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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 2023 and April 2024.



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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
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BBNJ Agreement	Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction
BTR	biennial transparency report
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
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
DOALOS	United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GCA portal	global climate action portal (NAZCA)
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEO	Group on Earth Observations
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
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
IEA	International Energy Agency
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IGO	intergovernmental organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOC-UNESCO	Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LAKI	Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

LDC	least developed country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
LT-LEDS	long-term low-emission development strategy(ies)
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
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
PATPA	Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
RCC	regional collaboration centre
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16, para. 70)
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
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
Transitional Committee	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
TT:CLEAR	technology information clearing house
UN CC:Learn	One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UN DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
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
UNESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
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
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UNU	United Nations University
UNU-EHS	United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security
UNU-IAS	United Nations University Institute for the Advanced Study of Sustainability
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WFP	World Food Programme
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts
WMO	World Meteorological 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 2023 and April 2024. The previous information note on the subject,² prepared for SBSTA 58, was published in May 2023.

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/2023/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 (policy arm), supported by the secretariat, and the CTCN (implementation arm), hosted by UNEP. The Technology Mechanism also serves the Paris Agreement.⁵

10. During the reporting period, the secretariat supported the TEC in organizing two TEC meetings and in implementing activities of its rolling workplan, many of which were conducted in cooperation with or with the engagement of United Nations entities, IGOs and NGOs (e.g. thematic dialogues and policy-oriented publications). The secretariat also supported the participation of members of the TEC in relevant meetings, dialogues and panels convened by relevant actors and partners to enhance the reach and impact of TEC work among technology stakeholders (see the annex for the list of activities undertaken in the reporting period).

11. The secretariat works in close collaboration with the CTCN secretariat to ensure synergy and coherence in the work under the Technology Mechanism,⁶ including by participating in the meetings of the CTCN Advisory Board. During the reporting period, the two secretariats collaborated on supporting the implementation of joint activities of the TEC and the CTCN; enhancing linkages between the activities of the TEC and the CTCN and the work of funding entities, particularly the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism; and improving technology stakeholder engagement with the Technology Mechanism across regions.

12. Moreover, the secretariat supported the launch of the Technology Mechanism initiative on artificial intelligence for climate action⁷ and efforts associated with the initiative in areas such as engagement with stakeholders, communications and outreach, and resource mobilization.

2. Technology needs assessments

13. TNAs are comprehensive country-led multi-stakeholder processes that result in the identification and prioritization of technologies required for climate change adaptation and mitigation action. TNAs also identify barriers to the development, transfer and uptake of

⁴ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 117.

⁵ As per its Article 10, para. 3.

⁶ See the workplan of the first joint work programme of the Technology Mechanism for 2023–2027, available at <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/workplan>.

⁷ See https://unfccc.int/ttclear/artificial_intelligence.

these technologies and ways to address technology needs and barriers, including through technology action plans.

14. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued to collaborate closely with the GEF, UNEP and UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre to support implementation of the TNA global project,⁸ including by providing inputs to the final evaluation of phase III of the project; participating in meetings of the steering committee on phases IV and V of the project; preparing technical inputs to the TEC gap assessment of guidance on TNAs; organizing events with financial actors, including the GCF, the African Export–Import Bank and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank; and conducting communication and outreach activities, including via TT:CLEAR, to facilitate implementation of the outcomes of the TNA process in developing countries.

3. Technology cooperation to advance the climate agenda and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals

15. In promoting international cooperation on climate technology, the secretariat expanded and strengthened its engagement with initiatives across the United Nations system and other global initiatives working towards achieving the SDGs. Its efforts, which were closely linked to but beyond its provision of support to the Technology Mechanism, included joining the Early Warnings for All initiative, which was launched by the United Nations Secretary-General and is spearheaded by UNDRR and WMO, and contributing to the work of the United Nations Inter-Agency Working Group on Artificial Intelligence, which is co-led by UNESCO and the International Telecommunication Union.

16. Moreover, the secretariat strengthened its engagement with United Nations programmes and specialized agencies with a view to promoting coherence and synergies in work on climate technology and bolstering international cooperation across various sectors and thematic areas of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Its efforts in this regard included policy-level engagement and collaboration with various organizations on (1) technology solutions and innovation for decarbonizing and building climate resilience in agrifood systems (with FAO), hard-to-abate industries and the energy sector (with IRENA and UNIDO), climate information and Earth observations (with GEO) and the buildings and construction sector (with the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction), and (2) the potential use of artificial intelligence for climate action in developing countries (with the International Telecommunication Union, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNU and the World Bank).

B. Climate finance

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

17. COP 16 designated the GCF as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism.⁹ 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.¹⁰ The GCF also serves the Paris Agreement.¹¹

18. During the reporting period, the secretariat attended 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. 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

⁸ See <https://tech-action.unepccc.org/>.

⁹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 102.

¹⁰ Decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 18.

¹¹ As per decision 1/CP.21, para. 58.

secretariats of the AF and the GEF, regional training workshops under the Needs-based Finance project¹² with a view to building the capacity of experts from developing countries to access financial resources from funds under the UNFCCC. Furthermore, the GCF secretariat and the UNFCCC secretariat convened a retreat in Bonn to discuss possible ways of enhancing collaboration.¹³

19. The GEF is an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism.¹⁴ 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.¹⁵ The GEF also serves the Paris Agreement.¹⁶

20. During the reporting period, the 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. Furthermore, the secretariat facilitated organization of a high-level pledging session for the LDCF and the Special Climate Change Fund, held at COP 28. 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 LDCF and the Special Climate Change Fund. At COP 28, the secretariat, in collaboration with the GEF secretariat, UNDP and UNEP, held a side event to raise awareness of the simplified funding modalities of the GEF for developing country Parties to access support for ETF implementation. The side event was also used as a platform for an interactive discussion among developing country Parties, the GEF and its implementing agencies on the project application and implementation processes involved in these modalities.

21. CMP 3 decided that the AFB shall be the operating entity of the AF, serviced by a secretariat and a trustee.¹⁷ The AF serves the Kyoto Protocol and, as of 2019, the Paris Agreement.¹⁸

22. During the reporting period, the secretariat participated in AFB meetings, at which the Board took decisions to approve funding proposals and implement guidance from the CMP and the CMA. Furthermore, upon request of the AFB secretariat, as of its 41st Board meeting, the UNFCCC secretariat provides logistical support for hosting AFB meetings in Bonn. The secretariat also supported the COP 28 Presidency and the AFB in co-convening the annual AF high-level contributor dialogue to mobilize resources for the Fund, held at COP 28.

2. Standing Committee on Finance

23. 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, including Article 2, paragraph 1(c), thereof, and in relation to other climate finance topics.

24. Notifications are issued on the UNFCCC website¹⁹ informing admitted observer IGOs about SCF meetings, which are all webcast, while representatives of IGOs who regularly participate are contacted directly.²⁰ Furthermore, the SCF facilitated the participation of stakeholders in its work relating to the 2023 SCF Forum, on financing just transitions, and in

¹² See https://unfccc.int/NBF_Project.

¹³ In accordance with decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 18.

¹⁴ As per decision 3/CP.4, para. 1.

¹⁵ Decision 12/CP.2, annex, para. 10.

¹⁶ As per decision 1/CP.21, para. 58.

¹⁷ Decision 1/CMP.3, paras. 18 and 20.

¹⁸ As per decision 13/CMA.1, para. 1.

¹⁹ See <http://unfccc.int/3153.php>.

²⁰ Further information on the meetings of the SCF, including webcasts and lists of participants, is available at <http://unfccc.int/6881.php>.

its preparation of technical reports by holding webinars, issuing calls for submissions and inviting participation in the Forum.

3. New collective quantified goal on climate finance

25. 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.²¹ As part of the ad hoc work programme, the secretariat, under the guidance of the co-chairs, organized four technical expert dialogues in 2023,²² 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.²³

26. 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.²⁴ The secretariat, under the guidance of the CMA 5 Presidency, supported the organization of the 2023 high-level ministerial dialogue, which was attended by ministers, senior officials and representatives of multilateral development banks, international organizations, NGOs, private sector organizations, research institutions and academia.

4. Biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance under the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

27. The COP 28 Presidency convened the second biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance under the CMA regarding information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement. The dialogue was informed by the report on the first high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance, the report on the second biennial in-session workshop on information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, and the compilation and synthesis of second biennial communications in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement.²⁵

5. Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue

28. CMA 4 decided to launch the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue on the scope of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement between Parties, relevant organizations and stakeholders to exchange views on and enhance understanding of this matter.²⁶ The secretariat, under the guidance of the CMA 4 Presidency, organized two workshops under the dialogue in 2023 and prepared a report on the deliberations at those workshops.²⁷ The workshops were attended by a wide range of stakeholders, including representatives of United Nations entities, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions, development finance institutions, international coordination forums of ministries of finance and of central banks and regulatory authorities,

²¹ Decision 9/CMA.3, paras. 1 and 3.

²² As per decision 9/CMA.3, para. 5.

²³ The submissions are available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/NCQG/submissions-from-parties-and-non-party-stakeholders>.

²⁴ Decision 9/CMA.3, para. 10.

²⁵ See documents FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/13, FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/3 and FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/2 respectively.

²⁶ Decision 1/CMA.4, para. 68.

²⁷ In accordance with decision 1/CMA.4, para. 68. The report on the workshops is contained in document FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/7/Rev.1.

private financial and non-financial sectors, think tanks, NGOs, youth groups and academia. The workshops were informed by submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders.²⁸

6. Needs-based Finance project

29. COP 28 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.²⁹ COP 28 also requested the secretariat to prepare a report on its activities in this regard (i.e. the Needs-based Finance project), to be made available to COP 29.³⁰

30. The secretariat continued its collaboration with the following entities under the Needs-based Finance project: ASEAN secretariat, East African Community, Economic Community of West African States, League of Arab States, Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, UNESCAP, UNESCWA and West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance. During the reporting period, collaborations were established with the African Union Development Agency–New Partnership for Africa’s Development, the Caribbean Community secretariat and the Pacific Islands Forum secretariat. As at March 2024, more than 100 countries were being supported by the Needs-based Finance project.

7. Funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage

31. The secretariat, jointly led by its Adaptation and Means of Implementation divisions, supported the work of the Transitional Committee.³¹ The secretariat established a technical support unit to support the work of the Committee, which comprises 12 nominated representatives from relevant United Nations agencies, international financial institutions and multilateral development banks, as well as the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism.

32. COP 28 and CMA 5 operationalized the funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage referred to in paragraph 2 of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4, including the fund referred to in paragraph 3 of the same decisions, designating the fund as an entity entrusted with the operation of the Financial Mechanism of the Convention, also serving the Paris Agreement, which will be accountable to and function under the guidance of the COP and the CMA.³²

33. During the reporting period, the secretariat received nominations of representatives for membership of the Board of the above-mentioned fund for responding to loss and damage.³³ The secretariat initiated arrangements for convening the first meeting of the Board once all voting member nominations had been submitted³⁴ and will convene subsequent meetings until the secretariat of the fund is operational.

8. Public and private sector finance initiatives

34. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued its strategic engagement with the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action. The secretariat structured its engagement with private sector financial institutions and multilateral development banks through regular strategic dialogues on their roles in implementing the outcomes of sessions of the COP and the CMA on climate finance matters. Furthermore, the secretariat continued

²⁸ The submissions are available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/sharm-el-sheikh-dialogue/submissions-from-parties-and-non-party-stakeholders#Submissions-by-Parties>.

²⁹ Decision 4/CP.28, para. 17; see also decisions 6/CP.23, para. 10; 4/CP.26, para. 22; and 13/CP.27, para. 11.

³⁰ Decision 4/CP.28, para. 18.

³¹ Established in decisions 2/CP.27, para. 4, and 2/CMA.4, para. 4.

³² Decisions 1/CP.28, para. 5, and 5/CMA.5, para. 5.

³³ For a membership list, see <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/funds-and-financial-entities/loss-and-damage-fund-joint-interim-secretariat/members-nominated-to-the-loss-and-damage-fund-board>.

³⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/event/first-meeting-of-the-board-of-the-fund-for-responding-to-loss-and-damage>.

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.

C. Capacity-building

1. Capacity-building portal

35. In maintaining the capacity-building portal,³⁵ the secretariat regularly gathers, compiles and publishes relevant capacity-building resources, including information from IGOs and United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations.

2. Durban Forum on capacity-building

36. 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 12th Durban Forum, held on 7 June 2023, the secretariat collaborated with a number of United Nations entities, IGOs and international organizations. The outcomes and lessons learned from the 12th 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, which for 2023³⁶ is capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs in formulating and implementing NAPs.

3. Paris Committee on Capacity-building

37. 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 2021–2024.³⁷

38. 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 and various activities under the PCCB Network.

4. PCCB Network

39. As at 29 February 2024, the PCCB Network had expanded from 341 to 402 members, of which United Nations entities comprised 10 per cent and international organizations 5 per cent. The secretariat supported the Network in coordinating the implementation of seven member-driven activities engaging 15 Network members, including ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, ILO, OECD, UN DESA, UNU Vice Rectorate in Europe and UNU-EHS.

5. Capacity-building Hub

40. The 5th Capacity-building Hub, hosted by the PCCB at COP 28, was supported by the secretariat in collaboration with organizing partners and participants. Of the organizing partners, 10 per cent were from United Nations entities and 10 per cent were representatives of IGOs.

6. Youth4Capacity

41. The Youth4Capacity programme, which seeks to contribute to building the capacity of young people to act on climate change, hosted a series of events in 2023 – at SB 58, at the 2023 regional climate weeks (held for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and MENA) and at COP 28. The events were organized in collaboration with United Nations agencies such as UN CC:Learn, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, United Nations

³⁵ <https://unfccc.int/cbportal>.

³⁶ As per decision 15/CP.24, para. 6.

³⁷ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/279255>.

Global Compact and UNU-IAS. Under the Youth4Capacity programme, a partnership was launched with the Youth4Climate global initiative, co-led by Italy and UNDP, to develop and implement a mentorship programme.

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

42. The 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.³⁸ This will serve as input to SBI 60.

8. Regional cooperation

43. Under the Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action initiative,³⁹ the secretariat and the RCCs assist countries in developing carbon pricing instruments as an approach to implementing mitigation action.

D. Action for Climate Empowerment

1. United Nations Alliance on Action for Climate Empowerment

44. The aim of the United Nations Alliance on Action for Climate Empowerment⁴⁰ is to support Parties' efforts to design, initiate and undertake activities on climate change related to education, public awareness, training, public access to information and public participation, as well as international cooperation on these matters.

45. The secretariat organized the Alliance meetings at SB 58 and COP 28 to enable members of the Alliance to exchange information on ongoing efforts to implement the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment and its action plan and discuss opportunities for collaboration among member organizations.

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

2. Education for Sustainable Development

47. 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 secretariat collaborates closely with UNESCO under this framework 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.

48. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued its collaboration with UNESCO on organizing a webinar series on climate change education aimed at facilitating social transformation and, as an advisory group member, on operationalizing the Greening Education Partnership.⁴²

3. Action for Climate Empowerment events

49. The secretariat engaged closely with United Nations entities and IGOs in implementing the Glasgow work programme and its action plan, especially in organizing events for the regional climate weeks.

³⁸ FCCC/SBI/2024/3 and Add.1.

³⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/the-collaborative-instruments-for-ambitious-climate-action-ciaca-initiative>.

⁴⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/un-alliance-on-ace>.

⁴¹ See document FCCC/SBI/2023/16, chap. VII.

⁴² See <https://www.unesco.org/en/sustainable-development/education/greening-future>.

4. Youth and climate change

50. The secretariat facilitates the establishment and maintenance of connections between the UNFCCC children and youth constituency and the United Nations Youth Office and other United Nations entities and IGOs seeking meaningful youth engagement in climate-related activities.

51. In addition, the secretariat and the RCCs collaborate with United Nations entities and IGOs 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

52. The 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 those organizations, centres and networks. 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 secretariat cooperates with IGOs, including the secretariats of the following: CBD, Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, GCF, GEF, IOM, IPCC, UNCCD, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, World Bank and World Health Organization. As at 29 April 2024, the secretariat was engaged with a total of 52 United Nations entities and IGOs through the UN4NAPs initiative.⁴³

1. Adaptation Committee

53. The AC advises the COP and the CMA on adaptation to climate change and seeks to promote greater coherence of adaptation action under the Convention and globally. The secretariat supports the work of the AC and works with constituted bodies, other United Nations entities and IGOs, and NGOs involved in adaptation activities. The AC engages directly with organizations in implementing its workplan by keeping all AC meetings open to observers, who are invited to share their views, which are taken into account under all agenda items.

54. Through its NAP task force, the AC collaborates with nominated members of the adaptation-related constituted bodies, as well as with the CTCN and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, on matters related to national adaptation planning. Building on the *Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)*,⁴⁴ and in line with the objective of priority area C (“Coherence”) under the Lima work programme on gender (“to strengthen the integration of gender considerations within the work of UNFCCC constituted bodies, the secretariat and other United Nations entities and stakeholders towards the consistent implementation of gender-related mandates and activities”),⁴⁵ the AC developed and published a policy brief on progress, good practices and lessons learned in prioritizing and incorporating gender-responsive adaptation action into climate strategies,⁴⁶ taking into consideration different national circumstances and cultural values. In addition, the AC continued its systematic engagement with other adaptation-related constituted bodies and United Nations entities, inviting them to collaborate in organizing a

⁴³ See <https://unfccc.int/UN4NAPs>.

⁴⁴ NAP Global Network and UNFCCC. 2019. *Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)*. Winnipeg, Canada: International Institute for Sustainable Development. Available at <https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/toolkit-for-gender-responsive-national-adaptation-plans>.

⁴⁵ See decision 3/CP.25, annex.

⁴⁶ AC. 2023. *Progress, good practices and lessons learned in prioritizing and incorporating gender-responsive adaptation action*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/632770>.

dialogue on addressing developing countries' capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding.⁴⁷

55. The AC also held four regional engagement events in 2023 with the aim of boosting regional-wide coherence on adaptation. The focus was on strengthening engagement of the AC with regional and international organizations, centres and networks; gaining an understanding of existing multi-country, transboundary and region-wide adaptation initiatives and fostering synergies both among them and with global initiatives; and bringing together relevant organizations, development banks and other stakeholders key to adaptation action and support to work together towards a more resilient future and to explore solutions for addressing gaps and needs in line with the Sharm-El-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda. The four events took place during Korea Global Adaptation Week 2023 (for the Asia-Pacific region), Africa Climate Week, Latin America and Caribbean Climate Week and MENA Climate Week. The AC invited attending organizations to participate in other relevant AC activities, as appropriate, in order to continue collaborations and strengthen partnerships.

56. The 2024 Adaptation Forum, on “Promoting solutions toward achieving the global goal on adaptation: opportunities for action and collaboration”,⁴⁸ was held in Bonn in March 2024 to take stock of the adaptation-related outcomes of COP 28 and CMA 5 and identify opportunities for international organizations to collaborate on enhancing adaptation action with a view to achieving the targets set out in the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.⁴⁹ Participants in the Forum included representatives of various international organizations, such as United Nations entities, multilateral climate funds, regional organizations, research partnerships and humanitarian organizations.

57. When seeking inputs from IGOs, NGOs and United Nations entities, the AC makes use of NWP partner organizations, which together constitute a network of more than 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 is included in the NWP annual report for consideration by the SBSTA.⁵⁰

2. Global goal on adaptation

58. The Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation was launched at CMA 3⁵¹ and concluded at CMA 5 with the adoption of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience,⁵² which includes 11 targets across thematic areas and the dimensions of the iterative adaptation cycle. Over the course of the work programme in 2022–2023, eight workshops took place, with inputs and contributions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders. More than 15 submissions were received from United Nations organizations, including UNEP, UNICEF and UNU, which shaped the content of the workshops and highlighted specific thematic areas of interest. Many IGOs, including the IPCC, UNCTAD and the World Trade Organization, as well as the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, contributed to the workshops by making presentations, engaging in discussions, sharing expertise, or moderating and facilitating the sessions.

59. CMA 5 launched the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5.⁵³ As the work programme proceeds, collaboration with and inputs from IGOs with existing frameworks of targets and indicators for measuring their progress that overlap with the targets under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience will be crucial, especially in terms of lessening the reporting burden on Parties. Representatives of CBD (experience with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity

⁴⁷ The event page for the dialogue is available at <https://unfccc.int/event/ac-dialogue-gaps-accessing-adaptation-funding-part2>.

⁴⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/event/2024-ac-adapt-forum>.

⁴⁹ Decision 2/CMA.5, paras. 9–10.

⁵⁰ As per document FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, para. 19. See also <https://unfccc.int/documents/461777>.

⁵¹ See decision 7/CMA.3.

⁵² See decision 2/CMA.5.

⁵³ Decision 2/CMA.5, para. 39.

Framework) and UNDRR (experience with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030), among others, are already engaged with work on the global goal on adaptation, and their continued inputs will be valued by Parties.

60. CMA 4 invited the IPCC to consider updating its 1994 technical guidelines for assessing climate change impacts and adaptation as part of its seventh assessment cycle, as appropriate.⁵⁴ The IPCC decided to include this revision as part of its seventh assessment cycle,⁵⁵ and thus alignment of this work with the targets under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience will be key in advancing international cooperation and improving coherence on adaptation.

3. Least Developed Countries Expert Group

61. The secretariat facilitates the work of the LEG in accordance with its mandates⁵⁶ through collaboration with various organizations and 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 the NAP implementation pipeline development initiative,⁵⁷ to identify project ideas and develop them into concept notes or proposals for submission to the AF, the GCF, the LDCF or other sources of funding with the support of national authorities and delivery partners, as relevant;

(b) Supported the organization of the NAP Expo 2024, LEG side events at SB 58 and COP 28, the Regional NAP Expo for Asia and the Pacific, the event on regional approaches in NAPs at Africa Climate Week 2023 and the NAP writing workshop for Asian LDCs;

(c) Facilitated the work of the NAP technical working group on developing and providing technical guidance and tools for formulating and implementing NAPs, as well as the work of the four subgroups of the technical working group, which focus on NAP technical guidelines, NAP implementation support, NAP tracking and multi-stakeholder forums.⁵⁸ The subgroups are composed of representatives of United Nations entities, international organizations, and regional centres and networks, as well as experts participating in their individual capacities, to ensure a comprehensive range of technical competencies and expertise;

(d) Presented information on adaptation support provided to the LDCs and their progress in implementing adaptation action during side events at SBI 58 and COP 28, with additional inputs on the provision of and opportunities for support to the LDCs also provided by the AF, FAO, the GCF, the GEF and UN-OHRLLS.

62. The secretariat also provided information to UN-OHRLLS on the contribution of the LEG to implementing the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2022–2031.

4. Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

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

64. 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

⁵⁴ Decision 3/CMA.4, para. 21.

⁵⁵ See IPCC document IPCC-LX/Doc. 4, Rev.1, available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/meeting-doc/ipcc-60/>.

⁵⁶ 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, 9, 10 and 11; and 15/CP.26, paras. 16–17.

⁵⁷ FCCC/SBI/2023/17, para. 10(b) (see footnote 8 in that paragraph for a description of the initiative).

⁵⁸ Activities of the subgroups for 2023–2024 are contained in document FCCC/SBI/2023/7, annex II.

Committee, whose areas of expertise correspond to the five strategic workstreams of the five-year rolling workplan of the Committee for 2023–2027.⁵⁹ As at January 2024, 65 experts, including 17 representatives of United Nations entities and IGOs, were engaged as technical experts in these thematic expert groups.⁶⁰ Such engagement has enabled the Committee to benefit from technical expertise on, inter alia, mainstreaming gender considerations in its work on non-economic losses (through the representative of UN Women); including humanitarian perspectives in its work on human mobility and risk management approaches (through the representatives of the IFRC and WFP); and providing guidance on data collection, climate services, observation and risk assessments in relation to early warning systems and other anticipatory actions in the context of loss and damage associated with climate change impacts (through the representatives of UNDRR and WMO).

