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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 the 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 2024 and April 2025.



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Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
BTR	biennial transparency report
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IEA	International Energy Agency
IGO	intergovernmental organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JLG	Joint Liaison Group
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
NAP	national adaptation plan
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
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)
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

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 2024 and April 2025. It includes an annex with a non-exhaustive list of cooperative activities with United Nations entities and other international organizations that contribute to the work under the Convention undertaken by the secretariat during this period. The previous information note on the subject,² prepared for SBSTA 60, was published in May 2024.

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 manner.

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/2024/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:
 - (a) Take note of the information in this document;
 - (b) Invite Parties to provide guidance on the scope and direction of the cooperative activities presented in chapters II–III below;
 - (c) 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. Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Convention secretariats

9. In the reporting period, the JLG, established in 2001 between the secretariats of the UNFCCC, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, continued to promote synergies in the implementation of the Rio Conventions, with a particular focus on enhancing coherence across national implementation efforts with a view to supporting integrated approaches to climate action, biodiversity conservation and land restoration. The JLG met regularly to review progress and set strategic priorities for collaboration ahead of global milestones, such as the most recent Conferences of the Parties to the three Conventions.

10. A notable collaborative initiative under the JLG is the Joint Capacity-building Programme,⁴ aimed at strengthening individual, institutional and systemic capacity to enhance synergies among efforts in the areas of climate action, biodiversity conservation and sustainable land management. Key activities include training sessions and knowledge-sharing events conducted on the margins of meetings and sessions of bodies under and Conferences of the Parties to the three Conventions.

11. Notable achievements in the reporting period under the Joint Capacity-building Programme include the successful convening of in-person training events and conduct of a webinar series, which attracted significant participation from national focal points for the three Conventions and other stakeholders from across sectors, demonstrating the growing interest in and relevance of the Programme. Four information briefs were developed and disseminated under the Programme, providing national focal points and other stakeholders with valuable insights and practical tools for enhancing synergy-building efforts. Furthermore, strategic partnerships with organizations such as the NAP Global Network, OECD and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs were strengthened, thereby expanding the reach and potential impact of the Programme.

12. In addition, the JLG supported the development of a cross-convention knowledge platform to facilitate Parties' access to tools, guidance and case studies relevant to integrated ecosystem-based approaches. Notably, the JLG contributed to the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework by highlighting linkages with action on climate and land and encouraging alignment of national targets under the Rio Conventions. It also provided inputs to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification Intergovernmental Working Group on Drought, emphasizing the critical importance of climate-resilient land management practices.

13. The JLG expanded its outreach through events held on the margins of intergovernmental meetings, where it underscored the importance of nature-based solutions and inclusive governance for achieving the objectives of the Rio Conventions. Going forward, the JLG is exploring opportunities to support countries with integrated planning and

⁴ See https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/projects/rio-conventions-joint-capacity-building-programme#tab_home.

reporting under the three Conventions with a view to achieving more coherent and effective implementation thereof at the national and global level.

14. Meanwhile, the UNFCCC secretariat provided inputs to the Bern III Conference on cooperation among the biodiversity-related conventions for the implementation of the Global Biodiversity Framework⁵ and identified key entry points for exploring synergies, such as through Global Biodiversity Framework targets 8 (minimizing climate change impacts on biodiversity), 11 (restoring, maintaining and enhancing nature's contribution to people) and 20 (strengthening capacity-building for conserving biodiversity).

III. Specific areas of cooperation

A. Climate finance

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

15. COP 16 designated the GCF as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism.⁶ During the reporting period, the UNFCCC secretariat attended meetings of the GCF Board. In turn, the GCF secretariat attended meetings of UNFCCC constituted bodies, such as the SCF, as well as mandated intersessional workshops and events. The UNFCCC secretariat also attended, together with the secretariats of the Adaptation Fund and the GEF, regional training workshops under the Needs-based Finance project.⁷ Furthermore, the GCF secretariat and the UNFCCC secretariat convened a retreat in Bonn to discuss possible ways of enhancing collaboration.⁸

16. The GEF is another operating entity of the Financial Mechanism.⁹ During the reporting period, the UNFCCC secretariat engaged with the GEF secretariat and attended GEF Council meetings, while the GEF secretariat attended meetings of UNFCCC constituted bodies, such as the SCF, as well as mandated intersessional workshops and events.

17. At its third session the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol decided that the Adaptation Fund Board shall be the operating entity of the Adaptation Fund, serviced by a secretariat and a trustee.¹⁰ During the reporting period, the UNFCCC secretariat participated in Adaptation Fund Board meetings and supported the COP 29 Presidency and the Board in co-convening the annual high-level contributor dialogue to mobilize resources for the Adaptation Fund, held at COP 29.

2. Standing Committee on Finance

18. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued to support the SCF in its collaboration and outreach activities with IGOs, financial institutions and other interested stakeholders. Such support includes facilitating the participation of IGOs and other stakeholders in the meetings and annual Forum of the SCF.¹¹

3. New collective quantified goal on climate finance

19. CMA 3 initiated deliberations on setting the new collective quantified goal on climate finance and established the ad hoc work programme thereon for 2022–2024.¹² As part of the

⁵ See <https://www.unep.org/events/conference/bern-iii-conference-cooperation-among-biodiversity-related-conventions>.

⁶ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 102. See <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/funds-and-financial-entities/green-climate-fund> for information on the arrangements between the COP and the GCF.

⁷ See https://unfccc.int/NBF_Project.

⁸ As per decision 5/CP.19, annex, para. 18.

⁹ As per decision 3/CP.4, para. 1. See <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/funds-entities-bodies/global-environment-facility> for information on the relationship between the COP and the GEF Council and relevant activities.

¹⁰ Decision 1/CMP.3, paras. 18 and 20. See <https://unfccc.int/Adaptation-Fund> for information on the Fund.

¹¹ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/meetings--events/scf-forum>.

¹² Decision 9/CMA.3, paras. 1 and 3.

ad hoc work programme, under the guidance of its co-chairs the secretariat organized three technical expert dialogues back-to-back with three meetings in 2024.¹³ During the reporting period, a wide range of stakeholders, including representatives of United Nations entities and other international organizations, multilateral development banks, international, regional and national development finance institutions, think tanks, non-governmental organizations, youth groups, academia and the private sector, participated in activities within this process, including the 2024 high-level ministerial dialogue on the goal.¹⁴

4. Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue

20. The aim of 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, launched at CMA 4 and continued and strengthened for 2024–2025, is to facilitate exchange of views on this matter among Parties, relevant organizations and other stakeholders in order to enhance understanding thereof.¹⁵ During the reporting period, a wide range of stakeholders, including representatives of United Nations entities and other international organizations, multilateral development banks, international, regional and national development finance institutions, think tanks, non-governmental organizations, youth groups, academia and the private sector, participated in activities under the dialogue, including the 2024 high-level ministerial dialogue.¹⁶

5. Needs-based Finance project

21. 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.¹⁷

22. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued to collaborate with various international organizations and other institutions in delivering on that mandate under the Needs-based Finance project. As at April 2025, more than 100 countries were being supported under the project.

