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Cooperation with other international organizations

Summary of cooperative activities with United Nations entities and other international organizations that contribute to the work under the Convention

Note by the secretariat

Summary

The secretariat engages in collaborative activities, initiatives and programmes with United Nations entities, convention secretariats and international organizations that contribute to and enhance the work under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. The key objective of the secretariat in such engagement is to support implementation of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement in an efficient and effective manner. This document provides information on activities that the secretariat was involved in with United Nations entities and other international organizations between May 2022 and April 2023.



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Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
ACE	Action for Climate Empowerment
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFB	Adaptation Fund Board
AFOLU	agriculture, forestry and other land use
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBIT–GSP	joint programme of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency and the Global Support Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports by non-Annex I Parties
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
CMP	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCOS	Global Climate Observing System
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEO	Group on Earth Observations
GERICS	Climate Service Center Germany
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GHG	greenhouse gas
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICAT	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IGO	intergovernmental organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LDC	least developed country
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LT-LEDS	long-term low-emission development strategy(ies)
MPGs	modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NAMA	nationally appropriate mitigation action

NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NCQG	new collective quantified goal on climate finance
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NGO	non-governmental organization
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
PDD	Platform on Disaster Displacement
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
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SIDS	small island developing State(s)
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TNA	technology needs assessment
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UN-OHRLLS	United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UN-REDD Programme	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
YOUNGO	children and youth non-governmental organization

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. SBSTA 30 requested the secretariat to prepare, before SBSTA sessions at which its agenda item on cooperation with other international organizations is to be taken up, an information note summarizing relevant cooperative activities.¹

B. Background and scope

2. Article 7, paragraph 2(l), of the Convention states that the COP shall seek and utilize the services and cooperation of, and information provided by, competent international organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental bodies. Thus, the secretariat places great value on working with other international organizations, including United Nations entities, the secretariats of other multilateral environmental agreements and the scientific community.

3. This document summarizes the main activities carried out by the secretariat in cooperation with United Nations entities and other international organizations between May 2022 and April 2023. The previous information note on the subject,² prepared for SBSTA 56, was published in May 2022.

C. Overview of cooperative activities

4. United Nations entities and other international organizations provide expertise, assistance and support to Parties for the effective implementation of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. Having recognized the many interlinkages within the complex UNFCCC process, and that expertise and resources – human, financial and other – might also be found in other parts of the United Nations system and other IGOs, the COP and the subsidiary bodies have encouraged other organizations to undertake tasks and activities in support of their work.

5. Conversely, cognizant of the expertise and knowledge that the secretariat has accumulated over the years, many international organizations call upon it to contribute to discussions and policy documents on climate change matters. The secretariat is receiving and responding to an increasing number of requests from organizations and forums for advice and collaboration related to climate change.

6. The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,³ in which the UNFCCC is acknowledged as the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change, has increased the need for closer cooperation and coordination within the United Nations system, in particular given that, as stated in its paragraph 71, the Agenda and the SDGs and their targets, including the means of implementation, are universal, indivisible and interlinked. Through close cooperation with United Nations entities and other international organizations, the secretariat can help countries to achieve the SDGs in a coherent and collaborative way.

7. The secretariat collaborates with United Nations entities and other international organizations across all its mandated workstreams.

¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2009/3, para. 128.

² FCCC/SBSTA/2022/INF.1.

³ See <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>.

D. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice

8. The SBSTA may wish to take note of the information in this document. It may also wish to invite Parties to provide guidance on the scope and direction of the cooperative activities presented in chapters II–III below. The SBSTA may further wish to make recommendations on key priority areas in which the secretariat could enhance efforts to leverage contributions to addressing climate change from United Nations entities and other international organizations, and on possible approaches to undertaking such efforts, including through memorandums of understanding and partnerships.

II. Specific areas of cooperation

A. Technology

1. Technology Mechanism

9. Article 4, paragraph 1(c), of the Convention stipulates that all Parties are to promote and cooperate in the development, application and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies, practices and processes that control, reduce or prevent anthropogenic GHG emissions in all relevant sectors. COP 16 established the Technology Mechanism to facilitate implementation of enhanced action on technology development and transfer to support full implementation of the Convention.⁴ The Technology Mechanism has two components, the TEC and the CTCN, and also serves the Paris Agreement.⁵

10. As the policy arm of the Technology Mechanism, the TEC analyses technology policy issues and provides policy recommendations to countries to enhance climate technology development and transfer. The TEC facilitates collaboration among technology stakeholders and promotes coherence across technology activities. In supporting the work of the TEC, the secretariat engages with many United Nations entities, IGOs and NGOs.

11. During the reporting period, the secretariat supported the TEC in organizing two TEC meetings as well as in preparing and delivering thematic dialogues and events, technical documents and policy briefs in the context of the implementation of the TEC rolling workplan. The secretariat also supported the participation of the TEC in relevant meetings, dialogues and panels to foster its collaboration with relevant partners and enhance the reach and impact of TEC work among relevant stakeholders (see the annex).

12. As the implementation arm of the Technology Mechanism, the CTCN, hosted by UNEP, supports developing countries in implementing climate technologies by providing technical assistance at their request, creating access to information and knowledge on climate technologies and fostering collaboration among climate technology stakeholders.

13. The UNFCCC secretariat works in close collaboration with the CTCN secretariat to ensure synergy and coherence in the work under the Technology Mechanism, including by participating in the meetings of the CTCN Advisory Board. During the reporting period, the two secretariats worked together closely to develop the first joint work programme of the Technology Mechanism, for 2023–2027, and organize a high-level launch event for the work programme at COP 27.

14. Moreover, the two secretariats collaborated with the CTCN Partnership and Liaison Office on the organization of Technology Mechanism meetings and events, as well as with partners such as the AF, the Knowledge and Innovation Community of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology, the NDC Partnership and UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre on the organization of Technology Mechanism side events at sessions of the subsidiary bodies and the COP, as well as at key meetings.

⁴ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 117.

⁵ As per its Article 10, para. 3.

2. Technology needs assessments

15. Developing countries undertake TNAs to identify their technology priorities for mitigating GHG emissions and adapting to climate change and subsequently create technology action plans for implementing climate technologies.

16. The secretariat collaborates closely with the GEF, UNEP and UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre to support the implementation of the TNA global project. In phase IV of the project, the GEF provided financial and technical support to 17 SIDS and LDCs undertaking TNAs, and in phase V 17 developing countries applied to access funding under the GEF System for Transparent Allocation of Resources, of which 10 applications have been successful to date.

17. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued to disseminate and highlight the outcomes of the TNA process and results and raise awareness of its linkages with the NDC process, including by providing technical inputs to the work of the TEC on the topic and organizing and contributing to TNA-focused events at flagship summits and conferences in collaboration with relevant partners, such as GGGI, the NDC Partnership and UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre.

B. Climate finance

1. Funds serving the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement

18. COP 16 designated the GCF as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism.⁶ The arrangements between the COP and the GCF state that the relevant secretariats may, as necessary and subject to the direction of the GCF Board and the COP, cooperate and exchange views on matters relevant to the operation of the Financial Mechanism, including implementation of those arrangements, coordination with other international financing channels and participation of representatives in meetings of relevant bodies.⁷ The GCF also serves the Paris Agreement.⁸

19. During the reporting period, the UNFCCC secretariat attended the meetings of the GCF Board, at which the Board took decisions to approve project proposals and adopt policies relating to GCF operations and progressed in implementing guidance from the COP and the CMA, as well as meetings on the second replenishment of the GCF. In turn, the GCF secretariat attended meetings of UNFCCC constituted bodies, such as the SCF, as well as mandated intersessional workshops and events, at which participants discussed programming and policy directions for the GCF. It also attended, together with the secretariats of the AF and the GEF, regional training workshops under the Needs-based Finance project⁹ with a view to building the capacity of experts from developing countries to access financial resources from funds under the UNFCCC.

20. The GEF is an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism.¹⁰ The memorandum of understanding between the COP and the GEF states that the relevant secretariats shall cooperate and exchange on a regular basis views and experience necessary to facilitate the effectiveness of the Financial Mechanism in assisting Parties in implementing the Convention.¹¹ The GEF also serves the Paris Agreement.¹²

21. During the reporting period, the UNFCCC secretariat engaged with the GEF secretariat and attended GEF Council meetings, at which the Council progressed in implementing guidance from the COP and the CMA and took decisions to approve project proposals and adopt policies relating to GEF operations. The UNFCCC secretariat also attended meetings on the eighth replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund and meetings at which

⁶ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 102.

⁷ See decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 18.

⁸ As per decision 1/CP.21, para. 58.

⁹ See https://unfccc.int/NBF_Project.

¹⁰ As per decision 3/CP.4, para. 1.

¹¹ See decision 12/CP.2, annex, para. 10.

¹² As per decision 1/CP.21, para. 58.

participants discussed programming and policy directions for the GEF Trust Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund for 2022–2026. In turn, representatives of the GEF secretariat attended meetings of constituted bodies, such as the SCF, as well as mandated intersessional workshops and events, at which participants discussed programming and policy directions for the GEF Trust Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund. Furthermore, the two secretariats jointly organized informal consultations on availability and provision of financial support for the preparation of biennial transparency reports by developing countries.

22. CMP 3 decided that the AFB shall be the operating entity of the AF, serviced by a secretariat and a trustee.¹³ The AF serves the Kyoto Protocol and, as of 2019, the Paris Agreement.¹⁴

23. During the reporting period, the UNFCCC secretariat participated in AFB meetings, at which the Board discussed guidance from the CMP and the CMA, approved project proposals and adopted policies relating to AF operations. The AFB secretariat attended meetings of constituted bodies, as well as mandated intersessional workshops and events, at which participants discussed programming and policy directions for the AF. Furthermore, the two secretariats jointly organized the annual AF Contributor Dialogue, which was held during COP 27.

2. Standing Committee on Finance

24. The secretariat supports the SCF in its collaboration and outreach activities with IGOs, financial institutions and other interested stakeholders, including those involved in tracking and reporting climate finance flows and developing methodologies and definitions of climate finance to meet developing countries' needs for implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement; Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement; and other climate finance topics.

25. Notifications are issued on the UNFCCC website informing admitted observer IGOs about SCF meetings,¹⁵ which are all webcast, while representatives of IGOs who regularly participate are contacted directly.¹⁶ Other events with stakeholder participation include the SCF Forum and webinars on the technical reports prepared by the SCF.

3. New collective quantified goal on climate finance

26. CMA 3 initiated deliberations on setting the NCQG and established the ad hoc work programme on the NCQG for 2022–2024, to be facilitated by two co-chairs, one from a developed country and one from a developing country.¹⁷ As part of the ad hoc work programme, the secretariat, under the guidance of the co-chairs, organized four technical expert dialogues in 2022,¹⁸ with the participation of all interested Parties, academia, civil society actors, including youth, and private sector actors. The dialogues held during the reporting period were attended by a wide range of stakeholders and partners, including representatives of United Nations organizations, multilateral development banks, international and development finance institutions, think tanks, NGOs, youth groups, academia and the private sector. The dialogues are informed by submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders.¹⁹

27. In addition, CMA 3 decided to convene high-level ministerial dialogues starting in 2022 and ending in 2024 with a view to providing guidance on the further direction of the ad hoc work programme for the following year.²⁰ The secretariat, under the guidance of the

¹³ Decision 1/CMP.3, paras. 18 and 20.

¹⁴ As per decision 13/CMA.1, para. 1.

¹⁵ See <http://unfccc.int/3153.php>.

¹⁶ Further information on the meetings of the SCF, including webcasts and lists of participants, is available at <http://unfccc.int/6881.php>.

¹⁷ Decision 9/CMA.3, paras. 1 and 3.

¹⁸ As per decision 9/CMA.3, para. 5.

¹⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/NCQG/submissions-from-parties-and-non-party-stakeholders>.

²⁰ Decision 9/CMA.3, para. 10.

CMA 4 Presidency, supported the organization of the 2022 high-level ministerial dialogue, which was open to all Parties and non-Party stakeholders and attended by ministers, senior officials and representatives of multilateral development banks, international organizations, NGOs, private sector organizations, research institutions and academia, who participated actively in the discussions.

4. Needs-based Finance project

28. COP 27 reiterated the request of COP 23 for the secretariat, in collaboration with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, United Nations agencies and bilateral, regional and other multilateral channels, to continue to explore ways and means to assist developing country Parties in assessing their needs and priorities in a country-driven manner, including their technological and capacity-building needs, and in translating climate finance needs into action.²¹

29. During the reporting period, in collaboration with the ASEAN secretariat, the East African Community, the Economic Community of West African States, the League of Arab States, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, UNESCAP, UNESCWA and the West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance, the UNFCCC secretariat continued to support developing country Parties in assessing their climate finance needs and priorities, including those related to technology transfer and capacity-building, and translating them into action through the Needs-based Finance project.

5. Public and private sector finance initiatives

30. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued its strategic engagement with the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action. In particular, as one of the institutional partners of the Coalition, the secretariat continued to support implementation of the Coalition's Santiago Action Plan, which includes actions that ministries of finance can take to integrate climate change considerations into economic and financial decisions and address knowledge and expertise gaps.