65. The WIM Executive Committee found the active involvement of representatives of United Nations entities and IGOs, including in its thematic expert groups, very valuable for the continuation of its work during the reporting period. The Committee, in particular its task force on displacement, benefited from the work of expert members from ILO, IOM, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and UNOPS in advancing the development of three technical guides on different aspects of human mobility.

66. During the reporting period, the 19th and 20th meetings of the WIM Executive Committee were held.⁶¹ All meetings of the WIM Executive Committee are open to observers, and representatives of United Nations entities and IGOs regularly provide inputs to the meetings based on their respective areas of expertise.

5. Santiago network

67. 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.⁶²

68. The secretariat organized⁶³ regional scoping workshops, in the Latin America and Caribbean region,⁶⁴ the Africa region in collaboration with UNEP⁶⁵ and the Asia-Pacific region⁶⁶ in collaboration with UNESCAP, to assist developing countries in articulating and communicating their technical assistance needs for addressing the major impacts of climate change, in particular loss and damage resulting from hydrometeorological hazards and extreme hydrometeorological events, including both rapid and slow onset events and processes. Experts from several United Nations entities and IGOs participated and assisted countries in articulating their technical assistance needs.

6. Glasgow dialogue

69. The Glasgow dialogue was established by CMA 3 and endorsed by COP 26 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.⁶⁷ COP 27 and CMA 4 provided a thematic scope for the second Glasgow dialogue, decided that it was to inform the work of the Transitional Committee, and invited

⁵⁹ Contained in document FCCC/SB/2022/2/Add.2, annex I.

⁶⁰ Membership details for the five thematic expert groups can be found at <https://unfccc.int/wim-excom>.

⁶¹ For recordings of the meetings and related documents, see <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage/workshop-and-meetings>.

⁶² Decision 2/CMA.2, para. 43.

⁶³ Pursuant to decision 12/CMA.4, para. 15.

⁶⁴ <https://unfccc.int/event/SN-LAC>.

⁶⁵ <https://unfccc.int/event/SN-Africa>.

⁶⁶ <https://unfccc.int/event/SN-AsiaPacific>.

⁶⁷ Decisions 1/CMA.3, para. 73; and 1/CP.26, para. 43.

Parties and relevant organizations to submit views on, inter alia, topics for and the structure of the dialogue.⁶⁸

70. During the reporting period, the secretariat supported the SBI in organizing the second Glasgow dialogue in cooperation with the WIM Executive Committee, which focused on the operationalization of the new funding arrangements and fund established in paragraphs 2–3 of decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4 and on maximizing support from existing funding arrangements relevant for, inter alia, responding to economic and non-economic losses, slow onset events and extreme weather events. Representatives of United Nations entities and IGOs were engaged in presenting aspects of their respective areas of work in relation to how the funding arrangements and fund could effectively respond to loss and damage in the context of human mobility, including displacement; ways in which different institutions could contribute to maximizing support from the existing funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage; and opportunities to increase complementarity, coherence, cooperation and coordination across a broad landscape of support provisions, including funding arrangements.

7. National adaptation plans

71. The secretariat's continued cooperation with organizations encourages progress in and the provision of support by relevant organizations to developing countries for the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Activities undertaken by the secretariat during the reporting period included:

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

(b) Convening a high-level event at COP 28 on transformation towards accelerated implementation of NAPs, which had panellists from the AF, the GCF, UN-OHRLS and various government ministries. The event was aimed at discussing an approach towards a system that will be able to deliver meaningful, impactful adaptation action at the speed and scale that is needed in order to accelerate NAP implementation;⁶⁹

(c) Producing, for consideration at SBI 59, the annual progress report on NAPs,⁷⁰ 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. FAO, the GCF, GIZ, the NAP Global Network, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECE, UNEP and WMO provided inputs to the report;

(d) Updating and maintaining resources and relevant content on NAP Central;⁷¹

(e) Mobilizing United Nations organizations and other IGOs to respond to requests for technical assistance communicated by any country that is in the process of formulating or implementing its NAP through UN4NAPs,⁷² a rapid technical backstopping initiative. As at 29 April 2024, 52 United Nations entities and IGOs were active partners in the UN4NAPs initiative. Since its establishment by the secretariat in 2021, UN4NAPs has received more than 140 requests for technical assistance from the LDCs and SIDS and channelled them to relevant partner organizations. In addition, UN4NAPs has created a space, at in-person and virtual workshops and events, for engagement and exchange on technical assistance needs, support opportunities and best practices. The requests have focused on accelerating access to climate finance, including by identifying bankable projects; conducting vulnerability assessments; reviewing draft NAPs, policies and strategies; strengthening access and capacities in relation to climate data, observation and modelling; strengthening the resilience of livestock and crops; developing nature-based solutions; and strengthening monitoring and evaluation and information management systems;

⁶⁸ Decisions 2/CP.27, paras. 7(c) and 9; and 2/CMA.4, paras. 7(c) and 9.

⁶⁹ For more information, see https://unfccc.int/event/HL_NAP_Event_COP28.

⁷⁰ FCCC/SBI/2023/18.

⁷¹ <http://napcentral.org>.

⁷² See <https://unfccc.int/UN4NAPs>.

(f) Producing supplements to the NAP technical guidelines to share in-depth knowledge and provide information on specific sectors. Four supplements were produced by the LEG with the support of the NAP technical working group, the NAP Global Network (two) and UNEP;

(g) Facilitating the work of the NAP task force (see para. 54 above).

8. Nairobi work programme

72. The NWP, as the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub for adaptation and resilience, seeks to advance both transformational and long-term incremental adaptation towards reducing vulnerability and enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience.⁷³

73. Under the NWP, the secretariat engages with Parties, NWP partners (of which there are more than 450, including academic institutions, implementation agencies, financial institutions and private sector entities), NWP thematic expert groups, constituted bodies and communities of practice in order to enhance country- and region-specific adaptation actions, including transboundary actions, through the provision and application of knowledge, with the objective to achieve transformative adaptation and resilience.

74. The secretariat is collaborating with ICIMOD and UNEP in implementing the second phase (2023–ongoing) of LAKI in the Hindu Kush Himalayan subregion.⁷⁴ Activities during the reporting period comprised convening virtual meetings to design actions to close knowledge gaps and a regional event during Asia-Pacific Climate Week with relevant partners and institutions in the subregion to discuss progress in addressing the priority knowledge gaps in the subregion and to co-design collaborative actions, including transboundary actions, to close them.

75. The 16th Focal Point Forum, on understanding and closing adaptation knowledge gaps in mountains, high-latitude areas and the cryosphere,⁷⁵ was held at COP 28. During the Forum, discussion was based on examples of challenges, needs and adaptation action from countries in mountainous regions, such as the Andes, the Arctic and the Hindu Kush Himalayas, and engaged experts from Parties and United Nations entities and IGOs, such as FAO, ICIMOD, UNEP and WMO.

76. The UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme provides an opportunity for graduate students from universities to work closely with local, national and regional NWP partners on a research project undertaken as part of their master's thesis.⁷⁶ During the reporting period, activities were conducted under the Programme with, for example, the Australia Pacific Climate Partnership, the Challenge-driven, Accessible, Research-based, Mobile European University, the International Water Management Institute, the UNEP Asia Pacific Adaptation Network and the University of Michigan.

77. During the reporting period, the secretariat worked with the NWP expert group on agriculture and food security, which comprises representatives of United Nations agencies and IGOs, such as the African Development Bank, ADB, FAO, ICIMOD, IFAD, WFP and the World Bank.⁷⁷

⁷³ For more information on the NWP, see <http://unfccc.int/nwp>.

⁷⁴ See https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/Pages/LAKI_HKH.aspx.

⁷⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/event/nwp-fpf-mountains-high-latitude>.

⁷⁶ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/university-partnerships.aspx>.

⁷⁷ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Agriculture-and-Food-security-expert-group.aspx>.

F. Mitigation

1. Nationally determined contributions

78. Under the Paris Agreement,⁷⁸ 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.

79. 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. Various secretariat divisions have been involved in developing collaborative activities at the international and regional level under the NDC Partnership. The secretariat actively participates 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

80. 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 2020.⁷⁹

81. As at 1 March 2024, the NAMA registry contained 194 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

82. The secretariat collaborates closely with the secretariats of ICAO and IMO⁸⁰ on addressing emissions from international aviation and maritime transport.

83. 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. Further, it took part in the Third ICAO Conference on Aviation and Alternative Fuels in November 2023, where the ICAO Global Framework for Sustainable Aviation Fuels, Lower Carbon Aviation Fuels and other Aviation Cleaner Energies was adopted.⁸¹

84. The secretariat collaborates with IMO by participating in the Intersessional Working Group on Reduction of GHG Emissions from Ships, supporting operationalization and revision of the IMO strategy for reducing GHG emissions from ships.⁸² It also participates in the Marine Environment Protection Committee to help inform the relevant outcomes of the COP. The secretariat participated in the eightieth session of the Committee in July 2023, where the UNFCCC Executive Secretary provided remarks⁸³ to guide the discussions on the 2023 IMO Strategy on Reduction of GHG Emissions from Ships,⁸⁴ and in the eighty-first session of the Committee in March 2024.

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

⁷⁸ Article 4, paras. 2 and 9.

⁷⁹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 48.

⁸⁰ As per decision 18/CP.5, para. 3.

⁸¹ Available at <https://www.icao.int/Meetings/CAAF3/Pages/Documentation.aspx>.

⁸² See <https://www.imo.org/en/MediaCentre/PressBriefings/pages/Revised-GHG-reduction-strategy-for-global-shipping-adopted-.aspx>.

⁸³ Available at <https://unfccc.int/news/simon-stiell-at-imo-we-need-a-clear-plan-for-all-ships-and-harbours-to-meet-net-zero-by-2050>.

⁸⁴ Available at <https://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Environment/Pages/2023-IMO-Strategy-on-Reduction-of-GHG-Emissions-from-Ships.aspx>.

4. International Renewable Energy Agency

86. The secretariat and IRENA have regular exchanges and meetings on mitigation options in the energy sector. The secretariat has contributed to work under the Long-term Energy Scenarios Network as a technical partner.

5. International Energy Agency

87. The secretariat and IEA have regular exchanges and meetings on mitigation options in the energy sector with a focus on data, indicators, projections and policies for energy transitions, including in the context of analysing NDCs and outcomes of the first global stocktake. The secretariat participated in the Climate Change Expert Group Global Forum on the Environment and Climate Change in 2023 and 2024.

88. IEA and the secretariat co-organized a side event on energy transition and LT-LEDS held at SB 58. IEA also participated in the second annual high-level ministerial round table on pre-2030 ambition,⁸⁵ held at COP 28, where it delivered a scene-setting presentation on priorities for pre-2030 mitigation for the energy sector and messages emerging from the COP 28–IEA energy transition dialogue. Further, in March 2024, IEA and the secretariat announced a new phase of cooperation, including for tracking energy-related outcomes of the first global stocktake and supporting the next round of NDCs under the Paris Agreement.⁸⁶

6. Building circularity into nationally determined contributions

89. The secretariat, UNDP and UNEP jointly developed an interactive digital toolbox on building circularity into NDCs, accompanied by a user guide.⁸⁷ The toolbox was introduced to policymakers and several tools were used by the Governments in three pilot countries (Ecuador, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe) to identify policy intervention with stakeholders under the UNDP Climate Promise, with technical support provided by UNEP and the secretariat.

90. As part of the project, the secretariat, UNDP and UNEP also held capacity-building workshops on the circular economy and NDCs during the regional climate weeks for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The workshops engaged participants from more than 30 countries across these three regions, as well as several multilateral development banks, stakeholders from academia and other relevant actors.

7. Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme

91. The secretariat engaged experts from Parties, United Nations entities and IGOs in work under the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme (work programme for urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation referred to in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CMA.3); for example, for the first and second global dialogues and investment-focused events organized under the work programme,⁸⁸ United Nations entities and IGOs were invited as speakers and facilitators to contribute to focused exchanges of views, information and ideas on topics (see the annex for examples of cooperative activities at which speakers and facilitators contributed).

8. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

92. The 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 regularly participate in each other's meetings, exchanging expertise and knowledge related to different mitigation opportunities.

⁸⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/event/2023-annual-high-level-ministerial-roundtable-on-pre-2030-ambition>.

⁸⁶ See https://www.iea.org/news/unfccc-and-iea-launch-new-phase-of-cooperation-on-tackling-climate-change?utm_campaign=IEA+newsletters&utm_medium=Email&utm_source=SendGrid.

⁸⁷ Both the toolbox and the user guide are available at <https://www.learningfornature.org/en/building-circularity-into-nationally-determined-contributions/>.

⁸⁸ In accordance with decision 4/CMA.4, paras. 8 and 11.

9. Technical working group of international financial institutions

93. In 2012, international financial institutions, including multilateral development banks, formed a technical working group in order to harmonize approaches to GHG emission accounting. With more than 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, ways of broadening sectoral coverage and measures for accelerating the pace of development of the GHG emission accounting standards, and building on work on methodological issues.

10. Clean development mechanism and Nairobi Framework Partnership

94. The Nairobi Framework Partnership⁸⁹ began as a collaboration between the secretariat and a number of agencies, including UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank. It was established with the specific 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.

95. The main area of collaboration under the Nairobi Framework Partnership is the regional climate weeks,⁹⁰ which provide a platform for governments and stakeholders involved in climate action to explore strategies for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. In 2023, regional climate weeks were held in Nairobi, Kenya (Africa Climate Week), Johor Bahru, Malaysia (Asia-Pacific Climate Week), Panama City, Panama (Latin America and Caribbean Climate Week) and Riyadh, Saudi Arabia (MENA Climate Week). Together, the four climate weeks attracted some 30,000 participants, delivered close to 1,000 events, including 80 mandated UNFCCC events as well as ministerial dialogues, and provided regional inputs to the global stocktake. Owing to lack of funding, the regional climate weeks have been put on hold until further notice.

11. Regional collaboration centres

96. 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 more than 100 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, private sector engagement, innovation, gender, climate finance, carbon markets, Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, youth engagement, transparency and adaptation.

G. Transparency

1. Technical support and advice

97. 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 modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and reemphasized in decision 5/CMA.3, which operationalized the modalities, procedures and guidelines.

⁸⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/nairobi-framework-partnership>.

⁹⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/regional-climate-weeks>.

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

99. To facilitate successful implementation of the ETF and with the aim of achieving universal participation in the ETF, 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 Africa NDC Hub and other transparency support providers, organized the second Africa ETF Dialogue⁹¹ and the first Latin America and Caribbean ETF Dialogue⁹² with the aim of engaging with a broad range of stakeholders in policy discussions about climate transparency and the ETF.

100. 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.

2. Strategic engagement

101. ICAT is a multi-stakeholder partnership managed by UNOPS. It offers specific guidance and 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 ICAT, which guides and facilitates the planning and implementation of its work programme.

102. 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 programme, three training programmes⁹³ were offered to developing country Parties during the reporting period: on the ETF (in partnership with ICAT, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre and the United Nations System Staff College), on vulnerability and adaptation assessment (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 on GHG inventories (in partnership with the Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center of Korea).

3. Methodological issues

(a) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

103. The secretariat cooperates with the IPCC by participating in the meetings of the Bureau of the IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and by providing technical expertise for the IPCC emission factor database.

104. The secretariat continues to collaborate with the Technical Support Unit of the Task Force on facilitating the interoperability between the reporting tools for the electronic

⁹¹ See <https://unfccc.int/event/africa-etf-dialogue>.

⁹² See <https://unfccc.int/event/LAC-ETF-dialogue>.

⁹³ See <https://unfccc.int/castt>.

reporting of the common reporting tables and common tabular formats under the ETF and the IPCC inventory software.⁹⁴

(b) International Energy Agency

105. 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 on 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–International Energy Agency Climate Change Expert Group

106. The secretariat cooperates with the OECD–IEA Climate Change Expert Group by providing inputs to its meetings, capacity-building workshops, events and activities 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 the international climate change negotiations and supporting implementation of the Paris Agreement.

(d) European Environment Agency

107. 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

108. 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 portal⁹⁵ for dissemination within and outside the United Nations system. In addition, the secretariat supports the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators and UN DESA in developing a global indicator framework for measuring and reporting on progress towards achieving the SDGs and provides data for the United Nations Secretary-General’s annual reports thereon.

109. The secretariat has gradually increased its cooperation with UNSD to strengthen the link between statistics and policy:⁹⁶ 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 by conducting joint initiatives with UNSD and by exploring ways to encourage national statistical offices to become 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 to develop a global set of climate change statistics and indicators.

⁹⁴ Pursuant to decision 5/CMA.3, paras. 19–20.

⁹⁵ <http://data.un.org/>.

⁹⁶ In response to United Nations Statistical Commission decision 49/113; see paras. (b), (c), (f) and (g) thereof.

110. At its fifty-third session, the Statistical Commission adopted the global set of climate change statistics and indicators,⁹⁷ which will serve as the framework for country-specific climate change statistics and indicators tailored to individual concerns, priorities and resources, and encouraged the global use of the framework.

111. 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.

112. Moreover, during the reporting period, the secretariat continued 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 and side events, held during the Statistical Commission sessions, focusing on integrating transparency and statistics.

(f) United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

113. The secretariat, as a member of the UNECE Steering Group on Climate Change-Related Statistics, 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. The secretariat is also a member of the UNECE Task Force on the role of national statistical offices in achieving national climate objectives. During the reporting period, the secretariat contributed to the draft guidance on the role of national statistical offices in achieving national climate objectives being prepared by the Task Force, providing substantive input on reporting under the Paris Agreement and on adaptation.

114. During the reporting period, the secretariat also actively participated in various meetings organized by UNECE, including its Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Climate Change-related Statistics held in August 2023.

4. Enabling environment

115. The secretariat supports an informal network known as the ETF Group of Friends. The network consists of 38 international organizations, governments and bilateral agencies involved in supporting developing countries in implementing the existing MRV arrangements and preparing for implementing the ETF. The network promotes coordination and collaboration among support providers and serves as a platform for them to exchange information.

5. Promoting transparency in small island developing States

116. 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 Caribbean. The Hub is funded by the Government of Germany and supported by partners such as the Greenhouse Gas Management Institute and 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. Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security

117. Continuing their long-term collaboration, the secretariat and FAO jointly provide technical support and expertise to countries on matters relating to the Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security. 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

⁹⁷ United Nations Statistical Commission decision 53/116, para. (b).

collaborating at the technical level, including by sharing data and information submitted by Parties. Such collaboration will facilitate implementation of the ETF.

118. 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 resolution UNEP/EA.4/Res.14 on sustainable nitrogen management adopted at the fourth session of the United Nations Environment Assembly.

7. Forests and REDD+

119. 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 Advisory Group on Global Forest Resources Assessments, 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 advisory group for the methods and guidance documentation component of the Global Forest Observations Initiative.

120. The secretariat participates in, and contributes to, forest-related activities as a member of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests.⁹⁸ 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.

121. The secretariat supports the REDD+ activities of all Parties by maintaining the REDD+ web platform,⁹⁹ which contains relevant information from Parties, organizations and stakeholders.¹⁰⁰ The platform encompasses the Lima REDD+ information hub, which contains information on REDD+ results, including those for which payments have been received.¹⁰¹

H. Response measures

1. International Labour Organization

122. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued its strategic long-term collaboration with ILO to provide technical support and expertise to countries on matters relating to the just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs, which is one of the work areas of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.¹⁰² ILO collaborated with the secretariat on organizing an intersessional regional workshop¹⁰³ on topics related to just transition, impact assessments and modelling tools for assessing the impact of response measures.

123. ILO and the European Commission hosted the Just Transition pavilion jointly with the International Organisation of Employers, International Trade Union Confederation and the UNFCCC at COP 28,¹⁰⁴ where events related to different aspects of just transition were held. The secretariat also participated in Climate Action for Jobs, an initiative led by ILO, as

⁹⁸ 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.

⁹⁹ <http://redd.unfccc.int/>.

¹⁰⁰ As per decision 2/CP.13, para. 10.

¹⁰¹ As per decision 9/CP.19, para. 19.

¹⁰² See decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 2(b).

¹⁰³ See <https://unfccc.int/event/RM-AsiaPacificWorkshop-Bangkok-2023>.

¹⁰⁴ See <https://www.ilo.org/resource/news/ilo-cop28-0>.

a member of the International Technical Group,¹⁰⁵ attending its meetings. The initiative aims to accelerate climate action while ensuring that decent jobs and social justice are at the centre of the transition to a carbon-neutral and climate-resilient economy.

2. United Nations Development Programme

124. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued its strategic collaboration with UNDP under the UNDP Climate Promise initiative to enhance, through the provision of technical support, the capacity of countries to use modelling tools for assessing the impacts of climate policies and thus facilitate the inclusion of such policies in their NDCs. In turn, UNDP attended meetings of UNFCCC constituted bodies, such as the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures, as well as negotiations related to response measures during sessions of the COP. UNDP also collaborated with the secretariat on organizing an intersessional regional workshop,¹⁰⁶ events and webinars on topics related to just transition, impact assessments and modelling tools for assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures.

3. German Agency for International Cooperation

125. The secretariat collaborated with GIZ to produce a technical publication on tracking progress in just transition, which will be published in 2024, and participated in various events at COP 28 to present the key findings in this publication.

4. UNESCAP

126. The secretariat extended its collaboration with UNESCAP for co-organizing a mandated intersessional regional workshop¹⁰⁷ during the reporting period.

127. With RCC Asia and the Pacific, the secretariat and UNESCAP, as well as other United Nations organizations, jointly developed a review of climate ambition in Asia and the Pacific.¹⁰⁸

5. United Nations Global Compact Network Malaysia and Brunei

128. An event¹⁰⁹ that discussed the roles of the private sector in facilitating the creation of decent work and quality jobs was organized jointly by the secretariat and the United Nations Global Compact Network Malaysia and Brunei during Asia-Pacific Climate Week.

6. Other organizations

129. The secretariat also contributed to the events of other United Nations organizations, such as an event organized by UNESCWA to raise awareness of the impacts of the implementation of response measures and build capacity to understand and assess them.

I. Climate science, research and systematic observation

130. The secretariat supports knowledge-sharing between the science community and policymakers through engagement with the IPCC and a wide range of United Nations entities and international organizations and research-based institutions, including Future Earth, GEO, the Global Climate Observing System, the International Science Council, IOC-UNESCO, IUCN, the Joint Working Group on Climate of the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites and the Coordination Group for Meteorological Satellites, WMO, the World Adaptation Science Programme and the World Climate Research Programme.

¹⁰⁵ See <https://www.climateaction4jobs.org/members/>.

¹⁰⁶ See footnote 103.

¹⁰⁷ See footnote 103.

¹⁰⁸ UNESCAP, UNEP, ILO, UNFCCC/RCC Asia-Pacific, and UNIDO. 2023. *2023 Review of Climate Ambition in Asia and the Pacific: Just Transition towards Regional Net-Zero Climate Resilient Development*. Available at <https://www.unescap.org/kp/2023/2023-review-climate-ambition-asia-and-pacific-just-transition-towards-regional-net-zero>.

¹⁰⁹ https://unfccc.int/response-measures/events/APCW2023_Private_sector.

131. During the fifteenth meeting of the research dialogue, held during SB 58, the secretariat coordinated a discussion with the scientific community, including the IPCC, on the findings of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report in order to inform climate change negotiations on research and systematic observation and other thematic workstreams. Taking into account submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders on topics and structure of the research dialogue, transformation adaptation, non-carbon dioxide GHGs and negative emissions technologies, including carbon dioxide removal, were considered.

