



Subsidiary Body for Implementation

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Administrative, financial and institutional matters

2025 UNFCCC delivery highlights

Annual report by the secretariat*

Summary

This report provides an overview of the secretariat's delivery highlights in 2025 and its financial performance, as well as of progress in supporting Parties under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement in advancing climate action. It covers the secretariat's work across its thematic mandates, including nationally determined contributions, the outcomes of the first global stocktake, implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement, operationalization of Article 6 of the Agreement and the areas of climate finance, technology, adaptation, and loss and damage.

Consistent with efforts to enhance the transparency of reporting within the UNFCCC process, this report has been prepared in a more concise format than in previous years. Further information on the areas covered in this report can be found at <https://unfccc.int/about-us/2025-highlights>.

* The present report was submitted to the conference services for processing after the deadline so as to include the most recent information.



Abbreviations and acronyms

ACE	Action for Climate Empowerment
AI	artificial intelligence
Article 6.4 mechanism	mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement
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
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
GCA	global climate action
GCA portal	global climate action portal (NAZCA)
GHG	greenhouse gas
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
KCI	Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NAP	national adaptation plan
NDC	nationally determined contribution
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
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TT:CLEAR	technology information clearing house

I. Introduction

1. COP 23 requested the secretariat to prepare an annual report, to be considered at each session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation following the closure of the preceding financial year (2025), providing information on the secretariat's activities in the relevant year, programme delivery highlights and financial performance.¹ This report provides a summary of the secretariat's programme delivery highlights, thematic and technical support, implementation activities under the Paris Agreement, and engagement and action across stakeholder groups, including financial performance and organizational readiness for 2025.

2. This report complements the note on budget performance for the biennium 2024–2025 as at 31 December 2025² by showing how approved resources have enabled the secretariat to carry out its mandated governance, technical, legal, substantive and operational functions. Together, the two documents provide a transparent and comprehensive account of the secretariat's resource use and support of Party-driven implementation.

3. The report has been prepared in a more concise format than in previous years to enhance the transparency of reporting, with further information available on the annual report web page of the UNFCCC website.³ Links to web pages for UNFCCC bodies, processes, meetings and events, initiatives, and documents referred to in the report can be found in the annex.

II. Serving the intergovernmental process

4. The secretariat serviced a broad range of intergovernmental meetings, workshops, technical sessions and other mandated events throughout 2025 to support the UNFCCC process, including by providing organizational, procedural, technical and documentation support for SB 62, the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Belém and the climate weeks. This support helped Parties to advance negotiations across workstreams, including adaptation, gender, means of implementation, mitigation and transparency.

5. To deliver comprehensive conference services, the secretariat managed increased complexity across core operational areas such as registration, accreditation, scheduling, document management and on-site logistics. This encompassed managing participant flows, meeting room allocation, security coordination and service delivery in constrained physical infrastructure while strengthening support systems to maintain efficiency and transparency. Prior to and during the sessions, the secretariat facilitated inclusive participation by putting out some 340 official documents and providing visa support, financial assistance and accessibility services, including sign language interpretation and accessible venue arrangements. These efforts were undertaken in a context of significant operational pressure, requiring continuous adjustments to service provision.

6. The secretariat also supported activities in the UNFCCC process by, *inter alia*, strengthening coordination among the presiding officers and enhancing support to members of the Bureau of the governing bodies, enhancing the provision of procedural and legal services through, *inter alia*, dedicated legal briefings and capacity-building for Presidencies, presiding officers and in-house staff aimed at strengthening legal expertise and procedural effectiveness, facilitating high-level engagement at the Belém Conference, improving the process for organizing mandated and technical events, supporting the translation of negotiated outcomes into action and increasing the coherence of proceedings across meetings of the governing and subsidiary bodies.

7. Specifically, the secretariat supported negotiations and the organization of mandated events, plenary meetings, coordination meetings for the presiding officers and the Bureau of the governing bodies. It also supported the COP 30 Presidency and the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies in engaging with Parties by organizing consultations with ministers, chairs and coordinators of negotiating groups, and heads of delegation, which contributed to the

¹ Decision [21/CP.23](#), para. 18.

² FCCC/SBI/2026/7 and Add.1.

³ <https://unfccc.int/about-us/2025-highlights>.

smooth adoption of the agendas and the timely launch of work at the Belém Conference and the adoption of the Belém Political Package.

8. The secretariat's targeted capacity-building support for the presiding officers and Bureau members strengthened their understanding of the intergovernmental process and prepared the *Presiding Officers' Guide to the UNFCCC Process*⁴ to facilitate their conduct of meetings.

9. The secretariat facilitated high-level engagement at the Belém Conference by providing advice on the format of the event and on the participation of the Heads of State and Government at the COP 30 Climate Summit. It formalized protocols and procedures governing interactions at the opening meeting, held the high-level segment, at which 131 Party statements were made, and supported more than 75 bilateral meetings attended by senior representatives and observers. The Belém Conference was held in a location of high symbolic importance for the global climate agenda, where hosting a conference of this scale entailed major infrastructure and service adjustments to meet international standards. Despite significant challenges related to the venue, mobility, accommodation and operations, the secretariat ensured continuity of core conference services, supported the functioning of negotiations and enabled high-level engagement under highly complex conditions.

10. The secretariat supported Parties' discussions at SBI 62 and 63 on increasing the efficiency of the UNFCCC process by preparing visual overviews of options for streamlining provisional agendas and continued to strategically schedule negotiations and mandated events with a view to improving time management. It also advanced conference delivery through pilots of AI-enabled tools to enhance operational efficiency and by initiating procurement for a new digital event platform aimed at improving participant engagement, real-time information sharing and participant flow management. While they helped to make meeting delivery more adaptive and resilient, these efforts also highlighted the need for sustained investment in operational capacity and digital systems.