6. Fund for responding to Loss and Damage

23. Following the establishment and operationalization of the funding arrangements for responding to loss and damage, including the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage,¹⁸ during the reporting period the secretariat engaged closely with the World Bank, which serves as the interim trustee and host of the secretariat of the Fund, to establish financial and administrative frameworks for the Fund. The secretariat also worked closely with the GCF secretariat and UNDP to form the interim secretariat of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage,¹⁹ and collaborated with the newly established, dedicated and independent secretariat of the Fund with a view to ensuring a smooth and cost-effective transition from the interim secretariat to the newly established secretariat.²⁰

¹³ As per decisions [9/CMA.3](#), para. 5, and [8/CMA.5](#), para. 10.

¹⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/NCQG>.

¹⁵ See decisions [1/CMA.4](#), para. 68, and [9/CMA.5](#), para. 8.

¹⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/sharm-el-sheikh-dialogue/sharm-el-sheikh-dialogue>.

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ See paras. 2–3 of decisions [2/CP.27](#) and [2/CMA.4](#); and para. 5 of decisions [1/CP.28](#) and [5/CMA.5](#).

¹⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/loss-and-damage-fund-joint-interim-secretariat>.

²⁰ See <https://www.frlid.org/>.

B. Technology

1. Technology Mechanism

24. The Technology Mechanism facilitates enhanced action on technology development and transfer to achieve the full implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement. It has two components, the TEC and the CTCN, which is hosted by UNEP.

25. During the reporting period, the secretariat supported the TEC in organizing its meetings and implementing its rolling workplan activities, many of which were conducted in partnership or in collaboration with United Nations entities and other international organizations.²¹ The secretariat also supported the participation of members of the TEC in relevant convenings by United Nations entities and other international organizations to enhance the impact of the work of the TEC and the Technology Mechanism.²²

26. The secretariat continued to work closely with the CTCN secretariat to ensure synergies and coherence in the work under the Technology Mechanism,²³ such as by supporting the implementation of joint activities and action in common areas under the joint work programme of the Technology Mechanism and through efforts to enhance linkages between the TEC and the CTCN, as the bodies of the Technology Mechanism, and the GCF and GEF, as the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism.

27. Moreover, the secretariat supported the implementation of the Technology Mechanism initiative on artificial intelligence for climate action and efforts associated with the initiative through collaboration with the CTCN, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations University.²⁴

2. Technology needs assessments

28. Technology needs assessments are country-led multi-stakeholder processes that result in the identification and prioritization of technologies required for climate change adaptation and mitigation action.²⁵

29. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued to collaborate closely with the GEF, UNEP and UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre to support the implementation of the global technology needs assessment project.²⁶

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

30. During the reporting period, in promoting international cooperation on climate technology, the secretariat expanded and strengthened its engagement in initiatives across the United Nations system and other global initiatives working towards achieving the SDGs, including by contributing to the Early Warnings for All initiative²⁷ and the work of the United Nations Inter-Agency Working Group on Artificial Intelligence.²⁸

31. Moreover, the secretariat strengthened its engagement in United Nations programmes and with specialized agencies with a view to promoting coherence and synergies within the work on climate technology and bolstering international cooperation across various sectors and thematic areas of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including with FAO, the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, the Group on Earth Observations, the International Renewable Energy Agency, the International Telecommunication Union, UNEP, UNESCO, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations University and the World Bank.

²¹ See <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec>.

²² See <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/participation>.

²³ See <https://www.ctc-n.org>.

²⁴ See https://unfccc.int/ttclear/artificial_intelligence.

²⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tna>.

²⁶ See <https://tech-action.unepccc.org/>.

²⁷ See <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/early-warnings-for-all>.

²⁸ See <https://unsceb.org/inter-agency-working-group-artificial-intelligence>.

C. Capacity-building

1. Capacity-building portal

32. In maintaining the capacity-building portal,²⁹ the secretariat regularly gathers, compiles and publishes capacity-building resources, including information from IGOs and United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations.

2. Durban Forum on capacity-building

33. The Durban Forum on capacity-building is an annual in-session event organized under the auspices of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation that brings together stakeholders involved in building the capacity of developing countries to mitigate and adapt to climate change. At the 13th Durban Forum, held in June and October 2024, the secretariat collaborated with a number of United Nations entities, IGOs and international organizations.³⁰

3. Paris Committee on Capacity-building

34. 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.

35. During the reporting period, the secretariat supported 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

36. As at the end of April 2025, the PCCB Network had expanded from 402 in the previous reporting period to 450 members, of which United Nations entities comprised 10 per cent and international organizations 5 per cent. The secretariat supports the Network.³¹

5. Capacity-building Hub

37. The 6th Capacity-building Hub,³² hosted by the PCCB at COP 29, was supported by the secretariat in collaboration with organizing partners and participants. Of the organizing partners, 10 per cent were United Nations entities and 10 per cent were IGOs.

6. Youth4Capacity

38. A series of events was organized in collaboration with United Nations entities during the reporting period under the UNFCCC Youth4Capacity programme.³³

7. Regional cooperation

39. Under the Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action initiative,³⁴ during the reporting period the secretariat and its regional collaboration centres continued to collaborate closely with UNEP, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the West African Development Bank and the West African Economic and Monetary Union on climate change related activities.

²⁹ <https://unfccc.int/cbportal>.

³⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/event/13th-durban-forum-on-capacity-building>.

³¹ See <https://unfccc.int/pccb-network>.

³² See <https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/events-meetings/capacity-building-hub/6th-capacity-building-hub>.

³³ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/projects/youth4capacity>.

³⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/the-collaborative-instruments-for-ambitious-climate-action-ciaca-initiative>.

D. Action for Climate Empowerment

1. United Nations Alliance on Action for Climate Empowerment

40. The aim of the United Nations Alliance on Action for Climate Empowerment³⁵ is to support Parties' efforts to design, initiate and undertake activities for addressing climate change related to education, public awareness, training, public access to information, public participation and international cooperation on these matters.

41. During the reporting period, the secretariat organized the Alliance meetings among member organizations; while Alliance members provided inputs, through submissions, to the annual summary report on progress in implementing activities under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment.