132. For Earth Information Day 2023, held during SB 59, the secretariat collaborated with the European Space Agency, the IPCC, UNESCO and WMO, as well as the Global Climate Observing System, the Global Ocean Observing System and the Systematic Observations Financing Facility. Earth Information Day 2023 provided stakeholders with the latest information on the state of the global climate system and developments in systematic observation, as well as a platform to exchange views thereon.

133. The secretariat supported Parties in ensuring that the first global stocktake was based on the best available science. For the final meeting of the technical dialogue, held in June 2023, the secretariat received 133 submissions, of which 10 were from United Nations agencies and 11 were from IGOs. Furthermore, experts from United Nations agencies, IGOs and multilateral development banks facilitated world café sessions during the dialogue, leading discussions on thematic areas related to the global stocktake.

134. As part of the political phase of the global stocktake, the secretariat held a side event at COP 28 on the role of the United Nations system in the first global stocktake, in which FAO, the GCF, the GEF, ILO, OHCHR, UNDRR, UNEP, UNICEF and UN Women participated. Experts representing these entities shared key lessons learned from the first global stocktake and, following its conclusion, opportunities for enhanced collaboration to accelerate climate action at all levels. Parties and heads of United Nations agencies participated in the global stocktake high-level events held during CMA 5, as well as events during the regional climate weeks on adaptation, mitigation and means of implementation, sharing political views on the global stocktake to inform its outcome.

135. The secretariat also held a side event during the sixth United Nations Environment Assembly on synergies in the governance of climate change and plastics in the context of the triple planetary crisis, which was co-organized with GRID-Arendal, the IPCC and UNEP (through the secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions) to raise awareness and initiate a dialogue on how to enhance synergies between existing multilateral environmental agreements and a new global instrument on plastic pollution, which is currently being negotiated.

J. Gender

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

136. The secretariat continued 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. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued to participate in activities related to the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

2. Feminist Action for Climate Justice action coalition

137. 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,¹¹⁰ which is co-hosted by the Governments of France and Mexico and convened by UN Women.

¹¹⁰ See <https://forum.generationequality.org/home>.

3. Gender and Environment Data Alliance

138. The secretariat is one of the founding members of the Gender and Environment Data Alliance, which is co-convened by IUCN and the Women’s Environment and Development Organization. The Alliance aims to improve the availability, accessibility, understanding and application of high-quality, robust data and information at the gender–environment nexus.¹¹¹

4. Gender events

139. 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 mandates arising from the intermediate review of the implementation of the gender action plan, which was completed at COP 27.¹¹²

K. Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

140. The LCIPP¹¹³ 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 the exchange of experience and the sharing of best practices and lessons learned in relation to mitigation and adaptation in a holistic, 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 the implementation of the Platform’s functions.

141. During the reporting period, in implementing the workplan of the LCIPP, the FWG engaged with a range of United Nations entities and IGOs, including the GCF, IFAD, IUCN, OHCHR, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme and UNDP. Through these collaborations, the FWG aims to facilitate the incorporation of diverse values, worldviews and knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples and local communities into the collective effort to address climate change and restore the integrity of nature. United Nations entities and IGOs participated in the 9th and 10th meetings^{114, 115} of the FWG and in several LCIPP activities, including the modular capacity-building workshops¹¹⁶ on advancing the meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the UNFCCC process and regional gatherings for the Arctic¹¹⁷ and the Pacific¹¹⁸ regions.

142. Furthermore, the secretariat continued to collaborate with United Nations agencies, including in the development of the draft workplan of the LCIPP for 2025–2027,¹¹⁹ and contribute to the work of the United Nations Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous issues, collectively weaving the diverse values, worldviews and knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples into relevant work across United Nations agencies.

L. Global climate action

143. The foundation for the work on global climate action in the UNFCCC process, building on the Lima–Paris Action Agenda and including several mandates for engaging Parties and non-Party stakeholders in scaling up climate action, was established at COP 21.¹²⁰

144. The secretariat supports efforts to engage non-Party stakeholders in climate action in order to catalyse implementation of the Paris Agreement. These efforts include promoting

¹¹¹ See <https://genderenvironmentdata.org/about/>.

¹¹² See decision 24/CP.27, para. 7 and annex, para. 1.

¹¹³ See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int>.

¹¹⁴ See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/9th-meeting-facilitative-working-group-fwg-9>.

¹¹⁵ See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/10th-meeting-facilitative-working-group-fwg-10>.

¹¹⁶ See a list of past events at <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/calendar-of-events>.

¹¹⁷ See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-arctic-regional-gathering>.

¹¹⁸ See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-pacific-regional-gathering>.

¹¹⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/documents/637480>.

¹²⁰ See decisions 1/CP.21, paras. 133–136; and 1/CP.25, paras. 26–29.

the vision and supporting the work of the high-level champions and work under the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action; supporting sectoral partnerships in fashion, sports, and entertainment and culture, and organizing the Global Climate Action Awards; and tracking the climate commitments of non-Party stakeholders in the GCA portal.¹²¹ This work is, to a large extent, conducted in cooperation with other United Nations entities and IGOs such as FAO, IEA, IRENA, IUCN, OECD, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, the United Nations Global Compact, the United Nations regional commissions and the World Trade Organization.

M. Cross-cutting

1. Capacity-building for climate-related lawmaking and policymaking

145. 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.

146. The Law and Climate Change Toolkit,¹²² 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 giving 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, on a module on legislation relating to agriculture (including crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry), and UN-Habitat, on a module on legislation relating to urban planning.

2. Effective partnerships to advance climate action

147. As at April 2024, the secretariat had 60 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 it concluded 43 contribution and partnership agreements to receive funding or on collaboration, or both. These partnerships were critical in leveraging the resources, expertise, experience and skills necessary for the secretariat to make progress in delivering on mandates.

3. Caring for Climate initiative

148. The private sector has proven its potential to contribute, through technology and finance, to the fight against climate change. The secretariat continued 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 Nations Global Compact co-organized the high-level meeting of Caring for Climate at COP 28.¹²³

4. Coordinated ocean-related climate action

149. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued to strengthen ocean-related climate action and its coordination with a wide range of partners.¹²⁴ The secretariat is a member of UN-Oceans, an inter-agency mechanism convened by DOALOS to strengthen

¹²¹ <https://climateaction.unfccc.int>.

¹²² <https://climatelawtoolkit.org/>.

¹²³ See <https://events.unglobalcompact.org/CaringForClimate23>.

¹²⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/ocean/ocean-action-under-the-unfccc>.

and promote coordination and coherence of United Nations system activities related to ocean and coastal areas, and in this capacity, it continued to share information on the ocean under the UNFCCC process with UN-Oceans members and continued to regularly attend UN-Oceans meetings. The secretariat also contributed to the submission of UN-Oceans to the first global stocktake.

150. The secretariat invited UN-Oceans members to contribute to its information note on the ocean and climate change dialogue 2023,¹²⁵ and participate in the dialogue itself, either as panel members or in breakout group discussions.¹²⁶ In the key messages for COP 28 from the dialogue,¹²⁷ emphasis was placed on strengthening institutional linkages both between partners at the national and international level and across United Nations mandates and processes – such as the BBNJ Agreement and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework – in order to enhance global ambition and action for a climate-resilient ocean.

151. The secretariat participated in the UN-Oceans meeting on the BBNJ Agreement held at the principals level,¹²⁸ convened by DOALOS, where it endorsed the statement of commitments in relation to the Agreement, and continued coordination with DOALOS and other United Nations agencies in order to build synergies on ocean-based climate action and create opportunities across the United Nations system to support Parties in implementing the Agreement.

152. The secretariat was selected to serve as a United Nations entity on the Advisory Board of the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development for a period of two years.¹²⁹ In this capacity, the secretariat contributed to the development of the IOC-UNESCO draft Strategy on Sustainable Ocean Planning and Management and the Ocean Decade Programme on Sustainable Ocean Planning, which is part of the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development.¹³⁰

5. Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance

153. 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 resilience in food systems, focusing on the countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change: countries with arid and semi-arid land, landlocked developing countries, the LDCs and SIDS. In 2023, the secretariat successfully coordinated the Alliance, which, as at April 2024, consisted of 43 organizations, including United Nations agencies, international organizations, and private sector and academic entities, as well as 18 member countries that have officially endorsed the Alliance. The secretariat also carried out an ambitious set of activities under the Alliance, including conducting diagnostic studies to identify needs and set priority actions; implementing actions and initiatives aimed at promoting food system resilience; creating a repository of data sources; and conducting advocacy and outreach activities. In coordinating the work of the Alliance, the secretariat liaises on a regular basis with the United Nations Food Systems Task Force and the United Nations Food Systems Coordination Hub.

¹²⁵ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/628536>.

¹²⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/event/ocean-and-climate-change-dialogue-2023-day-1>.

¹²⁷ See para. 13 of the informal summary report by the co-facilitators of the dialogue, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/631689>.

¹²⁸ See <https://press.un.org/en/2024/sea2191.doc.htm>.

¹²⁹ See <https://www.unesco.org/en/decades/ocean-decade>.

¹³⁰ See <https://www.unesco.org/en/decades/ocean-decade>.

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

A. Supporting the United Nations Secretary-General

154. 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.

155. 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 and Deputy Secretary-General informed of the progress of the UNFCCC process and any developments related to its climate change conferences.

156. 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 28 and collaboration with the COP 28 Presidency.

157. The secretariat contributed to the reports of the Secretary-General on the ocean and the law of the sea by providing relevant ocean-related updates under the UNFCCC process. Specifically, written inputs were provided to the annual report of the Secretary-General entitled “Oceans and the law of the sea”, for the reporting period between September 2022 and August 2023.¹³¹ The secretariat also provided written inputs to the report of the Secretary - General on the theme “The ocean as a source of sustainable food” of the 24th meeting of the United Nations Open - ended Informal Consultative Process on Oceans and the Law of the Sea.¹³² The secretariat further provided written input to the United Nations General Assembly resolution entitled “2025 United Nations Conference to Support the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development”.¹³³

B. United Nations leadership

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

158. 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.

159. 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.

160. During the reporting period, the UNFCCC Executive Secretary attended the Board’s second regular session of 2023, held from 9 to 10 November, during which he took part in the discussions tabled by the United Nations Secretary-General in two key areas: state of the world (recent global political, development and economic changes and their impacts on the role and functions of the United Nations system); and the governance and use of artificial intelligence for the common good. The Executive Secretary also provided remarks to guide

¹³¹ See https://www.un.org/depts/los/general_assembly/contributions78/32UNFCCC.pdf.

¹³² An advance version is available at https://www.un.org/depts/los/consultative_process/icp24/ICP2024_AdvanceUneditedReportingMaterial.pdf.

¹³³ United Nations General Assembly document A/RES/78/128.

the discussions on the third main topic of the meeting, which was “Climate change: Rallying for the twenty-eighth session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and beyond”.

2. Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions

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

162. 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 promote implementation of transformative projects that integrate action on land degradation, biodiversity loss and climate change; that are multisectoral (including land, water, biodiversity and energy); that focus on large-scale impacts; and that have a comparative advantage in delivering multiple development benefits, such as ecosystem services, climate protection and increased resilience.

163. During the reporting period, the secretariats initiated implementation of a joint capacity-building programme with the aim of strengthening synergies among the three Rio Conventions by building the capacities of national and local policymakers and practitioners. In addition to pinpointing capacity-building needs, the core objectives of the programme are to enhance partner engagement, encourage sharing of best practices with national stakeholders and continually collect and disseminate high-quality resources that promote synergies in implementation of the Conventions and SDGs.

164. At COP 28, the Rio Conventions Pavilion Journey 2023¹³⁴ comprised a series of events aimed at improving joint communication efforts to highlight the linkages of the three Conventions and the benefits of synergistic, coordinated action to attain the objectives and goals of the respective intergovernmental processes.

3. Environment Management Group

165. 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, supports the development of the United Nations internal sustainability vision and strategy 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.¹³⁵

166. The secretariat provided time and space for side events dedicated to United Nations system organizations at COP 28, which allowed for the organization of some 30 side events to address the work of the United Nations system. More than 60 United Nations organizations collaborated to deliver these events.

