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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 enhance and contribute to 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 has been involved in with United Nations entities and other international organizations between May 2021 and April 2022.



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Abbreviations and acronyms

2006 IPCC Guidelines	<i>2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
AC	Adaptation Committee
AFB	Adaptation Fund Board
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CDM	clean development mechanism
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
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
DTU	Technical University of Denmark
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
GHG	greenhouse gas
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
Global Support Programme	Global Support Programme for Preparation of National Communications and Biennial Update Reports by non-Annex I Parties
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IEA	International Energy Agency
IGO	intergovernmental organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KJWA	Koronivia joint work on agriculture
LAKI	Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LDC	least developed country
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NAMA	nationally appropriate mitigation action
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
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
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)
SMEs	small and medium-sized enterprises
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TNA	technology needs assessment
TT:CLEAR	technology information clearing house
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UNU	United Nations University
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

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 2021, when the previous information note on the subject,² prepared for the May–June 2021 session of the SBSTA, was published, and April 2022.

C. Overview of cooperative activities

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

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

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

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

¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2009/3, para. 128.

² FCCC/SBSTA/2021/INF.1.

³ See <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>.

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

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

II. Specific areas of cooperation

A. Technology

1. Technology Mechanism

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

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

11. During the reporting period, the secretariat supported the organization of TEC 22, 23 and 24, which representatives of United Nations entities, including the GCF and the GEF, IGOs and NGOs participated in virtually or followed via the live webcast.⁶ Some of those organizations, including IRENA and UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre,⁷ were represented in TEC task forces and contributed to implementing the TEC rolling workplan for 2019–2022.

12. The secretariat also supported the TEC in organizing two regional expert meetings on green hydrogen and ocean energy technologies during Asia-Pacific Climate Week 2021,⁸ and one regional expert meeting on electric mobility during Africa Climate Week 2021.⁹ The meetings involved experts from various organizations, including IRENA, the Global Green Growth Institute and the Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations. Further, the TEC collaborated with Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation, IUCN and the NWP on Technology Day, consisting of three thematic sessions on innovative approaches to strengthening coastal and ocean adaptation, which took place during the IUCN World Conservation Congress and at COP 26 with the active participation of representatives of the GCF, the IPCC and UNESCO.¹⁰ The secretariat also supported the TEC and youth NGOs in organizing an expert meeting on youth-led innovative approaches to climate technology and adaptation at the Global Sustainable Technology and Innovation Community conference in Dubai.¹¹

⁴ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 117.

⁵ As per its Article 10, para. 3.

⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/meetings.html>.

⁷ Formerly UNEP DTU Partnership.

⁸ See https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2021/2021_event03.

⁹ See https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2021/2021_event04.

¹⁰ See https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2020/2020_event07.

¹¹ See https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2020/2020_event10.

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

14. The secretariat works in close collaboration with the CTCN secretariat to ensure synergy and coherence in the work under the Technology Mechanism, including by participating in the meetings of the CTCN Advisory Board. During the reporting period, the secretariat held a joint session of the TEC and the CTCN Advisory Board (September 2021). Furthermore, it supported the production of a joint TEC–CTCN publication on technology and NDCs.¹²

15. In 2021, the secretariat collaborated with UNIDO on the 2021 UNIDO Global Call for Innovative Solutions in Cleantech and Sustainable Land Management and helped to select the winners.¹³

2. Technology needs assessments

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

17. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued to collaborate with the GEF, UNEP and UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre in supporting implementation of phases III–IV of the TNA global project, through which financial and technical support is being provided by the GEF to 39 SIDS and LDCs undertaking TNAs. The secretariat organized a webinar in collaboration with UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre and regional development banks aimed at enhancing the bankability of technology action plans of developing countries. In addition, in collaboration with the CTCN and UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, the secretariat prepared a publication on closing the gap between technology needs and implementation in support of NDCs.¹⁴

18. The secretariat, in collaboration with UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, also continued its efforts to monitor implementation of the technology action plans of developing countries and promote success stories through the TT:CLEAR web pages¹⁵ and in publications.

3. Technology facilitation mechanism

19. The technology facilitation mechanism was launched under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to support implementation of the SDGs. During the reporting period, the secretariat participated in the United Nations inter-agency task team on science, technology and innovation for the SDGs, a component of the mechanism that involves over 40 United Nations entities.

20. During the reporting period, the secretariat also shared with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs its experience and lessons learned from developing and implementing TT:CLEAR with a view to enhancing the functionality of 2030 Connect, a United Nations online technology platform developed in collaboration with other United Nations entities, including the secretariat, under the technology facilitation mechanism.¹⁶

¹² TEC and CTCN. 2021. *Technology and Nationally Determined Contributions: Stimulating the Uptake of Technologies in Support of Nationally Determined Contribution Implementation*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/techandndc.html>.

¹³ See <https://www.unido.org/global-call-itpos>.

¹⁴ CTCN and UNEP DTU Partnership. 2021. *Scaling up investment in climate technologies: Pathways to realising technology development and transfer in support of the Paris Agreement*. JA Haselip (ed.). Copenhagen: UNEP DTU Partnership.

¹⁵ See https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tna/suc_stories.html.

¹⁶ See <https://sdgs.un.org/fm/online-platform>.

B. Climate finance

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

(a) Green Climate Fund

21. COP 16 designated the GCF as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism.¹⁷ 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. The GCF also serves the Paris Agreement.¹⁸

22. During the reporting period, the UNFCCC secretariat attended the meetings of the GCF Board, at which the Board took decisions to approve project proposals and adopt policies relating to GCF operations and progressed in implementing guidance from the COP and the CMA. Furthermore, the GCF Board organized its 6th annual meeting with the constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement on strengthening cooperation and enhancing coherence of engagement. In turn, representatives of the GCF secretariat participated in events and workshops organized by the UNFCCC secretariat, including meetings of constituted bodies, the SCF Forum on finance for nature-based solutions, the fourth high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance and workshops on the KJWA. The two secretariats also engaged regularly to strengthen collaboration on ongoing work and build their partnership towards a successful outcome at COP 26.

(b) Global Environment Facility

23. The GEF is an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism.¹⁹ 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.²⁰ The GEF also serves the Paris Agreement.²¹

24. During the reporting period, the UNFCCC secretariat engaged with the GEF secretariat and attended GEF Council meetings, at which the Council progressed in implementing guidance from the COP and the CMA and took decisions to approve project proposals and adopt policies relating to GEF operations. The UNFCCC secretariat also attended meetings on the eighth replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund and meetings at which participants discussed programming and policy directions for the GEF Trust Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund for 2022–2026. Furthermore, the two secretariats collaborated in organizing informal consultations on financial support for preparing biennial transparency reports. In turn, representatives of the GEF secretariat attended UNFCCC meetings and events, including meetings of constituted bodies, the SCF Forum on finance for nature-based solutions and workshops on the KJWA, at which they provided information on GEF operations and the implementation of guidance from the COP and the CMA.

(c) Adaptation Fund

25. CMP 3 decided that the AFB shall be the operating entity of the Adaptation Fund, serviced by a secretariat and a trustee.²² The Adaptation Fund serves the Kyoto Protocol and, as of 2019, the Paris Agreement.²³

¹⁷ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 102.

¹⁸ As per decision 1/CP.21, para. 58.

¹⁹ As per decision 3/CP.4, para. 1.

²⁰ Decision 12/CP.2, annex, para. 10.

²¹ As per decision 1/CP.21, para. 58.

²² Decision 1/CMP.3, paras. 18 and 20.

²³ As per decision 13/CMA.1, para. 1.

26. During the reporting period, the UNFCCC secretariat participated in AFB meetings, at which decisions taken at CMP 14 and CMA 1 and by their Bureau that might affect the Fund were discussed. The UNFCCC secretariat also participated in a virtual round table discussion on the second medium-term strategy of the Adaptation Fund for 2023–2027.

27. In turn, the AFB secretariat participated in meetings of constituted bodies, including the FWG of the LCIPP, the PCCB and the TEC, and in a regional webinar on enhancing project development and direct access as part of Latin America and Caribbean Climate Week 2021. The AFB secretariat also facilitated the organization of an Adaptation Fund contributor dialogue in conjunction with COP 26.²⁴

28. The AFB took action to promote linkages between the Adaptation Fund and other constituted bodies, such as the PCCB, and with the GCF, the GEF and the KJWA.²⁵ In addition, the AFB discussed areas of synergy and collaboration with the gender focal points of constituted bodies, including on gender mainstreaming within the UNFCCC process.