2. Education for Sustainable Development

42. During the reporting period, under the UNESCO-led framework "Education for Sustainable Development: towards achieving the SDGs",³⁶ the secretariat continued to collaborate with UNESCO, including in organizing a webinar series on climate change education aimed at facilitating social transformation and, as an advisory group member, in operationalizing the Greening Education Partnership.³⁷

3. Action for Climate Empowerment events

43. The secretariat continues to engage closely with United Nations entities and other IGOs in implementing the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment and its action plan.³⁸

4. Youth and climate change

44. The secretariat continuously 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.

E. Adaptation, and loss and damage

45. The secretariat collaborates with United Nations entities and other IGOs in supporting adaptation activities, including through the work of the Adaptation Committee and by both promoting synergies between the secretariat's 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 work under the LEG, the NWP and the WIM. As at 29 April 2025, the secretariat was engaged with 52 United Nations entities and other IGOs through the UN4NAPs initiative.³⁹

1. Adaptation Committee

46. The secretariat supports the work of the AC and collaborates with constituted bodies, other United Nations entities, IGOs and non-governmental organizations involved in adaptation activities.⁴⁰

47. During the reporting period, through its NAP task force, the AC collaborated with the CTCN and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism on matters related to national adaptation planning. The AC also continued its systematic engagement with other adaptation-

³⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/un-alliance-on-ace>.

³⁶ See <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000374802>.

³⁷ See <https://www.unesco.org/en/sustainable-development/education/greening-future>.

³⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/education-and-youth/big-picture/ACE>.

³⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/UN4NAPs>.

⁴⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/Adaptation-Committee>.

related constituted bodies and United Nations entities to address developing countries' capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding.

2. Global goal on adaptation

48. The Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation was launched at CMA 3⁴¹ and concluded at CMA 5 with the adoption of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.⁴²

49. During the reporting period, eight workshops took place under the work programme, with inputs and contributions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including IGOs.

50. 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.5,⁴³ under which collaboration with and inputs from IGOs with existing frameworks of targets and indicators for measuring progress that overlap with the targets under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience are crucial. During the reporting period, representatives of the Convention on Biological Diversity (with experience from the Global Biodiversity Framework) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (with experience from the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030), among others, were already engaged in work relevant to the global goal on adaptation.

51. CMA 4 invited the IPCC to consider updating its 1994 technical guidelines for assessing climate change impacts and adaptation.⁴⁴ The IPCC decided to include this revision as part of its seventh assessment cycle,⁴⁵ and thus aligning its work with the targets under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience will be key in advancing international cooperation and improving coherence of work on adaptation.

3. Least Developed Countries Expert Group

52. The secretariat facilitates the work of the LEG in accordance with its mandates⁴⁶ through collaboration with various organizations and regional centres and networks. During the reporting period, the LEG facilitated the work of its NAP technical working group on developing technical guidance and tools for formulating and implementing NAPs, as well as the work of the four subgroups thereof,⁴⁷ involving representatives of United Nations entities, international organizations, and regional centres and networks.

53. In addition, the secretariat provided information to the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States on the contribution of the LEG to implementing the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for 2022–2031.

4. Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

54. 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 stakeholders, including institutions, bodies, processes and initiatives outside the Convention, with a view to promoting cooperation and collaboration across all work and activities relevant to addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts.

⁴¹ See decision [7/CMA.3](#).

⁴² See decision [2/CMA.5](#).

⁴³ Decision [2/CMA.5](#), para. 39.

⁴⁴ Decision [3/CMA.4](#), para. 21.

⁴⁵ See IPCC document IPCC-LX/Doc. 4, Rev.1, available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/meeting-doc/ipcc-60/>.

⁴⁶ 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.

⁴⁷ Activities of the subgroups for 2023–2024 are outlined in annex II to document [FCCC/SBI/2023/7](#).

55. As at the end of April 2025, 62 experts, including 16 representatives of United Nations entities and other IGOs, were engaged as technical experts in the thematic expert groups.⁴⁸

56. During the reporting period, the WIM Executive Committee, particularly its task force on displacement, benefited from the work of its expert members from ILO, the International Organization for Migration, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Office for Project Services in advancing the development of three technical guides on different aspects of human mobility.

5. Santiago network

57. The secretariat supports the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, established under the WIM at CMA 2⁴⁹ to catalyse the provision of demand-driven technical assistance by 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.

58. The secretariat organized regional scoping workshops for the Latin America and Caribbean region,⁵⁰ the Africa region, in collaboration with UNEP,⁵¹ and the Asia-Pacific region, in collaboration with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,⁵² to assist developing countries in articulating and communicating their technical assistance needs for addressing the major impacts of climate change, including loss and damage.

6. UN4NAPs

59. 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.

60. In particular, the secretariat mobilizes United Nations entities 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.

7. Nairobi work programme

61. Under the NWP, the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub for adaptation and resilience, the aim is to advance both transformational and long-term incremental adaptation towards reducing vulnerability and enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience.⁵³

62. 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 action through the provision and application of knowledge.

63. The secretariat is collaborating with the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development and UNEP in implementing the second phase (ongoing since 2023) of the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative in the Hindu Kush Himalayan subregion.⁵⁴

64. 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.⁵⁵ During the reporting period, activities were conducted under the Programme with, for example, the Australia Pacific Climate Partnership, the European

⁴⁸ Membership details for the five thematic expert groups can be found at <https://unfccc.int/wim-excom>.

⁴⁹ Decision 2/CMA.2, para. 43. That decision was noted by COP 25 (decision 2/CP.25, para. 2).

⁵⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/event/SN-LAC>.

⁵¹ See <https://unfccc.int/event/SN-Africa>.

⁵² See <https://unfccc.int/event/SN-AsiaPacific>.

⁵³ See <http://unfccc.int/nwp>.

⁵⁴ See https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/Pages/LAKI_HKH.aspx.

⁵⁵ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/university-partnerships.aspx>.

University Institute, the International Water Management Institute, the UNEP Asia Pacific Adaptation Network and the University of Michigan.

65. Also, the secretariat worked with the NWP expert group on agriculture and food security, which comprises representatives of United Nations entities and IGOs, such as the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, FAO, the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Bank and the World Food Programme.⁵⁶

F. Mitigation

1. Nationally determined contributions

66. Under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, 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.

67. The secretariat plays an active role in the activities of the NDC Partnership,⁵⁷ supporting developing countries in implementing their NDCs and achieving the SDGs.

2. International Civil Aviation Organization and International Maritime Organization

68. The UNFCCC secretariat collaborates closely with the secretariats of the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization⁵⁸ in addressing emissions from international aviation and maritime transport.

69. The International Civil Aviation Organization and International Maritime Organization secretariats regularly report to the SBSTA on their actions to address such emissions.

3. International Renewable Energy Agency

70. The secretariat and the International Renewable Energy Agency have regular exchanges and meetings on mitigation options in the energy sector. The secretariat continued contributing to work under the Long-term Energy Scenarios Network as a technical partner.