4. Senior Management Group

167. During the reporting period, the UNFCCC Executive Secretary remained a member of the Senior Management Group, a high-level body chaired by the United Nations 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 sharing information 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.

¹³⁴ See <http://www.riopavilion.org>.

¹³⁵ See <https://www.greeningtheblue.org>.

5. Executive Committee

168. The Executive Committee was established by the United Nations Secretary-General in January 2017 to assist him 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 of United Nations intergovernmental bodies.

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

Annex

Selected cooperative activities with United Nations entities and other international organizations that contribute to the work under the Convention undertaken between May 2023 and April 2024¹

<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	FAO, IRENA, UNDP, UNICEF, UNITAR, UN Women	ACE workshops held during regional climate weeks (see https://unfccc.int/topics/education-youth/ace-hub/regional-ace-workshops)
ACE and youth	Event	FAO, OHCHR, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCAP, UNFPA, UNICEF, United Nations Global Compact, UNU-IAS, World Bank	Youth-affiliated events held during regional climate weeks (see https://unfccc.int/topics/education-youth/youth/youth-affiliated-event-2023)
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	ACE Hub youth event (see https://unfccc.int/topics/action-for-climate-empowerment-children-and-youth/ace-hub/action-for-climate-empowerment-hub-youth-event#2023)
ACE and youth	Event	FAO, UNESCO, UNU-EHS	ACE dialogue at SB 58 (see https://unfccc.int/event/ace-dialogue-2023-day-1)
ACE and youth	Event	UNITAR	ACE Focal Points Academy (see https://unfccc.int/ace-hub/national-ace-focal-points-academy#2023)
ACE and youth	Event	UNESCO	Informal virtual networking meeting for national ACE focal points (see https://unfccc.int/event/informal-virtual-networking-meeting-for-national-ace-focal-points-0)
ACE and youth	Event	FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF	Informal networking sessions for national ACE focal points at COP 28
ACE and youth	Event	ILO	In-session ACE event at COP 28 (see https://unfccc.int/event/ace-in-session-event-empowering-a-fair-inclusive-and-just-transition)
Adaptation – AC	Event	UNDP, UNESCAP	Youth Empowerment in Climate Action Platform climate negotiators training 2023 (see https://unfccc.int/yecap-climate-negotiators-training-2023)
Adaptation – AC	Event	ADB, AF, CBD, CGIAR, Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure, Executive Office of the Secretary-General, GCF, Global Water Partnership, IFRC, IOM, IUCN, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, UN DESA, UNDP,	2024 Adaptation Forum (see https://unfccc.int/event/2024-ac-adapt-forum)

¹ Some activities may not be listed for technical reasons.

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Type of activity/result</i>	<i>In cooperation with</i>	<i>Outcome/description of cooperative activity</i>
		UNDRR, UNECE, UNEP, UNICEF, UNU-EHS, WHO, WMO	
Adaptation – AC	Event	AF, African Union Development Agency-NEPAD, Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research, Association of Caribbean States, Caribbean Development Bank, Caribbean Biodiversity Fund, Climate Policy Initiative, Conservation International, FAO, GCF, IFAD, IOM, IPCC, Islamic Development Bank, UNCDF, UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF, World Bank	Regional engagement event series on boosting region-wide coherence on adaptation (see https://unfccc.int/AC-boosting-region-wide-coherence-on-adaptation)
Adaptation – LEG	Event	ADB, AF, Eco-Network Bangladesh, FAO, Global Center on Adaptation, GCF, International Centre for Climate Change and Development, IFAD, International Institute for Environment and Development, International Institute for Sustainable Development, NAP Global Network, SLYCAN Trust, UNCCD, UNCDF, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, UNFCCC children and youth constituency, UNU, UN Women	NAP Expo 2024 (see https://expo.napcentral.org/2024/programme)
Adaptation – LEG	Event	FAO, GCF, GEF, UN-OHRLLS	Side event at COP 28 on the work of the LEG in supporting the LDCs on adaptation (see https://unfccc.int/event/leg-side-event-COP28)
Adaptation – LEG	Event	ADB, AF, FAO, GCF, ICIMOD, LDCF, National Trust for Nature Conservation of Nepal, UNDP, UNEP, WHO	NAP writing workshop for the Asian LDCs (see http://napexpo.org/workshops/asianap2023)
Adaptation – LEG	Event	AF, GCF, GEF	Side event at SBI 58 on the work of the LEG in supporting the LDCs on adaptation
Adaptation, and loss and damage	Event	UNCCD	Regional approaches in NAPs and their implementation (see https://unfccc.int/event/leg-regional-approaches-acs23)
Adaptation, and loss and damage	Event	ADB, AF, Asian Development Preparedness Center, FAO, GCF, GIZ, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change, SLYCAN Trust, UNCDF, UNDP, UNEP, UN Women, WMO	Regional NAP Expo for Asia and the Pacific (see http://napexpo.org/asia2023)
Adaptation, and loss and damage	Event	AF, GCF, IFAD, UN-OHRLLS	Transformation towards accelerated implementation of NAPs (see https://unfccc.int/event/HL_NAP_Event_COP28)

<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, CGE, FWG, GCF, GEF, LEG, PCCB, SCF, TEC, WIM Executive Committee	Dialogue on addressing capacity gaps in developing countries for accessing adaptation funding, part II (convened by the AC) (see https://unfccc.int/event/ac-dialogue-gaps-accessing-adaptation-funding-part2)
Adaptation, and loss and damage	Event	ADB, GEF, IOM, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNDRR, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Office of the Special Adviser on Solutions to Internal Displacement, WMO, World Bank	Second Glasgow dialogue (see https://unfccc.int/event/gd2)
Adaptation, and loss and damage	Event	AFB, FAO, GCF, IFRC, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNU, WFP, WMO	Contributions to deliberations at the 19 th and 20 th meetings of the WIM Executive Committee (see https://unfccc.int/event/WIMExCom19 and https://unfccc.int/event/WIMExCom20)
Adaptation, and loss and damage	Event	WIM Executive Committee expert group members (including those from UNDRR and UNOPS)	Side event at SB 58: “Loss and damage in focus: ten years of the Warsaw International Mechanism launch event” (see https://unfccc.int/wim-excom/L-and-D-in-focus-launch-event)
Adaptation – NWP	Event	ICIMOD, UNEP	Closing adaptation knowledge gaps in the Asia-Pacific region during Asia-Pacific Climate Week (see https://unfccc.int/news/closing-adaptation-knowledge-gaps-in-asia-pacific)
Adaptation – NWP	Event	ICIMOD, UNEP	Technical expert meeting with LAKI partners in the Hindu Kush Himalayan subregion (see https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/Pages/LAKI_HKH.aspx)
Adaptation – NWP	Event	ICIMOD, UNEP	Second virtual expert group meeting with LAKI partners in the Hindu Kush Himalayan subregion (see https://unfccc.int/event/LAKI-HKHII-second-meeting)
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Event	NDC Partnership, UNEP	Latin America regional dialogue on Article 6, held during Latin America and Caribbean Climate Week (see https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-panama/latin-america-gears-up-for-article-6)
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Event	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Japan International Cooperation Agency, UNEP	ASEAN Carbon Pricing Conference (see https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-bangkok/asean-carbon-pricing-conference)
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Event	ASEAN, UNEP	Regional dialogues on carbon pricing, Article 6 training and Designated National Authorities Forum (see https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/regional-dialogues-on-carbon-pricing-article-6-training-and-dna-forum)

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Type of activity/result</i>	<i>In cooperation with</i>	<i>Outcome/description of cooperative activity</i>
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Event	UNDP, UNEP, World Bank	2023 webinar series on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement (see https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/2023-webinar-series-on-article-6-of-the-paris-agreement)
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Event	UNDP, UNEP, World Bank, World Green Economy Organization	Capacity-building workshop on private sector readiness for Article 6 participation (see https://worldgreeneconomy.org/capacity-building-workshop/)
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Event	United Arab Emirates Independent Climate Change Accelerators, World Green Economy Organization	Workshop on carbon pricing initiatives in Nigeria (see https://unfccc.int/workshop-on-carbon-pricing-initiatives-in-nigeria)
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Publication	GIZ	Publication entitled <i>Assessment of Carbon Pricing Initiatives in Nigeria</i> ^a
Capacity-building	Publication	AFB secretariat, GCF secretariat, GEF secretariat	Six capacity-building resource e-booklets prepared by the informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement (available at https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/pccb-informal-coordination-group/capacity-building-resource-e-booklets)
Capacity-building	Event	International Institute for Sustainable Development, UNCDF (Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility)	12 th Durban Forum, on opportunities and challenges for enhancing capacities for formulating and implementing NAPs (see https://unfccc.int/event/12th-durban-forum-on-capacity-building-opportunities-and-challenges-for-enhancing-capacities-for)
Capacity-building	Event	UNDRR	2023 Durban Forum Deep Dive webinar on synergy and alignment between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in NAPs (see https://unfccc.int/event/2023-durban-forum-deep-dive-pccb-follow-up-webinar-to-the-12th-durban-forum-on-capacity-building)
Capacity-building	Event	CBD, UNCCD	Joint Rio Conventions capacity-building programme event on building capacities for the synergistic implementation of the three Rio Conventions held during Latin America and Caribbean Climate Week and at COP 28
Capacity-building	Event	Grupo Faro, Impulsouth, United Nations Office for South–South Cooperation	6 th capacity-building talk on building capacity for climate action through South–South cooperation (see https://unfccc.int/event/6th-capacity-building-talk)
Capacity-building	Event	Centre for Environment and Development for the Arab region and Europe, GCF, GEF, GGGI, OHCHR, UNCDF, UNDP, UNDRR, Universal Postal Union	7 th meeting of the PCCB (see https://unfccc.int/pccb/pccb-meetings-and-documents#Seventh-PCCB-Meeting-12-14-June-2023)
Capacity-building	Event	AFB secretariat, GCF secretariat, GEF secretariat	5 th and 6 th meetings of the informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement (see https://unfccc.int/PCCB-ICG)

<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	NAP Global Network	PCCB regional thematic dialogues held during the Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean, and MENA Climate Weeks on building capacities for NAP implementation strategies (see https://unfccc.int/pccb/regional-activities#_23)
Capacity-building	Event	IRENA, UN CC:Learn, UNDP	Youth4Capacity events held at SB 58 (see https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/resources/youth4capacity/youth4capacity-sb58)
Capacity-building	Event	IRENA, UN CC:Learn, UNDP, UNESCAP, UNFPA, UNICEF, United Nations Global Compact, UNU-IAS	Youth4Capacity capacity-building sessions for youth under the youth-affiliated events held during the Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and Caribbean, and MENA Climate Weeks (see https://unfccc.int/topics/education-youth/youth/regional-climate-weeks-youth-affiliated-event-2023)
Capacity-building	Event	ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, ILO, Impulsouth, OECD, UN DESA, UNU-EHS, UNU Vice Rectorate in Europe	Technical exchanges of the PCCB Network: seven joint webinars and virtual workshops on different capacity-building topics (see https://unfccc.int/pccb-network/activities#Activities-of-the-PCCB-Network-in-2023)
Capacity-building	Event	13 United Nations entities: FAO, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNCDF, UNDP, UNEP, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, UNICEF, UN-OHRLS, UNU-EHS, UN Women, World Intellectual Property Organization 11 IGOs: AF, Commonwealth Secretariat, GEF, GGGI, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, International Centre for Climate Change and Development, NAP Global Network, NDC Partnership, OECD, World Bank (Public–Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility, Global Infrastructure Facility, International Finance Corporation), World Resources Institute	5 th Capacity-building Hub (see https://unfccc.int/5CBHub)
Climate finance – NCQG	Event	Government of Switzerland (represented by the Federal Office for the Environment)	Seventh technical expert dialogue under the ad hoc work programme on the NCQG (see https://unfccc.int/event/SeventhTechnicalExpertDialogue)
Climate finance – NCQG	Event	Government of Colombia (represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), UNDP office in Bogota	Ninth technical expert dialogue under the ad hoc work programme on the NCQG (see https://unfccc.int/event/ninth-technical-expert-dialogue-under-the-ad-hoc-work-programme-on-the-new-collective-quantified)
Climate finance – NCQG	Event	Government of Colombia (represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), UNDP office in Bogota	First meeting under the ad hoc work programme on the NCQG (see https://unfccc.int/event/first-meeting-under-the-ad-hoc-work-programme-on-the-new-collective-quantified-goal-on-climate)