2. Standing Committee on Finance

29. The secretariat supports the SCF in its collaboration and outreach activities with IGOs, financial institutions and other interested stakeholders in delivering on its mandates. Notifications are issued on the UNFCCC website informing admitted observer IGOs about SCF meetings,²⁶ which are all webcast, while representatives of IGOs who regularly participate are contacted directly.²⁷

30. With the support of the secretariat, the SCF closely collaborates with stakeholders specialized in tracking and reporting climate finance flows and those producing information on developing countries' needs for implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement. In 2021, various international, regional and national financial institutions, IGOs and think tanks contributed to the technical work on the fourth (2020) Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows²⁸ and the first report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement.²⁹ The contributors responded to the call for evidence launched for each report³⁰ and participated in two technical stakeholder dialogues on the fourth Biennial Assessment and the first needs report, which were held prior to SCF 24 and 25.

31. During the reporting period, the SCF organized the first part of the SCF Forum on finance for nature-based solutions, held in October 2021. The Forum was attended by representatives of United Nations agencies, international organizations, climate funds, bilateral agencies, academic institutions, think tanks and NGOs working on nature-based solutions. The secretariat invited IUCN and UNEP to deliver keynote presentations and representatives of several prominent IGOs to serve as resource persons for breakout sessions and panel discussions. The outcomes of the first part will feed into the second part of the Forum, to be held in 2022.

3. Fourth high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance

32. The secretariat collaborated with experts from public and private sector financial institutions, including the Asian Development Bank, the French Development Agency, the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, the International

²⁴ See www.adaptation-fund.org/adaptation-fund-raises-record-us-356-million-in-new-pledges-at-cop26-for-its-concrete-actions-to-most-vulnerable/.

²⁵ As per decisions 2/CMP.10, para. 6; and 2/CMP.14, para. 8. See also chap. VI of and annex IV to document FCCC/KP/CMP/2021/2–FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/4.

²⁶ See <http://unfccc.int/3153.php>.

²⁷ Further information on the meetings of the SCF, including webcasts and lists of participants, is available at <http://unfccc.int/6881.php>.

²⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/resources/biennial-assessment-of-climate-finance>.

²⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/needs-report>.

³⁰ Submissions received for the fourth Biennial Assessment are available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/resources/standing-committee-on-finance-info-repository#eq-5>, and those for the first needs report at <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/needs-report/repository-of-information-on-the-needs-of-developing-country-parties>.

Finance Corporation, the NatWest Group and OECD, in the fourth high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance, held at COP 26. The experts participated as panellists in the dialogue and deliberated on key topics related to enhancing support for developing countries and realizing the USD 100 billion goal, supporting a financial system for a net zero, climate-resilient future, and scaling up climate finance to mobilize the funding needed in developing countries for implementing climate actions. A summary of the deliberations will be prepared by the President of COP 26 for consideration at COP 27 (November 2022).

4. First 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

33. The first biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance under the CMA was convened at CMA 3 and informed by the summary report on the biennial in-session workshop and the biennial communications referred to in Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement. The secretariat collaborated with representatives of the African Development Bank, the Climate Policy Initiative, the United States Agency for International Development and the World Bank. Panellists deliberated on enhancing the predictability of climate finance, improving the scale and effectiveness of adaptation finance, and forecasting future trends in climate finance mobilization. A report on the dialogue will be prepared by the President of CMA 3 for consideration at CMA 5.

5. Needs-based Finance project

34. COP 26 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.³¹

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

36. Under the leadership of the Governments of Brunei Darussalam and the Philippines, the UNFCCC secretariat, together with RCC Bangkok and UNDP in Asia and the Pacific, is supporting ASEAN member States in collaboration with the ASEAN secretariat through the Needs-based Finance project.³² The main objective of this project activity is to equip ASEAN member States with the technical know-how for accessing climate funds, thereby enabling them to increase their national climate ambition. Under the project, a climate finance handbook for ASEAN member States is being developed and a series of training workshops for ASEAN member States is being organized, to take place in 2022.

37. RCC Lomé supported the development of the Needs-based Finance project in West Africa in collaboration with the Economic Community of West African States and the West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance. Several virtual meetings were held on developing a climate finance strategy for the region, project pipeline and implementation plan. The RCC also supported the Needs-based Finance validation workshop, held in July 2021, and is working towards high-level political endorsement of the documents.

38. RCC Dubai supported the development of the Needs-based Finance projects in Arab States, in collaboration with UNESCWA and the League of Arab States. A virtual meeting was held in May 2021 to present the findings of a technical assessment on climate finance needs and priorities to the League of Arab States secretariat. The input received at the meeting

³¹ Decisions 6/CP.23, para. 10; and 4/CP.26, para. 22.

³² https://unfccc.int/NBF_Project.

was incorporated into the technical assessment document and will be considered for developing a climate finance mobilization and access strategy for the Arab States.

39. RCC Panama has implemented a Needs-based Finance project in Honduras, that included an extensive analysis of climate finance flows, existing climate finance resources, a toolkit to align the national budget to the goals of the Paris Agreement and a series of capacity-building events related to results-based finance, microcredits, the establishment of trust funds and green bonds.

6. Collaboration with public and private sector finance initiatives

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

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

42. Further, the secretariat initiated engagement with private sector finance initiatives across such areas of work as the ad hoc work programme on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance, the biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows and the Needs-based Finance project.

C. Capacity-building

1. Capacity-building framework

43. The secretariat collaborates with a number of IGOs to collect and compile the information needed by the COP, the CMP and the subsidiary bodies to monitor progress in implementing the framework for capacity-building in developing countries established under decision 2/CP.7. External users can access capacity-building information from IGOs, United Nations entities, specialized agencies and related organizations on the capacity-building portal,³³ maintained by the secretariat.

44. During the reporting period, the secretariat cooperated with actors and stakeholders involved in climate-related capacity-building, including governments, United Nations entities, IGOs, international organizations, the private sector and civil society, in organizing a series of events called the Capacity-building Talks.³⁴ Launched by the secretariat in 2020, the Talks, which are open to the public, are aimed at facilitating discussion and providing information on topics pertinent to the implementation of the capacity-building framework, that is monitoring and evaluating capacity-building, tailoring capacity-building efforts to developing countries' needs and priorities, enhancing access to capacity-building, and strengthening the capacities of SMEs to engage in climate action. Representatives of the Climate and Development Knowledge Network, FAO and GIZ were among the experts invited to deliver a presentation during the Capacity-building Talks.

2. Durban Forum on capacity-building

45. COP 24 requested the SBI to thematically align the annual meetings of the Durban Forum with the annual focus area of the PCCB, which in 2021 was building capacity to facilitate coherent implementation of NDCs in the context of national development plans.³⁵

³³ http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/capacity_building/items/7204.php.

³⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/Capacity-building%20Talks>.

³⁵ Decision 15/CP.24, para. 6.

46. The overarching topic of the 10th Durban Forum,³⁶ held virtually during the reporting period, was building capacity for addressing climate and development goals coherently. Key issues discussed at the Forum included building capacity for:

- (a) Mainstreaming climate and development goals in policy planning;
- (b) Enhancing institutional arrangements and their vertical and horizontal coordination;
- (c) Aligning national climate targets with SDG-related targets;
- (d) Assessing the sustainable development co-benefits and the impacts of climate policies and actions.

47. In organizing the Forum, the secretariat collaborated with the Climate and Development Knowledge Network, GIZ, the Global Green Growth Institute, the International Institute for Sustainable Development and the Overseas Environmental Cooperation Center, among others. The outcomes and lessons learned from the 10th Durban Forum fed directly into the work of the PCCB, in particular in informing work related to its annual focus area in 2021.³⁷

3. Paris Committee on Capacity-building

48. The secretariat supports the PCCB in its collaboration and outreach activities with United Nations entities, IGOs and other interested stakeholders, and in developing and implementing its communication and stakeholder engagement strategies.

49. During the reporting period, the secretariat supported the organization of PCCB 5, held virtually.³⁸ The meeting was attended by representatives of United Nations entities, including the GCF and the GEF, IGOs and NGOs (a total of 171 observers). Interested stakeholders not registered for the meeting were able to follow the deliberations via live webcast.

50. Launched in April 2020, the PCCB Network³⁹ continued its activities and expanded to 280 members (as at March 2022), of which United Nations entities comprised 10 per cent. The secretariat supported the PCCB Network in coordinating the implementation of 20 member-driven activities with the engagement of around 70 Network members, including United Nations entities and international organizations such as the Adaptation Fund, FAO, the NAP Global Network, UNEP, the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, UNIDO, the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security, WFP and WMO.

51. During the reporting period, the PCCB launched an online training course entitled “Introduction to climate change and human rights”, which was jointly developed by the secretariat and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. From its launch in June 2021 until December 2021, the course was attended by 881 learners, the majority of which found the course to be very useful.

52. The 3rd Capacity-building Hub,⁴⁰ hosted by the PCCB at COP 26, was supported by the secretariat in collaboration with almost 40 stakeholders from the public and private sector, including representatives of the Commonwealth Secretariat, FAO, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, IRENA, the NAP Global Network, the NDC Partnership, UNEP, the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research. United Nations entities and IGOs represented 21 and 10 per cent of the organizing partners, respectively. In total, more than 1,200 participants attended sessions held under the Hub in person, and more than 3,400 viewed sessions through the live webcast.

³⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/durbanforum10>.

³⁷ For more information, see document FCCC/SBI/2021/10.

³⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/pccb/pccb-meetings-and-documents>.

³⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/pccb-network>.

⁴⁰ See https://unfccc.int/pccb/CB_Hub_3.

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

53. The UNFCCC secretariat seeks input from the secretariats of the Adaptation Fund, the GCF and the GEF to the annual compilation and synthesis report on capacity-building work undertaken by bodies under the Convention.

54. Representatives of the secretariats of the three Funds participated in UNFCCC capacity-building events during the reporting period, including PCCB 5, the 1st and 2nd meetings of the PCCB informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, the 10th Durban Forum and the 3rd Capacity-building Hub.

5. Regional cooperation

55. Under the Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action⁴¹ initiative, the secretariat and the RCCs continued to assist countries in developing carbon pricing instruments as an approach for implementing mitigation action. In particular:

(a) RCC Panama continued to support the Ministry of Environment of Panama in developing, operationalizing and advancing a domestic voluntary carbon market;

(b) RCC St. George's supported the Dominican Republic in establishing carbon pricing instruments and exploring the implementation of renewable energy certificates;

(c) RCC Lomé carried out a study assessing the impact of a potential carbon tax in Senegal, which will inform the key choices of the Government of Senegal in its plans to introduce a carbon tax. RCC Lomé also supported the Ministry of Environment of Nigeria in developing a carbon pricing framework, to be introduced as part of implementing its NDC, including in organizing a national consultation and capacity-building workshop and initiating a study to assess the potential market for introducing carbon pricing instruments in Nigeria;

(d) RCC Kampala supported the Government of Kenya in designing a green fiscal incentives policy framework, which supports the advancement of carbon pricing instruments and REDD+ in the country;

(e) RCC Bangkok supported the Ministry of Climate Change of Pakistan in developing a carbon pricing communication strategy for the country. It also supported the development of a capacity-building strategy on carbon pricing for ASEAN countries and organized a workshop on carbon pricing instruments for the power sector for policymakers in the region.

56. The secretariat also collaborated with the RCCs in conducting studies to identify capacity-building gaps and needs in relation to the climate action of SMEs in Asia and in Eastern and Southern Africa. This work, conducted in collaboration with the International Development Research Centre, UNESCAP and UNIDO, involved conducting surveys of regional SMEs and stakeholders and organizing regional workshops.

57. The results of the studies on capacity-building gaps and needs were presented during an event, "Are SMEs ready for climate action? Sharing global experiences on capacity-building", at COP 26 by the secretariat in collaboration with RCCs Bangkok, Dubai and Kampala. At the event, global and regional partners, including Century Entrepreneurship Development Agency International, the International Development Research Centre, UNESCAP, UNESCWA, the United Nations Global Compact and UNIDO, shared their ongoing initiatives in and formulated recommendations on advancing engagement with SMEs to address gaps and needs related to climate action.

⁴¹ 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

58. The aim of the United Nations Alliance on Action for Climate Empowerment is to support Parties' efforts to design, initiate and undertake activities related to climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information. Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Alliance did not meet during the reporting period. Regular meetings are expected to resume in 2022.

2. Education for Sustainable Development

59. 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 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.

60. During the reporting period, the secretariat collaborated with UNESCO in organizing a session on climate action through education, held at the UNESCO World Conference on Education for Sustainable Development in May 2021.⁴²

3. Action for Climate Empowerment events

61. The secretariat engaged closely with IGOs and United Nations entities in preparing for the review of the Doha work programme on Article 6 of the Convention in accordance with the relevant terms of reference.⁴³ The 10-year Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment was adopted at COP 26 and CMA 3.⁴⁴

62. During the reporting period, the secretariat collaborated with IGOs and United Nations entities to deliver the Action for Climate Empowerment activity series, which provided an informal space for Parties and observers, under the guidance of the SBI Chair, to advance discussions on the review of the Doha work programme and on future work to enhance implementation of Article 6 of the Convention and Article 12 of the Paris Agreement. The activity series included:

(a) An expert group meeting on support for implementation of Action for Climate Empowerment at which the United Nations Institute for Training and Research delivered a presentation on how it provides support through its programmes;⁴⁵

(b) A workshop on voluntary guidelines for monitoring, reporting and evaluation of Action for Climate Empowerment activities. UNDP, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research and a member of the Monitoring and Evaluating Climate Communication and Education Project (an international multi-partner project which includes the IPCC, UNESCO and the UNFCCC secretariat on its advisory committee) delivered presentations on approaches to monitoring, reporting and evaluation under and outside the UNFCCC.⁴⁶

63. The secretariat signed a three-year agreement with the regional government of North Rhine-Westphalia to establish an Action for Climate Empowerment hub at UNFCCC headquarters in Bonn. The hub will develop and make available information materials; conduct training programmes for national Action for Climate Empowerment focal points; organize Action for Climate Empowerment youth 'hackathons' to develop new ideas and solutions to increase awareness of, education about and participation in climate action; and undertake other activities to contribute to the secretariat's support of Parties under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment.

⁴² A video recording of the session is available at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MOhHzZwHSR0>.

⁴³ See decision 15/CP.25, annex.

⁴⁴ Decisions 18/CP.26, para. 4; and 22/CMA.3, para. 4.

⁴⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/education-youth/events-meetings/ace-activity-series-2021#eq-5>.

⁴⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/education-youth/events-meetings/ace-activity-series-ii-2021#eq-2>.

4. Youth and climate change

64. The secretariat continues to facilitate connections between the children and youth constituency and United Nations entities and IGOs seeking meaningful youth engagement in climate-related activities. During the reporting period, this work included facilitating the development of a youth climate advocacy training programme by UNICEF and the implementation of activities organized by UNESCO under its Global Action Programme on Education for Sustainable Development.

65. In addition, the secretariat and the RCCs collaborate with IGOs and United Nations entities in organizing awareness-raising campaigns and training activities to empower children and youth to support and lead climate action. During the reporting period, the secretariat and the RCCs continued their engagement with youth organizations and networks through initiatives such as the Academy for Global Youth Leadership Empowerment training programme.⁴⁷

66. At COP 26, RCCs Kampala and Lomé, in partnership with UNU, launched a call for expressions of interest for youth from Africa to attend a training course in the Academy for Global Youth Leadership Empowerment Africa Hub, an initiative aimed at developing and implementing an accredited virtual training course, to begin in early 2022, with the first group of graduates to attend COP 27. The training will provide a strong conceptual foundation for youth stakeholders seeking to engage with the UNFCCC process or explore innovative approaches in green sectors.

67. The secretariat and its RCCs collaborated with UNDP and UNICEF through the SparkBlue platform to mobilize youth and build their capacity prior to the pre-COP 26 Youth4Climate Event convened by the Government of Italy in Milan.

68. RCC Panama supported the Government of Panama in establishing a National Climate Change Youth Academy, at which three sessions and workshops have been completed, including a virtual session in 2021, and more than 80 youth have participated, including four who became staff members of the Ministry of Environment and represented Panama as country negotiators at COP 26.

E. Adaptation, and loss and damage

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

1. Adaptation Committee

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

71. During the reporting period, the AC worked with the CTCN, the FWG, the GCF, the LEG, the PCCB, the SCF, the TEC and the WIM Executive Committee and contributed to efforts under the KJWA and the NWP, including through bilateral and multilateral coordination meetings and by providing inputs and participating in meetings and events.

⁴⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-dubai/rcc-dubai-projects/academy-for-global-youth-leadership-empowerment-agyle>.

72. The AC collaborates through its NAP task force with nominated members of the Adaptation Fund, the GCF, the GEF, the LEG, the SCF and the TEC on matters related to national adaptation planning. The most recent meeting of the NAP task force took place on 24 February 2022. A joint working group of the AC, the LEG and the SCF was established during the reporting period to further the work on methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support.

73. When seeking inputs from IGOs, NGOs and other United Nations entities, the AC makes use of the network of NWP partner organizations, consisting of over 400 organizations working on adaptation to climate change. The AC provides advice on the delivery of NWP mandates and on opportunities to align efforts under the NWP with the work of the AC. This advice is regularly communicated to the SBSTA Chair and included in the NWP annual report for consideration by the SBSTA.⁴⁸

74. Furthermore, the AC works directly with organizations in implementing its workplan. Official AC meetings are open to observers, whose views are invited and taken into account under all agenda items. Representatives of ILO, the International Atomic Energy Agency, IOM, UNCDF, UNDRR, UNIDO and UNU, among others, participated in AC 20 and 21.⁴⁹

75. Finally, following the mandates to engage with the IPCC on the matters of communicating information and assessing adaptation needs,⁵⁰ both in preparation for the global stocktake, the AC is in contact with the IPCC secretariat and Working Group II of the IPCC to obtain input for the timely finalization of supplementary guidance for adaptation communications and a technical paper on methodologies for assessing adaptation needs, to be prepared by June 2022.