11. Legal advice and support were provided to ensure that all constituted bodies operated in line with their mandates and rules. Such support was provided to, among others, the Compliance Committee, the Executive Board of the clean development mechanism, the Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee and the Supervisory Body for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement. Legal advice was also provided to ensure the secretariat's substantive work was executed smoothly, while specific guidance on the UNFCCC electoral process facilitated the nomination and appointment of the presiding officers and members of the constituted bodies.

12. The COP 30 Host Country Agreement included refined text on inclusivity, designed to boost participation in the UNFCCC process by women and representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. It also ensured functional immunities for all participants, thereby creating an enabling environment for effective participation.

13. A new global, biannual format for Climate Weeks was designed and implemented to enhance the coherence of activities across workstreams. Clustering mandated UNFCCC meetings with impact-focused policy-related dialogues also strengthens the link between the intergovernmental process and the response to implementation needs. The first Climate Week for 2025, held in Panama City in May, featured the inaugural Implementation Forum, designed to bring together key stakeholders, and NDC Clinic, intended to provide capacity-building support. The second Climate Week, convened in Addis Ababa in September, expanded participation to a wider range of actors, including Party delegates and representatives of non-Party stakeholders such as subnational government representatives, development banks, the private sector, civil society organizations, youth and Indigenous Peoples, who engaged in mandated events, technical discussions and implementation-focused activities. In this way, the climate weeks supported the translation of negotiated outcomes into real-world solutions.

⁴ UNFCCC. 2025. *Presiding Officers' Guide to the UNFCCC Process*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/653266>.

III. Delivering thematic work

A. Supporting constituted bodies and work programmes

14. Work by the constituted bodies and under work programmes forms a central part of the UNFCCC process, with activities relating to technical guidance, policymaking advice, Party support, while also providing specialized expertise in the areas of mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, climate technology, response measures, transparency, and climate finance (see table 1). The secretariat supported these bodies and work programmes by facilitating meetings and mandated events, preparing technical inputs and reports, facilitating knowledge exchange and providing the procedural and legal support necessary for ensuring effective deliberations and compliance with mandates.

15. The secretariat supported Parties in advancing work under the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme. Two global dialogues were held on mitigation solutions, including circular economy approaches, in the forestry and waste sectors, alongside two investment-focused events. The secretariat prepared reports for consideration at CMA 7 and continued providing support for work related to reducing emissions from fuels used for international aviation and maritime transport.

16. On response measures, the secretariat facilitated the discussions that culminated in the identification of priority activities for 2026 under the workplan of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures and its KCI for 2026–2030. The secretariat also implemented mandated activities under the forum’s work programme for 2020–2025, including organizing a global dialogue on mainstreaming response measures in NDCs and managing synergies and trade-offs in implementing response measures to create jobs, enhance co-benefits and promote equitable approaches to critical minerals; and developing an e-learning module and analytical tools on assessing and addressing the impacts of the implementation of response measures. It continued to support the forum and its KCI by organizing meetings and in-session technical events and preparing technical papers, annual reports and case studies.

17. The secretariat provided support for matters related to capacity-building, including implementation of the mandates and completion of the deliverables of the PCCB, as well as conducting capacity-building initiatives focused on fostering collaboration among the PCCB Network members and building the skills and knowledge of Parties and non-Party stakeholders needed to address climate change effectively. In 2025, the secretariat provided capacity-building support through more than 350 activities, including events (e.g. webinars, technical meetings and workshops) and resources (e.g. publications and e-learning modules).

18. The secretariat continued to work at the science–policy interface by facilitating the consideration of the latest research and scientific findings, including from the IPCC, to inform policy and action. The seventeenth meeting of the research dialogue and Earth Information Day 2025 provided opportunities for policymakers to engage with the scientific and observation community, including in identifying scientific research needs under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

19. Key messages from the 2025 ocean and climate change dialogue⁵ at SB 62, which addressed three topics – ocean-based measures in the NDCs, the ocean under the global goal on adaptation and the ocean-climate-biodiversity nexus, with means of implementation, especially finance, considered as a cross-cutting issue – served as input to the Belém Conference.

20. As regards forests and land use, seven Parties submitted REDD+ technical annexes in 2025, and the secretariat supported the COP 30 Presidency’s road map to halting and reversing deforestation by 2030 by facilitating technical coordination and meetings of experts.

⁵ As reflected in the report on the dialogue, available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Informal_Summary_Report_Ocean_Dialogue_2025.pdf.

Table 1
Overview of secretariat support to constituted bodies and work programmes