31. The secretariat structured its engagement with the multilateral development community through regular strategic dialogues on the role of multilateral development banks in implementing the outcomes of sessions of the COP and the CMA on climate finance matters.

32. Further, the secretariat initiated engagement with private sector finance initiatives across such areas of work as the ad hoc work programme on the NCQG, the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows and the Needs-based Finance project, including by holding two informal dialogues on the margins of SB 56 and COP 27 on public and private sector finance, attended by policy and private finance leaders such as Aviva, Citi Bank and PKA.

C. Capacity-building

1. Capacity-building portal

33. In maintaining the capacity-building portal,²² the secretariat regularly gathers, compiles and publishes relevant capacity-building resources, including information from IGOs, United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations.

2. Capacity-building Talks

34. Launched by the secretariat in 2020, the virtual Capacity-building Talks, which are organized twice yearly and are open to the public, are aimed at facilitating discussion and providing information on topics pertinent to capacity-building in the UNFCCC process.

²¹ Decisions 6/CP.23, para. 10; and 13/CP.27, para. 11.

²² <https://unfccc.int/capacity-building-portal>.

3. Durban Forum on capacity-building

35. The Durban Forum on capacity-building is an annual, in-session event organized under the auspices of the SBI that brings together stakeholders involved in building the capacity of developing countries to mitigate and adapt to climate change. At the 11th Durban Forum, held on 8 June 2022, the secretariat collaborated with a number of United Nations entities, IGOs and international organizations. The outcomes and lessons learned from the 11th Durban Forum fed directly into the work of the PCCB owing to the thematic alignment of the Forum with the annual focus area of the PCCB for 2022.²³

4. Paris Committee on Capacity-building

36. The secretariat supports the PCCB in its collaboration with United Nations entities, IGOs and other stakeholders during its annual meeting and across all workplan activities, and in implementing its communication and stakeholder engagement strategies for 2021–2024.²⁴ During the reporting period, these activities included calls for submissions, regional thematic dialogues, meetings of and work under the informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, the annual Capacity-building Hub at COP 27 and various activities under the PCCB Network.

5. Funds serving the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement

37. The UNFCCC secretariat sought input from the secretariats of the AF, the GCF and the GEF to the annual compilation and synthesis report on capacity-building work undertaken by bodies established under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol.²⁵ This will serve as input to SBI 58.

6. Regional cooperation

38. Under the Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action²⁶ initiative, the secretariat and the RCCs assist countries in developing carbon pricing instruments as an approach to implementing mitigation action.

D. Action for Climate Empowerment and youth

1. United Nations Alliance on Action for Climate Empowerment

39. The aim of the United Nations Alliance on Action for Climate Empowerment²⁷ is to support Parties' efforts to design, initiate and undertake activities related to climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information.

40. The secretariat organized the Alliance meetings at SB 56 and COP 27 to exchange information on ongoing efforts to implement the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment and discuss opportunities for collaboration. Some Alliance members presented an overview of their 2023 priorities on ACE implementation at the informal networking session organized for national ACE focal points at COP 27.

41. Alliance members also provided inputs, through submissions, to the annual summary report on progress in implementing activities under the Glasgow work programme.²⁸

2. Education for Sustainable Development

42. The aim of the UNESCO-led framework "Education for Sustainable Development: towards achieving the SDGs" is to foster and scale up action at all levels and in all areas of education and learning to accelerate progress towards sustainable development. The

²³ As per decision 15/CP.24, para. 6.

²⁴ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/279255>.

²⁵ FCCC/SBI/2023/5 and Add.1.

²⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/the-collaborative-instruments-for-ambitious-climate-action-ciaca-initiative>.

²⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/un-alliance-on-ace>.

²⁸ See document FCCC/SBI/2022/17, chap. VI.

secretariat collaborates closely with UNESCO and has made a substantive contribution to scaling up education on climate change and sustainable development with a view to achieving SDG targets 4.7 and 13.3. During the reporting period, the secretariat collaborated with UNESCO on organizing a webinar series on climate change education aimed at facilitating social transformation and on launching the Greening Education Partnership.

3. Action for Climate Empowerment events

43. The secretariat engaged closely with IGOs and United Nations entities in implementing the Glasgow work programme and developing the four-year action plan under the work programme,²⁹ in particular during an in-session technical workshop at SB 56.

4. Youth and climate change

44. The secretariat facilitates connections between the YOUNGO constituency and United Nations entities and IGOs seeking meaningful youth engagement in climate-related activities.

45. In addition, the secretariat and the RCCs collaborate with IGOs and United Nations entities on organizing awareness-raising and capacity-building activities to empower children and youth to support and lead climate action.

E. Adaptation, and loss and damage

46. The UNFCCC secretariat collaborates with IGOs and United Nations entities on supporting adaptation activities, including through the work of the AC and by both promoting synergies between its adaptation activities and those of national, regional and international organizations, centres and networks and strengthening its engagement with them. The secretariat engages with organizations in supporting the work of the LEG, including on the process to formulate and implement NAPs. In addition, it supports work under the WIM and efforts under the NWP. In addressing adaptation, and loss and damage, the UNFCCC secretariat cooperates with IGOs, including the secretariats of the following: CBD, the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, the GCF, the GEF, IOM, the IPCC, UNCCD, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, UNESCO, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, WHO and the World Bank. It engages with a total of 46 United Nations entities and IGOs through the UN4NAPs initiative.³⁰

1. Adaptation Committee

47. The AC advises the COP and the CMA on adaptation to climate change. It seeks to raise the profile of adaptation and promote greater coherence of adaptation action. The secretariat supports the work of the AC and works with constituted bodies, IGOs, other United Nations entities and NGOs involved in adaptation activities.

48. The AC collaborates through its NAP task force with nominated members of the AF, the CTCN, the GCF, the GEF, the LEG, the SCF and the TEC on matters related to national adaptation planning. In addition, during the reporting period, the AC established a dialogue with other adaptation-related constituted bodies to enhance coherence and collaboration on adaptation under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

49. When seeking inputs from IGOs, NGOs and other United Nations entities, the AC makes use of the network of NWP partner organizations, consisting of over 400 organizations working on adaptation to climate change. The AC provides advice on the delivery of NWP mandates and on opportunities to align efforts under the NWP with the work of the AC. This advice is regularly communicated to the SBSTA Chair and included in the NWP annual report for consideration by the SBSTA.³¹

²⁹ Adopted by decisions 23/CP.27, para. 1; and 22/CMA.4, para. 1. The action plan is contained in the annexes to those decisions.

³⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/UN4NAPs>.

³¹ As per document FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, para. 19. See also <https://unfccc.int/documents/461777>.

50. Furthermore, the AC works directly with organizations in implementing its workplan. Official AC meetings are open to observers, whose views are invited and taken into account under all agenda items.

51. Finally, following the mandates to engage with the IPCC on the matters of communicating adaptation information and assessing adaptation needs,³² both in preparation for the global stocktake, the AC worked with the IPCC secretariat and IPCC Working Group II to obtain input for the timely finalization of supplementary guidance for adaptation communications and a technical paper on methodologies for assessing adaptation needs, which were finalized in the second half of 2022.

2. Least Developed Countries Expert Group

52. The secretariat facilitates the work of the LEG in accordance with its mandates³³ through collaboration with various organizations, regional centres and networks. During the reporting period, the LEG:

(a) Supported the LDCs in implementing adaptation priorities associated with their NAPs by helping them, for example through project proposal writing workshops, to identify project ideas and develop them into concept notes or proposals for submission to the AF, the GCF, the Least Developed Countries Fund or other sources of funding with the support of national authorities and delivery partners as relevant;

(b) Facilitated the work of the NAP technical working group on developing and providing technical guidance and tools for formulating and implementing NAPs; and established four subgroups on NAP technical guidelines, NAP implementation support, NAP tracking, and multi-stakeholder forums, in order to expand its technical support in areas related to NAPs,³⁴ composed of representatives of the United Nations system, other international organizations, regional centres and networks, as well as experts participating in their individual capacity, to ensure a comprehensive range of technical competencies and expertise;

(c) Provided information on adaptation support provided to the LDCs and their progress in implementing adaptation action during side events at SBI 56 and COP 27, with inputs on developments in the provision of and opportunities for support also provided by FAO, the GCF, the GEF, UNCDF and UNEP;

(d) Raised awareness of information on adaptation in terms of action and support in the LDCs during a high-level event, aimed at advancing adaptation in the LDCs, organized to commemorate 20 years of providing adaptation support to the LDCs under the UNFCCC, at which representatives of Parties,³⁵ UN-OHRLLS and the GEF emphasized the need for continued provision of support to the LDCs and underlined the critical role played by the LEG and other actors in that context;

(e) Provided information to UN-OHRLLS on the contribution of LEG to implementing the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2022–2031.

53. The LEG holds two meetings a year and is mandated to invite the GCF and the GEF and its agencies to attend its meetings. During the reporting period, LEG 42 and 43 were held, attended by representatives of FAO, GEO, GERICS, the NAP Global Network, the SLYCAN Trust, UNCDF, UNDP, UNDRR and UNEP.

3. Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

54. The secretariat facilitates the work of the WIM Executive Committee and its thematic expert groups. The WIM Executive Committee guides the implementation of the functions of the WIM, one of which is to strengthen dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies

³² Decisions 9/CMA.1, para. 15; and 11/CMA.1, paras. 15–17.

³³ See decisions 8/CP.13, paras. 2 and 5; 6/CP.16, para. 5; 12/CP.18, paras. 7–8; 4/CP.21, para. 10; 19/CP.21, paras. 2(c), 5, 6 and 9–11; and 15/CP.26, paras. 16–17.

³⁴ As per decision 15/CP.26, para. 9.

³⁵ LDC Group Chairs from Malawi and Senegal and the Prime Minister of Tuvalu.

among relevant stakeholders, institutions, bodies, processes and initiatives outside the Convention with a view to promoting cooperation and collaboration across all relevant work and activities.

55. Nominated representatives of United Nations entities and IGOs and other nominated stakeholders directly engage in the work of the thematic expert groups of the WIM Executive Committee, whose areas of expertise correspond to the five strategic workstreams of the current five-year rolling workplan of the WIM Executive Committee.³⁶ As at January 2023, 65 representatives were engaged as technical experts in these thematic expert groups.³⁷

56. The WIM Executive Committee found the active involvement of representatives of United Nations entities and IGOs, including through the thematic expert groups, very valuable for the continuation of its work during the reporting period.

4. Santiago network

57. The secretariat supports the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, which was established under the WIM at COP 25 to catalyse demand-driven technical assistance of relevant organizations, bodies, networks and experts for implementing relevant approaches at the local, national and regional level in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.³⁸ During the reporting period, the secretariat received 14 submissions³⁹ on technical assistance provided relevant to the Santiago network, which were synthesized and included in the annual report of the WIM Executive Committee.⁴⁰

58. The secretariat organized, under the guidance of the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, a technical workshop on the institutional arrangements of the Santiago network to elaborate on aspects relevant to the operationalization of the Santiago network.⁴¹

5. Glasgow Dialogue

59. The Glasgow Dialogue was established by CMA 3 and endorsed by COP 26⁴² to bring together a broad range of stakeholders to discuss the arrangements for the funding of activities to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change.⁴³ During the reporting period, the secretariat supported the SBI in organizing the first Glasgow Dialogue in cooperation with the WIM Executive Committee, focusing on how the implementation of relevant approaches is or can be funded within and outside the UNFCCC process.

6. Transitional committee on the operationalization of the new funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage and the fund established in paragraph 3 of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4

60. The secretariat is supporting the work of the transitional committee on the operationalization of the new funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage and the fund established in paragraph 3 of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4.⁴⁴ In this context, the secretariat has made arrangements to enable staff from relevant United Nations agencies, international financial institutions and multilateral development banks, as well as the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, to join a technical support unit to support the

³⁶ Contained in annex I to document FCCC/SB/2022/Add.2.

³⁷ Membership details for the five expert groups can be found at <https://unfccc.int/wim-excom>.

³⁸ Decision 2/CMA.2, para. 43.

³⁹ From UNOPS on behalf of the PDD, UNEP, WMO on behalf of Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems, IOM, World Bank on behalf of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, WFP, UNDRR, UNCDF on behalf of the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility, IFRC, IFRC on behalf of the Anticipation Hub, Independent University, Bangladesh on behalf of the International Centre for Climate Change and Development, Practical Action, WTW and the Start Network.

⁴⁰ FCCC/SB/2022/2/Add.1.

⁴¹ In response to decision 19/CMA.3, para. 10(b).

⁴² Decision 1/CMA.3, para. 73, endorsed by decision 1/CP.26, para. 43.

⁴³ Decision 1/CMA.3, para. 73.

⁴⁴ Established in decisions 2/CP.27, para. 3; and 2/CMA.4, para. 3.

work of the committee. The unit currently comprises nominated representatives of nine United Nations entities and international organizations.