2. Least Developed Countries Expert Group

76. The secretariat facilitates the work of the LEG in accordance with its mandates⁵¹ through collaboration with various organizations, regional centres and networks. During the reporting period, the LEG:

(a) Advanced the formulation and implementation of NAPs through the Open NAP initiative, which provides direct support to country teams in 18 LDCs, including by mobilizing and engaging with national experts, United Nations organizations (such as FAO, UNDP and UNEP) and the NAP Global Network. The LEG continues to provide support for the LDCs as they work towards the formulation of NAPs;⁵²

(b) Conducted two virtual NAP writing workshops, held in August 2021 for the LDCs⁵³ and March 2022 for African LDCs,⁵⁴ in collaboration with FAO, UNCDF, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, WHO and WMO;

(c) Facilitated the work of the NAP technical working group⁵⁵ in its development of technical guidance and tools for formulating and implementing NAPs;

(d) Conducted a side event at COP 26 to highlight the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the LEG and its work in supporting the LDCs in the area of adaptation. At the event, a number of United Nations organizations highlighted the importance of the work of the LEG in implementing the Convention and the impacts of that work over the last 20 years. Speakers at the event included representatives of FAO, the GCF, the GEF, the NAP Global Network, UNDP and the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the

⁴⁸ FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, para. 19. See also <https://unfccc.int/documents/461777>.

⁴⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/workshops-meetings-adaptation-committee>.

⁵⁰ Decisions 9/CMA.1, para. 15; and 11/CMA.1, paras. 15–17.

⁵¹ See decisions 8/CP.13, paras. 2 and 5; 6/CP.16, para. 5; 12/CP.18, paras. 7–8; 4/CP.21, para. 10; 19/CP.21, paras. 2(c), 5, 6 and 9–11; and 15/CP.26, paras. 16–17.

⁵² FCCC/SBI/2021/13, paras. 30–31.

⁵³ FCCC/SBI/2021/13, paras. 35–37.

⁵⁴ See <https://napexpo.org/workshops/africanap2022>.

⁵⁵ FCCC/SBI/2021/13, paras. 39–40.

Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States;

(e) 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 work of the LEG to implementing the Istanbul Programme of Action.

77. The LEG holds two meetings a year and is mandated to invite the GCF and the GEF and its agencies to attend its meetings. During the reporting period, LEG 40 and 41 were held, attended by representatives of the Climate Service Center Germany, FAO, the GCF, the GEF, GIZ, the SLYCAN Trust, UNCDF, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, WHO and WMO.

3. Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

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

79. Nominated members from United Nations entities, IGOs and other stakeholders directly engage in the work of the thematic expert groups of the WIM Executive Committee, whose areas of expertise correspond to the five strategic workstreams of the current five-year rolling workplan of the WIM Executive Committee.⁵⁶

80. During the reporting period, the WIM Executive Committee launched three expert groups: on action and support; non-economic losses; and slow onset events. All five thematic expert groups of the WIM Executive Committee are now operational and will actively advance its technical work through implementing their respective plans of action. As at January 2022, the WIM Executive Committee had engaged 65 technical experts in its expert groups, including representatives of United Nations entities and IGOs whose mandates are relevant to the thematic scope of the respective expert groups, as follows:⁵⁷

(a) The expert group on slow onset events includes representatives of the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre and UNDP;

(b) The expert group on non-economic losses includes representatives of the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, the International Center for Tropical Agriculture, the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States, UNESCO and UN Women;

(c) The expert group on action and support includes representatives of the CTCN, OECD and the World Bank;

(d) The technical expert group on comprehensive risk management includes representatives of the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, UNDRR, UNU, WFP and WMO;

(e) The task force on displacement includes representatives of ILO, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, IOM, UNDP and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

81. At COP 26, the WIM Executive Committee held a side event to present its work, including that of its five expert groups, showcase key areas of progress and discuss opportunities for the broad range of stakeholders to contribute to its thematic activities aimed at supporting actions to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in developing countries. A number of representatives of the United Nations

⁵⁶ For information on the expert groups of the WIM Executive Committee, see document FCCC/SB/2020/3, <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/WIMExCom/TEG-CRM> and <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/WIMExCom/TFD>.

⁵⁷ More information on the current members of the five thematic expert groups can be found in a booklet available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WIM_Experts_booklet.pdf.

entities and IGOs that are members of the expert groups actively participated in the side event, including those of ILO, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Climate Centre and UNU, and shared information on their contributions to implementing work under the WIM.

82. 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 to catalyse the provision of technical assistance by organizations, bodies, networks and experts for implementing approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage at the local, national and regional level in developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.⁵⁸ The network connects developing countries with providers of technical assistance to address their needs. During the reporting period, the secretariat organized two outreach events for countries that communicated technical assistance needs, in collaboration with representatives of United Nations entities and IGOs including the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, FAO, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, UNDRR, UNEP, WFP and WMO.⁵⁹

83. Furthermore, during the reporting period the WIM Executive Committee collaborated with the IPCC in its outreach events, which primarily targeted national-level stakeholders,⁶⁰ to highlight how the latest climate science could inform policymaking relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage.

84. All meetings of the WIM Executive Committee are open to observers, including representatives of United Nations entities and IGOs, who regularly provide inputs based on their respective areas of expertise. During the reporting period, ExCom 14 and 15 were held⁶¹ with the participation of representatives of ILO, IOM, the IPCC, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, UNDRR, UNEP, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, WFP and WMO.

4. National adaptation plans

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

- (a) Organizing the NAP Country Platform, held on the margins of COP 26;⁶²
- (b) Conducting the NAP writing workshops referred to in paragraph 76(b) above;
- (c) Producing for consideration at SBI 52–55 the annual progress report on NAPs,⁶³ 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. During the reporting period, the Climate Service Center Germany, FAO, the GCF, the GEF, the NAP Global Network, the SLYCAN Trust, UNCDF, UNDP, UNEP, WHO and WMO provided inputs to the report;
- (d) Updating and maintaining resources and relevant content on NAP Central;⁶⁴
- (e) Launching UN4NAPs,⁶⁵ a United Nations wide partnership initiative to scale up technical support, initially for the LDCs and SIDS, for formulating and implementing NAPs. The initiative was established by the UNFCCC secretariat in response to mandates

⁵⁸ Decision 2/CMA.2, para. 43.

⁵⁹ To accommodate different time zones, one event was held for countries in Latin America and the Caribbean and the other was held for countries in the Pacific, Asia, the Middle East and Eastern Europe. An outreach event was held in the previous reporting period for African countries, accommodating their time zones.

⁶⁰ Namely, loss and damage contact points, as well as UNFCCC national focal points and others nominated by them.

⁶¹ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/loss-and-damage/workshop-and-meetings>.

⁶² See <https://unfccc.int/event/nap-country-platform-at-cop-26>.

⁶³ FCCC/SBI/2021/INF.7.

⁶⁴ The enhanced NAP Central is available at <http://napexpo.org/ecosystem/>.

⁶⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/UN4NAPs>.

from the COP⁶⁶ on engaging international organizations in the support of adaptation. It currently includes 52 member organizations;⁶⁷

(f) Providing support to developing countries for formulating and implementing NAPs through the GEF-funded National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme;

(g) Producing supplements to the NAP technical guidelines to share in-depth knowledge and provide information on specific sectors, such as food systems, water and settlements. During the reporting period, five new supplements were produced in collaboration with the CGIAR Research Programme on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security, UNDRR, UNEP, WHO and WMO;⁶⁸

(h) Facilitating the work of the NAP task force (see para. 72 above).

5. Nairobi work programme

86. Established at COP 11 as the first stakeholder engagement mechanism under the Convention, the NWP is a demand-driven knowledge-to-action hub on adaptation and resilience. The challenges of adaptation and resilience are addressed under the NWP in collaboration with almost 450 partner organizations, coalitions and existing networks representing a diversity of knowledge and expertise in different thematic areas, sectors, regions and countries.⁶⁹

87. The NWP contributes to the scaling up of adaptation action by closing knowledge gaps on adaptation and resilience, in particular in developing countries, including the LDCs and SIDS, by:

(a) Curating and sharing knowledge, in partnership with NWP partners, thematic expert groups and others, in various thematic areas, countries and subregions;

(b) Curating and sharing knowledge relevant to adaptation-related mandates arising from the Paris Agreement and informing adaptation policies and actions through long-term strategic engagement with constituted bodies, including by supporting them in addressing knowledge gaps in the context of capacity-building, finance and technology;

(c) Addressing the gaps and needs of developing countries related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs through long-term strategic engagement with the LEG.

88. Several United Nations entities and IGOs engage in activities under the NWP in the work of the thematic expert groups and as partners in subregional work under the NWP, as well as in activities with constituted bodies.