<i>Constituted body or work programme</i>	<i>Highlights</i>
Adaptation Committee	The 27 th and 28 th meetings of the Committee were held and a technical report on mapping existing technical guidance and training materials to support the implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience was published
Climate Technology Centre and Network	The mandate of the Climate Technology Centre was extended to 2041 and the process for selecting its new host was launched
Compliance Committee of the Kyoto Protocol	Four meetings were held and the decision was made for the Committee to hold future meetings only when the need arises, the enforcement branch resolved an outstanding question of implementation, and the facilitative branch completed its review of annual review reports
Consultative Group of Experts	Nine subregional training workshops, two series of regional webinars, one informal forum and two side events were held to support developing country Parties in implementing MRV under the Convention and the ETF, together reaching about 860 experts on transparency-related matters, and a technical paper on capacity-building needs for implementing MRV and the ETF was published
Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts	A guide on sea level rise and a compendium on comprehensive risk management approaches were published, webinars on sea level rise were delivered and a technical session was held at NAP Expo 2025
Facilitative Working Group of the LCIPP	Biannual meetings of the Facilitative Working Group were held, mandated Platform events were delivered, including the fifth annual gathering of knowledge holders and practitioners from Indigenous Peoples and local communities and the seventh generation round tables, and support was provided to the COP 30 Presidency dialogues and thematic workshop
Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches	Workshops, exchanges and webinars were held
KCI	Activities were agreed for 2026, and tools and an e-learning module were developed
Least Developed Countries Expert Group	The 47 th and 48 th meetings of the Group, NAP workshops and NAP Expo 2025 were held, updated technical guidelines on the NAP process were published, 74 NAPs were submitted and the second five-yearly review of progress in the NAP process was concluded (at the Belém Conference)
Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change	The 18 th Focal Point Forum and an event on adaptation finance were held and reports on monitoring, evaluation and learning systems for adaptation and foresight-guided work on adaptation and finance were published. Practical and actionable knowledge was delivered in collaboration with diverse knowledge holders through the Nairobi work programme network of close to 500 partners, including through the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme
Informal grouping of work on research, science and ocean	Dialogues were held on the latest research and scientific findings, which included inputs from the IPCC, status of Earth observations, and ocean and climate change

<i>Constituted body or work programme</i>	<i>Highlights</i>
Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee	Three meetings were held and the Committee initiated consideration of issues related to 171 NDCs and 37 BTRs, of which 50 cases were resolved, issued 256 notifications and 47 responses to Parties, and held dialogues with more than 50 Parties
PCCB	The 9 th meeting of the PCCB was held, the 7 th Capacity-building Hub took place and the PCCB Network reached 452 members
SCF	Three meetings and the SCF Forum for 2025 were held and technical work on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance was advanced
Supervisory Body	The first set of Article 6.4 mechanism standards was adopted, the first methodology under the mechanism was approved and an interim Article 6.4 registry was launched to facilitate the early operationalization of the mechanism
Technical expert reviews under Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement	The Article 6, paragraph 2, reference manual for the accounting, reporting and review of cooperative approaches was updated, five reviews of Parties' cooperative approaches (initial reports) under the Article 6, paragraph 2, technical expert review process were completed, and 155 experts underwent the training programme on Article 6 technical expert review
TEC	Policy and knowledge products were produced on innovation, resilience, energy systems and use of AI in climate action
United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5	After a year of work, technical experts produced 100 potential indicators in September 2025. Building on those, CMA 7 adopted the 59 Belém Adaptation Indicators and launched the Belém–Addis vision on adaptation, initiating a two-year policy alignment process alongside continued technical refinement

Note: The table provides information that complements the text in chapter III above.

B. Advancing implementation of the Paris Agreement

21. Parties require ongoing technical, procedural and capacity-building support for implementing their commitments under the Paris Agreement and strengthening collective climate ambition. In 2025, the secretariat's efforts focused on maintaining or operationalizing platforms that support Parties in meeting their obligations under the Paris Agreement, such as the Article 6 cooperation mechanisms, the ETF and the arrangements that support Parties in preparing, updating and implementing their NDCs.

22. NDCs remain the primary vehicle through which Parties communicate and operationalize their climate commitments under the Paris Agreement. Ensuring that NDCs are of a high quality and effectively implemented, is, therefore, essential. The 2025 NDC synthesis report⁶ covered 86 NDCs from 113 Parties, informing the support needed for Parties in operationalizing their NDC commitments and promoting peer exchange on effective approaches to developing and enhancing NDCs. In 88 per cent of the NDCs submitted as at 30 September 2025 Parties reported being informed by the outcomes of the first global stocktake, and in 80 per cent Parties specified how those outcomes shaped the development of the NDC components on mitigation, adaptation, means of implementation, response measures, loss and damage, and international cooperation. To support NDC preparation and implementation, the secretariat organized, together with the RCCs and partners (e.g. German Agency for International Cooperation, NDC Partnership, United

⁶ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/8](#).

Nations Development Programme and United Nations Environment Programme), four regional NDC clinics across Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean with a focus on facilitating the mobilization of finance and engaging the private sector. Additionally, the RCCs launched 13 direct technical support projects to address priority needs set out in the NDCs. The secretariat also supported negotiations relating to the global stocktake, including on refining the modalities of the dialogue on how the outcomes of the global stocktake are informing the preparation of NDCs and of related documentation for consideration at CMA 7. Further, the secretariat supported the Consultative Group of Experts in co-organizing nine subregional hands-on workshops to assist developing country Parties in preparing their BTRs and aligning their BTRs and NDCs, to build capacity for conducting technical expert reviews under the ETF and to facilitate peer learning.

23. Climate finance enables developing countries to undertake mitigation and adaptation action and supports the shift from high-emission development pathways towards sustainable development. The secretariat supports the full range of intergovernmental climate finance processes that guide cooperation, reporting and coherence across the UNFCCC climate finance architecture. At the Belém Conference the secretariat provided substantive and technical support to negotiators, with deliberations resulting in the adoption of 13 finance-related decisions as part of the Belém Political Package and finance-related outcomes under decision 1/CMA.7, entitled “Global Mutirão: Uniting humanity in a global mobilization against climate change”. The secretariat also supported the advancement of work under Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement (producing a compilation and synthesis⁷ and organizing an in-session workshop and the summary report thereon⁸) and the work of the SCF (organizing three meetings of the SCF and the 2025 SCF Forum, on accelerating climate action and resilience through financing for sustainable food systems and agriculture, as well as delivering preparatory work on assessing progress towards the new collective quantified goal on climate finance and conducting dialogues with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism). Further, it supported the organization of two workshops 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, as well as the delivery of a synthesis report covering all work conducted under the dialogue in 2023–2025.⁹ As interim secretariat of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage, the UNFCCC secretariat, jointly with the Green Climate Fund secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme, supported the organization of three meetings of the Board of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage. As for the “Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T”, the secretariat facilitated consultations with Parties and non-Party stakeholders and reviewed 227 submissions on this matter. It further supported the CMA 6 and CMA7 Presidencies in the development of a catalogue tool of initiatives, concepts and best practices and preparation of the report on the “Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T”. The Needs-based Finance project strengthened Parties’ understanding of country-level climate finance needs and barriers to its access and helped countries to engage with climate finance providers in closing their climate finance gaps. Building on this project, an initiative titled Climate Finance for Countries Facing Conflict and Severe Humanitarian Needs facilitated the provision of support to five such countries, identifying entry points for accessing climate finance in the context of significant institutional capacity constraints.