7. National adaptation plans

61. The secretariat's cooperation with organizations continues to encourage progress in and the provision of support to developing countries for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Activities undertaken by the secretariat during the reporting period include:

(a) Promoting and accelerating progress in the formulation and implementation of NAPs through NAP Expos and writing workshops;

(b) Producing for consideration at SBI 57 the annual progress report on NAPs,⁴⁵ which includes updates on the support provided by United Nations agencies, organizations and regional networks and centres to developing countries for formulating and implementing NAPs. The African Development Bank, FAO, the GCF, the GEF, GEO, GERICS, GIZ, the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, the NAP Global Network, the SLYCAN Trust, UNCDF, UNDP, UNEP, UNITAR, WHO and WMO provided inputs to the report;

(c) Updating and maintaining resources and relevant content on NAP Central;⁴⁶

(d) Mobilizing United Nations organizations and other IGOs to respond to technical requests for formulating or implementing NAPs through UN4NAPs,⁴⁷ a rapid technical backstopping initiative, and its current network of 46 active United Nations entities and IGOs.⁴⁸ Since its establishment, the UN4NAPs initiative has received over 90 requests for technical assistance from the LDCs and SIDS and channelled them to partner organizations, as well as created space for engagement and exchange on technical assistance needs, support opportunities and best practices through in-person and virtual workshops and events. The requests have focused on accelerating access to climate finance, including by identifying bankable projects; conducting vulnerability assessments; reviewing adaptation plans, policies and strategies; strengthening access and capacities in relation to climate observation and modelling; improving knowledge of biodiversity assessments and conservation measures; strengthening the resilience of livestock and crops; developing nature-based solutions; and strengthening monitoring and evaluation and information management systems;

(e) Producing supplements to the NAP technical guidelines to share in-depth knowledge and provide information on specific sectors, such as biodiversity and Earth observations. Two new supplements were produced in collaboration with GEO and the NWP thematic expert group on biodiversity and climate change;

(f) Facilitating the work of the NAP task force (see para 52 above).

8. Nairobi work programme

62. Established at COP 11 as the first stakeholder engagement mechanism under the Convention, the NWP is known as the knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.⁴⁹

63. Under the NWP, representatives engage with Parties, the over 450 NWP partners (including from academia, implementation agencies, financial institutions and private entities), and expert groups, constituted bodies and communities of practice on matters relating to adaptation and resilience; broker adaptation knowledge and know-how; and facilitate the application of knowledge and know-how on the ground.

⁴⁵ FCCC/SBI/2022/19.

⁴⁶ <http://napcentral.org>.

⁴⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/UN4NAPs>.

⁴⁸ Details on the participating organizations can be found at https://unfccc.int/documents/Profiles_UN4NAPs_organizations.

⁴⁹ See <http://unfccc.int/nwp> and <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

64. Several United Nations entities and IGOs engage in activities under the NWP, including as members of its thematic expert groups; as partners involved in subregional work under the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative in collaboration with UNEP; through action pledges, tools and case studies; and as contributors to the NWP Focal Point Forum and side events at sessions of the COP and to events and activities coordinated for and with constituted bodies. Activities under the NWP also include engaging with universities and technical organizations in the Global South under the University Partnerships Programme to address knowledge gaps and deliver knowledge through policy, scientific and technical papers and briefs.

F. Mitigation

1. Nationally determined contributions

65. Under the Paris Agreement,⁵⁰ each Party shall prepare, communicate (every five years) and maintain successive NDCs that it intends to achieve and pursue domestic mitigation measures with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.

66. The secretariat plays an active role in the activities of the NDC Partnership, a coalition of governments and international institutions supporting developing countries in implementing their NDCs and achieving the SDGs. In particular, various secretariat divisions have been engaged in developing collaborative activities at the international and regional level. The secretariat has actively participated in meetings of the NDC Partnership steering committee and hosts part of the NDC Partnership's support unit in Bonn.

2. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions

67. COP 16 called on developing country Parties to implement NAMAs in the context of sustainable development, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, aimed at achieving a deviation from 'business as usual' emissions in 2020.⁵¹

68. As at 1 March 2023, the NAMA registry contained 193 NAMAs seeking support for preparation or implementation, or for recognition; and 111 Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (72 per cent of all Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention) had requested and been provided with access to the registry, of which around 50 per cent had already registered at least one NAMA.

3. International Civil Aviation Organization and International Maritime Organization

69. The UNFCCC secretariat collaborates closely with the secretariats of ICAO and IMO⁵² on addressing emissions from international aviation and maritime transport.

70. It participates in the work of ICAO technical expert groups on the Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation and its working groups on eligible fuels under the Scheme, on MRV and on developing a registry system and quality criteria for emission units. It also participates in the Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection to help inform the relevant outcomes of the COP.

71. The secretariat collaborates with IMO by participating in the intersessional working group on reduction of emissions from ships, supporting operationalization and revision of the initial IMO strategy for reducing GHG emissions from ships⁵³ and implementation of its programme of follow-up actions. It also participates in the Marine Environment Protection Committee to help inform the relevant outcomes of the COP.

72. The ICAO and IMO secretariats regularly report to the SBSTA on their actions to address GHG emissions from international aviation and maritime transport.

⁵⁰ Article 4, paras. 2 and 9.

⁵¹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 48.

⁵² As per decision 18/CP.5, para. 3.

⁵³ See <https://www.imo.org/en/MediaCentre/PressBriefings/Pages/06GHGinitialstrategy.aspx>.

4. International Energy Agency

73. The secretariat and IEA have regular exchanges and meetings on mitigation options in energy sectors with a focus on data, indicators, projections and policies for energy transitions, including in the context of analysing NDCs.

5. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

74. The UNFCCC secretariat regularly collaborates with the secretariats of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in the area of ozone-depleting substances with high global warming potential. The secretariats closely coordinate their work in this area and participate regularly in each other's meetings, exchanging expertise and knowledge related to different mitigation opportunities.

6. Technical working group of international financial institutions

75. In 2012, international financial institutions, including multilateral development banks, formed a technical working group in order to harmonize approaches to GHG emission accounting. Currently with over 30 members, the group has made critical progress in recent years in developing harmonized methodologies for the renewable energy, energy efficiency and transport sectors. The secretariat participates in the meetings of the technical working group, facilitates and provides technical support to the group, and provides input on technical issues, identifying priority areas for enhancing collaboration, broadening sectoral coverage and measures to accelerate the pace of development of the accounting standards, and building on work on methodological issues.

7. Clean development mechanism and Nairobi Framework Partnership

76. The Nairobi Framework Partnership⁵⁴ began as a collaboration between the secretariat and a number of agencies, including UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank. It was established with the target of helping developing countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa, to improve their level of participation in the clean development mechanism. Since the adoption of the Paris Agreement, Nairobi Framework partners have expanded the scope of the Partnership to include providing support to developing countries for preparing and implementing their NDCs that is focused on promoting enabling environments at the national level for regulatory mechanisms and carbon markets, including the clean development mechanism.

77. The main area of collaboration under the Nairobi Framework Partnership is the regional climate weeks, which are convened annually for Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East and North Africa. They provide a platform for governments and stakeholders involved in climate action to explore strategies for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.⁵⁵

8. Regional collaboration centres

78. During the reporting period, the six RCCs facilitated stakeholder engagement in the UNFCCC process worldwide with a view to reducing GHG emissions and enhancing climate ambition, and supported the organization of over 80 events and initiatives in collaboration with United Nations agencies and international and regional organizations to build capacity and raise awareness in relation to key areas of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including NDCs, LT-LEDS, climate finance, carbon markets, Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, youth engagement, transparency and adaptation.

⁵⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/nairobi-framework-partnership>.

⁵⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/regional-climate-weeks>.

G. Transparency

1. Technical support and advice

79. Article 13 of the Paris Agreement recognizes that developing country Parties require ongoing support for building the transparency-related capacity required for implementing the ETF, and that some Parties (notably the LDCs and SIDS) face special circumstances. The need for support for developing country Parties is emphasized in the MPGs and reemphasized in decision 5/CMA.3, which operationalized the MPGs.

80. During the reporting period, the secretariat initiated activities supporting the establishment and enhancement of the technical, administrative and logistical arrangements and procedures necessary, both within the secretariat and externally with Parties, partners and constituted bodies.

81. Recognizing the special circumstances of the LDCs, the secretariat provided technical support for the high-level dialogue for SIDS in the Caribbean region, held in the Bahamas in August 2022.

82. To facilitate successful transition from the existing MRV arrangements to the ETF and with the aim of achieving universal participation in the latter, political momentum is needed to mobilize the required resources and support, generate political buy-in and enhance the visibility of transparency. Broad stakeholder engagement plays a fundamental role in mobilizing those resources, facilitating more ambitious climate action and helping to achieve both national climate targets and the goals of the Paris Agreement. In this context, the secretariat, in collaboration with ICAT, UNDP and, as regional partners, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the Economic Community of Central African States and other transparency support providers, organized the Africa ETF Dialogue with the aim of engaging with a broad range of stakeholders in policy discussions about climate transparency and the ETF.

83. The secretariat continued its collaboration with the Council on Energy, Environment and Water to develop an assessment tool and an information system designed to help developing country Parties to understand their capacity constraints, gaps and needs associated with implementing the existing MRV arrangements and the ETF with a view to facilitating their formulation of improvement plans and informing the design and implementation of support initiatives, thereby bridging the gap between support needed on the ground and support made available.

84. In addition, the secretariat collaborated with GIZ and the Buildings Performance Institute Europe to undertake communication and outreach activities in relation to jointly prepared technical material on reporting on mitigation, including a compendium on GHG baselines and monitoring for the residential, commercial and public buildings sector.

85. The secretariat also continued to provide support to developing country Parties through a project, financed primarily by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency and the Governments of Belgium and Norway, aimed at strengthening their capacity to prepare and manage national GHG inventories as a basis for effective implementation of the ETF. Under the project, numerous activities, including the following, have been carried out in collaboration with FAO, IEA, the IPCC and UNSD:

(a) Undertaking quality assurance of national GHG inventories, upon the request of developing countries, by performing third-party checks of their GHG inventory management system, institutional arrangements and inventory processes (planning, preparation and management) to ensure effective and continuous preparation and improvement of GHG inventories and checking in detail the latest GHG inventories prepared;

(b) Building the capacity of developing countries to develop and maintain or improve national energy balances as a means of increasing transparency in the reporting of national GHG inventories on a regular basis;

(c) Enhancing the capacity of national experts involved in preparing national GHG inventories to apply the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* and the IPCC inventory software during the process;

(d) Disseminating methods and tools for establishing sustainable institutional arrangements to support the preparation of national GHG inventories on a regular basis, and training developing country experts on the reporting requirements under the existing MRV arrangements and the ETF.

2. Strategic engagement

86. ICAT is a multi-stakeholder trust fund managed by UNOPS. It offers specific guidance tools and in-country capacity-building programmes to support developing countries in fulfilling transparency and MRV requirements. The secretariat helps to ensure that the activities related to MRV and transparency are aligned with the Convention and the Paris Agreement. The secretariat participates in meetings of the donor steering committee and advisory committee for the Initiative, which guide and facilitate the planning and implementation of its work programme.

87. The UNFCCC Climate Action and Support Transparency Training is a capacity-building programme launched in 2017 to promote the effective and universal participation of countries in MRV and the ETF by enhancing the professional skills of their national experts. Under the Training, three professional training programmes were offered to developing country Parties during the reporting period, entitled “ETF Blended Course” (in partnership with ICAT, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre and the United Nations System Staff College); “Adaptation Academy” (in partnership with the Alliance for Global Water Adaptation, the Asian Institute of Technology, the IHE Delft Institute for Water Education, the Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change of the Korea Environment Institute, and Oregon State University); and “GHG inventory training” (in partnership with the Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center of Korea).

3. Methodological issues

(a) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

88. The secretariat cooperates with the IPCC by participating in the meetings of the IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and by providing technical expertise for the IPCC emission factor database at its Editorial Board meetings.

89. The secretariat has started collaboration with the Technical Support Unit of the IPCC Task Force with the aim of facilitating interoperability between the reporting tools for the electronic reporting of the common reporting tables and common tabular formats under the ETF and the IPCC inventory software.⁵⁶

(b) International Energy Agency

90. The secretariat cooperates with IEA in the context of data analysis and the annual review of national GHG inventory submissions from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. The quantitative assessments provided by IEA, and the training it organizes for the secretariat on the preparation of qualitative assessments, facilitate the initial phase of the review process. In turn, IEA participates in the annual meetings of GHG inventory lead reviewers, during which it reports on the energy data and information it collects annually from countries, as well as the methods it employs to prepare the quantitative assessments provided to the secretariat to support the review process.

(c) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Climate Change Expert Group

91. The secretariat cooperates with the OECD Climate Change Expert Group by providing inputs to its meetings, capacity-building workshops and events and other matters relating to transparency, including Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and the global stocktake. The aim of the ad hoc expert group, jointly convened by IEA and OECD, is to support countries in their efforts to build an effective and efficient international policy response to climate change by promoting dialogue on and enhancing understanding of technical issues in

⁵⁶ Pursuant to decision 5/CMA.3, paras. 19–20.

the international climate change negotiations and supporting implementation of the Paris Agreement.

(d) European Environment Agency

92. Cooperation between the secretariat and the European Environment Agency on transparency matters is focused on methodological work to support the reporting and review of climate change policies and the assessment of progress towards targets. In addition, the European Environment Agency participates as an observer in the annual meetings of GHG inventory lead reviewers.