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Type of activity/result</i>	<i>In cooperation with</i>	<i>Outcome/description of cooperative activity</i>
Climate finance – Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue	Event	Government of Thailand (represented by the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment), UNESCAP	First workshop under the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue on the scope of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement (see https://unfccc.int/event/first-workshop-under-the-sharm-el-sheikh-dialogue-on-article-2-paragraph-1-c-of-the-paris-agreement)
Climate finance – Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue	Event	Building Bridges, Government of Switzerland (represented by the Federal Office for the Environment)	Second workshop under the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue on the scope of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement (see https://unfccc.int/event/second-workshop-under-the-sharm-el-sheikh-dialogue-on-article-2-paragraph-1-c-of-the-paris-agreement)
Climate technology	Publication	CTCN, UNEP	TEC and CTCN. 2023. Technology and Nationally Determined Contributions. Stimulating the Uptake of Technologies in Support of Nationally Determined Contribution Implementation. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at https://unfccc.int/tclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/techandndc/4801dcaef1a74c5ca27f33360a6bd9d1/0aa460d277b54863a9fdbd51bf36aca5.pdf .
Climate technology	Publication	CTCN, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre	Bertoldi P, de Coninck H, Dhar S, et al. 2023. <i>The Climate Technology Progress Report 2023</i> . Copenhagen: UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre; CTCN; and TEC. Available at https://unepccc.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/the-climate-technology-progress-report-2023-web.pdf .
Climate technology	Initiative, event	CTCN, GEO, GIZ, IRENA, UNEP	Technology mechanism initiative on artificial intelligence for climate action (see https://unfccc.int/tclear/artificial_intelligence) and an associated high-level event at COP 28
Climate technology	Initiative	GEO, IFRC, International Telecommunication Union, UNDRR, WMO	Contribution to the Early Warnings for All initiative as a supporting implementing partner under pillar 1 (“Disaster risk knowledge”) and as a member of the inter-pillar working group on artificial intelligence
Climate technology	Event	AF, CTCN, FAO, GCF, GEF, GEO, UNDRR, UNEP, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, UNIDO	27 th and 28 th meetings of the TEC, held in September 2023 and April 2024 respectively, and the joint sessions of the TEC and the CTCN Advisory Board held at those meetings (see https://unfccc.int/tclear/tec/meetings.html)
Climate technology	Event	CTCN, FAO, Knowledge and Innovation Community of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology, Private Financing Advisory Network (UNIDO)	Regional engagement in the Africa and Asia-Pacific Climate Weeks in the context of TEC work on national systems of innovation (see https://unfccc.int/tclear/events/2023/2023_event06 and https://unfccc.int/tclear/events/2023/2023_event08 respectively)
Climate technology	Event	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, CTCN, GIZ, Intergovernmental Authority on Development in Eastern Africa, UNESCO, UNIDO	Regional engagement in Africa and Asia-Pacific Climate Weeks in the context of the Technology Mechanism initiative on artificial intelligence for climate action (see https://unfccc.int/tclear/events/2023/2023_event07 and https://unfccc.int/tclear/events/2023/2023_event09 respectively)

<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, UNEP	Regional engagement in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean with national climate technology focal points at the regional forums of national designated entities, convened by UNEP and the CTCN
Climate technology	Event	CGIAR, CTCN, GCF, GIZ, IPCC, IRENA	Technology Mechanism side events held at SB 58 and COP 28 on the theme of innovation (for the SB 58 event, see https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2023/2023_event03 ; for the COP 28 event, see https://www.ctc-n.org/calendar/events/fostering-innovation-through-collaborative-climate-technology-rdd)
Climate technology	Event	AF, CGIAR, FAO, GEO, GIZ, Institute of Francophone Countries for Sustainable Development, WFP, Young Professionals for Agricultural Development	TEC–FAO thematic dialogue on accelerating climate innovation and technology in water–energy–food systems for inclusive NDC and NAP implementation, held at SB 58 (see https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2023/2023_event02)
Climate technology	Event	African Export–Import Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, GCF, GEF, NDC Partnership, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre	TEC side events to raise awareness of TNA outcomes held at SB 58 and COP 28 (see https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2023/2023_event04 , https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2023/2023_event11 and https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2023/2023_event12)
Climate technology	Event	IRENA	Participation of the secretariat in IRENA Innovation Week 2023 (see https://www.irena.org/Events/2023/Sep/IRENA-Innovation-Week-2023), in support of the work of the TEC and advancing inter-agency cooperation on technology and innovation
Climate technology	Event	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, UNIDO	Participation of the secretariat in the International Vienna Energy and Climate Forum (see https://www.ivecf.org/forum-2023/), in support of the work of the TEC and advancing inter-agency cooperation on technology and innovation
Climate technology	Event	GEO	Participation of the secretariat in GEO Week 2023 (see https://earthobservations.org/events/geo-week-2023/schedule), in support of the work of the TEC and advancing inter-agency cooperation on technology and innovation
Climate technology	Event	FAO	Participation of the secretariat in the FAO Science and Innovation Forum 2023 (see https://www.fao.org/science-technology-and-innovation/science-innovation-forum-2023/en), in support of the work of the TEC and advancing inter-agency cooperation on technology and innovation
Climate technology	Event	Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (UNEP)	Participation of the secretariat in the first Buildings and Climate Global Forum (see https://globalabc.org/events/buildings-and-climate-global-forum), in support of the work of the TEC and advancing inter-agency cooperation on technology and innovation

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Type of activity/result</i>	<i>In cooperation with</i>	<i>Outcome/description of cooperative activity</i>
Cross-cutting – Human mobility and climate change	Publication	IOM	Publication entitled <i>Integration of Human Mobility in Green Economy and Policies in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Region – Summary report^b</i>
Cross-cutting – Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions	Event	CBD, UNCCD	Rio Conventions Pavilion Journey 2023 at COP 28 (see http://www.riopavilion.org/unfccc-cop28-uae-2023/)
Cross-cutting – legal affairs	Event	OECD	Participation of the secretariat in the May 2023 meeting of the Partnership of International Organisations for Effective International Rulemaking and virtual participation in the 10th Annual Meeting of International Organisations (see https://www.oecd.org/governance/better-international-rulemaking/events/10-annual-meeting-of-international-organisations.htm)
Cross-cutting – legal affairs	Event	Inter-Parliamentary Union	Briefing sessions for parliamentarians for COP 28 (see https://www.ipu.org/event/strengthening-parliamentary-action-cop28 and https://www.ipu.org/event/parliamentary-meetings-cop28)
Cross-cutting – legal affairs	Event	UNDP	UNDP training for COP 28 negotiators from developing countries
Cross-cutting – legal affairs	Event	UNEP	Latin America and the Caribbean regional consultation of the Fifth Montevideo Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (see https://www.unep.org/events/conference/fifth-montevideo-environmental-law-programme-regional-conference-latin-america)
Cross-cutting – legal affairs	Event	UNITAR	Climate Classroom at COP 28, “UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement” organized with UNITAR (see https://www.uncclearn.org/climate-classroom-cop28-the-paris-agreement/)
Cross-cutting – regional climate weeks	Event	Government of Kenya, RCC East and Southern Africa, RCC West and Central Africa, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank	Africa Climate Week 2023 (see https://unfccc.int/climate-action/regional-climate-weeks/africa-climate-week-2023)
Cross-cutting – regional climate weeks	Event	Government of Saudi Arabia, RCC MENA and South Asia, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank	MENA Climate Week 2023 (see https://unfccc.int/mena-climate-week-2023)
Cross-cutting – regional climate weeks	Event	Government of Panama, RCC Latin America, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank	Latin America and Caribbean Climate Week 2023 (see https://unfccc.int/latin-america-and-caribbean-climate-week-2023-0)
Cross-cutting – regional climate weeks	Event	Government of Malaysia, RCC Asia and the Pacific, UNDP, UNEP, World Bank	Asia-Pacific Climate Week 2023 (see https://unfccc.int/asia-pacific-climate-week-2023)
Cross-cutting – support for the Secretary-General	Event	UN DESA	Fourth global conference on strengthening synergies between the Paris Agreement on climate change and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (see https://www.un.org/climate-sdgs-conference-2023/documentation)

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Type of activity/result</i>	<i>In cooperation with</i>	<i>Outcome/description of cooperative activity</i>
Cross-cutting – support for the United Nations Secretary-General	Publication	UN DESA	Publication entitled <i>Synergy Solutions for a World in Crisis: Tackling Climate and SDG Action Together</i> ^c
Gender	Event	African Development Bank	Dialogue on the implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan (see https://unfccc.int/dialogue1-LGAP-Kigali)
Gender	Event	UN Women	Dialogue on how the work of UN Women contributes to the achievement of the objectives of the gender action plan (see https://unfccc.int/gender/sb58#Dialogue-on-how-the-work-of-UN-Women-contributes-to-the-achievement-of-the-objectives-of-the-gender-action-plan-GAP-activity-A2)
Gender	Event	UNDP	Expert meeting to share experience and support capacity-building on gender budgeting, including on the integration of gender-responsive budgeting into national budgets to advance gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate (see https://unfccc.int/gender/sb58#Expert-meeting-on-enhancing-gender-equality-within-climate-finance-including-through-gender-budgeting-GAP-activity-D1)
Gender	Event	AFB secretariat, GCF secretariat, GEF secretariat, IUCN, OHCHR, UNCCD, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women	Meeting to discuss the collective impacts of the work of different organizations in implementing the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan and avenues for strengthening implementation of the gender action plan. Some organizations at the gathering met with national gender and climate change focal points to present their work and engaged with focal points through dynamic discussions
Gender	Event	COP 28 Presidency, Gender and Environment Data Alliance, ILO, UNFCCC women and gender constituency	Virtual information session on gender at COP 28 (see https://unfccc.int/gender/cop28#Information-session-on-gender)
Gender	Event	COP 28 Presidency, Gender and Environment Data Alliance, IUCN, UNFCCC high-level champions, UN Women, Women’s Environment and Development Organization	Counting on a Sustainable Future: Global Conference on Gender and Environment Data (see https://www.eventcreate.com/e/cop28genderdata and https://unfccc.int/gender/cop28#Global-Conference-on-Gender-and-Environment-Data)
Gender	Event	ILO	High-level dialogue on delivering a gender-responsive just transition for all (see https://unfccc.int/gender/cop28#Mandated-in-session-workshop-by-the-International-Labour-Organization-and-the-UNFCCC-on-Delivering-a-gender-responsive-just-transition-for-all-)
Gender	Event	AF, Care About Climate, GCF, GEF, UNDP	“Bridging the GAP from access to action” – national gender and climate change focal point training on climate finance and gender (see https://unfccc.int/gender/cop28#Informal-meeting-for-National-Gender-and-Climate-Change-Focal-Points)