24. The secretariat continued to support work on technology development and transfer under the UNFCCC process, including that of the Technology Mechanism, particularly the TEC. At SB 62 and the Belém Conference, as well as intersessionally, the secretariat provided procedural and substantive support to Parties, resulting in the adoption of the Belém Technology Implementation Programme and extension of the term of the Climate Technology Centre to 2041 (with revised functions and a process for the selection of its new host). The secretariat also initiated the third independent review of the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the evaluation of the Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer. Under the TEC rolling workplan for 2023–2027, the secretariat supported the development of TEC policy recommendations and knowledge products on national systems

⁷ [FCCC/CP/2025/2–FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/3](#).

⁸ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/5](#).

⁹ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/10](#).

of innovation, resilient buildings and infrastructure, renewable energy in the context of just transition, decarbonization of hard-to-abate sectors, technology needs assessments and action plans, and opportunities, risks and challenges related to using AI in climate action in developing countries. Under the Technology Mechanism Initiative on AI for Climate Action, the secretariat hosted, with the support of the Korea International Cooperation Agency, the Technology Mechanism AI for Climate Action Award 2025 and organized the inaugural TEC AI for Climate Action Forum. The secretariat also maintained TT:CLEAR and updated it to include the latest comprehensive information on technology needs assessments and technology action plans.

25. Article 6 of the Paris Agreement provides a framework for enabling international cooperation, and its operationalization requires coordinated technical, procedural and capacity-building support across all three workstreams (Article 6, paragraphs 2, 4 and 8). Under Article 6, paragraph 2, the secretariat updated the reference manual for the accounting, reporting and review of cooperative approaches,¹⁰ completed 5 reviews of initial reports and launched 11 additional reviews of initial reports, covering more than 30 Parties. A total of 155 experts completed their training on technical expert reviews, and the Registry System Administrators Forum met three times to advance progress towards developing interoperability standards of registry systems involved in Article 6 tracking arrangements. A dialogue on how cooperative approaches support ambition and an information session on Article 6, paragraph 2, were also convened at SB 62 and 63 respectively. Under Article 6, paragraph 4, Parties advanced their readiness to participate in the Article 6.4 mechanism, strengthening the institutional, regulatory and technical arrangements needed to host mitigation activities. As part of the readiness process, 44 Parties submitted their host Party participation requirements to the Supervisory Body. The Supervisory Body adopted new standards governing how Article 6.4 mechanism activities must be implemented, approved the first methodology for measuring solid waste mitigation, launched an interim registry for the Article 6.4 mechanism and accredited more than 10 auditors who will be responsible for validating and verifying Article 6.4 mechanism activities. The secretariat supported the organization of the Designated National Authorities Forum and the Article 6 (Carbon Markets) Implementation Lab, held as part of the Implementation Forum launched at the first Climate Week for 2025. Under Article 6, paragraph 8, the secretariat supported the organization of meetings of the Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches at SB 62 and 63, organized workshops and world café exchanges, and delivered over 10 webinars involving more than 160 participants, alongside providing tailored support under the RCCs. Across all Article 6 workstreams, training days, Implementation Labs and a deep-dive event on unlocking finance and accelerating NDC implementation were held under the capacity-building work programme for implementing Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

26. Technical and policy work advanced across adaptation, loss and damage, and knowledge-to-action areas. Under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision [2/CMA.5](#), under the global goal on adaptation, the secretariat coordinated technical work leading to the finalization of 100 potential adaptation indicators, of which 59 were adopted at CMA 7,¹¹ and the establishment of the Belém–Addis vision on adaptation as a two-year policy alignment process to progress alongside further technical work on metadata and methodologies for the indicators. The secretariat supported the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in updating the technical guidelines for the NAP process and assisted Parties in assessing progress in NAP formulation and implementation at the Belém Conference. As at 31 December 2025, 74 developing countries had submitted NAPs. The secretariat also supported the Adaptation Committee in advancing technical work and producing knowledge products. Regarding loss and damage, assisted by its four thematic expert groups, the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts advanced policy support and amplified knowledge on context-specific approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and

¹⁰ UNFCCC. 2025. *Article 6.2: Reference manual for the accounting, reporting and review of cooperative approaches*, version 3. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/634354>.

¹¹ Decision [12/CMA.7](#).

damage. The secretariat supported Parties' understanding of adaptation progress and needs through analytical support and synthesis work, maintaining NAP Central and the adaptation communications registry and contributing inputs to the synthesis reports on BTRs¹² and NDCs.¹³ The Nairobi work programme continued to serve as the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub for adaptation and resilience by delivering timely, understandable and actionable knowledge tailored to the evolving needs of Parties, particularly developing country Parties, for scaling up adaptation action and strengthening resilience to climate change impacts across systems and communities. Practical knowledge and actionable know-how were generated and delivered under the Nairobi work programme, including in areas of adaptation finance, monitoring, evaluation and learning for adaptation and subregional adaptation action through the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative. The secretariat also supported the work under the LCIPP, as highlighted in table 1, incorporating the diverse knowledge systems, worldviews and lived realities of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in relevant work in the UNFCCC process. This is in line with Article 7, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, which provides that adaptation action should be based on and guided by the best available science, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems.