(a) Thematic work

89. In the priority thematic area of forests and grassland, the NWP expert group on biodiversity and climate change,⁷⁰ in close collaboration with the secretariat of the CBD, curated knowledge in a scoping paper on how forest and grassland biodiversity can strengthen countries' resilience to the effects of climate change.⁷¹ The expert group compiled case studies, good practices and information to assist governments in addressing the knowledge gaps that hinder the scaling up of adaptation climate action aimed at increasing resilience. The members of the expert group represent United Nations entities and IGOs such as the CBD secretariat, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development and UNEP.

⁶⁶ Decisions 12/CP.18, para. 8; 4/CP.21, paras. 8–9; and 8/CP.24, para. 22.

⁶⁷ A list of member organizations is available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/resources/united-nations-4-naps/resources>.

⁶⁸ Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx>.

⁶⁹ See <http://unfccc.int/nwp>.

⁷⁰ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Biodiversity.aspx>.

⁷¹ UNFCCC. 2021. *Scoping paper on knowledge gaps in integrating forest and grassland biodiversity and ecosystems into adaptation strategies*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/309256>.

90. The NWP expert group on oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems⁷² curated knowledge in a report on how countries and coastal communities can build resilience and address challenges in adapting to the adverse impacts of climate change.⁷³ The report highlights solutions and good practices for enhancing the resilience of oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems through collaborative partnerships and provides an overview of knowledge gaps and opportunities for coordinated action to address them. The members of the expert group represent United Nations organizations such as FAO, the IPCC, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission and the United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea.

91. At the 14th NWP Focal Point Forum, on biodiversity and climate change adaptation, held at COP 26,⁷⁴ Party representatives, including UNFCCC national focal points, experts and NWP partners such as the CBD secretariat and the UNCCD secretariat, shared knowledge and lessons learned on innovative and integrated solutions related to biodiversity and climate change adaptation to strengthen national planning processes and actions on the ground. The NWP expert groups on oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems, and on biodiversity and climate change presented information on several joint initiatives.

(b) Prioritizing and closing knowledge gaps in subregions

92. NWP partners are collaborating with RCC Dubai, the UNFCCC secretariat, the UNEP Regional Office for West Asia and UNESCWA in the context of the second phase of LAKI in the North Africa and West Asia/Gulf Cooperation Council subregions to address priority knowledge gaps, including by scaling up studies on mangrove carbon sequestration (which has adaptation co-benefits) in the United Arab Emirates and Oman; developing a mobile application for communicating to farmers in Jordan key knowledge on how to shield their farms from climate shocks and increase the sustainability of food production; developing frameworks and systems for the collection of data on and monitoring of climate impacts; and making technological advances on drought management and climate-smart agriculture.⁷⁵

93. Under the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme, NWP partners and the participating university students are addressing priority knowledge gaps identified through LAKI and gaps related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs. Current projects under the Programme include:⁷⁶

(a) The National University of Rosario in Argentina is contributing to understanding knowledge needs and closing knowledge gaps concerning food security, sustainable land-use planning and local tourism in the Paraná Delta, including ecosystem-based adaptation solutions, in the context of Argentina's NAP in a 2021–2022 project;

(b) Jawaharlal Nehru University in India, in partnership with RCC Bangkok and the Global Water Partnership, is addressing the impact of climate extremes on water quantity and quality in mountainous urban areas in the Hindu Kush Himalayan region in a 2021–2022 project;

(c) The University of Michigan in the United States of America, in partnership with the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development, is developing a methodological framework for linking climate change to biodiversity and ecosystem services in the Hindu Kush Himalayan region in a 2021–2022 project;

(d) The University of Michigan, in partnership with the Australia Pacific Climate Partnership and the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network, is also addressing limitations on accessing early warning information and the effect on adaptation measures in the Pacific SIDS in a 2022–2023 project.

⁷² See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/oceans-page.aspx>.

⁷³ UNFCCC. 2021. *Enhancing resilience of oceans, coastal areas and ecosystems through collaborative partnerships*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/307871>.

⁷⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/event/PPF14-NWP-biodiversity-adaptation>.

⁷⁵ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/Pages/LAKI-WestAsia.aspx> and <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/nwpstaging/Pages/LAKI-NorthAfrica.aspx>.

⁷⁶ For more details on the projects, see <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Stories-from-our-partners.aspx>.

(c) Adaptation knowledge portal

94. The adaptation knowledge portal provides free and open access to adaptation knowledge resources for Parties and communities of practice in a user-friendly format to assist them in scaling up adaptation action.⁷⁷ It also provides information on NWP partners and their adaptation action at the country level, as well as information for NWP partners and experts on opportunities for engagement with the work under the NWP and with constituted bodies.

95. The number of knowledge resources on the portal increased during the reporting period to more than 1,260, including 475 case studies and 409 methods and tools.

F. Mitigation**1. Nationally determined contributions**

96. 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.

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

2. Nationally appropriate mitigation actions

98. 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

99. During the reporting period, five NAMAs were recorded in the NAMA registry: one each by Colombia, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Panama and Suriname. Of those entries, three were for recognition, one was seeking support for preparation and one was seeking support for implementation. The sectors targeted in the NAMAs were agriculture, forestry, energy supply, transport and infrastructure, and waste management. The total estimated cost of the five NAMAs is USD 22.27 million, of which USD 11.89 million is being sought in international support.

100. As at 30 September 2021, the NAMA registry contained 191 NAMAs for recognition or seeking support for preparation or implementation; 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

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

102. 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.

103. The secretariat collaborates with IMO by participating in the intersessional working group on reduction of emissions from ships, supporting operationalization of the initial IMO

⁷⁷ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/Search.aspx>.

⁷⁸ Article 4, paras. 2 and 9.

⁷⁹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 48.

⁸⁰ As per decision 18/CP.5, para. 3.

strategy for reducing GHG emissions from ships⁸¹ and implementation of its programme of follow-up actions. It also participates in the Marine Environment Protection Committee to help inform the relevant outcomes of the COP.

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

4. International Energy Agency

105. The secretariat and IEA have regular exchanges and meetings on energy-related issues with a focus on renewable energy and energy efficiency, including on data, projections and policies.

106. RCC Panama facilitated and involved IEA in virtual capacity-building sessions on carbon pricing instruments for the energy sector in 2021.

5. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

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

6. World Bank

108. During the reporting period, the secretariat strengthened collaboration with the World Bank in relation to the Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action initiative referred to in paragraph 55 above and the Partnership for Market Implementation – the successor programme to the Partnership for Market Readiness.

7. Technical working group of international financial institutions

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

8. Clean development mechanism and Nairobi Framework Partnership

110. The Nairobi Framework Partnership⁸² began as a collaboration between the secretariat and a number of agencies, including UNDP, UNEP and the World Bank. It was established with the target of helping developing countries, especially those in sub-Saharan Africa, to improve their level of participation in the CDM. 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 CDM.

111. The main area of collaboration under the Nairobi Framework Partnership is the regional climate weeks, which are convened annually for Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East and North Africa. They provide a platform for

⁸¹ See <https://www.imo.org/en/MediaCentre/PressBriefings/Pages/06GHGinitialstrategy.aspx>.

⁸² See <https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/nairobi-framework-partnership>.

governments and stakeholders involved in climate action to explore strategies for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.⁸³

112. During the reporting period, Nairobi Framework partners worked together with the RCCs to deliver the 2021 regional climate weeks, which were held in virtual format owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. Latin America and the Caribbean Climate Week took place from 11 to 14 May 2021, hosted by the Government of the Dominican Republic;⁸⁴ Asia-Pacific Climate Week took place from 6 to 9 July 2021, hosted by the Government of Japan;⁸⁵ and Africa Climate Week took place from 26 to 29 September 2021, hosted by the Government of Uganda.⁸⁶ The first ever Middle East and North Africa Climate Week took place from 28 to 31 March 2022, hosted by the Government of the United Arab Emirates,⁸⁷ and marked the return to in-person regional climate weeks. Output reports are available for all of the 2021 regional climate weeks. The 22nd CDM Designated National Authorities Forum was held virtually in December 2021 and in person in March 2022 on the margins of the Middle East and North Africa Climate Week.⁸⁸

9. Regional collaboration centres

113. During the reporting period, the RCCs continued their collaboration with regional and global partners. Highlights of their collaboration under various work areas of the secretariat are provided in paragraphs 108–115 below.