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Gender	Event	Feminist Action for Climate Justice Action Coalition, ILO, International Development Law Organization, World Bank	“Gender equality in climate action. The role of legal and policy framework in delivering a gender-responsive just transition” – side event at the sixty-eighth session of the Commission on the Status of Women (see https://webtv.un.org/en/asset/k1j/k1j1e5vnnk)
Gender	Event	2X Global, AFB, Data2X, FAO, GEF, ILO, International Development Law Organization, NAP Global Network, NDC Partnership, UNDP, UNDRR, Women Engage for a Common Future, Women Deliver, Women’s Environment and Development Organization, World Bank	Meeting to discuss the collective impacts of the work of different organizations in implementing the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan and strengthening implementation of the gender action plan, held on the margin of the sixty-eighth session of the Commission on the Status of Women. The event aimed to foster collaboration and identify opportunities for enhanced integration, particularly focusing on women's participation, representation, and rights within key climate policies
Gender	Event	UNCCD	“Update on gender parity in and across the Rio Conventions and UNCCD brief consultation”, a virtual event held in April 2024 that included 42 participants from civil society organizations accredited to UNCCD, women’s organizations, international NGOs, other United Nations agencies, UNCCD staff and Parties to the Convention.
Global climate action	Event	IRENA, IUCN, Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to IRENA	2023 United Nations Global Climate Action Awards (see https://unfccc.int/climate-action/2023-un-global-climate-action-awards)
Global climate action	Event	FAO, IEA, ILO, IRENA, IOC-UNESCO, IUCN, UNEP, UNESCO, United Nations Global Compact, United Nations World Tourism Organization	Global climate action events at COP 28 (see https://unfccc.int/climate-action/marrakech-partnership/marrakech-partnership-at-cops/global-climate-action-at-cop-28)
Global stocktake	Event	FAO, GCF, GEF, ILO, OHCHR, UNDRR, UNEP, UNICEF, UN Women	COP 28 side event on the United Nations system and the first global stocktake (see https://unfccc.int/event/gst-engagement-event-the-first-global-stocktake-and-the-un-systems)
LCIPP	Event	GCF, OHCHR	9 th meeting of the FWG of the LCIPP (see https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/9th-meeting-facilitative-working-group-fwg-9)
LCIPP	Event	IPCC, IUCN, OHCHR	10 th meeting of the FWG of the LCIPP (see https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/10th-meeting-facilitative-working-group-fwg-10)
LCIPP	Event	IUCN, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme	LCIPP regional gathering for the Pacific (see https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/lcipp-pacific-regional-gathering)
NDCs and LT-LEDS	Event	2050 Pathways Platform, Africa Climate Action Partnership, African Group of Negotiators Expert Support, Climate Analytics, Global Climate Action Partnership, IRENA, NDC Partnership, RCC East and Southern Africa,	A capacity-building training programme for Africa on LT-LEDS, titled “Empowering sustainable long-term climate action strategies in Africa” (see https://unfccc.int/LT_LEDS_Africa%202023%20%20Training)

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		RCC MENA and South Asia, RCC West and Central Africa, UNDP	
NDCs and LT-LEDS	Event	2050 Pathways Platform, IRENA, NDC Partnership, RCC Asia and the Pacific, UNDP	LT-LEDS regional capacity-building workshop for Asia and the Pacific (see https://unfccc.int/LT_LEDS_AP_Training)
Response measures	Event	UNESCWA	Sixteenth regional workshop on capacity development for climate change negotiations for Arab countries (see https://www.unescwa.org/events/capacity-development-climate-change-negotiations)
Response measures and just transition	Event	ILO, UNDP, UNESCAP	Regional workshop for Asia and the Pacific on assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures and developing climate policies for just transition and economic diversification (see https://unfccc.int/event/RM-AsiaPacificWorkshop-Bangkok-2023)
Response measures and just transition	Event	United Nations Global Compact Network Malaysia and Brunei	Side event held during Asia-Pacific Climate Week 2023: “Reshaping tomorrow: Asian private sector leadership in climate action and resilience” (see https://unfccc.int/response-measures/events/APCW2023_Private_sector)
Response measures and just transition	Event	UNDP	Panel discussion side event held at the Just Transition pavilion at COP 28: “Just transition and sustainable development: connecting climate actions with macroeconomics” (see https://live.ilo.org/events/ilo-cop-28-events-just-transition-pavilion-day-1-afternoon-2023-12-01?segmentid=ae2df658-f36e-4480-a4b5-55173f40f6c2)
Response measures and just transition	Event	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, UNDP	Panel discussion side event held at the Just Transition pavilion at COP: “Strengthening energy governance for a just energy transition” (see https://live.ilo.org/events/ilo-cop-28-events-just-transition-pavilion-day-4-afternoon-2023-12-04?segmentid=6518f28f-afb6-47a5-870d-9520d07cdd45)
Response measures and just transition	Publication	GIZ	Forthcoming publication on tracking progress on just transition
Response measures and just transition	Publication	ILO, RCC Asia and the Pacific, UNEP, UNESCAP, UNIDO, UN Women	Publication entitled <i>2023 Review of Climate Ambition in Asia and the Pacific: Just transition towards regional net zero climate-resilient development^d</i>
Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme – global dialogue	Event	ADB, African Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, GCF, IEA, IPCC, IRENA, Khazanah Research Institute, UNCTAD, UNESCAP, UNESCWA, UNIDO, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, World Bank	First global dialogue and investment-focused event (see https://unfccc.int/event/first-global-dialogue-and-investment-focused-event-under-the-sharm-el-sheikh-mitigation-ambition-and)

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Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme – global dialogue	Event	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Cancun Adaptation Framework, European Investment Bank, GCF, IRENA, Macquarie Group, NDC Partnership, Rocky Mountain Institute, UNCTAD, UNIDO, World Bank	Second global dialogue and investment-focused event (see https://unfccc.int/event/second-global-dialogue-and-the-second-investment-focused-event-under-the-sharm-el-sheikh-mitigation)
Transparency	Event	CBIT–GSP, ICAT, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, United Nations System Staff College	Hybrid training programme (including online modules and an in-person workshop) aimed at empowering participants to understand and implement the ETF in 2023, the online modules were completed by 80 technical experts and the in-person workshop was attended by 30 technical experts from French-speaking developing countries (see https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/unfccc-castt-climate-action-and-support-transparency-training/etf-blended-training)
Transparency	Event	Consultative Group of Experts, UNDP, UNEP, WMO	Three regional hands-on training workshops on reporting information on climate change impacts and adaptation and on support needed and received in relation to adaptation attended by a total of 157 experts from 78 developing country Parties in 2023 (see https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts/calendar-of-meetings/archive-of-meetings)
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	In-person regional training workshop of the Adaptation Academy from 22 to 26 April 2024 in Pretoria, South Africa, entitled, “Climate change and adaptation: enhancing national adaptation plans and nationally determined contributions through the water-energy-food nexus”, attended by 20 experts (see https://unfccc.int/castt-adaptation-academy)
Transparency	Event	Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center of Korea (supported by IPCC), PATPA, United States Environmental Protection Agency	Annual training programme on GHG inventories held from 10 to 28 July 2023 in Seoul, Republic of Korea, attended by 26 trainees (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)
Transparency	Event	Government of Singapore, NDC Partnership, United States Environmental Protection Agency	Training workshop for national experts in the Asia region, held from 12 to 15 March 2024 in Singapore, on transitioning to the ETF, including the preparation of BTRs, attended by 40 transparency experts
Transparency	Event	GIZ	Technical training workshop on GHG emission quantification and prioritizing policies, actions and measures in the transport sector, held from 9 to 11 May 2023 in Ha Long, Viet Nam, attended by 21 experts representing 10 developing countries from the Asia-Pacific region (see https://changing-transport.org/mrv-for-transport-in-asia-technical-training-by-unfccc-secretariat-and-giz/)
Transparency	Event	CBIT–GSP, GEF, RCCs	A series of webinars on GEF support for BTR financing and access modalities for three regions (Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa) held in

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			May 2023, attended by 300 participants (see https://www.thegef.org/events/webinar-gef-support-biennial-transparency-reports-financing-and-access-modalities)
Transparency	Event	RCC Asia and the Pacific, Regional Pacific NDC Hub	Hands-on technical training workshop for the Pacific region on transitioning to the ETF and tracking progress in implementing and achieving NDCs, held from 28 to 30 August 2023 in Coral Coast, Fiji, and attended by 40 experts (see https://unfccc.int/workshop_in_Fiji)
Transparency	Event	African Development Bank, RCC West and Central Africa	ETF readiness seminar for Africa, held from 5 to 6 September 2023 in Nairobi, Kenya (see https://unfccc.int/Africa-ETF)
Transparency	Event	Africa NDC Hub, ICAT, UNDP	Second Africa ETF Dialogue held during Africa Climate Week, from 7 to 8 September 2023, aimed at strengthening technical capacity of national experts for reporting on climate action and building momentum towards the submission of the first BTRs (see https://unfccc.int/event/africa-etf-dialogue)
Transparency	Publication	FAO, ICAT, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, International Institute for Environment and Development, PATPA, UNDP	Technical paper on the benefits of climate transparency – exploring potential benefits for countries of implementing climate transparency arrangements, including the use of information systems to track and report progress in adaptation and mitigation action and on support received ^e
Transparency	Event	CBIT–GSP, FAO, Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center of Korea, PATPA	Hands-on training workshop on tracking progress against mitigation commitments contained in NDCs, held from 11 to 14 September 2023 in Seoul, Republic of Korea, reaching out to 37 participants from 19 countries (see https://climate-transparency-platform.org/events/asia-regional-network-workshop-tracking-progress-mitigation-commitments-nationally)
Transparency	Event	UNDP Climate Promise and PATPA, with inputs from the UNFCCC and the Technical Reference Center for Air Pollution and Climate Change	Live demonstration and hands-on training on the ETF progress reporting tool at the first cross-regional technical workshop of the Lusophone Cluster and the Francophone Network on NDC tracking for mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation, held from 17 to 20 October 2023 in Istanbul, Türkiye, reaching out to 56 participants from 35 countries (see https://transparency-partnership.net/event/2023-cross-regional-technical-workshop-lusophone-and-francophone-cluster)
Transparency	Event	CBIT–GSP, Government of Panama, PATPA	Live demonstration and hands-on training workshop on tracking progress of NDCs for the Latin America and the Caribbean region, held on 25 October 2023 in Panama City, Panama, reaching out to 60 participants from 31 countries (see https://transparency-partnership.net/event/2023-lac-regional-workshop-tracking-progress-mitigation-commitments-nationally-determined)
Transparency	Event	ICAT	First Latin America and Caribbean ETF dialogue, held during Latin America and Caribbean Climate Week, which provided a platform for high-level policy dialogue, peer-to-peer engagement and collaboration among Party and non-Party

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Transparency	Event	GEF, UNDP, UNEP	Side event at COP 28 aimed at raising awareness of the simplified funding processes of the GEF for the ETF and providing a platform for discussions among Parties, the GEF and GEF implementing agencies on project application and implementation processes (see https://unfccc.int/news/enhancing-climate-transparency-in-latin-america-and-the-caribbean)
Transparency	Event	UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre	Hands-on training workshop on enhancing institutional arrangements and effective implementation of the ETF, held from 23 to 25 January 2024 in Male, Maldives, and attended by 27 climate transparency experts representing the public and private sectors (see https://www.environment.gov.mv/v2/en/news/25564)

^a RCC Lomé, BOAD, Department of Climate Change of the Federal Ministry of Environment of Nigeria. 2023. *Assessment of Carbon Pricing Initiatives in Nigeria*. Available at <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Carbon%20Pricing%20Assessment%20in%20Nigeria.pdf>.

^b IOM, UNFCCC, East African Development Bank, et al. 2023. *Integration of Human Mobility in Green Economy and Policies in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Region – Summary report*. Available at <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11411/files/documents/2023-02/INTEGRATION%20OF%20HUMAN%20MOBILITY%20IN%20GREEN%20ECONOMY%20AND%20RELATED%20POLICIES%20IN%20THE%20IGAD%20REGION%20%20SUMMARY%20REPORT%20Final.pdf>.

^c UN DESA and UNFCCC. 2023. *Synergy Solutions for a World in Crisis: Tackling Climate and SDG Action Together*. New York, Bonn: United Nations. Available at <https://sdgs.un.org/synergy-solutions-world-crisis-tackling-climate-and-sdg-action-together>.

^d UNESCAP, UNEP, ILO, et al. 2023. *2023 Review of Climate Ambition in Asia and the Pacific: Just transition towards regional net-zero climate resilient development*. Available at <https://www.unescap.org/kp/2023/2023-review-climate-ambition-asia-and-pacific-just-transition-towards-regional-net-zero>.

^e UNFCCC and PATPA. 2023. *Technical Paper: Benefits of Climate Transparency*. UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/633035>.