27. Transparency is essential for tracking collective progress and ensuring accountability under the Paris Agreement. Transparency-related measures include providing data to inform decision-making, designing stronger climate policies over time and channelling resources to where they are most needed. The secretariat continued to support reporting and review processes under the ETF. By the end of 2025, 128 Parties had submitted BTRs, of which 50 had undergone technical expert review. A total of 42 Parties included in Annex I to the Convention had submitted annual GHG inventories, and two working group sessions of the facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress had been convened. All three ETF reporting tools were upgraded, including to improve their usability and interoperability with the IPCC inventory software. Recognizing the importance of the provision of support to developing countries for implementing the ETF, the secretariat organized, in collaboration with partners, 21 in-person technical support events, attended by 740 experts from 118 developing countries, and 19 virtual events addressing different technical aspects of the ETF, attended by around 2,250 participants. Further, the secretariat expanded its training for reviewers (including for the voluntary review of BTR adaptation components), with more than 1,300 experts certified as at 31 December 2025. As for GHG inventories, the secretariat applied a contingency Excel-based approach to screening the information reported in the common reporting tables. It also prepared the first BTR synthesis report,¹⁴ covering nearly 75 per cent of global emissions in 2020 and providing an initial picture of countries' varied progress towards the Paris Agreement goals. Seven Parties submitted REDD+ technical annexes together with their BTRs, and the concept of the REDD+ community of practice was introduced during an event. In collaboration with Microsoft, EY and Nedamco Africa, the secretariat advanced the development of the UNFCCC Climate Data Hub as an authoritative, centralized platform providing access to secure and analytically robust climate data for ETF implementation.

IV. Enabling inclusive and impactful climate action including through the regional collaboration centres

28. The secretariat enabled inclusive and impactful climate action by supporting the COP 30 Presidency, the climate high-level champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action; strengthening non-Party stakeholder engagement; and translating the outcomes of global negotiations into regional and sectoral action (see table 2). Work focused on supporting the development of the five-year vision for the Global Climate Action Agenda 2026–2030, holding high-visibility events, facilitating the engagement of observer organizations in the UNFCCC process in a context marked by continuously high demand for participation (see figures 1 and 2) and ensuring large-scale stakeholder participation in GCA

¹² [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/16](#).

¹³ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/8](#).

¹⁴ [FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/16](#).

to ensure inclusivity and representation of diverse perspectives. The secretariat also initiated the redevelopment of the GCA portal with the aim of enhancing its functionality as a reliable central repository of climate action data from non-Party stakeholders related to mitigation, adaptation, resilience and means of implementation.

Figure 1
Registrations compared to nominations of observer organizations (excluding United Nations organizations)

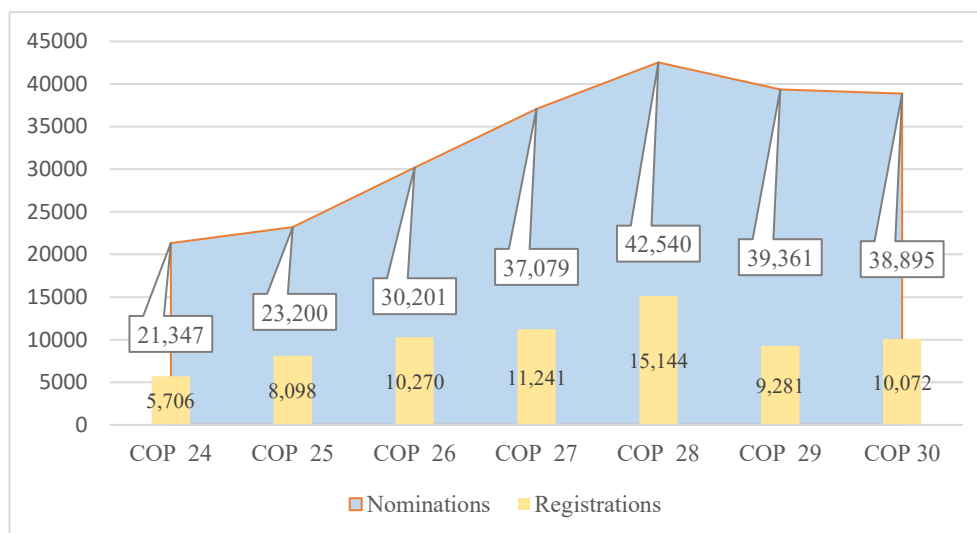
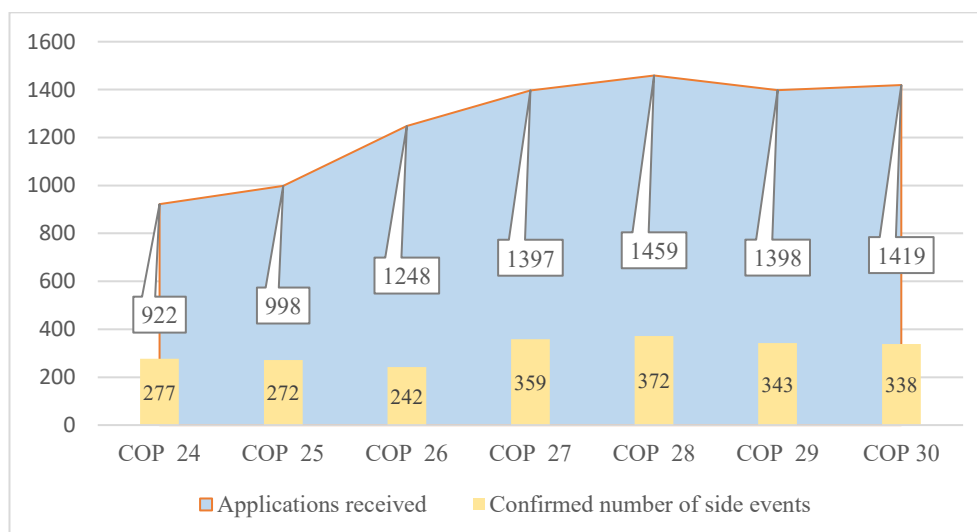