(a) Adaptation

114. An event on building momentum to close adaptation knowledge gaps took place on 29 March 2022 under LAKI to showcase ongoing initiatives for agriculture and nature-based solutions aimed at scaling up adaptation action in the North Africa and West Asia/Gulf Cooperation Council subregions. The event was organized jointly by the UNEP Regional Office for West Asia, UNESCWA, the UNFCCC secretariat and the World Green Economy Organization.⁸⁹

(b) Nationally determined contributions

115. The RCCs supported the secretariat's efforts to organize NDC capacity-building events aimed at identifying gaps and needs in developing and enhancing NDCs, including:

(a) A virtual workshop on good practices in implementing NDCs for countries in Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, co-organized by RCC Dubai, RCC Bangkok and the NDC Partnership, held in March 2021;⁹⁰

(b) A webinar on the climate–energy dialogue in the Middle East and North Africa region, organized by IRENA in partnership with the UNFCCC secretariat, RCC Dubai and the COP 26 Presidency, held in April 2021;⁹¹

(c) The second edition of the Caribbean NDC Support Virtual Exchange Series, launched by the Alliance of Small Island States, the Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub, Climate Analytics, the GCF and the NDC Partnership, in collaboration with RCC St. George's, held in July 2021;⁹²

⁸³ See <https://unfccc.int/climate-action/regional-climate-weeks>.

⁸⁴ For information, including the output report, see <https://unfccc.int/LACCW2021>.

⁸⁵ For information, including the output report, see <https://unfccc.int/APCW2021>.

⁸⁶ For information, including the output report, see <https://unfccc.int/ACW2021>.

⁸⁷ For information, including the output report, see <https://unfccc.int/MENA-CW2022>.

⁸⁸ See <https://cdm.unfccc.int/stakeholder/index.html>.

⁸⁹ See <https://www.unescwa.org/events/closing-adaptation-knowledge-gaps>.

⁹⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-bangkok/good-practices-in-ndc-update-and-implementation-challenges-and-lessons-learned-from-asia-the-middle>.

⁹¹ See <https://irena.org/events/2021/Apr/COP-26-Climate-Energy-Dialogue-in-the-Middle-East-and-North-Africa-region>.

⁹² See <https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-st-george/15-july-2021-2nd-edition-of-the-caribbean-ndc-support-virtual-exchange-series-launches>.

(d) A virtual workshop on good practices in implementing NDCs for countries in the Pacific region, co-organized by RCC Bangkok, the NDC Partnership and the Regional Pacific NDC Hub, held in August 2021;⁹³

(e) Two virtual workshops on good practices in updating and implementing NDCs, and on challenges and lessons learned from countries in East Africa and Southern Africa, co-organized by RCC Kampala and the NDC Partnership, held in September 2021;⁹⁴

(f) The Asia Regional Nationally Determined Contribution Clinic, a series of virtual events co-organized by RCC Bangkok, UNEP and the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre with the support of the Government of Germany and in collaboration with the NDC Partnership, which took place between December 2021 and February 2022.⁹⁵

(c) Measurement, reporting and verification

116. A webinar series on GHG mitigation modelling tools was launched in April 2021 and concluded in July 2021.⁹⁶ Comprising seven sessions, the series was designed to introduce Caribbean countries to a wide range of GHG mitigation modelling and projection models and tools. The webinar series was organized by the Modelling and Projections Programme of the Caribbean Cooperative MRV Hub in collaboration with the Caribbean Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, RCC St. George's and GHG modelling tool developers.

(d) Transparency

117. On 23 and 24 February 2022, RCC Bangkok supported the 4th greenhouse gas inventory system training workshop, which was co-organized by the Institute of Global and Climate Ecology, the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization, UNESCAP and the United Nations Office for Sustainable Development. The aim of the workshop was to provide a platform for policy dialogue and capacity-building for developing countries in the Asia-Pacific region on fostering coherence between preparation of national GHG inventories and implementation of SDG 13 and the Paris Agreement.

118. During the reporting period, RCC Bangkok and the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre jointly organized capacity-building events and facilitated countries' requests for peer reviews of national communications under the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency and the Global Support Programme.

(e) United Nations development system

119. The United Nations has set up regional collaborative platforms to ensure greater regional coordination and coherence of activities and better cooperation between United Nations and other entities, and to be at the centre of regional collaboration within the United Nations development system in order to effectively deploy resources and build capacities in support of national action under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Issue-based coalitions are another important part of the United Nations' refocusing of efforts at the regional level and are expected to coordinate the United Nations' response to cross-cutting challenges such as climate change. In this regard:

(a) RCC Bangkok has joined the issue-based coalitions in raising ambitions on climate action and on building resilience, which includes work on carbon pricing and coal phase-down, in collaboration with ILO, UNEP and UNESCAP.⁹⁷ RCC Bangkok has also joined a working group with ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, UNESCAP, UNESCO, UNICEF and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation to increase climate science literacy across Asia and the Pacific;

⁹³ See <https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-bangkok/ndc-implementation-good-practices-in-the-pacific>.

⁹⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/event/ndc-webinar-good-practices-in-ndc-update-and-implementation-challenges-and-lessons-learned-from>.

⁹⁵ See <https://www.unep.org/events/online-event/virtual-event-series-asia-regional-ndc-clinic>.

⁹⁶ See <https://ghginstitute.org/mrv-hub-webinars/>.

⁹⁷ See <https://knowledge.unasiapacific.org/index.php/regional-architecture/issue-based-coalitions>.

(b) RCC Dubai has joined the issue-based coalition on environment and climate change, which aims to strengthen environmental and climate change governance, improve environmental management and climate change mitigation and adaptation, and promote sustainable management of natural resources in Europe and Central Asia.

120. In addition, the RCCs have established a clear point of entry to in-country cross-cutting work on climate change through the United Nations Resident Coordinator system:

(a) RCC Bangkok, the Resident Coordinator Office in Thailand, UNDP, UNEP and the Government of Thailand are discussing possible work on setting up pilot emissions trading schemes;

(b) RCC Dubai participated in the working group meetings of the Resident Coordinator Office in the United Arab Emirates and provided inputs to the Common Country Analysis for the United Arab Emirates;

(c) RCC Kampala participated in the working group meetings of the Resident Coordinator Office in Uganda and provided inputs to the Common Country Analysis for Uganda;

(d) RCC Lomé, in collaboration with the Resident Coordinator Office in Togo, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF and the World Bank, created a United Nations Togo Climate Change Joint Team that is mapping all climate change related projects in the country to provide a clear picture of national climate action gaps and needs;

(e) RCC Panama collaborated with the Issue-based Coalition on Environment and Climate Change for Latin America by providing inputs to the annual workplan, facilitating participation during regional climate weeks and providing information on COP outcomes;

(f) RCC Panama, in collaboration with Latin American regional offices of United Nations organizations such as FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, IOM, the Pan American Health Organization/WHO, UNDP, UNEP and UNICEF, created an informal coordination group called Klimaticos with the aim of aligning climate change agendas in the region;

(g) RCC Panama supported UNDP Panama and the United Nations Country Team under the United Nations Sustainable Development Group by providing inputs to their annual workplans and by reporting about specific initiatives supported by RCC Panama (e.g. Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action, Climate Neutral Now).

10. Migration

121. RCC Kampala initiated a partnership with the IOM Regional Office for East and Horn of Africa to address human mobility challenges associated with environmental factors and climate change. The partnership's work includes analysing existing migration policies related to climate change in Eastern and Southern African countries.

122. RCC Kampala is also participating in an IOM research study on climate change, migration and the green economy, which is part of a larger joint programme on migration, disasters and climate change in the member States of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development in East Africa implemented by ILO, IOM and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The study will be used in developing two inclusive green economy pilot projects in Kenya and Somalia. IOM and RCC Kampala co-hosted a virtual side event on the topic at the 8th session of the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development in March 2022.

11. Online course on the Paris Agreement

123. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued to organize, in collaboration with the United Nations System Staff College, the online course on the Paris Agreement as a development agenda. A total of 403 participants successfully completed the course in 2021 and positive feedback was received from the participants.

G. Transparency

1. Technical support and advice

124. During the reporting period, with the support of the secretariat and RCCs, the Consultative Group of Experts conducted seven virtual regional training workshops on institutional arrangements for the existing MRV arrangements and the ETF, including data management for national GHG inventories. A total of 313 national experts from 90 developing countries attended the workshops.

125. The main objectives of the training were to enhance the technical capacity of national experts from developing country Parties to establish or strengthen their institutional arrangements to facilitate the implementation of existing MRV arrangements under the Convention and prepare for the implementation of the ETF under the Paris Agreement. Specifically, participants were expected to gain from the training workshops:

- (a) A better understanding of the existing MRV arrangements and the ETF;
- (b) Knowledge of the key components of institutional arrangements, including data management for national GHG inventories, in the context of the existing MRV arrangements and the transition to the ETF;
- (c) The ability to articulate the areas that are essential to establishing, maintaining and continually improving sustainable institutional and legal arrangements that support the existing MRV arrangements and the ETF, including data management for national GHG inventories;
- (d) Practical experience that can be built on or applied to establish or strengthen institutional arrangements;
- (e) The ability to identify gaps and capacity-building needs related to establishing and reporting on institutional arrangements for the transition to the ETF.