4. International Energy Agency

71. 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 the outcomes of the first global stocktake. The secretariat participated in the Climate Change Expert Group Global Forum on the Environment and Climate Change in September 2024 and March 2025.

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

72. The secretariat engages experts from Parties, United Nations entities and IGOs in work under the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme.⁵⁹

6. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

73. 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 relation to ozone-depleting substances with high global warming potential.

⁵⁶ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Agriculture-and-Food-security-expert-group.aspx>.

⁵⁷ See <https://ndcpartnership.org/>.

⁵⁸ As per decision 18/CP.5, para. 3.

⁵⁹ In accordance with decision 4/CMA.4, paras. 8 and 11.

7. Regional collaboration centres

74. During the reporting period, the secretariat's six regional collaboration centres continued to work closely with national Governments, engage with private sector actors and partner with multilateral institutions to provide training, knowledge-sharing opportunities and policy guidance on different thematic areas of climate change, tailored to regional needs.

G. Transparency

1. Technical support and advice

75. 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 least developed countries and small island developing States) face special circumstances in terms of vulnerabilities to climate change risks.

76. To facilitate the successful implementation of the ETF, in particular the preparation and submission of the BTR1s by developing country Parties, the secretariat organized a series of technical workshops held during the reporting period aimed at enhancing the institutional and technical capacity of developing country Parties and fast-tracking the preparation of their BTRs in collaboration with partners including the African Development Bank, the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency Global Support Programme, FAO, the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency, the International Institute for Environment and Development, the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement, UNDP and UNEP.

77. The secretariat also collaborated with the Council on Energy, Environment and Water, IEA, the United Nations Statistics Division and the Woodwell Climate Research Center in developing relevant capacity-building activities and tools.

2. Strategic engagement

78. The secretariat helps to ensure that its activities related to measurement, reporting and verification, and transparency are aligned with the Convention and the Paris Agreement. The secretariat participates in meetings of the donor steering committee and advisory committee for the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency and the project steering committee of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency Global Support Programme.

79. The secretariat has also been participating in the steering committee for the annual UNEP emissions gap reports.

80. Under the UNFCCC Climate Action and Support Transparency Training programme, launched in 2017 to promote the effective and universal participation of countries in measurement, reporting and verification and the ETF by enhancing the professional skills of their national experts, the secretariat works in partnership with international organizations, including through provision of input and sharing of knowledge and experience.⁶⁰

(a) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

81. 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.

82. The secretariat continues to collaborate with the Technical Support Unit of the aforementioned Task Force on facilitating interoperability between the tools for the electronic reporting of the common reporting tables and common tabular formats under the ETF and the IPCC inventory software.⁶¹

⁶⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/castt>.

⁶¹ Pursuant to decision [5/CMA.3](#), paras. 19–20.

(b) International Energy Agency

83. The secretariat continues to cooperate with IEA in the context of analysis and the annual review of national greenhouse gas inventory submissions from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention.

(c) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development–International Energy Agency Climate Change Expert Group

84. The secretariat continues to cooperate with the OECD–IEA Climate Change Expert Group by providing inputs to its meetings, capacity-building workshops, events and activities relating to transparency, including in the context of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and the global stocktake.

(d) United Nations Statistics Division

85. The secretariat is the official global depository for climate change data and manages the greenhouse gas 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 portal⁶² for dissemination within and outside the United Nations system. In addition, the secretariat is supporting the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs in developing a global indicator framework for measuring and reporting on progress towards achieving the SDGs and provides data for the United Nations Secretary-General’s annual reports on SDG progress.⁶³

86. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued to gradually increase its cooperation with the United Nations Statistics Division to strengthen the link between statistics and climate policy.⁶⁴

(e) United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

87. The secretariat, a member of the UNECE Steering Group on Climate Change-Related Statistics, supports the work of the Group, particularly 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.

88. During the reporting period, the secretariat actively participated in various meetings organized by UNECE, including its Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Climate Change-related Statistics, held in August 2024.

3. Review of biennial transparency reports

89. Having successfully launched the BTR technical expert review process under the ETF, during the reporting period the secretariat worked closely with IGOs, including FAO, the Global Green Growth Institute, IEA, ILO, the IPCC, UNDP, UNEP, the United Nations University and the World Health Organization on the reviews of the BTRs. As at the end of April 2025, 51 experts had been nominated by some of these IGOs and some had successfully participated in the BTR reviews.

4. Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on the implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security

90. 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.

⁶² <http://data.un.org/>.

⁶³ See, for example, <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2024/>.

⁶⁴ In response to United Nations Statistical Commission decision 49/113; see paras. (b), (c), (f) and (g) thereof.

5. Forests and REDD+

91. The secretariat contributes in a number of ways to enhancing the coordination and consistency of measurement, reporting and verification for REDD+: it is part of the FAO Advisory Group on Global Forest Resources Assessments; works closely with the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries and its partner agencies; participates in the advisory group for the methods and guidance documentation component of the Global Forest Observations Initiative; and is the United Nations representative on the Forest & Climate Leaders' Partnership secretariat board.

92. The secretariat participates in, and contributes to, forest-related activities as a member of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests. 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 for turning the tide on deforestation.

H. Response measures

1. International Labour Organization

93. The secretariat continues 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.⁶⁵

2. United Nations Development Programme

94. The secretariat continues 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.

3. Other organizations

95. During the reporting period, the secretariat collaborated with the German Agency for International Cooperation, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and other international organizations in supporting implementation of the workplan of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures and its Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures.

I. Climate science, research and systematic observation

96. The secretariat supports knowledge-sharing between the science community and policymakers through engagement with the IPCC and a wide range of United Nations entities, international organizations and research-based institutions, such as the Global Climate Observing System, the Global Ocean Observing System, the Group on Earth Observations, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO, the International Telecommunication Union, the joint working group on climate of the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites and the Coordination Group for Meteorological Satellites, UNEP, the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs, the World Climate Research Programme and the World Meteorological Organization.

97. During the reporting period, the IPCC and other research institutions provided the latest updates on climate change indicators to inform climate negotiations and broader policymaking at the relevant research dialogue.⁶⁶

98. At Earth Information Day 2024, the secretariat collaborated with the Global Climate Observing System, the Group on Earth Observations, the IPCC, the joint working group on climate of the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites and the Coordination Group for

⁶⁵ See decision [7/CMA.1](#), annex, para. 2(b).

⁶⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/event/sixteenth-meeting-of-the-research-dialogue>.