(e) United Nations Statistics Division

93. The secretariat is the official global depository for climate change data and manages the GHG data interface. As such, it cooperates with key international organizations in the area of data exchange and regularly updates the data stored on the UNdata portal⁵⁷ for dissemination within and outside the United Nations system. In addition, the secretariat is supporting the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs in developing a global indicator framework for measuring and reporting on progress towards the SDGs, and provides data for the United Nations Secretary-General's annual reports thereon.

94. In response to United Nations Statistical Commission decision 49/113,⁵⁸ the secretariat has gradually increased its cooperation with UNSD to strengthen the link between statistics and policy: it is involved in preparing the reports of the United Nations Secretary-General on climate change and environment statistics to the Statistical Commission; it continues to strengthen the link between climate change statistics and policy at the national and international level through joint initiatives with UNSD and by exploring ways to encourage national statistical offices to be more involved in the preparation of submissions to the secretariat on topics relating to MRV and the ETF in support of implementation of the Paris Agreement; and, in order to globalize climate change statistics and indicators, it has worked closely with UNSD over the last four years to develop a global set of climate change statistics and indicators.

95. At its 53rd session, the Statistical Commission adopted the global set of climate change statistics and indicators,⁵⁹ which will serve as the framework for country-specific climate change statistics and indicators tailored to individual concerns, priorities and resources, and encouraged implementation thereof worldwide.

96. The secretariat continues to actively support UNSD in organizing events, such as a series of regional workshops bringing together the community of practitioners in environmental data and statistics.

97. Moreover, the secretariat actively participates in the meetings of the UNSD expert group on environment statistics, which was established by the Statistical Commission in 2013 to help strengthen national environmental statistical systems and enhance the collaboration of international organizations on developing methodological tools for supporting implementation of the framework for developing environmental statistics.

(f) United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

98. As a member of the UNECE Steering Group on Climate Change-Related Statistics and the UNECE Task Force on the role of national statistical offices in achieving national climate objectives, the secretariat supports the work of the Group, in particular on promoting coherence at the national level between the reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement and the preparation of official statistics.

⁵⁷ See <http://data.un.org/>.

⁵⁸ Available at <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/decisions-ref/?code=49/113>; see paras. (b), (c), (f) and (g).

⁵⁹ See United Nations Statistical Commission decision 53/116, para. (b).

99. During the reporting period, the secretariat participated in the UNECE Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Climate Change-Related Statistics, held in September 2022.

4. Enabling environment

100. The secretariat supports an informal network known as the ETF Group of Friends. The network consists of 35 international organizations, governments and bilateral agencies involved in supporting developing countries in implementing the existing MRV arrangements and preparing for the ETF.

5. Promoting transparency in small island developing States

101. The Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub was established in August 2018 to enable English-speaking Caribbean Community countries to efficiently prepare GHG inventories, conduct mitigation assessments and track the progress of their NDCs. The secretariat and the Windward Islands Research and Education Foundation co-host the MRV Hub at RCC St George's. The Hub is funded by the Government of Germany and supported by partners such as the Greenhouse Gas Management Institute and the CBIT-GSP. It is a sustainable, country-driven partnership that enables countries to cooperate on addressing technical challenges in mitigating climate change. The Hub is expected to foster regional technical excellence and ensure stronger policy-relevant carbon accounting.

6. Koronivia joint work on agriculture

102. Continuing their long-term collaboration, the secretariat and FAO jointly provide technical support and expertise to countries on matters relating to the Koronivia joint work on agriculture. FAO makes technical contributions to the UNFCCC policymaking process on the basis of its experience of working directly with its member countries. The secretariat contributes to the work of FAO on climate change by providing guidance on the UNFCCC policymaking process and collaborating at the technical level, including by sharing data and information submitted by Parties. Such collaboration will facilitate implementation of the ETF.

103. The secretariat collaborates with other organizations to enhance countries' capacity to report on their agricultural activities. It is a member of the NDC Partnership thematic working group on agriculture, food security and land use, and supports the work of the task team for the inter-convention nitrogen coordination mechanism on implementing the resolution on sustainable nitrogen management adopted at the fourth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly.

7. Forests and REDD+

104. The secretariat contributes in a number of ways to enhancing the coordination and consistency of MRV for REDD+. The secretariat is part of the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment advisory group, whose aim is to ensure coherent and consistent reporting by countries under international processes, particularly of forest-related data and information reported to the UNFCCC. The secretariat works closely with the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries and its partner agencies, and follows, as an observer, the work related to REDD+ of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility of the World Bank and the GCF. Furthermore, the secretariat participates in the methods and guidance document advisory group of the Global Forest Observations Initiative.

105. The secretariat participates in, and contributes to, forest-related activities as a member of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.⁶⁰ It is also an active partner in several forest-related initiatives of FAO and UNEP, including the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration and the United Nations working group on turning the tide on deforestation.

⁶⁰ The other partner organizations are the CBD secretariat, the Center for International Forestry Research, FAO, the GEF secretariat, the International Tropical Timber Organization, the International Union of Forest Research Organizations, IUCN, the UNCCD secretariat, UNDP, UNEP, the United Nations Forum on Forests secretariat, World Agroforestry and the World Bank.

106. The secretariat supports the REDD+ activities of all Parties by maintaining the REDD+ web platform,⁶¹ which contains relevant information from Parties, organizations and stakeholders.⁶² The platform encompasses the Lima REDD+ information hub, which contains information on REDD+ results, including those for which payments have been received.⁶³

H. Response measures and just transition

107. The secretariat and ILO collaborate on matters related to just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work, one of the work areas of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.⁶⁴

108. During the reporting period, the secretariat served as a member of the technical expert group of the Climate Action for Jobs initiative, led by ILO, organized events in collaboration with ILO and UNDP and ran a pavilion at COP 27 with ILO and the European Union, where a large number of events related to different aspects of just transition were held.

I. Climate science, research and systematic observation

109. The secretariat supports knowledge-sharing between the science community and policymakers, including on research and systematic observation, engagement with the IPCC, the periodic review of the long-term global goal under the Convention and the global stocktake under the Paris Agreement.

110. To facilitate knowledge exchange at the science–policy interface, the secretariat liaises closely with the IPCC and a wide range of United Nations entities and IGOs, including the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites/Coordination Group for Meteorological Satellites Working Group on Climate, Future Earth, GCOS, GEO, the International Science Council, IUCN, the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, WMO, the World Adaptation Science Programme, the World Climate Research Programme and over 60 other stakeholders. The secretariat renewed its memorandum of understanding on a framework for strategic collaboration with WMO in May 2022 for a five-year period to facilitate knowledge-sharing and collaborative engagement.

111. During the reporting period, the secretariat served as a member of the Joint Study Group on the GCOS (with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the International Science Council, UNEP and the WMO Commission for Observation, Infrastructure and Information Systems), the GCOS Adaptation Task Team and the GEO Climate Change Working Group.

J. Gender

1. United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

112. The secretariat continues to strengthen its collaboration with United Nations entities and IGOs in order to mainstream gender considerations in various climate change thematic areas, raise awareness of the importance of gender considerations and celebrate women’s leadership and participation in relation to climate action. The secretariat participates in activities related to the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and was involved in numerous activities focused on gender and climate change during the reporting period.

⁶¹ <http://redd.unfccc.int/>.

⁶² As per decision 2/CP.13, para. 10.

⁶³ As per decision 9/CP.19, para. 19.

⁶⁴ See decision 7/CMA.1, annex.

2. Feminist Action for Climate Justice action coalition

113. The secretariat co-leads, in partnership with IUCN, OECD, UNDP, UNEP and other partners, the Feminist Action for Climate Justice action coalition under the Generation Equality Forum,⁶⁵ which is co-hosted by the Governments of France and Mexico and convened by UN Women.

3. Gender and Environment Data Alliance

114. The secretariat is one of the founding members of the Gender and Environment Data Alliance, together with IUCN, UN Women and the United Nations Population Fund. The Alliance aims to improve the availability, accessibility, understanding and application of quality and robust data and information at the gender–environment nexus.⁶⁶

4. Gender events

115. During the reporting period, the secretariat engaged closely with United Nations entities, IGOs and other partners in delivering events mandated in the five-year enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan and preparing for the intermediate review of the implementation of the plan, which was completed at COP 27.⁶⁷ After the intermediate review, the secretariat continued its engagement with partners to facilitate implementation of the gender action plan, including by organizing a gathering to discuss the collective impacts of the different organizations' work in implementing the Lima work programme on gender and strengthening the implementation the gender action plan on the margins of the 67th meeting of the Commission on the Status of Women.

K. Indigenous Peoples and local communities

116. The LCIPP⁶⁸ was established to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and Indigenous Peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, to facilitate exchange of experience and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned in relation to mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner and to enhance the engagement of local communities and Indigenous Peoples in the UNFCCC process. The FWG of the LCIPP was established to further operationalize the LCIPP and facilitate implementation of its functions.

117. During the reporting period, the secretariat engaged with UNESCO and other United Nations entities on the margins of the 2023 United Nations Water Conference to highlight policies and actions anchored in Indigenous values and knowledge systems that are helping to address water-related climate change challenges. The secretariat also contributed to the in-person meeting of the Global-hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems convened by FAO.

118. One of the objectives of the three-year workplan of the LCIPP for 2022–2024 is to advance and enhance the contributions of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to relevant bodies and processes under and outside the Convention, as well as their participation therein. In line with this, during the reporting period, the secretariat actively engaged with various United Nations agencies, particularly those with workstreams and/or programmes dedicated to Indigenous Peoples, such as FAO, the GCF, OHCHR, UN Women, UNDP and UNESCO. In October 2022, the secretariat also organized a biregional gathering⁶⁹ of knowledge holders from the United Nations indigenous sociocultural regions of Asia and Africa, in Chad, with administrative support from the UNDP regional office in Chad.

⁶⁵ See <https://forum.generationequality.org/home>.

⁶⁶ See <https://genderenvironmentdata.org/about/>.

⁶⁷ See decision 24/CP.27.

⁶⁸ See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/>.

⁶⁹ See decision 1/CP.26.

L. Global climate action

119. The foundation for the work on global climate action in the formal UNFCCC process, including several mandates, building on the Lima–Paris Action Agenda, for engaging Parties and non-Party stakeholders in scaling up climate action, was established at COP 21.⁷⁰

120. The secretariat supports efforts to engage non-Party stakeholders in order to catalyse climate action in support of implementation of the Paris Agreement. These efforts include supporting the advocacy work of the high-level champions; implementing the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action; providing direct outreach through the Climate Neutral Now initiative; supporting sectoral partnerships in fashion, sports, and tourism and travel, and the Global Climate Action awards; tracking climate commitments by non-Party stakeholders in the global climate action portal (NAZCA); and contributing to the efforts to achieve climate neutrality of the United Nations system.

121. This work is, to a large extent, delivered in cooperation with other United Nations entities and IGOs such as FAO, IEA, OECD, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the United Nations Regional Commissions.

M. Cross-cutting

1. Capacity-building for climate-related law-making and policymaking

122. The secretariat collaborates with many IGOs to enhance synergies and build 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 the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including in respect of its impact on matters of international law.

123. The Law and Climate Change Toolkit, which was developed by the secretariat in collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat and UNEP as a global resource to help countries establish the legal frameworks necessary for effective national implementation of the Paris Agreement, continues to function as an online platform allowing Parties user-friendly access to climate-related legislation across the globe, use of interactive online tools to help them assess their own legislative needs and priorities and access to examples of how such matters have been addressed in other countries. Other partners have contributed to the development of the Toolkit's sector-specific modules, including FAO for a module on legislation relating to agriculture, including crops and livestock, fisheries and forestry, and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme for a module on urban planning.

2. Effective partnerships to advance climate action

124. In 2022, the secretariat had 59 active partnerships with a wide array of Party and non-Party entities, including philanthropic organizations, foundations, private sector entities, think tanks and international and regional organizations, and concluded 51 contribution and partnership agreements to receive funding or collaborate, or both. These partnerships were critical in leveraging resources, expertise, experience and skills for the secretariat to make progress towards delivering on mandates.

3. Caring for Climate initiative

125. The private sector has proven its potential to contribute, through technology and finance, to the fight against climate change. The secretariat continues its engagement with UNEP and the United Nations Global Compact in the Caring for Climate initiative, the aim of which is to advance the role of business in addressing climate change. The secretariat is involved in organizing the Caring for Climate Business Forum, where business and investors meet with representatives of government, civil society and the United Nations to advance the climate agenda. Under the Caring for Climate initiative, the secretariat, UNEP and the United

⁷⁰ See decisions I/CP.21, paras. 133–136; and I/CP.25, paras. 26–29.

Nations Global Compact co-organized the high-level meeting Caring for Climate at COP 27.⁷¹

4. Coordinated ocean-related climate action

126. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued to strengthen ocean-related climate action and its coordination with a wide range of partners.⁷² Representatives of CBD, the Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea, IMO, IUCN, UNEP and other organizations participated in the 2022 ocean and climate change dialogue.

127. The secretariat supported the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs in collaboration with United Nations colleagues in preparing concept papers for the interactive dialogues of the 2022 United Nations Ocean Conference, and made an intervention at the dialogue on minimizing and addressing ocean acidification, deoxygenation and ocean warming held at the Conference.

5. Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance

128. The secretariat assumed the lead coordinating role of the Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance in December 2021. The Alliance, launched in September 2021 as one of the outcomes of the United Nations Food Systems Summit, is aimed at promoting climate resiliency in food systems, focusing on the countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change: arid and semi-arid lands, landlocked developing countries, the LDCs and SIDS. During 2022, the secretariat successfully coordinated the institutional set-up of the Alliance, which now consists of 27 United Nations and other international organizations, and private sector and academic entities, and 15 countries with membership that have officially endorsed the Alliance. It also carried out an ambitious set of activities under the Alliance, including performing diagnostic studies to identify needs and set priority actions; conducting actions and initiatives aimed at promoting food system resilience; creating a repository of data sources; and conducting advocacy and outreach activities. The secretariat liaises on a regular basis with the United Nations Task Force for Food Systems and the United Nations Food Systems Coordination Hub in coordinating the work of the Alliance.

III. Regular cooperation with the United Nations Secretariat and other United Nations entities

A. Supporting the Secretary-General

129. The secretariat greatly values its close coordination and collaboration with the United Nations Secretariat, in particular with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General. The secretariat ensures sustained communication and coordination with the Executive Office and provides input for climate-related engagements of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General.

130. The UNFCCC Executive Secretary is a member of the United Nations Climate Core Group, chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General, which provides advice to the Secretary-General for his strategy on climate change. The secretariat keeps the Secretary-General informed of the progress of the UNFCCC process and any developments related to its climate change conferences.

131. During the reporting period, the UNFCCC Executive Secretary held coordination meetings with the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Climate Action and Just Transition to discuss key deliverables during COP 27 and collaboration with the COP 27 Presidency.

⁷¹ See <https://events.unglobalcompact.org/CaringForClimate22>.

⁷² See <https://unfccc.int/topics/ocean/ocean-action-under-the-unfccc>.

132. The Office of the UNFCCC Executive Secretary is increasing its coordination with the United Nations Resident Coordinator system, emphasizing the need for a coordinated approach to the implementation of NDCs and NAPs.

133. During the reporting period, the secretariat contributed to the report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the sea to the seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly.⁷³

B. United Nations leadership

1. Activities of the United Nations System Chief Executive Board for Coordination

134. The United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination is the highest-level coordination forum of the United Nations system. It supports and reinforces the coordinating role of the intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system in social, economic and related matters.

135. The secretariat participates in several working groups under the Board's High-Level Committee on Programmes. Since 1 January 2019, the secretariat has been a member of the Board's High-Level Committee on Management, which is tasked with identifying and analysing administrative management reforms with the aim of improving efficiency and simplifying business practices.

136. During the reporting period, the UNFCCC Executive Secretary attended the Board's second regular session of 2022, held from 26 to 28 October, during which he took part in the discussions tabled by the United Nations Secretary-General in three key areas: (1) State of the World (recent global political, development and economic changes and their impacts on the role and functions of the United Nations System); (2) the New Agenda for Peace (ways to support Member States in integrating risk management, conflict prevention and sustaining peace in their efforts to achieve the SDGs); and (3) the foundational governance issues cutting across various technologies and their impacts and the capacities needed to govern digital technologies to achieve the SDGs.

2. Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions

137. Through the Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions, the UNFCCC secretariat maintains close cooperation with the CBD and UNCCD secretariats.

138. While the goals and targets of the three Rio Conventions are different, the actions needed on the ground to achieve them are complementary. In this context, the secretariats of the Rio Conventions are promoting implementation of transformative projects that integrate action on land degradation, biodiversity loss and climate change; are multisectoral (including land, water, biodiversity and energy); focus on large-scale impacts; and have a comparative advantage in delivering multiple development benefits, such as ecosystem services, climate protection and increased resilience.

139. During the reporting period, the Executive Secretaries of CBD, UNCCD and the UNFCCC agreed on increasing joint communication efforts to highlight the interlinkages and synergetic benefits of coordinated action to attain the objectives and goals of the respective intergovernmental processes. A joint capacity-building programme was designed, recognizing the interconnected nature of the three Conventions.

3. Environment Management Group

140. The secretariat supports the Environment Management Group, the United Nations system-wide coordination body on environment and human settlements, in coordinating the implementation of the commitments of all United Nations organizations, funds and programmes on a variety of environmental issues, and provides guidance on relevant policy development. Moreover, the secretariat, through the Environment Management Group, is supporting the development of the United Nations internal sustainability vision and strategy

⁷³ https://www.un.org/depts/los/general_assembly/contributions77.htm.

beyond 2020. The secretariat has been actively engaged in supporting the United Nations system in achieving climate neutrality and supporting agencies in calculating, and compensating for, their GHG emissions as a measure additional to reducing and avoiding those emissions.⁷⁴

4. Senior Management Group

141. During the reporting period, the UNFCCC Executive Secretary remained a member of the Senior Management Group, a high-level body chaired by the Secretary-General that brings together leaders of United Nations departments, offices, funds and programmes. It is a forum for discussing policy-related matters, planning and information-sharing with respect to emerging challenges and cross-cutting issues. The UNFCCC Executive Secretary provides an update, when applicable, on the progress of the UNFCCC process to the Group.

5. Executive Committee

142. The Executive Committee was established by the Secretary-General to assist in taking decisions on issues of strategic consequence requiring high-level attention across all pillars of work of the United Nations, informed by relevant deliberations in United Nations intergovernmental bodies.

143. The secretariat participates in the Committee by invitation. During the reporting period, the UNFCCC Executive Secretary was invited to participate in the Executive Committee meetings when issues related to climate change were being discussed.

⁷⁴ See <https://www.greeningtheblue.org>.

Annex

Selected cooperative activities with United Nations entities and other international organizations that contribute to the work under the Convention undertaken between May 2022 and April 2023¹

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Type of activity/result</i>	<i>In cooperation with</i>	<i>Outcome/description of cooperative activity</i>
Climate technology	Publication	UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre	<i>The Climate Technology Progress Report 2022</i> , a flagship report developed to provide annual insights on climate technology progress ^a
Climate technology	Publication	Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation, IUCN, UNFCCC NWP partners	<i>Innovative Approaches for Strengthening Coastal and Ocean Adaptation: Integrating Technology and Nature-based Solutions</i> , a joint policy brief developed to provide an overview of the value of integrated adaptation solutions and the challenges and opportunities involved in increasing their uptake and scaling ^b
Climate technology	Result	CTCN, UNEP	Joint work programme of the Technology Mechanism for 2023–2027 (available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/workplan), developed in line with Party guidance with a view to ensuring coherence and synergy and effective implementation of the mandates of the Technology Mechanism
Climate technology	Result	CTCN, UNEP	High-level launch event for the joint work programme of the Technology Mechanism at COP 27 (see https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2022/2022_event07 and https://unfccc.int/news/joint-work-programme-of-the-unfccc-technology-mechanism-launched-at-cop27), attended by senior government and United Nations officials
Climate technology	Result	AF, FAO, GlobalABC, IPCC, World Intellectual Property Organization	Stakeholder inputs to the rolling workplan of the TEC for 2023–2027 (available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/workplan), developed in consultation with technology stakeholders, including through a call for inputs (see https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TEC_documents/88dba8f79c234bbba96084322c3f0bf4/3dc400123716424ea1642d3cbac6a30f.pdf) and exchanges with IPCC authors at the 25 th meeting of the TEC (see document TEC/2022/25/22)
Climate technology	Event	CTCN, NDC Partnership, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre	UNFCCC side event on supporting the implementation of technologies through TNAs and NDCs at SB 56 (see https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2022/2022_event03), organized to enhance understanding of synergies between TNAs and NDCs; highlight country-specific experience; and facilitate discussions on funding opportunities for countries conducting TNAs

¹ Some activities may not be listed owing to technical reasons.

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Type of activity/result</i>	<i>In cooperation with</i>	<i>Outcome/description of cooperative activity</i>
Climate technology	Event	CTCN, NDC Partnership	Technology Mechanism side event on technology's role in constructing more ambitious NDCs at SB 56 (see https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2022/2022_event02), organized to facilitate discussions on how mainstreaming technology in NDCs can stimulate support for and uptake of climate technologies towards achieving the Paris Agreement goals
Climate technology	Event	IRENA	UNFCCC side event on national innovation systems at the ARC Cleantech Innovation Festival (see https://arc-festival.org/national-innovation-systems/#), organized to facilitate discussions on building capability to drive and enable technology innovation
Climate technology	Event	AF, CTCN, Knowledge and Innovation Community of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology	Technology Mechanism side event on fostering technology innovation to support countries in implementing the Paris Agreement at COP 27 (see https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2022/2022_event04), organized to facilitate discussions on the systemic nature of innovation and the underlying interactions between science, technology, policy, economics and academia
Climate technology	Event	BMW Foundation Herbert Quandt, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability	TEC thematic dialogue on the future of mobility at COP 27 (see https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2022/2022_event06), organized to bring together leaders from the private and the public sector and at the international, national and government level to discuss advancing resilient, intelligent, sustainable and equitable mobility systems towards implementation of the Paris Agreement
Climate technology	Event	Global Sustainable Technology and Innovation Community, IFRC, WMO	TEC and the YOUNGO constituency deep-dive session on emerging and transformational adaptation technologies at the 2023 Global Sustainable Technology and Innovation Community Conference (see https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2023/2023_event01), organized to define the future work of the TEC on this matter, including ways in which the TEC could add value to advancing the Early Warnings For All initiative launched by the United Nations Secretary-General
Climate technology	Event	CTCN, GCF, GEF, IPCC, UNEP, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre	25 th meeting of the TEC and joint session of the TEC and the CTCN Advisory Board in September 2022 (see https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/meetings.html)
Climate technology	Event	AF, CTCN Partnership and Liaison Office, FAO, GCF, GEF, Global Sustainable Technology and Innovation Community, UNEP, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, UNIDO, World Intellectual Property Organization	26 th meeting of the TEC and joint session of the TEC and the CTCN Advisory Board in March 2023 (see https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/meetings.html)

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Type of activity/result</i>	<i>In cooperation with</i>	<i>Outcome/description of cooperative activity</i>
Climate technology	Event	United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development	Side event at COP 27 entitled “The power of inter-agency cooperation to scale up ocean-climate action: case studies, challenges and opportunities” (see https://unctad.org/meeting/cop27-un-oceans-side-event-power-inter-agency-cooperation-scale-ocean-climate-action-case)
Climate technology	Event	United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	High-level panel discussion on technology and innovation for cleaner and more productive and competitive production (see https://unctad.org/meeting/commission-science-and-technology-development-twenty-sixth-session), convened as part of the twenty-sixth session of the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development in March 2023 to facilitate discussions on national strategies and policies related to green technology and innovation
Climate technology	Event	GCF, GEF, UNEP, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre	Global Technology Needs Assessment Project workshop, held from 28 February to 2 March 2023 in Bangkok to facilitate the sharing of experience of and discussions on necessary conditions for integrating TNAs into other processes and enhancing investments in technology transfer and implementation in developing countries
Climate technology	Event	GGGI, PCCB Network, UNEP, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre	Webinar on technologies and their role in NDC implementation (see https://unfccc.int/event/webinar-technologies-needs-and-their-role-in-It-leds-development-and-ndc-implementation), held in March 2023 to share lessons learned in relation to capacity-building and TNAs with a view to raising NDC ambition
Climate finance	Event		28 th , 29 th and 30 th meetings of the SCF (see https://unfccc.int/scf/scf-meetings-and-documents#)
Climate finance	Event	ADB, Climate Investment Funds, Deloitte, GCF, GEF, International Savanna Fire Management Initiative, Islamic Development Bank, IUCN, The Energy Resource Institute, UNCDF, UNEP, UNESCAP, World Bank, WWF (International)	SCF Forum on nature-based solutions (part II) (see https://unfccc.int/event/the-standing-committee-on-finance-forum-on-finance-for-nature-based-solutions-part-ii)
Climate finance	Event	AF, GCF, IFAD, International Finance Corporation	Webinar on capturing the latest updates on climate finance flows with a focus on data, effectiveness and definitions (see https://unfccc.int/event/webinar-on-capturing-latest-updates-on-climate-finance-flows-data-effectiveness-and-definitions)
Climate finance	Event	UNEP Finance Initiative	Webinar on the public financial sector’s views on implementation of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement (see https://unfccc.int/event/public-financial-sector-s-views-regarding-implementation-of-article-2-paragraph-1c-of-the-paris)

