, 65.2 per cent of staff held Professional level positions and 34.8 per cent General Service level positions. Regarding funding sources, 37.0 per cent of staff were funded from the core budget whereas 63.0 per cent were funded from non-core sources. The secretariat carries out its functions with the assistance of interns, consultants, individual contractors, and junior professional officers.

⁸⁰ <https://unfccc.int/event/sbi-62>.

⁸¹ See [FCCC/CP/2024/4](#) for detailed information about the gender composition of the secretariat.

III. Looking ahead

93. Marking the 10-year anniversary of the Paris Agreement, 2025 is a critical year for assessing progress, increasing ambition, and accelerating climate action. Without the global cooperation convened by the United Nations, temperature increases of up to 5 °C have been projected. Temperature increases are now projected to be around 3 °C or lower if Parties' climate plans are implemented. This indicates both strong progress and the significant need for work ahead, especially with climate impacts getting rapidly worse in every economy and adaptation efforts to protect billions of people lagging. The secretariat itself faces a growing workload, with the number of mandated activities rising significantly.

94. A key milestone will be the publication of the next NDC and BTR synthesis reports in October. The reports will provide a comprehensive assessment of progress in implementing climate action, identify remaining gaps in implementation and serve as an evidence base for the next phase of NDC implementation. They will also lay the foundation for discussions at COP 30, help ensure that the path forward is grounded in science and transparency and provide momentum for further action. The secretariat will collaborate with United Nations entities and other partners in 2025 to accelerate the preparation and submission of NDCs, thereby supporting Parties in enhancing their climate ambition. As the custodian of the intergovernmental process on climate change, the secretariat will ensure that discussions are transparent, inclusive, and informed by technical insights and data-driven analysis.

95. The "Baku to Belém Roadmap to \$1.3T" provides an opportunity to make further progress, ensuring that climate finance flows to developing countries.

96. Adaptation will be a central focus in 2025, particularly with the development of indicators under the global goal on adaptation and the objective for all countries to have a NAP in place by 2025. Additional priorities will include the release of the annual NAP synthesis report and the finalization of the updated technical guidelines for the formulation and implementation of NAPs.

97. Significant progress is expected under the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme on ensuring that climate action is equitable and inclusive. Finalization of the technology implementation programme will enhance technology transfer and support to developing countries to enable stronger climate action.

98. In 2025, Parties will determine the budget for the biennium 2026–2027. The budget will shape the secretariat's ability to continue its work in supporting negotiations, providing technical advice, strengthening institutional efficiency and innovation and delivering on existing and expanded mandates from Parties.

99. The secretariat will advise and support the incoming COP 30 Presidency ensuring that COP 30 is well-coordinated and delivers on key climate priorities.

100. The secretariat will continue to catalyse progress in climate action by strengthening capacity, supporting the translation of commitments into real-world impact and fostering partnerships with Parties and non-Party stakeholders. Despite significant challenges, the secretariat remains committed to enabling ambitious and just multilateral decision-making in the UNFCCC process and working with Parties and other stakeholders towards a climate-resilient, net-zero future, grounded in effective, equitable and science-based climate solutions that protect economies and societies from worsening climate impacts now and for future generations.