126. With the support of the secretariat, the Consultative Group of Experts organized two series of regional webinars, which attracted 215 participants, on:

- (a) Synergies at the national level in data collection for reporting in relation to MRV and the ETF, the SDGs and other international instruments;
- (b) The embedding of climate reporting in national statistics as a way of enhancing institutional arrangements in a sustainable manner.⁹⁸

127. During the reporting period, with the support of the secretariat and RCCs, the Consultative Group of Experts conducted an assessment of the existing and emerging constraints and challenges, lessons learned and capacity-building needs of developing country Parties in implementing the existing MRV arrangements under the Convention and preparing for the ETF under the Paris Agreement, and updated the technical paper prepared on this topic in 2020.⁹⁹

128. In addition, the secretariat is collaborating with the Council on Energy, Environment and Water to develop an assessment tool and an information system to help developing country Parties 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 the support needed on the ground and the support made available.

⁹⁸ The webinars in this series were organized in collaboration with the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, UNECE, UNESCAP, UNESCWA, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and UNSD.

⁹⁹ Consultative Group of Experts. 2021. *CGE Technical Paper 2020 Distilled: Updated Technical Paper on Problems, Constraints, Lessons Learned, and Capacity-building Needs in Preparing National Communications and Biennial Update Reports 2020*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/268680>.

129. In collaboration with the Global Support Programme and the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, the secretariat completed a pilot project with two developing country Parties to identify gaps in the institutional arrangements underpinning developing countries' reporting under the existing MRV arrangements and the ETF, as well as best practices for building on and enhancing these arrangements.

130. In addition, the secretariat developed technical materials on various aspects of mitigation, including compendiums on GHG baselines and monitoring for the residential, commercial and public buildings sector (with the GIZ Programme for Energy Efficiency in Buildings and the Buildings Performance Institute Europe) and the energy sector (with the Global Energy Interconnection Development and Cooperation Organization, the Global Support Programme and the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre). The secretariat also progressed in updating the compendium on GHG baselines and monitoring for the transport sector (with GIZ).

131. As part of its provision of technical support to developing country Parties, the secretariat, in collaboration with the RCCs and regional partners, such as the Alliance of Small Island States, the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, the Global Green Growth Institute, the NDC Partnership, the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States, UNEP and UNESCWA, continued to offer virtual training sessions on applying the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the ETF and provisions on applying the information necessary to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of their NDCs and tracking progress of implementation and achievement of NDCs under the ETF¹⁰⁰ with a view to facilitating the preparation and communication of new or updated NDCs in 2021. During the reporting period, seven virtual training sessions and workshops were held, benefiting 300 national experts from 50 developing country Parties.

132. The secretariat also continued to provide support to developing countries through a project on strengthening their capacity to prepare and manage national GHG inventories that will facilitate the effective implementation of the ETF. The project is primarily financed by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. The project comprises the following workstreams:

(a) Undertaking quality assurance of national GHG inventories, upon the request of developing country Parties, by performing third-party checks on inventory management systems, including institutional arrangements, and all inventory processes (planning, preparation and management) to ensure effective and continuous preparation and improvement of national GHG inventories. This activity is being implemented in collaboration with FAO;

(b) Enhancing the capacity of national experts involved in preparing national GHG inventories to apply the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the IPCC inventory software in their development of these inventories;

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

133. During the reporting period, the secretariat organized, in collaboration with FAO, two online and two in-person quality assurance workshops for two developing countries in Africa and two in Latin America and the Caribbean that requested such support. During the reporting period, 363 experts from developing countries actively contributed to in-depth technical discussions on ways to improve their national GHG inventories and GHG inventory management systems.

134. The secretariat supported the enrolment of three experts per developing country Party in training and certification in the use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, provided by the Greenhouse Gas Management Institute. For the third round of the online training, held between September 2021 and April 2022, a total of 363 experts were enrolled, of which 265 attended the course provided in English, 64 in Spanish and 34 in French.

¹⁰⁰ Decisions 4/CMA.1 and 18/CMA.1.

135. The secretariat also organized the following webinars for GHG experts from developing countries as part of its measures to continue providing technical support during the COVID-19 pandemic:

(a) Two webinar series, on building a sustainable national GHG inventory management system and on using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, were organized in collaboration with the United States Environmental Protection Agency for the Africa, Eastern Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean regions. The webinars provided training on establishing sustainable national GHG inventory management systems as the basis for ensuring that the GHG inventory estimates prepared by developing countries are of the highest possible quality and are consistent with good practices for GHG inventory preparation and management. The webinars covered all components of a sustainable national GHG inventory management system, including institutional arrangements, methods and data documentation, quality assurance and quality control procedures, archiving systems, key category analysis and the national inventory improvement plan. The webinars were attended by a total of 303 participants from 34 developing countries;

(b) Webinars on uncertainty analysis for national GHG inventories were held to train developing country Parties from all regions on how to address uncertainty levels associated with input data. The webinars were attended by a total of 991 participants;

(c) Two webinar series on applying the IPCC inventory software in preparing national GHG inventories were held for developing country Parties in the Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean regions, organized in collaboration with the Technical Support Unit of the IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. The series of five webinars provided training on the use of the latest version of the IPCC inventory software with the aim of enhancing experts' knowledge of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the application of the Guidelines to facilitate effective implementation of the reporting requirements for national GHG inventories in the upcoming biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports under the ETF. A total of 474 national experts attended the webinars.

2. Strategic engagement

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

137. The UNFCCC Climate Action and Support Transparency Training is a capacity-building programme launched in 2017 to promote the effective and universal participation of countries in MRV and the ETF by enhancing the professional skills of their national experts. During the reporting period and as part of the programme, the secretariat:

(a) In collaboration with the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency and the United Nations Office for Project Services, the Global Support Programme, the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre and the United Nations System Staff College, developed and rolled out the first round of the ETF blended training programme, for the Africa region, which had 56 participants, and the second round, for the Asia-Pacific region, which had 65 participants;

(b) In collaboration 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 and Oregon State University, developed and delivered, through the Climate Action and Support Transparency Training Adaptation Academy, three regional training programmes on vulnerability and adaptation assessment for developing countries in the Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean regions;

(c) In collaboration with the Greenhouse Gas Inventory and Research Center of the Republic of Korea, provided the annual training programme on GHG inventories to 33 trainees from developing country Parties.

3. Methodological issues

(a) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

138. The secretariat cooperates with the IPCC by participating in the meetings of the IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories and by providing technical expertise for the IPCC emission factor database at its Editorial Board meetings. During the reporting period, the secretariat participated in IPCC expert meetings on short-lived climate forcers. In addition, it followed the development by the IPCC and its Working Groups of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report and provided comments on drafts of related reports.

(b) International Energy Agency

139. 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 and qualitative assessments provided by IEA facilitate the initial phase of the review process. In turn, IEA participates in the annual meetings of GHG inventory lead reviewers.

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

140. The secretariat cooperates with the OECD Climate Change Expert Group by providing inputs to its meetings, capacity-building workshops and events on transparency, including a capacity-building workshop on common reporting tables for GHG inventories. 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 and enhancing understanding on technical issues in the international climate change negotiations and supporting implementation of the Paris Agreement.

(d) European Environment Agency

141. 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

142. 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 portal¹⁰¹ for dissemination within and outside the United Nations system. In addition, the secretariat is supporting the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs in developing a global indicator framework for measuring and reporting on progress towards the SDGs, and provides data for the United Nations Secretary-General's annual reports thereon.

143. In response to United Nations Statistical Commission decision 49/113,¹⁰² the secretariat has gradually increased its cooperation with UNSD: it is involved in preparing the reports of the United Nations Secretary-General on climate change statistics to the Statistical Commission; it continues to strengthen the link between climate change statistics and policy

¹⁰¹ See <http://data.un.org/>.

¹⁰² Available at <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/decisions-ref/?code=49/113>; see paras. (b), (c), (f) and (g).

at the national and international level; and, in order to globalize climate change statistics and indicators, it has worked closely with UNSD over the last three years to develop a global set of climate change statistics and indicators. During the reporting period, UNFCCC and UNSD prepared the report of the Secretary-General on climate change statistics to the fifty-third session of the Statistical Commission,¹⁰³ which contains an update on this mandated work and the adoption of the global set of climate change statistics and indicators as the framework to be used by countries for preparing their own sets of climate change statistics and indicators.

144. At the same session, the Statistical Commission continued to encourage enhanced collaboration between national statistical offices and national authorities responsible for reporting climate change related information to the UNFCCC secretariat in the light of the increased and more diverse data requirements for implementing the Paris Agreement. The Commission expressed its support for the continuation of activities undertaken jointly by the UNFCCC secretariat and UNSD to strengthen the link between climate change statistics and policy.

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

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

(f) United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

147. As a member of the UNECE Steering Group on Climate Change-Related Statistics, the UNFCCC secretariat supports the work of the Group, in particular on promoting coherence between national GHG inventories and official statistics.

148. During the reporting period, the secretariat participated in the 2021 Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Climate Change-Related Statistics organized by UNECE. The secretariat delivered a keynote speech on the role of future data and statistics in response to climate change impacts and gave presentations on recent developments related to the ETF and on the work of the AC.