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Type of activity/result</i>	<i>In cooperation with</i>	<i>Outcome/description of cooperative activity</i>
Climate finance	Event	European Investment Bank, Oxfam	Fifth high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance (see https://unfccc.int/event/5th-high-level-ministerial-dialogue-on-climate-finance)
NCQG	Event	The Energy and Resources Institute, UNEP, World Resources Institute	Second technical expert dialogue under the ad hoc work programme on the NCQG (see https://unfccc.int/event/second-technical-expert-dialogue-under-the-ad-hoc-work-programme-on-the-new-collective-quantified)
NCQG	Event	ADB, African Development Bank, Asia Investor Group on Climate Change, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Children's Investment Fund Foundation, Climate Finance Group for Latin America and the Caribbean, Climate Investment Funds, Climate Markets and Investment Association, Dala Institute, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Fund, GCF, GIZ, IPCC, Islamic Development Bank, Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, Third World Network UNDP, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, World Bank, WWF (International)	Third technical expert dialogue under the ad hoc work programme on the NCQG (see https://unfccc.int/event/third-technical-expert-dialogue-under-the-ad-hoc-work-programme-on-the-new-collective-quantified)
NCQG	Event	ADB, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, E3G, GCF, Heinrich Böll Foundation, IFAD, Pacific Community, Palli Karma-Sahayak Foundation, Risk Management and Insurance, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, World Bank	Fourth technical expert dialogue under the ad hoc work programme on the NCQG (see https://unfccc.int/event/fourth-technical-expert-dialogue-under-the-ad-hoc-work-programme-on-the-new-collective-quantified)
NCQG	Event	Brookings Institution, Columbia University, Climate Vulnerable Forum, Risk Management and Insurance, Vivid Economics, World Bank	Fifth technical expert dialogue under the ad hoc work programme on the NCQG (see https://unfccc.int/node/625813)
NCQG	Event	International Monetary Fund	2022 high-level ministerial dialogue on the NCQG (see https://unfccc.int/event/2022-high-level-ministerial-dialogue-on-the-new-collective-quantified-goal-on-climate-finance)
Capacity-building	Event	ILO, NDC Partnership, OECD, UNEP	11 th Durban Forum on Capacity-building for integrating NDC implementation into national sustainable recovery plans (see https://unfccc.int/11th-meeting-of-the-durban-forum-on-capacity-building)

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Type of activity/result</i>	<i>In cooperation with</i>	<i>Outcome/description of cooperative activity</i>
Capacity-building	Event	RCC Bangkok	4 th Capacity-building Talk, entitled “Strengthening the capacities of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to engage in climate action and seize new opportunities” (see https://unfccc.int/4th-capacity-building-talk)
Capacity-building	Event	Impulsouth, NDC Partnership, United Nations Global Compact, SDG Innovator Accelerator for Young Professionals	5 th Capacity-building Talk, entitled “Enabling Youth as Agents of Change: Building youth capacities for climate action and implementation” (see https://unfccc.int/event/5th-capacity-building-talk)
Capacity-building	Event	AF, Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe, GEF, GGGI, OHCHR, UNDP	6 th meeting of the PCCB (see https://unfccc.int/pccb/pccb-meetings-and-documents#Sixth-PCCB-Meeting-13%E2%80%9315-June-2022)
Capacity-building	Event	AFB, GCF and GEF secretariats	Meetings of the informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement (see https://unfccc.int/PCCB-ICG)
Capacity-building	Publication	4C Maroc, AF, Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, Centre for International Sustainable Development Law, GGGI, Impulsouth, NAP Global Network, NDC Partnership, UNCDF, UNDRR, UNDRR Global Education and Training Institute, United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security, WMO	Synthesis of submissions received by the PCCB on experience, best practices and lessons learned related to improving coherence and coordination of capacity-building efforts (available at https://unfccc.int/documents/625388) Synthesis of submissions received by the PCCB on the 2023 PCCB focus area (available at https://unfccc.int/documents/628026)
Capacity-building	Event	Africa Climate Action Partnership, GGGI, IRENA, NDC Partnership, PCCB	PCCB side events at the Latin America and Caribbean and Africa Climate Weeks focused on capacities needed for the horizontal and vertical integration of NDCs (see https://unfccc.int/pccb/regional-activities#_22)
Capacity-building	Event	AF, Climate and Development Knowledge Network, FAO, GGGI, Impulsouth, Adaptation International Centre for Climate Change and Development, NAP Global Network, OECD, UNDP, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre	Technical exchanges of the PCCB Network: eight joint webinars and virtual workshops on different capacity-building topics (see https://unfccc.int/pccb-network/activities#Activities-of-the-PCCB-Network-in-2022)
Capacity-building	Event	15 United Nations entities and 16 IGOs and international organizations	4 th Capacity-building Hub, at COP 27 (see https://unfccc.int/pccb/4CBHub)
Capacity-building	Publication	RCC Bangkok, RCC Dubai, RCC Kampala	Mapping studies on the capacity-building gaps and needs of small and medium-sized enterprises (see https://unfccc.int/mapping-studies-of-capacity-building-gaps-and-needs-for-small-and-medium-sized-enterprises-smes)
ACE and youth	Event	IFAD, ILO, NDC Partnership, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF	Regional workshops for ACE focal points (see https://unfccc.int/regional-workshops-for-ace-focal-points)

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Type of activity/result</i>	<i>In cooperation with</i>	<i>Outcome/description of cooperative activity</i>
ACE and youth	Event	African Development Bank, African Union, NDC Partnership, UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF, World Bank	Regional youth dialogues (see https://unfccc.int/regional-youth-dialogues)
ACE and youth	Event	UNESCO	UNESCO–UNFCCC webinar series on climate change education for social transformation (see https://unfccc.int/topics/education-youth/ace-hub/unesco-unfccc-webinar-series)
ACE and youth	Event	United Nations SDG Action Campaign representatives	ACE Youth Exchange (see https://unfccc.int/topics/education-youth/ace-hub/action-for-climate-empowerment-youth-exchange)
ACE and youth	Event	UNICEF, United Nations SDG Action Campaign representatives	ACE Dialogue at SB 56 (see https://unfccc.int/event/in-session-action-for-climate-empowerment-dialogue)
ACE and youth	Event	FAO, OHCHR, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNITAR	Technical workshop at SBI 56 on how priority areas of the Glasgow work programme can guide implementation of the six ACE elements (see https://unfccc.int/event/SBI56-ace-technical-workshop)
ACE and youth	Event	ILO, International Telecommunication Union, UNECE, UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability	Transforming Education Summit (see https://www.un.org/en/transforming-education-summit), including engagement on learning and skills for life, work and sustainable development (see https://www.un.org/en/transforming-education-summit/action-tracks)
ACE and youth	Result	ILO, UNEP, UNESCO	Establishment of the Greening Education Partnership (see https://www.unesco.org/en/education-sustainable-development/greening-future)
ACE and youth	Event	UNITAR, United Nations SDG Action Campaign representatives	ACE Hackathon (see https://unfccc.int/topics/education-youth/ace-hub/action-for-climate-empowerment-hackathon)
ACE and youth	Event	NDC Partnership, UNITAR	ACE Focal Points Academy (see https://unfccc.int/ace-hub/national-ace-focal-points-academy)
ACE and youth	Event	UNESCO	COP 27 ministerial session entitled “Youth demand quality climate education” (see https://unfccc-events.azureedge.net/COP27_89387/agenda)
ACE and youth	Event	ILO, UNESCO, UNITAR, United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability	COP 27 informal networking session for national ACE focal points
Climate action	Publication	ILO, IOM, RCC Bangkok, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, UNESCAP, UNESCO, UNICEF, United Nations Office for South–South Cooperation	Poster series on climate science literacy in Asia and the Pacific (see https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-bangkok/resources-on-climate-science-literacy-in-asia-and-the-pacific)

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Type of activity/result</i>	<i>In cooperation with</i>	<i>Outcome/description of cooperative activity</i>
Climate action	Event	RCC Bangkok, United Nations Global Compact Network Malaysia and Brunei	Event entitled “Decarbonizing the ASEAN Way – Harnessing the Collective Actions of ASEAN Private Sectors” (see https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-bangkok/rcc-bangkok-events-and-workshops/decarbonizing-the-asean-way)
Youth	Event	RCC Panama, UNDP	Youth Climate Change Academy Panama 2022 (see https://unfccc.int/AGYLE-LatinAmerica)
Youth	Event	Academy for Global Youth Leadership Empowerment, Caribbean Youth Environment Network, Pan American Health Organization, RCC St. George’s, UNICEF, WHO, YOUNGO constituency	Webinar on youth resilience-building (see https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-st-george/23-may-2022-caribbean-agyle-webinar-series-concludes-with-discussions-on-carbon-markets)
Youth	Event	RCC Bangkok, Youth Empowerment in Climate Action Platform	Regional dialogue on youth empowerment in climate action entitled “Road to Stockholm+50” (see https://unfccc.int/about-us/partnerships/current-calls-for-partnerships/regional-collaboration-centres/regional-collaborative-centers-rccs-a-critical-component-in-the-new-dispensation/6-7-april-2022-road-to-stockholm50-regional-dialogue-on-youth-empowerment-in-climate)
Adaptation – AC	Event	Adaptation-related constituted bodies (CGE, CTCN, FWG, LEG, NAP Global Network, OECD, PCCB, SCF, TEC), UNDP, UNEP, United Nations University, WIM Executive Committee	22 nd meeting of the AC (see https://unfccc.int/event/AC-22)
Adaptation – AC	Event	Adaptation-related constituted bodies (CGE, CTCN, FWG, LEG, NAP Global Network, OECD, PCCB, SCF, TEC), UNDP, UNEP, United Nations University, WIM Executive Committee	23 rd meeting of the AC (see https://unfccc.int/event/AC-23)
Adaptation – AC	Event	Adaptation-related constituted bodies (CGE, CTCN, FWG, LEG, NAP Global Network, OECD, PCCB, SCF, TEC), UNDP, UNEP, United Nations University, WIM Executive Committee	1 st annual AC dialogue (see https://unfccc.int/event/AC_dialogue1)
Adaptation – AC	Publication	AC, IPCC	Draft supplementary guidance for voluntary use by Parties in communicating information in accordance with the possible elements of an adaptation communication (FCCC/SB/2022/5/Add.1)
Adaptation – AC	Publication	AC, IPCC	<i>Methodologies for assessing adaptation needs and their application^c</i>

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Type of activity/result</i>	<i>In cooperation with</i>	<i>Outcome/description of cooperative activity</i>
Adaptation, and loss and damage	Event	AF, Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre, GCF, GEF, IFRC, IOM, UNDP, UNEP, UNDRR, United Nations Development Coordination Office, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations University, WFP	1 st meeting of the Transitional Committee (see https://unfccc.int/event/TC1)
Adaptation, and loss and damage	Event	ADB, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, IPCC, UNCCD, United Nations Development Coordination Office, UNDP, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, WMO, World Bank	First workshop on addressing loss and damage in the context of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4 (see https://unfccc.int/event/LD_wksp1)
Adaptation, and loss and damage	Event	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, IFRC, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, UNIDO, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations University, UNOPS, WMO	16 th meeting of the WIM Executive Committee (see https://unfccc.int/event/WIMexcom16)
Adaptation, and loss and damage	Event	FAO, GCF, GEF, IOM, OHCHR, UNDRR, UNEP, UNIDO, United Nations University, UNOPS, WFP, WHO	17 th meeting of the WIM Executive Committee (see https://unfccc.int/event/17th-meeting-of-the-executive-committee-of-the-warsaw-international-mechanism-for-loss-and-damage)
Adaptation, and loss and damage	Event	GCF, GEF, IFRC, IOM, OECD, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, United Nations University, UNOPS, WFP, World Bank	18 th meeting of the WIM Executive Committee (see https://unfccc.int/event/WIMExCom18)
Adaptation, and loss and damage	Event	WIM expert group members (including from IFRC, IOM, the IPCC and UNDRR)	Side event at SB 56 entitled “Linking Climate Change Science, Policy and Practice to Addressing Loss and Damage Associated with Slow onset Events” (see https://unfccc.int/event/WIM-ExCom-Side-Event-SB56-Science-Policy-and-Practice-to-Address-Loss-and-Damage)
Adaptation, and loss and damage	Event	AF, GCF and GEF secretariats, IFRC, IOM, IPCC, IUCN, Pacific Regional Environment Programme, WMO, World Bank	1 st Glasgow Dialogue (see https://unfccc.int/event/first-glasgow-dialogue-gd1)
Adaptation, and loss and damage	Event	WIM expert group members (from, inter alia, ILO, IOM, UNDRR, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNOPS and the United Nations University)	Side event at COP 27 entitled “Next phase of the WIM ExCom: from policy guidance to solutions on the ground” (see https://unfccc.int/event/wim-excom-policy-guidance-solutions)