Meteorological Satellites, the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs, the World Meteorological Organization and representatives of the Systematic Observations Financing Facility, provided a platform for policymakers to exchange latest updates on earth observations, and highlighted progress in systematic observation and gaps therein.⁶⁷

99. The secretariat facilitates engagement between UNFCCC workstreams and the IPCC through biannual SBSTA–IPCC joint working group meetings.

J. Gender

1. Feminist Action for Climate Justice action coalition

100. The secretariat co-leads, in partnership with IUCN, OECD, UNDP, UNEP and others, the Feminist Action for Climate Justice action coalition under the Generation Equality Forum.⁶⁸

2. Gender and Environment Data Alliance

101. 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.⁶⁹

3. Gender events

102. 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 plan⁷⁰ and implementing mandates arising from the intermediate review of the implementation of the gender action plan, which was completed at COP 27.⁷¹

K. Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

103. The LCIPP was established to strengthen the knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and Indigenous Peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, and the Facilitative Working Group of the LCIPP was established to further operationalize the LCIPP and facilitate implementation of its functions.⁷²

104. 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, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, IUCN, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme and UNDP, facilitating 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.

105. Furthermore, the secretariat continued to collaborate with United Nations entities, including in developing the draft workplan of the LCIPP for 2025–2027, and contribute to the work of the United Nations Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues, which involves weaving the diverse values, worldviews and knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples into relevant work across United Nations agencies.

⁶⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/event/earth-information-day-2024-mandated-event>.

⁶⁸ See <https://forum.generationequality.org/home>.

⁶⁹ See <https://genderenvironmentdata.org/about/>.

⁷⁰ Decision 3/CP.25, annex.

⁷¹ See decision 24/CP.27.

⁷² See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int>.

L. Global climate action

106. 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 21.⁷³

107. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued to support efforts to engage non-Party stakeholders in climate action to catalyse implementation of the Paris Agreement.⁷⁴

M. Cross-cutting

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

108. The secretariat collaborates with many IGOs to build stakeholders' capacity to actively engage in the UNFCCC process and address legal and policy issues arising from the implementation of the Paris Agreement and its impact on international laws.

109. The Law and Climate Change Toolkit,⁷⁵ an online platform developed by the secretariat in collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat and UNEP as a global resource to help countries to establish the legal frameworks necessary for effective national implementation of the Paris Agreement, continues to give Parties user-friendly access to climate-related legislation across the globe.

2. Caring for Climate initiative

110. The secretariat continues to engage with UNEP and the United Nations Global Compact in the Caring for Climate initiative to advance the role of business in addressing climate change.⁷⁶

3. Coordinated ocean-related climate action

111. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued to support ocean-based climate action through its involvement in key United Nations initiatives.⁷⁷ As a member of the inter-agency coordination mechanism UN-Oceans,⁷⁸ the secretariat shared information on the UNFCCC process and co-organized and contributed to its events.

112. The secretariat extensively contributed to the 2025 United Nations Ocean Conference,⁷⁹ including to the Secretary-General's background note for the preparatory meeting, and co-led Ocean Action Panel 7: Leveraging ocean, climate and biodiversity interlinkages.⁸⁰ The secretariat also contributed to the review of the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development 2021–2030, the midterm evaluation of the Decade, and the programmatic work of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO.⁸¹ Additionally, the secretariat contributed to the preparation of the International Guide on Marine/Maritime Spatial Planning, co-led by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO and the European Commission's Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.

⁷³ See decision 1/CP.21, paras. 133–136.

⁷⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/climate-action#Engagement>.

⁷⁵ Available at <https://climatelawtoolkit.org/>.

⁷⁶ See <https://unglobalcompact.org/take-action/action/climate>.

⁷⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/ocean#UN-wide-coordination-on-the-ocean>.

⁷⁸ See https://www.un.org/depts/los/coop_coor/un_oceans.htm.

⁷⁹ See <https://www.un.org/en/civil-society/un-ocean-conference>.

⁸⁰ See <https://sdgs.un.org/events/ocean-action-panel-7-leveraging-ocean-climate-and-biodiversity-interlinkages-56832>.

⁸¹ See <https://oceanandecade.org/news/dab-defines-strategic-orientations-for-ocean-decades-second-half/>.

4. Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance

113. The secretariat assumed the lead coordinating role of the Climate Resilient Food Systems Alliance in December 2021; in this capacity, it continues to conduct and contribute to various activities of the Alliance.⁸²

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

A. Supporting the United Nations Secretary-General

114. The secretariat greatly values its close coordination and collaboration with the United Nations Secretariat, in particular with the Executive Office of the United Nations 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 Deputy Secretary-General.

115. 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.

116. The secretariat continued contributing to the various annual reports of the Secretary-General on topics across the SDGs during the reporting period.

B. United Nations Leadership Coordination

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

117. Under the chairmanship of the United Nations Secretary-General, the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination provides broad guidance, coordination and strategic direction for the United Nations system in the areas under the responsibility of Executive Heads. Focus is placed on inter-agency priorities and initiatives while ensuring that the independent mandates of organizations are maintained. The work of the Board is supported by two high-level committees: the High-Level Committee on Programmes and the High-Level Committee on Management. Under each Committee, there are inter-agency mechanisms and networks for coordinating relevant work under specific topics.⁸³

118. The secretariat continued its engagement as a member of the Committees during the reporting period.

2. Environment Management Group

119. As an active member of the Environment Management Group, the United Nations system-wide coordination body on environment and human settlements, the secretariat plays a leading role in its activities related to climate change.

120. The secretariat provided time and space for side events dedicated to United Nations system organizations at COP 29, 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.⁸⁴

⁸² See <https://unfccc.int/crfs-alliance>.

⁸³ See <https://unsceb.org/high-level-committee-management-hlcm> and <https://unsceb.org/high-level-committee-programmes-hlcp>.

⁸⁴ See <https://unemg.org/>.

3. Senior Management Group

121. 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 Executive Secretary provides an update, when applicable, on the progress of the UNFCCC process to the Group.

4. Executive Committee

122. The Executive Committee was established by the United Nations Secretary-General in January 2017 to assist in taking decisions on issues of strategic consequence requiring high-level attention across all pillars of work of the United Nations, informed by relevant deliberations of United Nations intergovernmental bodies.