Figure 2
Side event applications compared with confirmed side events



29. To support the development of the new gender action plan,¹⁵ the secretariat conducted two technical workshops and supported the engagement of Parties and observers at those workshops. This work led to the adoption at the Belém Conference of the Belém gender action plan for 2026–2034, designed to drive sustained, long-term and gender-responsive climate policy and action at all levels.

30. The secretariat supported the integration of ACE into the work of constituted bodies and work programmes, enhancing coherence of efforts and coordinated action. Activities included delivering events, supporting ACE national focal points and stakeholders in fostering public engagement and empowerment through the ACE toolbox. The secretariat also delivered events aimed at building the leadership skills of children and youth and

¹⁵ As per decision [7/CP.29](#), para. 13.

facilitating their meaningful engagement in climate policymaking and action; in this context it provided support to the COP 29 and 30 Presidency youth climate champions.

31. The secretariat’s communications served as the primary source of information for Parties, stakeholders and the public, enabling them to follow the UNFCCC process and engage in climate action effectively amid growing challenges of disinformation. For example, it produced global press releases in all United Nations official languages for key products, news articles, speeches and digital products, distributing them on the UNFCCC website and via social media channels. It also facilitated interviews and press briefings and made press conference facilities available to Parties and observer organizations during sessions, supporting engagement in the UNFCCC process.

32. The RCCs provided coordination support and expert contributions to more than 300 capacity-building events; provided technical assistance in relation to NDCs, long-term low-emission development strategies, operationalizing Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, and transparency- and adaptation-related matters; and developed over 90 knowledge products. In addition, they facilitated regular meetings among regional partners to coordinate work on NDCs, Article 6 and adaptation, and strengthened their involvement in the work of United Nations Issue-based Coalitions on Climate Change and Resilience across the regions covered by the RCCs (Asia and the Pacific, Caribbean, East and Southern Africa, Latin America, Middle East and North Africa and South Asia, and West and Central Africa), including by providing capacity-building sessions for resident coordinators and development cooperation offices. Furthermore, the RCCs continued mapping Parties’ gaps and needs by gathering data from regular consultations with national focal points and other contact points established under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

Table 2

Highlights in the delivery of inclusive and impactful climate action in 2025

<i>Area of work</i>	<i>Highlights</i>
GCA and engagement of non-Party stakeholders	The COP 30 Presidency and climate high-level champions were supported in developing the five-year vision for the Global Climate Action Agenda 2026–2030; a high-level event on GCA was held; the <i>Yearbook of Global Climate Action 2025</i> was published; efforts began to redevelop the GCA portal; more than 4,000 observer organizations had been admitted to the UNFCCC process as at 31 December 2025; and support was provided for 123 side events at SB 62, 338 side events at the Belém Conference, 100 exhibits engaging observer organizations and 126 advocacy actions organized by observer organizations
Social inclusion, just transition and community engagement	A global dialogue was delivered on integrating response measures into NDCs; technical papers, case studies, an e-learning module and tools were produced; support was provided for the adoption of the Belém gender action plan for 2026–2034; accessibility measures were implemented at SB 62 and COP 30; mandated and other activities and events were held under the ACE Hub and Youth4Capacity initiative; support was provided for the Presidency youth climate champions; and work under the Baku Workplan of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform was advanced at knowledge holder gatherings and youth round tables
Communication of timely and factual information	The UNFCCC social media channels had a combined 3.57 million followers as at 31 December 2025; more than 200 journalists were accredited for SB 62 and more than 3,900 for COP 30; press conferences and key events were livestreamed and made available on demand; support was provided for ensuring global participation; media advisories, daily schedules and summary materials were disseminated to support accurate and timely reporting; and the functionality of the UNFCCC website was improved, with an AI-powered document finder piloted

<i>Area of work</i>	<i>Highlights</i>
Digital and data systems	Digital transformation and modernization advanced through deployment of the interim registry for the Article 6.4 mechanism; the Initiative Self-Service Portal, which allows users to raise and track system-related issues, was delivered as part of the redevelopment of the GCA portal; the initial version of the UNFCCC Climate Data Hub was launched; and legacy systems were decommissioned

Note: The table provides information that complements the text in chapter IV above.