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Adaptation, and loss and damage	Event	IFRC, OHCHR, UNDRR, UNEP	Technical workshop on the institutional arrangements of the Santiago network (see https://unfccc.int/event/tech-workshop-SN-Loss-and-Damage)
Adaptation – LDCs and national adaptation planning	Event	AC, AF, Climate Investment Funds, FAO, GCF, GEF, GEO, GERICS, GIZ, Global Water Partnership, International Trade Centre, NAP Global Network, Orange-Senqu River Commission, SLYCAN Trust, Southern African Development Community, UNCDF, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, WMO, World Resources Institute	NAP Expo 2022 (see https://napexpo.org/2022/)
Adaptation – LDCs and national adaptation planning	Event	AC, Acción Empresas Chile, AF, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, GEO, GERICS, FAO, GIZ, IMO, NAP Global Network, PCCB, PDD, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security, United States Geological Survey, WHO	NAP Expo 2023 (see https://napexpo.org/2023/)
Adaptation – LDCs	Event	ADB, GCF, GEF, GEO, UNCDF, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, WMO	NAP project proposal writing workshops for the Asia-Pacific LDCs (see https://napexpo.org/workshops/asiapacific2022)
Adaptation – LDCs	Event	GCF, GEF, GEO, UNDP, UNEP, United Nations Human Settlements Programme,	NAP project proposal writing workshops for the African LDCs and Haiti (see https://napexpo.org/workshops/africanap2023)
Adaptation – national adaptation planning	Publication	FAO, GCF, GEF, GEO, GERICS, GIZ, Global Water Partnership, NAP Global Network, SLYCAN Trust, UNCDF, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, UNITAR, WHO, WMO	Annual progress report on NAPs for 2022 (FCCC/SBI/2022/9)
Adaptation – LDCs	Event	GCF, GEF, UN-OHRLLS	High-level event at COP 27 on advancing adaptation in the LDCs (see https://unfccc.int/event/hl-event-advancing-adaptation-ldcs)
Adaptation – LDCs	Event	FAO, GCF, GEF, GEO, GERICS, GIZ, NAP Global Network, UNCDF, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, WMO	Technical meeting of the NAP technical working group on the technical guidelines for the implementation of NAPs (see https://unfccc.int/event/tech-mtg-implementation-naps)
Adaptation – LDCs	Event	GCF, GEF, FAO, UNDP, UNEP	Side events on the work of the LEG in supporting the LDCs (see http://unfccc.int/node/61172)
Adaptation – NWP	Event	FAO Regional Office for Near East and North Africa, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, UNCCD	15 th NWP Focal Point Forum, on agriculture and food security (see https://unfccc.int/event/nwp-15th-fp-forum)

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Adaptation – NWP	Event	NWP representatives	1 st and 2 nd NWP expert group meetings on agriculture and food security (see https://unfccc.int/agriculture-and-food-security-thematic-page and https://unfccc.int/event/exp_group_agriculture_foodsecurity_2)
Adaptation – NWP	Event	CBD secretariat, International Institute for Sustainable Development, IPCC, IUCN, Nature Conservancy, TEC	Side event at COP 27 entitled “Knowledge exchange on biodiversity and ecosystems for transformative adaptation action” (see https://unfccc.int/event/side-biodiversity-ecosystems)
Adaptation – NWP	Event	African Development Bank, British University in Egypt, Cornell University, International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, Jawaharlal Nehru University, Least Developed Countries Universities Consortium on Climate Change, LEG, National University of Rosario, Tribhuvan University, University of Michigan	Side event at COP 27 entitled “Leveraging the potential of youth through the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme” (see https://unfccc.int/event/side-event-youth-universities)
Adaptation – NWP	Event	CBD secretariat, LEG, Nature Conservancy, SBSTA Chair	SBSTA informal events on the NWP aimed at enhancing adaptation action through knowledge (see https://unfccc.int/event/enhancing-adaptation-action-through-knowledge-sbsta-informal-event-on-the-nairobi-work-programme and https://unfccc.int/event/enhancing-adaptation-action-NWP-event)
Adaptation – NWP	Event	GCF, WMO	Event on enhancing collaborative efforts towards knowledge and innovation for action in the water–climate nexus (see https://unfccc.int/event/water-climate-nexus)
NDCs – LT-LEDS	Event	2050 Pathways Platform stakeholders, NDC Partnership, RCC Bangkok, RCC Dubai, RCC Lomé, RCC Panama, RCC St. George’s, UNEP, West African Economic and Monetary Union	Webinars to share details on the 2022 synthesis report on NDCs (FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/4) and the 2022 synthesis report on LT-LEDS (FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/8) with countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia and the Middle East and North Africa (see https://unfccc.int/about-us/partnerships/current-calls-for-partnerships/regional-collaboration-centres/webinar-notification-to-parties-on-ndc-and-lt-leds-synthesis-reports-africa#eq-3 , https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-panama/rcc-panama-about-us/webinar-notification-to-parties-on-the-ndc-and-lt-leds-synthesis-reports-in-lac and https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-dubai/28-june-2022-virtual-webinar-notification-to-parties-on-the-ndc-and-lt-leds-synthesis-reports-from)
NDCs – LT-LEDS	Event	NDC Partnership, RCC Panama, RCC St. George’s	Training on climate and data tools (see https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=gly9hZGelTw)
NDCs – LT-LEDS	Event	NDC Partnership, RCC Panama, RCC St. George’s, UNEP, World Bank	Event on connecting NDCs, LT-LEDS and immediate action on the ground (see

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			https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dk8PRW8UatI&list=PLBcZ22cUY9Rjv_87GeCzxZwEKUFB6MxIe&index=2
NDCs – LT-LEDS	Event	NDC Partnership, RCC Panama, RCC St. George’s	Webinar on long-term climate ambition and implementation (see https://ndcpartnership.org/events/1130-1300-eet-long-term-climate-ambition-and-implementation-outcomes-and-next-steps-regional)
NDCs – LT-LEDS	Event	RCC Lomé, RCC Kampala	Webinar on notifications to Parties on NDC and LT-LEDS synthesis reports for Africa (see https://unfccc.int/about-us/partnerships/current-calls-for-partnerships/regional-collaboration-centres/webinar-notification-to-parties-on-ndc-and-lt-leds-synthesis-reports-africa)
Response measures and just transition	Event	ILO, UNDP	Event on integrating the principle and process of just transition into NDC/LT-LEDS planning to accelerate climate ambition (see https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ACW%20Programme%20Scheduling_final.pdf#page=14)
Response measures and just transition	Event	UNDP	Event on how just transition can deliver the Paris Agreement (see https://climatepromise.undp.org/news-and-stories/how-just-transition-can-help-deliver-paris-agreement)
Response measures and just transition	Event	ILO, UNDP	Regional workshop to facilitate development and use of tools and methodologies for modelling and assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures (see https://unfccc.int/event/RM_regional_workshop_Senegal_2022)
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Event	Federal Office for the Environment of Switzerland, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, NEYEN Consulting, RCC Kampala, Swedish Energy Agency, UNDP	Launch of the UNDP–UNFCCC online capacity-building and training course on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement (see https://unfccc.int/article-6-capacity-building-online-course-launches-at-cop27)
RCC – Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Event	RCC Dubai, RCC Kampala, RCC Bangkok, RCC Dubai, RCC Panama	Virtual regional dialogue on capacity-building needs relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement (see https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/least-developed-countries-expert-group-leg/regional-training-workshops/virtual-regional-dialogues-on-article-6-capacity-building-needs)
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Event	ClimateCare, Eastern Africa Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance, GIZ (under its Global Carbon Market project), Perspectives Climate Group, RCC Kampala	Private sector workshop to discuss and analyse the relevance of COP 26 outcomes for implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, and voluntary carbon markets activities in Eastern Africa (see https://easternafricaalliance.org/2022/03/29/strengthening-private-sector-engagement-in-eastern-africa-with-the-growing-momentum-to-participate-in-article-6/)

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Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Result	RCC Kampala, UNDP	Online training course on operationalizing Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement and achieving ambitious climate action through cooperative approaches (see https://www.learningfornature.org/en/courses/operationalizing-article-6-2-of-the-paris-agreement-achieving-ambitious-climate-action-through-cooperative-approaches/)
Adaptation	Publication	IOM, RCC Kampala	<i>Integration of Human Mobility in Green Economy and Related Policies in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Region</i> (see https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-kampala/news-from-rcc-kampala/human-mobility-climate-change-and-green-economy-policy-integration-study-for-east-africa-published)
Adaptation	Event	African Centre for Green Economy, IOM Regional Office for East and Horn of Africa, RCC Kampala, RCC Lomé	Event on human mobility and green economy for Africa in a changing climate (see https://unfccc.int/acw-2022-human-mobility-and-green-economy-for-africa-in-a-changing-climate)
Adaptation	Event	IOM Regional Office for East and Horn of Africa, RCC Kampala	Side event at the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development on human mobility and regular migration pathways for the private sector and the green economy (see https://www.uneca.org/eighth-session-of-the-africa-regional-forum-on-sustainable-development/side-events)
Adaptation	Event	RCC Panama, RCC St. George's	Event at COP 27 on strengthening health and climate change in Latin America and the Caribbean, with a specific focus on NAPs (see https://unfccc.int/strengthening-health-and-climate-change-in-latin-america-and-the-caribbean)
Adaptation	Result	IGAD, IOM, PDD, RCC Kampala, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Joint programme on addressing drivers and facilitating safe, orderly and regular migration in the context of disasters and climate change in IGAD member States (see https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/addressing-drivers-and-facilitating-safe-orderly-and-regular-migration-contexts-disasters-and-climate-change-igad-region)
Climate finance	Event	GIZ (under its Global Carbon Market project), International Carbon Action Partnership, RCC St. George's, West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance	Carbon pricing training in Grenada and Saint Lucia (see https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-st-george/20-22-april-2022-carbon-pricing-training-held-in-grenada-and-st-lucia)
Climate finance	Event	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, RCC St. George's	Training workshop on climate finance access for eastern Caribbean countries (see https://unfccc.int/event/organization-of-eastern-caribbean-states-oecs-needs-based-finance-nbf-training-workshop)
Climate finance	Event	ASEAN Community, RCC Bangkok, UNESCAP	Training workshop on climate finance access and mobilization for the ASEAN region (see https://unfccc.int/event/training-workshop-on-climate-finance-access-and-mobilization-for-the-asean-region)

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Climate finance	Event	East African Community, RCC Kampala	Training workshop on climate finance access for east African countries (see https://unfccc.int/event/training-workshop-on-climate-finance-access-and-mobilization-for-east-african-community-eac-partner)
Climate finance	Event	AF, African Development Bank, FAO, GCF, GEF, GGGI, HSBC Bank, IFAD, League of Arab States, Ministry of Environment of Tunisia, RCC Dubai, Sahara and Sahel Observatory, UNDP, UNESCWA	Training workshop on climate finance access in the Arab States (see https://unfccc.int/event/training-workshop-on-climate-finance-access-in-the-arab-states)
Climate finance	Event	AF, GCF, GEF, GGGI, Government of Bhutan, RCC Bangkok	Regional training workshop on climate finance access and mobilization (see https://unfccc.int/event/training-workshop-on-climate-finance-access-and-mobilization-for-the-least-developed-countries-in), designed to support six LDCs in Asia in mobilizing and accessing finance for regional priorities
Climate finance	Event	RCC Bangkok, UNESCAP	Asia-Pacific Forum entitled “Catalyzing climate finance and investment flows to ramp up climate action and advance the SDGs in Asia and the Pacific” (see https://www.unescap.org/events/2022/asia-pacific-forum-catalyzing-climate-finance-and-investment-flows-ramp-climate-action)
Cross-cutting	Event	Government of Gabon, RCC Kampala, RCC Lomé, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank	Africa Climate Week 2022 (see https://unfccc.int/climate-action/regional-climate-weeks/africa-climate-week-2022)
Cross-cutting	Event	Africa Green Hydrogen Alliance, IRENA, high-level champions, RCC Kampala, RCC Lomé, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	Webinar on the potential for green hydrogen to achieve Africa’s climate and development goals (see https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EHNvjrhYwqI)
Cross-cutting	Event	IRENA, Islamic Development Bank, League of Arab States, RCC Dubai, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCWA, World Bank	Middle East and North Africa Climate Week 2022 (see https://unfccc.int/climate-action/regional-climate-weeks/middle-east-and-north-africa-climate-week-2022)
Cross-cutting	Event	GIZ, RCC Bangkok	Training on data necessary for baseline development in mitigation scenarios in the transport sector (see https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-bangkok/training-by-the-unfccc-which-data-are-necessary-for-baseline-development)
Transparency	Event	RCC St. George’s	Hands-on training workshop on transitioning to the ETF and tracking progress in implementing and achieving NDCs for the Caribbean region (see https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-st-george/9-10-may-2022-hands-on-training-workshop-on-transitioning-to-the-etf-and-tracking-progress-in)

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Transparency	Event	Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub partners, RCC Panama, RCC St. George's	Panel explaining how smaller countries can improve their ETF implementation through regionally cooperative models (see https://www.youtube.com/watch?app=desktop&v=MZF7T6CVhnY)
Transparency	Event	RCC Bangkok, Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization	Workshop on preparing for the ETF for ASEAN countries (see https://caacademy.tgo.or.th/en/news_22022022_en/)
Gender	Result	Africa Climate Change Fund, African Development Bank, RCC Kampala	Capacity-building programme for female climate change negotiators in Eastern and Southern Africa (see https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/gpn-multinational-capacity-building-women-climate-change-negotiators-eastern-and-southern-africa)
Youth	Result	AfriLabs, Pan African University Institute of Water and Energy Sciences, RCC Kampala, United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security, Venture Capital for Africa	Greenovations – Africa programme providing blended incubation and mentorship support for green entrepreneurs (see https://vc4a.com/greenovations-africa/greenovations-africa-2023/)
Transparency	Event	Government of the Bahamas	Dialogue with Heads of State and other high-level representatives in the region, aimed at identifying and advancing priority climate-related issues in the Caribbean, including sustainable energy, adaptation, resilience, loss and damage, means of implementation and support, and other cross-cutting areas like the ETF and engagement of non-Party stakeholders (notably youth), resulting in a summary report capturing the key points of discussion and identifying priority issues to consider going forward
Transparency	Event	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, Economic Community of Central African States, ICAT, UNDP	First Africa Dialogue on the ETF at Africa Climate Week in 2022 (see https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/transparency/Lists/News/DispForm.aspx?ID=109), intended to demonstrate the benefits of transparency identified by African countries, show a clear policy direction for the implementation of the ETF and facilitate discussions by ministers and other regional and international leaders on their vision of moving towards the ETF and engagement with transparency practitioners
Transparency	Event	Consultative Group of Experts, UNDP, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, World Resources Institute	Three regional hands-on training workshops on the ETF, focusing on tracking progress of NDCs under the ETF, including through mitigation assessment, indicators, and information on support needed and received (see https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts/calendar-of-meetings/archive-of-meetings#_22-CGE-Workshops), attended by a total of 134 experts from 90 developing country Parties
Transparency	Event	ICAT, United Nations System Staff College, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, UNOPS	Hybrid training programme (including online modules and an in-person workshop) aimed at empowering participants to understand and implement the ETF (see https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-