123. 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

Non-exhaustive list of cooperative activities with United Nations entities and other international organizations that contribute to the work under the Convention undertaken by the secretariat between May 2024 and April 2025*

<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	UNESCO	UNESCO–UNFCCC webinar series on climate change education for social transformation (see https://unfccc.int/topics/action-for-climate-empowerment-children-and-youth/ace-hub/unesco-unfccc-webinar-series#Season-3-On-the-road-to-COP29)
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#2024)
ACE and youth	Event	FAO, UNESCO, UNU-EHS	ACE dialogue at SB 60 (see https://unfccc.int/event/in-session-action-for-climate-empowerment-ace-dialogue_2024)
ACE and youth	Event	UNITAR	ACE Focal Points Academy (see https://unfccc.int/ace-hub/national-ace-focal-points-academy#2024)
ACE and youth	Event	UNESCO	Informal virtual networking meeting for national ACE focal points (see https://unfccc.int/topics/action-for-climate-empowerment-children-and-youth/ace-hub/networking-meetings-for-national-ace-focal-points)
ACE and youth	Event	FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF	Informal networking sessions for national ACE focal points at COP 29
ACE and youth	Event	ILO	In-session ACE event at COP 29 (see https://unfccc.int/ace/cop29)
ACE and youth	Event	UNICEF	Youth Climate Action Webinar Series (see https://unfccc.int/event/youth-climate-action-webinar-series-part-i)
ACE and youth	Event	YECAP -Youth Empowerment in Climate Action Platform	Climate Policy Innovators Youth Camp, towards meaningful youth engagement in climate policies in Asia Pacific (see https://unfccc.int/event/climate-policy-innovators-youth-camp)
Adaptation – AC	Event	AF, African Union Development Agency-NEPAD, Asia Pacific Network for Global Change Research, Association of Caribbean	Regional engagement event series on boosting region-wide coherence on adaptation (see https://unfccc.int/AC-boosting-region-wide-coherence-on-adaptation)

* Not formally edited.

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Type of activity/result</i>	<i>In cooperation with</i>	<i>Outcome/description of cooperative activity</i>
		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	
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 21 st and 22 nd meetings of the WIM Executive Committee (see https://unfccc.int/event/WIMExCom21 and https://unfccc.int/event/WIMExCom22)
Adaptation, and loss and damage	Event	WIM Executive Committee expert group members (including those from UNDRR and UNOPS)	Side event at SB 60: “Learning from countries and communities responding to non-economic loss and damage” (see https://unfccc.int/event/wimexcomSB60)
Adaptation – NAPs	Event	UNEP	Accelerating NAP formulation and implementation in the MENA and SA region with a Regional Dialogue on NAPs (see https://unfccc.int/event/regional-dialogue-on-accelerating-support-for-formulation-and-implementation-of-national-adaptation)
Adaptation – NAPs	Event	UNICEF	Shaping child-responsive NAPs and NDCs 3.0 (see https://unfccc.int/event/child-responsive-naps-and-ndc-30)
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Events	Climate Action Data Trust (CAD Trust), ECLAC, UNDP, the NDC Partnership, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), UNEP, ADB, Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Partnership Centre (A6IP), Climate Action Data Trust (CAD Trust), SNV, West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance	Six Regional dialogues on Article 6 and Carbon Pricing in Latin America, South Asia, the Pacific, the Caribbean, West and Central Africa and in East and Southeast Asia respectively (see https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-events/regional-workshop-on-article-6-and-carbon-pricing)
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Events	Article 6 Implementation Partnership (A6IP), Eastern Africa Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance.	COP 29 Outcomes Webinar Series on Article 6 in Asia-Pacific (see https://unfccc.int/event/rcc-ap-cop-29-outcomes-webinar-series-part-1-a-focus-on-article-6), East and Southern Africa (see https://unfccc.int/event/cop-29-outcomes-webinar-series-part-1-a-focus-on-article-6-EASA)
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Document	UNEP LAC 6	Guidance for the notification of a National Focal Point for Article 6.8 (see https://unfccc.int/documents/640785)

<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	Publication	West African Development Bank, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action of Germany	Synthesis Report: Carbon Pricing Approaches in Central Africa (2024) (available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Carbon_Pricing_Report_CA_Alt_01%20%288%29.pdf)
Article 6 and NDCs	Event	The NDC Partnership, GIZ, UNDP, OECS	RCC Caribbean and Partners Week in Grenada, including a regional workshop on carbon market benefits, including the mandated Article 6 capacity building and the Regional Dialogue on Carbon Pricing (REdiCAP) as well as a NDC 3.0 workshop, with NDCP, UNDP, GIZ, and OECS.
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	CBD, UNCCD	Joint Rio Conventions capacity-building programme event on building capacities for the synergistic implementation of the three Rio Conventions (see https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/projects/rio-conventions-joint-capacity-building-programme#Activities and https://unfccc.int/event/high-level-event-on-the-joint-rio-conventions-capacity-building-programmes)
Capacity-building	Event	AFB secretariat, GCF secretariat, GEF secretariat	7 th and 8 th meetings of the informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement (see https://unfccc.int/PCCB-ICG)
Capacity-building	Event	IRENA, UN CC:Learn, UNDP	Youth4Capacity events held at SB 60 (see https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/projects/youth4capacity/youth4capacity-sb60)
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)
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,	6 th Capacity-building Hub (see https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/events-meetings/capacity-building-hub/6th-capacity-building-hub)

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Type of activity/result</i>	<i>In cooperation with</i>	<i>Outcome/description of cooperative activity</i>
		International Finance Corporation), World Resources Institute	
Climate finance – FRLD	Events	FRLD secretariat, GCF secretariat, UNDP, World Bank	Meetings of the Board of the FRLD (see https://unfccc.int/loss-and-damage-fund-joint-interim-secretariat#Meetings-and-events)
Climate finance – Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue	Event	Government of Egypt, UNDP	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-in-2024-under-the-sharm-el-sheikh-dialogue-on-the-scope-of-article-2-paragraph-1c)
Climate technology	Event	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Moving forward with NDC acceleration in agrifood systems: Climate Technology Uptake (see https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2024/2024_event05)
Climate technology	Publication	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Climate Technologies for Agrifood System Transformation: Placing food security, climate change and poverty reduction at the forefront (Available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/water-energy-food.html#agrifood)
Climate technology	Publication	Group on Earth Observations (GEO)	Realising EW4All: Innovation and Technology in Support of Risk-Informed Climate Resilience Policy and Action (See https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/early_warning_systems.html#ew4all)
Climate technology	Publication	UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre	TEC and UNEP-CCC. Analysis of success stories from implemented technology action plans. Bonn: UNFCCC. (Available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc/_StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/tec_support/263985bf879947389a9939a89c029897/d2d60f0a42114ffdaee93284ef170a88.pdf)
Climate technology	Publication	UNIDO	Information Note on AI for Climate Action in Developing Countries: Opportunities, Challenges and Risks (Available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/AI4climate.html#infonote)
Climate technology	Event	CTCN, GEF, GCF, Adaptation Fund, UN Technology Bank for LDCs	TEC and CTCN thematic dialogue on financing national systems of innovation (see https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2025/2025_event01)
Climate technology	Event	UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, CTCN	Side-event ‘Implementation of Technology Action Plans to Realize Ambitious and Feasible NDCs’ at COP 29 (see https://tech-action.unepccc.org/events/cop29-side-event-implementation-of-technology-action-plans-to-realize-ambitious-and-feasible-ndcs/)
Climate technology	Event	CTCN, GCF, GEF, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, West African Development Bank, UNIDO, Adaptation Fund, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	SBI 60 in-session workshop: Linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism (see https://unfccc.int/event/in-session-workshop-on-linkages-between-the-technology-mechanism-and-the-financial-mechanism)