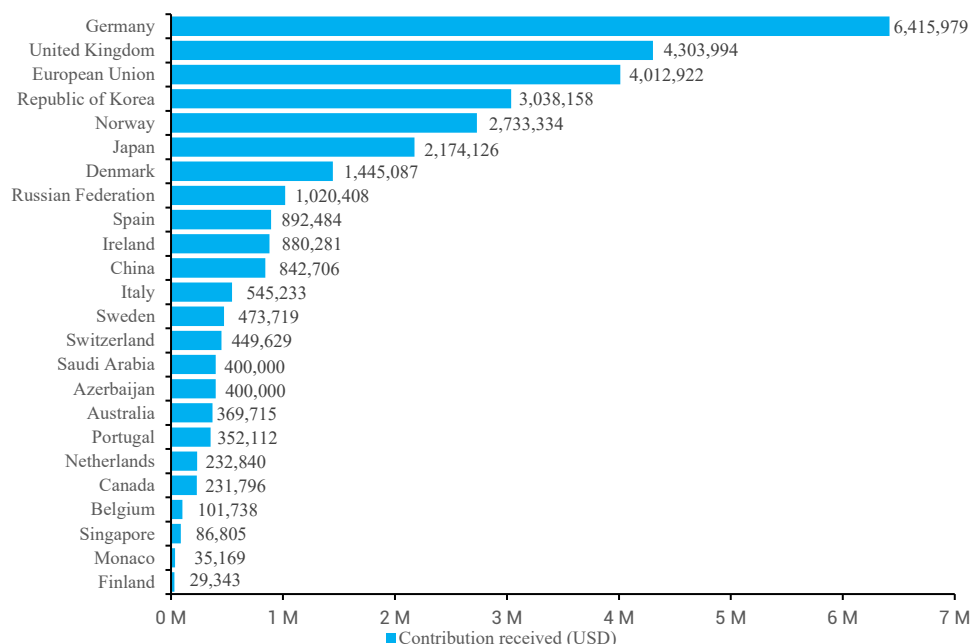
V. Financial performance, organizational readiness and resilience

33. Financial management remained sound in 2025, with expenditure in line with approved funding. In 2025, Parties agreed to increase the core budget for the biennium 2026–2027 to EUR 81.5 million, a 10 per cent increase compared with the budget for the biennium 2024–2025, underscoring the need for a well-resourced secretariat. At the same time, the United Nations Board of Auditors issued an unqualified audit opinion on the 2024 financial statements, confirming sound financial management. The secretariat also implemented 67 per cent of pending audit recommendations from the United Nations Board of Auditors and issued its first statement on internal control.

34. Core budget expenditure was in line with approved funding, while Party and non-Party stakeholder contributions towards supplementary activities were at 97 per cent of the annual voluntary contribution level, reflecting strong support. Sustained and predictable funding will remain critical as the secretariat implements its increasing workload, including activities relating to the Belém Political Package, the ETF and operationalization of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

35. Core budget contributions for 2025 amounted to EUR 25.9 million, of which EUR 10.4 million was outstanding as at 31 December 2025. Voluntary contributions remained essential, with EUR 37.2 million received for supplementary activities and EUR 3.7 million as support for participation in the UNFCCC process, of which 68 per cent was provided by Parties and 32 per cent by non-Party stakeholders. Governments that provided voluntary contributions (see figure 3) to the secretariat in 2025 include those of Australia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and voluntary contributions were also received from the European Union. Hosting over 20 events and more than 1,000 participants, the UNFCCC pavilion at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Belém provided a collaborative space for fostering partnerships and identifying resource mobilization opportunities.

Figure 3
Voluntary contributions from Parties in fiscal year 2025



36. As at 31 December 2025, the secretariat’s workforce comprised 457 staff (430 fixed-term and 27 temporary staff), of which women accounted for 58 per cent and men for 42 per cent. Gender balance was achieved at the Director level and above. Overall, 55 per cent of staff were from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention and 45 per cent from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention, while 66 per cent of staff held Professional level positions and 34 per cent General Service level positions. The secretariat carried out its functions with the support of interns, consultants, individual contractors and junior professional officers.

37. The secretariat’s organizational readiness was strengthened through measures aimed at modernizing the workforce, streamlining administrative processes, upgrading digital systems and cybersecurity arrangements, and implementing organizational culture initiatives designed to boost collaboration, accountability and people-centred practices.

38. The secretariat provided support for large-scale events, including sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies. For smaller events, a unified digital registration system streamlined accreditation, scheduling, logistics and travel processes, while hybrid events were grouped around specific days in order to reduce scheduling clashes and broaden access. On the operations front, more than 540 purchase orders were processed, and the UNFCCC digital archives platform published more than 60,000 pages and 5,000 hours of audio and video materials, strengthening transparency and institutional memory. Moreover, the secretariat offset the GHG emissions of 16 United Nations organizations through the purchase and cancellation of certified emission reductions under the Adaptation Fund.

39. Innovation and digital transformation continued to shape the secretariat’s work, with the organization focusing on reliable operation and gradual modernization of its digital services, including the decommissioning of outdated or unsupported infrastructure and applications and their replacement with modern solutions. Digital transformation progressed through deployment of the Article 6.4 mechanism, enhancements to reporting and review tools under the ETF and the first phase in the development of the UNFCCC Climate Data Hub. Organization-wide actions focused on implementing priority cybersecurity measures, developing initial governance arrangements and guidance for AI tools, modernizing legacy platforms or decommissioning those being replaced by newer digital products, consolidating user and access management services in order to provide easier and more secure access to all relevant secretariat systems through a single log in, and making targeted enhancements to web platforms to improve access to information. At the same time, continuously enhancing

the UNFCCC website and other digital content remained a priority, promoting engagement with a wide audience and improving access to information.

40. The secretariat's organizational culture is anchored in the United Nations values of integrity, humility, inclusion and humanity, and upheld through governance that promotes accountability, co-creation of internal and external approaches and ways of working to strengthen efficiency and people-centred practices. Externally, these standards are reinforced by the Code of Conduct for UNFCCC Events,¹⁶ which sets out a zero-tolerance approach to harassment and discrimination in order to ensure respectful and safe interactions among Parties and non-Party stakeholders. The secretariat advanced implementation of digitally enabled, innovative and evidence-informed ways of working within the organization, supported by measures aimed at workforce upskilling, leadership development, inclusive decision-making and continuous learning. Together, these measures strengthen adaptability, reduce institutional risk and enhance readiness to meet increasing implementation demands associated with supporting Parties' work under the UNFCCC process.