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Transparency	Event	Alliance for Global Water Adaptation, Asian Institute of Technology, IHE Delft Institute for Water Education, Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change, Oregon State University	reporting/support-for-developing-countries/unfccc-castt-climate-action-and-support-transparency-training/etf-blended-training), completed by 44 experts In-person global training programme at the Climate Action and Support Transparency Training Adaptation Academy from 10 to 28 October 2022 (see https://unfccc.int/castt-adaptation-academy) in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, focused on vulnerability and adaptation assessments and attended by 25 trainees
Transparency	Event	Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center of Korea, Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement	Annual training programme on GHG inventories (see https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/unfccc-castt-climate-action-and-support-transparency-training/unfccc-gir-castt), held between 25 July and 12 August 2022 in Seoul with the participation of 25 trainees
Transparency	Event	Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub and RCC St. George's	Technical training workshop for national experts in the Caribbean region on transitioning to the ETF and tracking progress in implementing and achieving NDCs (see https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-st-george/9-10-may-2022-hands-on-training-workshop-on-transitioning-to-the-etf-and-tracking-progress-in), held in Grenada from 9 to 10 May 2022
Transparency	Event	Government of Singapore, United States Environmental Protection Agency	Training workshop for national experts in the Asia region, held from 8 to 10 March 2023 in Singapore, on information relevant to transitioning to the ETF, including the MPGs, tracking progress in implementing and achieving NDCs, including through nationally appropriate indicators, and capacity-building needs and types of support available
Transparency	Result	Council on Energy, Environment and Water	Assessment tool and information system for identifying capacity constraints, gaps and needs associated with implementing the existing MRV arrangements and the ETF (see https://unfccc.int/news/unfccc-and-ceew-join-hands-to-develop-capacity-building-tools-for-developing-countries)
Transparency	Event	FAO	In-person workshops provided on request for a developing country Party in Asia, attended by 35 national experts who actively contributed to in-depth technical discussions on ways to improve their national GHG inventories and GHG inventory management systems and the related quality assurance processes
Transparency	Event	IEA, UNSD	One virtual and six in-person workshops provided on request from developing country Parties in the Africa region, attended by 181 national experts, and one workshop provided on request from a developing country Party in the Caucasus region, which contributed to in-depth technical discussions on ways to improve their national energy information management systems and energy statistics

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			and the related quality assurance processes, with a view to providing a solid foundation for regular GHG inventory preparation
Transparency	Event	Technical Support Unit of the IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories	Three series of five webinars on the <i>2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i> and the IPCC inventory software for national GHG inventories for developing countries in the Africa (19–22 April 2022), Asia-Pacific and Eastern Europe (9–13 May 2022) and Latin America and the Caribbean (5–9 December 2022) regions, attended by 671, 338 and 402 experts respectively, with a view to facilitating fulfilment of the reporting requirements in the upcoming biennial transparency reports
Transparency	Result	Technical Support Unit of the IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories	Enhancement of the IPCC inventory software, including testing thereof, with a view to improving the GHG inventories of developing countries, with the latest version released and presented to Parties at a side event during COP 27
Transparency	Result	UNECE	Presentations at the UNECE Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Climate Change-Related Statistics from 29 to 30 September 2022 in Geneva on data needs relating to the reporting requirements under the ETF and progress under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation and outlook ahead of COP 27
Transparency	Publication	UNEP	<i>Emissions Gap Report 2022: The Closing Window – Climate crisis calls for rapid transformation of societies^d</i>
AFOLU	Event	Group of Seven	Workshop by the German Group of Seven Presidency on nature-based solutions, including best practices and lessons learned, for tackling multiple planetary crises (see https://www.bmu.de/fileadmin/Daten_BMU/Download_PDF/Europa_International/g7_chairs%20summary_bf.pdf)
AFOLU	Publication	IPCC	Synthesis Report of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report ^e
AFOLU	Event	International Organization for Standardization	Participation in a meeting of Land Cover and Land Use Advisory Group 13 of International Organization for Standardization Technical Committee 211 (see https://committee.iso.org/sites/tc211/home/about/advisory-groups.html)
AFOLU	Event	UNEP	Participation in the sixth meeting of partners of the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration
Agriculture	Event	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	Presentation at the strategic advisory meeting of German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development entitled “World without hunger – transformation of agriculture and food”

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Forest	Event	Congo Basin Forest Partnership	Participation in the 1 st work meeting of the Fair Deal Task Force on protecting standing forests in the Congo Basin (see https://pfb-cbfp.org/upcoming-events/Task-Force1.html)
Forest	Event	FAO	Participation in the consultative group for preparation of the proceedings and key messages of the XV World Forestry Congress (see https://www.fao.org/event/world-forestry-congress/en)
REDD+	Publication	FAO	<i>From reference levels to results: REDD+ reporting by countries^f</i>
REDD+	Event	Global Forest Observations Initiative	Participation in the Methods and Guidance Documentation Advisory Group of the Global Forest Observations Initiative
REDD+	Event	SilvaCarbon	Regional experience exchange seminar in relation to assessment of forest reference emission/forest reference levels and REDD+ technical annexes and participation in a panel as part of a regional seminar on gender, forests and carbon (see https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PL8EPzDzzl78tRMriXJzpVKUIMa4_vgog5)
REDD+	Event	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, World Bank	Participation as an observer in the 25 th meeting of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility Carbon Fund (see https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/meetings)
REDD+	Event	UN-REDD Programme representatives	Participation in the UN-REDD Programme country dialogue on strategic finance pathways for forest solutions (see https://www.un-redd.org/post/all-roads-lead-rome-finding-pathways-through-complexity-redd-finance)
Climate science, research and systematic observation	Event	GCOS, UNEP, UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, WMO	Keynote address at the 2 nd Climate Observation Conference, Darmstadt, Germany, 17–29 November 2022 (see https://www.eventsforce.net/gcos-coc)
Gender	Event	UNDP	Information session on gender at COP 27 and scene-setting for the technical dialogue on gender budgeting on Gender Day (see https://unfccc.int/gender/cop27#Information-Session-on-gender-COP-27-and-Scene-setting-for-Technical-Dialogue-on-Gender-Budgeting-on-Gender-Day)
Gender	Event	UN Women	Virtual networking event entitled “Girls IDG 2022 Networking Event: Education and Climate Change Research” (see https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/other-events-on-gender-climate)
Gender	Event	IPCC	SBI–SBSTA special event on gender-transformative pathways for low-carbon and climate-resilient development, including inputs from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (see https://unfccc.int/gender/cop27#Information-Session-

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Gender	Event	UNDP	Dialogue on gender budgeting at COP 27 (see https://unfccc.int/gender/cop27#Information-Session-on-gender-COP-27-and-Scene-setting-for-Technical-Dialogue-on-Gender-Budgeting-on-Gender-Day)
Gender	Event	AF, GCF and GEF secretariats, IUCN, OHCHR, UN Women, UNCCD, UNDP, United Nations Population Fund	Gathering to discuss the collective impacts of the work of the different organizations in implementing the Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan and strengthening implementation of the UNFCCC gender action plan
Local communities and Indigenous Peoples	Event	UNDP	Biregional gathering of the LCIPP (see https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/biregional-gathering-local-people-communities-and-indigenous-peoples-platform)
Local communities and Indigenous Peoples	Event	FAO, IFAD, ILO, Indigenous Peoples and Development Branch of the Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, OHCHR, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, WFP, WHO	Side event at the 2023 United Nations Water Conference entitled “Indigenous Peoples and water: joint commitments to transforming water governance, climate adaptation and biodiversity: Indigenous Peoples, Member States and the UN system” (see https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/it-urgent-recognize-contribution-indigenous-knowledge-water-governance-and-management)
Local communities and Indigenous Peoples	Event	FAO, GCF, OHCHR, UN Women, UNESCO	8 th meeting of the FWG (see https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/8th-meeting-facilitative-working-group-fwg)
Local communities and Indigenous Peoples	Event	FAO	In-person meeting of the Global-hub on Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems (see https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/global-hub/en/ for further information on the hub)
Global climate action	Event	High-level champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	A series of events at COP 27, including the mandated Global Climate Action high-level event (see https://unfccc.int/global-climate-action-at-cop-27)
Global climate action	Publication	High-level champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Summary report on global climate action at COP 27 (see https://unfccc.int/documents/624202)
Cross-cutting – legal affairs	Result	Commonwealth Secretariat, UNEP	Law and Climate Change Toolkit (see https://climatelawtoolkit.org/)
Cross-cutting – legal affairs	Event	Inter-Parliamentary Union	Participation in the parliamentary meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union at COP 27 (see https://www.ipu.org/event/parliamentary-meeting-cop27)
Cross-cutting – legal affairs	Publication	Commonwealth Secretariat, UNEP, United Nations Human Settlements Programme	<i>Urban Planning Law for Climate Smart Cities: Urban Law Module of the Law and Climate Change Toolkit</i> ⁶

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Type of activity/result</i>	<i>In cooperation with</i>	<i>Outcome/description of cooperative activity</i>
Cross-cutting – legal affairs	Partnership	OECD	Participation in the OECD Partnership of International Organisations for Effective International Rule-making (see https://www.oecd.org/governance/better-international-rulemaking/about/)
Cross-cutting – oceans	Partnership/event	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UN-Oceans	Preparations for interactive dialogues at the 2022 United Nations Ocean Conference (see https://www.un.org/en/conferences/ocean2022)
Cross-cutting – oceans	Event	France, IMO, Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, International Atomic Energy Agency, IUCN, Ocean and Climate Platform, Ocean Conservancy	Side event at the 2022 United Nations Ocean Conference entitled “From Science to Action: Blueing the Paris Agreement” (see https://unfccc.int/event/from-science-to-action-blueing-the-paris-agreement)
Cross-cutting – support for the Secretary-General	Publication	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea	Report of the Secretary-General on oceans and the law of the seas to the seventy-seventh session of the General Assembly of the United Nations (available at https://www.un.org/depts/los/general_assembly/general_assembly_reports.htm)
Cross-cutting – support for the Secretary-General	Event	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs	Third Global Conference on Strengthening Synergies between the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (see https://www.un.org/en/climate-sdgs-conference-2022)
Cross-cutting – regional climate weeks	Event	Government of the Dominican Republic, Nairobi Framework Partnership, RCCs	Latin America and Caribbean Climate Week (see https://unfccc.int/climate-action/regional-climate-weeks/latin-america-and-the-caribbean-climate-week-2022), held from 18 to 22 July 2022
Cross-cutting – regional climate weeks	Event	Government of Gabon, Nairobi Framework Partnership, RCCs	Africa Climate Week (see https://unfccc.int/climate-action/regional-climate-weeks/africa-climate-week-2022), held from 29 August to 2 September 2022

^a UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre and UNFCCC. 2022. *The Climate Technology Progress Report 2022*. Copenhagen: UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre. Available at <https://unepccc.org/publications/the-climate-technology-progress-report-2022/>.

^b UNFCCC and IUCN. 2022. *Innovative Approaches for Strengthening Coastal and Ocean Adaptation - Integrating Technology and Nature-based Solutions*. Bonn. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/510426>.

^c AC. 2022. *Methodologies for assessing adaptation needs and their application*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/J0160_Adaptation%20Needs%20Technical%20Report%20final.pdf.

^d UNEP. 2022. *Emissions Gap Report 2022: The Closing Window – Climate crisis calls for rapid transformation of societies*. Nairobi: UNEP. Available at <https://www.unep.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2022>.

^e IPCC. 2023. *Summary for Policymakers*. In: *Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report. A Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Geneva: IPCC. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/>.

^f Sandker M, Neeff T, Todd K, et al. 2022. *From reference levels to results: REDD+ reporting by countries - 2022 Update*. Forestry Working Paper No. 35. Rome: FAO. Available at <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/en?details=cc2899en%2f>.

^g UN-Habitat. 2022. *Urban Planning Law for Climate Smart Cities: Urban Law Module of the Law and Climate Change Toolkit*. Available at <https://unhabitat.org/urban-planning-law-for-climate-smart-cities-the-urban-law-module-of-the-law-and-climate-change>.