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Climate technology	Event	UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, GEF, GCF, UNIDO	Side-event ‘Making NDCs 3.0 ambitious and investment-ready through Technology Action Plans’ at SB 60 (see https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2024/2024_event01)
Climate technology	Event	UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre	Global TNA Workshop, attended by participating countries in phases IV and V of the GEF-funded Global TNA Project and implementation partners (see https://tech-action.unepccc.org/events/tna-workshop-2025/)
Climate technology	Event	CTCN, UNIDO	Technology Day on Transformative Industry (see https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2024/2024_event03)
Climate technology	Event	CTCN	Capacities for Climate Innovation: Artificial Intelligence (see https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2024/2024_event06)
Climate technology	Event	UNU	Bonn AI and Climate 2024 (see https://unu.edu/ehs/announcement/bonn-ai-climate-2024)
Cross-cutting – Human mobility and climate change	Publication	IOM	Publication entitled 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)
Cross-cutting – legal affairs	Event	UNEP and Inter-Parliamentary Union	Workshop on Empowering parliamentarians to implement NDCs and advance the climate agenda at the national level (See https://unfccc.int/news/parliamentarians-from-small-island-developing-states-and-least-developed-countries-explore-their)
Cross-cutting – legal affairs	Event	Inter-Parliamentary Union	Unlocking climate finance: A briefing for parliamentarians (See https://www.ipu.org/event/unlocking-climate-finance-briefing-parliamentarians) Implementing the new NDCs: How can parliaments advance the climate agenda? (See https://www.ipu.org/event/implementing-new-ndcs-how-can-parliaments-advance-climate-agenda)
Cross-cutting – legal affairs	Event	UNDP	Strengthening capacity of national delegations to COP 29 (See https://www.undp.org/eurasia/blog/climate-change-negotiations-primer-europe-and-central-asia)
Cross-cutting – support for the Secretary-General	Event	UN DESA	Fifth global conference on strengthening synergies between the Paris Agreement on climate change and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (see https://sdgs.un.org/conferences/climate-sdgs-conference-2024)

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Cross-cutting – inclusive climate action	Event	UN Women, Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), the Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).	COP 29 Outcomes Webinar Series: Inclusive climate action in Asia Pacific (see: https://unfccc.int/event/cop-29-outcomes-webinar-series-part-2-inclusive-climate-action)
Gender	Event	AFB secretariat, GCF secretariat, GEF secretariat, IUCN, OHCHR, UNCCD, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women	Gender and climate change events at SB 60 (see https://unfccc.int/gender/sb60)
Gender	Event	Gender and Environment Data Alliance, ILO, UNFCCC women and gender constituency	Virtual information session on gender at COP 29 (see https://unfccc.int/gender/cop29#Information-session-on-gender)
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 29 (see https://unfccc.int/climate-action/events/global-climate-action-at-cop/global-climate-action-at-cop-29)
NDCs	Events	NDC Partnership	Series of regional Webinars on the support available to countries to develop and implement ambitious NDCs 3.0 in MENA (see https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-events/regional-webinars-support-ecosystem-for-next-round-of-ndcs), Latin America, the Pacific (see https://unfccc.int/event/support-ecosystem-for-next-round-of-ndcs-in-the-pacific), sub-Saharan Africa (see https://unfccc.int/event/support-ecosystem-for-next-round-of-ndcs-in-sub-saharan-africa), Asia (see https://unfccc.int/event/support-ecosystem-for-next-round-of-ndcs-in-asia) and in the Caribbean (see https://unfccc.int/event/support-ecosystem-for-next-round-of-ndcs-in-the-caribbean).
NDCs and LT-LEDs	Event	UN Women, Environmental Investment Fund (EIF), African Development Bank (AfDB).	RCC East and Southern Africa: Regional Peer Exchange and Learning Engagement on Integrating Gender into NDCs and LT-LEDs (see https://unfccc.int/event/regional-peer-exchange-and-learning-engagement-on-integrating-gender)
NDCs and LT-LEDs	Event	UN Women	Gender Integration in LT-LEDs and NDCs (see Webinar: Integration of Gender in LT-LEDs and NDCs UNFCCC)
NDCs	Event	FAO	Webinar on Food Security in the NDCs 3.0 of the MENA region (see https://unfccc.int/event/webinar-food-security-in-the-ndcs-30-of-the-mena-region)
NDCs	Event	UNDP, UNEP, NDC Partnership	Pathway to NDC 3.0: webinar to support Sub-Saharan African countries strengthen their GHG projections for their NDC 3.0 submissions (see https://unfccc.int/event/pathway-to-ndc-30-regional-webinar-on-ghg-emissions-projection)

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NDCs	Event	UN Global Compact Network Malaysia and Brunei	High-level event: Private sector engagement in implementing the NDCs including through Article 6 (see https://unfccc.int/event/high-level-event-private-sector-engagement-in-implementing-the-ndcs-including-through-article-6)
Response measures	Event	UNDP	First Global Dialogue on impacts of implementation of response measures “Evidence-based approaches and holistic strategies to maximize co-benefits and minimize negative impacts of implementing NDCs” (see https://unfccc.int/event/rm-global-dialogue-2024)
Response measures and just transition	Event	GIZ, ICAT, ICLEI, WRI, Global Renewable Alliance	Tracking the journey of Just Transition Strategies and Policies (see https://unfccc.int/event/just_transition_strategies_policies_sb60)
Response measures and just transition	Event	ILO	Skill Development as a Catalyst for a Just Transition (see https://unfccc.int/event/skill-development-as-a-catalyst-for-a-just-transition)
Response measures and just transition	Event	UNDP	Climate Actions and Impact Assessment: A Unified Approach to Sustainable Development Goals (see https://unfccc.int/event/climate-actions-and-impact-assessment-a-unified-approach-to-sustainable-development-goals)
Response measures and just transition	Event	UN Global Compact Network Malaysia & Brunei	Leveraging the private sector for social and economic transformation and climate action (see https://unfccc.int/event/leveraging-the-private-sector-for-social-and-economic-transformation-and-climate-action)
Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme – global dialogue	Event	ADB, African Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, GCF, IPCC, IRENA, , African Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Asia Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	First global dialogue and investment-focused event (see https://unfccc.int/event/third-global-dialogue-and-investment-focused-event-under-the-sharm-el-sheikh-mitigation-ambition-and)
Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme – global dialogue	Event	IEA, IRENA, IPCC, African Development Bank, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, Asia Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, West African Development Bank	Second global dialogue and investment-focused event (see https://unfccc.int/event/fourth-global-dialogue-and-investment-focused-event-under-the-sharm-el-sheikh-mitigation-ambition-and)
Transparency	Event	CCMRVH, CBIT-GSP	Series of webinars (from 27 to 30 January 2025, attended by 39 technical experts) followed by an in-person regional workshop held from 18 to 21 February 2025 in St. Georges, Grenada, titled: “Fast-tracking preparation of the first biennial transparency report of Grenada”, attended by 51 technical experts and relevant policy makers from Grenada.
Transparency	Event	CGE, CBIT-GSP, PATPA, CCMRVH	In-person regional workshop held from 16 to 18 September 2024 in Astana, Kazakhstan, titled: “Workshop on Empowering Central Asia, the South Caucasus, and Eastern Europe Toward Fast-Tracking Biennial Transparency