41. Opportunities for further strengthening institutional resilience arose in 2025, including enhancing workforce flexibility by enabling staff to adjust skills, roles and work arrangements in response to evolving mandates; advancing digital modernization; and expanding cybersecurity, automation and responsible AI capabilities. The secretariat made and continues to make every effort to ensure stable resources are available for its activities, safeguard information integrity and institutional knowledge, protect historical records and provide consistent support to Parties for mandated activities, thereby reinforcing transparency, coordination and adaptability across and outside the organization and enhancing coherence in internal processes and external interactions. An outlook on the secretariat's activities planned for 2026 is available on the web page that complements this report.

¹⁶ Available at <https://unfccc.int/about-us/code-of-conduct-for-unfccc-conferences-meetings-and-events>.

Links to further information relevant to this report

<i>Area</i>	<i>Web page</i>
14 th Durban Forum on capacity-building	https://unfccc.int/event/14th-durban-forum-on-capacity-building
2025 SCF Forum, on accelerating climate action and resilience through financing for sustainable food systems and agriculture	https://unfccc.int/event/2025-forum-of-the-standing-committee-on-finance
7 th Capacity-building Hub	https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/events-meetings/capacity-building-hub/7th-capacity-building-hub
Adaptation communications registry	https://unfccc.int/ACR
AC publications	https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/resources/publications-adaptation-committee
AI for Climate Action Award	https://aica.awardsplatform.com
AI for Climate Action Forum 2025	https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/aica_forum
Article 6.4 mechanism interim registry	https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/article-6/article-64-pacm/registry
“Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T”	https://unfccc.int/documents/650953
Belém Technology Implementation Programme	https://unfccc.int/ttclear/support/technology-implementation-programme.html
“Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T”: catalogue of initiatives and best practices:	https://unfccc.int/documents/650954
First Climate Week for 2025	https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-weeks/climate-week-may-2025
Second Climate Week for 2025	https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-weeks/climate-week-september-2025
Earth Information Day 2025 – mandated event	https://unfccc.int/event/earth-information-day-2025-mandated-event
Ex-ante climate finance information post-2020 (Article 9, para. 5, of the Paris Agreement)	https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/ex-ante-climate-finance-information-post-2020-article-95-of-the-paris-agreement#tab_home
Fifth global dialogue and investment-focused event under the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme	https://unfccc.int/event/fifth-global-dialogue-and-investment-focused-event-under-the-sharm-el-sheikh-mitigation-ambition-and
Fund for responding to Loss and Damage	https://unfccc.int/fund-for-responding-to-loss-and-damage
Global Climate Action Agenda 2026–2030: a five-year vision for accelerating implementation	https://unfccc.int/documents/652935

<i>Area</i>	<i>Web page</i>
Information on the technology needs assessment process	https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tna
KCI reports, documents and other resources	https://unfccc.int/KCI/documents
LCIPP events	https://lcipp.unfccc.int/calendar-of-events
Learning course on the impact of the implementation of response measures	https://unfccc.int/response-measures/e_learning_course_RM
Least Developed Countries Expert Group meetings and workshops	https://unfccc.int/LEG#meetings
Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative	http://unfccc.int/nwp/laki
Mapping of technical guidance and training materials to support the implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience	https://unfccc.int/documents/648945
NAP Central	https://napcentral.org/
NAP Expo 2025	https://unfccc.int/event/nap-expo-2025
NAP technical guidelines	https://napcentral.org/nap-guidelines
Needs-based Finance project	https://unfccc.int/NBF-Project
NWP 18 th Focal Point Forums	https://unfccc.int/event/18th-nairobi-work-programme-focal-point-forum-mandated-event
NWP official documents and knowledge products	https://www.unfccc.int/topics/resilience/resources/documents-on-the-nairobi-work-programme
NWP workshops and meetings	https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/nairobi-work-programme-nwp/workshops-meetings-nairobi-work-programme
NWP workstreams	https://www.unfccc.int/nwp/workstreams
Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue 2025	https://unfccc.int/event/ocean-and-climate-change-dialogue-2025-mandated-event
PCCB Network and PCCB	https://unfccc.int/pccb-network
Poznan strategic programme on technology transfer	https://unfccc.int/ttclear/support/poznan-strategic-programme.html
Presiding Officer's Guide to the UNFCCC Process	https://unfccc.int/documents/653266
Response measures workshops and events	https://unfccc.int/response-measures/workshops-and-events
Seventeenth meeting of the research dialogue	https://unfccc.int/event/seventeenth-meeting-of-the-research-dialogue-mandated-event
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	https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/previous-workstreams/sharm-el-sheikh-dialogue#tab_home
Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme	https://unfccc.int/topics/mitigation/workstreams/mitigation-work-programme

<i>Area</i>	<i>Web page</i>
Sixth global dialogue and investment-focused event under the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme	https://unfccc.int/topics/mitigation/workstreams/sharm-el-sheikh-mitigation-ambition-and-implementation-work-programme-mwp/sixth-global-dialogue-and-investment-focused-event-under-the-sharm-el-sheikh-mitigation-ambition-and
Submitted NAPs from developing country Parties	https://napcentral.org/submitted-NAPs
SCF meetings	https://unfccc.int/SCF#SCF-Meetings
TEC publications	https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/documents.html
TEC workplan 2023–2027	https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/workplan
Technology Mechanism initiative on AI for climate action	https://unfccc.int/ttclear/artificial_intelligence
TT:CLEAR	https://unfccc.int/ttclear/
UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme	https://unfccc.int/NWP/unupp
UNFCCC Climate Data Hub	https://data.unfccc.int/
Yearbook of Global Climate Action 2025: Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	https://unfccc.int/documents/653277