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Transparency	Event	CBIT–GSP, ICAT, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, United Nations System Staff College	Report (BTR) Preparation”, attended by 45 experts from 8 countries from the regions. Subregional Workshop for Anglophone Caribbean ETF Blended Course was offered to LAC region (Spanish and English speaking) in 2024. The online modules were completed by 146 technical experts from 42 countries and the in-person workshops were attended by 31 technical experts from 17 Spanish-speaking and 17 technical experts from 11 English-speaking developing countries from the region (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	Two regional hands-on training workshops on preparing BTRs, attended by a total of 76 experts from 56 developing country Parties in 2024 (see https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts/calendar-of-meetings/archive-of-meetings)
Transparency	Event	IHE-Delft, the South Africa Development Community secretariat with support from the University of KwaZulu-Natal, Canadian International Development Agency	In-person regional training workshop of the Adaptation Academy from 22 to 26 April 2024 in Pretoria, South Africa, titled: “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/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/unfccc-castt-climate-action-and-support-transparency-training/castt-adaptation-academy#CASTT-Adaptation-Academy-for-Africa-region)
Transparency	Event	Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center of Korea, PATPA and IPCC	Annual training programme on GHG inventories held from 19 August to 6 September 2024 in Seoul, Republic of Korea, attended by 25 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	Korea Environment Institute -Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change, Asian Institute for Technology, UNEP - Asia Pacific Adaptation Network, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre	In-person regional training workshop of the Adaptation Academy from 30 September to 4 October 2024 in Bangkok, Thailand, entitled, “UNFCCC-CASTT Adaptation Academy in Asia 2024”, attended by 21 experts (see https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/unfccc-castt-climate-action-and-support-transparency-training/castt-adaptation-academy#CASTT-Adaptation-Academy-for-Asia-region)
Transparency	Event	West African Development Bank, COP 29 Presidency, US Environmental Protection Agency	In-person regional workshop held from 9 to 11 September 2024 in Lome, Togo, titled: “Workshop on empowering Africa toward fast-tracking Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR) preparation”, attended by 34 experts from 18 countries in the Africa region.

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Transparency	Event	Economic Community of Central African States, US Forest Service, AfDB, ICAT	In-person regional workshop held from 27 to 30 August 2024 in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo, titled: “Regional training workshop on NDC monitoring and projection of greenhouse gas emissions and support of BTR preparation”, attended by 28 experts from 11 Central African countries.
Transparency	Event	Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), NDC Partnership, UNEP, the Regional Pacific NDC Hub, with support from the UNDP and Australia.	In-person regional training workshop for the Pacific region held from 12 to 16 August 2024 in Apia, Samoa, titled: “NDCs 3.0 Regional Forum & Regional Capacity-Building Workshop on Carbon Pricing and Article 6 Training for the Pacific”, attended by 49 experts from 17 countries from the Pacific region.
Transparency	Event	UNEP, UNDP, NDC Partnership, UN ESCWA	In-person workshop held from 22 to 25 September 2024 in Tunis, Tunisia, titled: “NDCs 3.0 Regional Forum for the Middle East and North Africa”, attended by 127 experts from 17 countries from the region.
Transparency	Event	UNDP, AfDB, UNEP, Côte d’Ivoire, Namibia	In-person workshop held from 7 to 9 October 2024 in Kigali, Rwanda, titled: “NDCs 3.0 Regional Forum for Africa: Pathways to Progress: Crafting Ambitious and Implementable NDCs”, attended by 187 experts from 50 countries from the Africa region.
Transparency	Event	Regional Pacific NDC Hub, CBIT-GSP, Australia	ETF workshop for the Pacific Islands on preparation of BTRs and GHG inventories, held from 25 to 28 March 2025 in Rarotonga, Cook Islands, and attended by 39 experts (see https://climate-transparency-platform.org/events/polynesian-workshop-enhanced-transparency-framework-under-paris-agreement)
Transparency	Event	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan, COP29 Presidency, UNEP, UNDP, FAO, KazAID, AIDA, and the GEF	In-person regional workshop held from 16 to 18 September 2024 in Astana, Kazakhstan, titled: “Workshop on Empowering Central Asia, the South Caucasus, and Eastern Europe Toward Fast-Tracking Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) Preparation”, attended by 45 experts from 8 countries from the regions.
Transparency	Event	LDC group, International Institute for Environment and Development	In-person regional workshop held from 16 to 18 July 2024 in Lilongwe, Malawi, titled: “LDC Group Training Workshop: Transitioning to the ETF”, attended by 33 technical experts from 24 countries from the LDCs.
Transparency	Event	CEEW, ICAT, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, US EPA	Side event at COP 29 aimed at discussing best practices and lessons learned in providing support to developing countries to prepare first BTRs and build capacity for implementing the ETF.
Transparency	Event	FAO	Webinar on the Enhanced transparency framework and supporting technical expert reviews, which was held on 13 May 2024
Transparency	Event	UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre	CBIT-GSP webinar on the technical expert review process which was held on 18 March 2025

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Transparency	Event	GHGMI	Webinar on the Sectoral Activity data for GHG Emissions (SAGE), a GHG data collection and management tool to support the implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement (19 June 2024).
Transparency	Event	IPCC TFI TSU	Side event in June 2024 during the SB60 sessions: <i>The IPCC Inventory Software: A Tool to Support the Enhanced Transparency Framework Implementation under the Paris Agreement</i> .
Transparency	Event	IPCC TFI TSU	In-person regional workshop held from 27 to 31 January 2025 in Windhoek, Namibia, entitled: “Workshop on the Building of Sustainable National Greenhouse Gas Inventory Management Systems and the Use of the IPCC Inventory Software to Support the Implementation of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement for the African Region”