4. Enabling environment

149. The secretariat supports an informal network known as the ETF Group of Friends. The network consists of 29 international organizations, governments and bilateral agencies involved in supporting developing countries in implementing the existing MRV arrangements and preparing for the ETF.

5. Promoting transparency in small island developing States

150. 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 UNFCCC secretariat and the Windward Islands Research and Education Foundation co-host the MRV Hub at RCC St George's. The Hub is funded by the Government of Germany and supported by partners such as the Greenhouse Gas Management Institute and the Global Support Programme. 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.

¹⁰³ United Nations Economic and Social Council document E/CN.3/2022/17. Available at <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/53rd-session/documents/2022-17-ClimateChangeStats-E.pdf>.

6. Koronivia joint work on agriculture

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

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

7. Forests and REDD+

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

154. The secretariat participates in, and contributes to, forest-related activities as a member of the Collaborative Partnership on Forests,¹⁰⁵ including those of the Joint Initiative on Forest Education and the consultative group of the XV World Forestry Congress, to take place in 2022. 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.

155. The secretariat supports the REDD+ activities of all Parties by maintaining the REDD+ web platform,¹⁰⁶ which contains relevant information from Parties, organizations and stakeholders.¹⁰⁷ The platform encompasses the Lima REDD+ information hub, which contains information on REDD+ results, including those for which payments have been received.¹⁰⁸

H. Response measures

156. The secretariat and ILO collaborate on matters related to just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work, one of the work areas of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures.¹⁰⁹

¹⁰⁴ See <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=587>.

¹⁰⁵ The other partner organizations are the CBD secretariat, the Center for International Forestry Research, FAO, the GEF secretariat, the International Tropical Timber Organization, the International Union of Forest Research Organizations, IUCN, the UNCCD secretariat, UNDP, UNEP, the United Nations Forum on Forests secretariat, World Agroforestry and the World Bank.

¹⁰⁶ <http://redd.unfccc.int/>.

¹⁰⁷ As per decision 2/CP.13, para. 10.

¹⁰⁸ As per decision 9/CP.19, para. 19.

¹⁰⁹ See decision 7/CMA.1, annex.

157. During the reporting period, the secretariat served as a member of the technical expert group of the Climate Action for Jobs initiative, led by ILO, and contributed to the forum on green jobs organized by ILO. ILO contributed to technical expert meetings organized by the Chairs of the UNFCCC subsidiary bodies and many events during Middle East and North Africa Climate Week 2022, including a jointly organized event on climate policy perspectives and energy transition in the region.

158. The secretariat also organized a workshop in collaboration with ILO and UNDP for the Latin America and the Caribbean region, held in Antigua and Barbuda from 20 to 22 April 2022, to facilitate the use of tools and methodologies for modelling and assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures.

I. Climate science, research and systematic observation

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

160. To facilitate knowledge exchange at the science–policy interface, the secretariat liaises closely with the IPCC and a wide range of United Nations entities and IGOs, including the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites/Coordination Group for Meteorological Satellites Working Group on Climate, Future Earth, the Global Climate Observing System, the Group on Earth Observations, the International Science Council, IUCN, the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, WMO, the World Adaptation Science Programme, the World Climate Research Programme and over 60 other stakeholders.

161. The secretariat participated as an observer in the approval plenaries on the contributions of Working Groups I,¹¹⁰ II¹¹¹ and III¹¹² to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report at their fourteenth, twelfth and fourteenth sessions, respectively, and at the fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth sessions of the IPCC.

162. The secretariat organized the thirteenth meeting of the research dialogue, which was held¹¹³ during the May–June 2021 sessions of the subsidiary bodies. The dialogue explored climate system dynamics and modelling, including its implications for decision-making, and building knowledge and understanding of resilience for and by nature in order to incorporate the protection and restoration of nature into decision-making on mitigation and adaptation.

163. In addition, the secretariat held the second part of the first meeting of the structured expert dialogue under the second periodic review during the May–June 2021 sessions of the subsidiary bodies and the second meeting in conjunction with SB 52–55. The meetings facilitated exchange of views between scientific experts and Parties.¹¹⁴

164. The secretariat organized Earth Information Day 2021,¹¹⁵ held in conjunction with SB 52–55, which included updates on Earth observation of the climate system and climate

¹¹⁰ IPCC. *Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. Edited by V Masson-Delmotte, P Zhai, A Pirani, and S.L. Connors. Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2021. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/>.

¹¹¹ IPCC. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. H Pörtner, D Roberts, M Tignor, et al. (eds.). Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>.

¹¹² IPCC. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Mitigation of Climate Change. Contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. PR Shukla, J Skea, R Slade, et al. (eds.). Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/>.

¹¹³ See <https://unfccc.int/event/thirteenth-meeting-of-the-research-dialogue>.

¹¹⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/science/workstreams/periodic-review/SED>.

¹¹⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/event/earth-information-day-2021>.

change, and developments, opportunities and challenges related to interpreting Earth observations for implementing the Paris Agreement.

165. The IPCC Working Group I co-chairs and contributing authors also delivered presentations at UNFCCC mandated events referred to in paragraphs 162–164 above. At SB 52–55, the secretariat held a joint SBSTA–IPCC special event on unpacking the new scientific knowledge and key findings contained in the contribution of Working Group I to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report.¹¹⁶

166. The secretariat organized the annual meeting of the SBSTA–IPCC Joint Working Group in October 2021 to facilitate planning for events and the exchange of information in advance of SB 52–55 and the start of the global stocktake.

167. In January 2022, the secretariat provided the IPCC secretariat with a summary of the outcomes of COP 26, CMP 16, CMA 3 and SB 52–55, which may be relevant to the work of the IPCC.

J. Gender

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

(a) Continuing to co-lead, together with IUCN, OECD, UNEP, UNDP and other partners, the Feminist Action for Climate Justice action coalition under the Generation Equality Forum,¹¹⁷ which is co-hosted by the Governments of France and Mexico and convened by UN Women, including facilitating a high-level event on Gender Day at COP 26;¹¹⁸

(b) Organizing the #ActOnTheGAP virtual workshop series¹¹⁹ to further the objectives and activities under the five-year enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan. The series included workshops on the implementation of the gender action plan, gender data collection and analysis, gender budgeting for climate policy and action, and gender activities at COP 26, as well as presentations by representatives of the International Institute for Sustainable Development, IUCN, UNDP, the UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia and the United Nations Population Fund;

(c) Participating in events and activities organized by United Nations entities and IGOs, including:

(i) Several events in preparation for and on the margins of the sixty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women in March 2022.¹²⁰ The theme of the session was achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in the context of climate change, environmental and disaster risk reduction policies and programmes;

(ii) An expert group meeting convened by UN Women;

(iii) An event organized by the World Bank, UN Women and Data2X, which the secretariat moderated, on closing gender data gaps to inform policy and action for building the resilience of women and girls to climate change;¹²¹

¹¹⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/event/ar6wgi-special-event>.

¹¹⁷ See <https://forum.generationequality.org/home>.

¹¹⁸ See <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1QUb-LAAa64>.

¹¹⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/events-meetings/workshops-dialogues/actonthegap-virtual-workshop-series#eq-4>.

¹²⁰ See <https://www.unwomen.org/en/csw/csw66-2022>.

¹²¹ See <https://data2x.org/gender-tools-for-understanding-the-nexus-of-climate-change-and-gender/>.

- (iv) An event, which the secretariat co-organized with FAO, on achieving gender equality and parity, as well as including youth, in decision-making in the climate dialogue.¹²²

K. Local communities and indigenous peoples

169. The LCIPP¹²³ was established to promote exchange of experience and best practices, build capacity for engagement, and harness the power of diverse knowledge systems, practices and innovations to address climate change challenges in a holistic way. The FWG facilitates implementation of these functions. COP 24 encouraged the FWG to collaborate with other bodies under and outside the Convention, as appropriate, with the aim of enhancing the coherence of the actions of the LCIPP under the Convention.¹²⁴

170. During the reporting period, the secretariat supported FWG 5¹²⁵ and 6¹²⁶ and provided support to the FWG in implementing the initial two-year workplan of the LCIPP for 2020–2021,¹²⁷ which included a mapping exercise to review and analyse existing policies, practices and communication channels related to promoting the participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in climate change related bodies and processes. The workplan also included the organization of several events in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies and COP 26. The work under the LCIPP has brought together a wide range of United Nations entities and international organizations¹²⁸ to exchange experience and good practices on addressing and responding to climate change.

L. Global climate action

171. The foundation for the work on global climate action in the formal UNFCCC process, including several mandates, building on the Lima–Paris Action Agenda, for engaging Parties and non-Party stakeholders in scaling up climate action, was established at COP 21.¹²⁹

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

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

174. During the reporting period, the secretariat collaborated with UNDP and UNEP under the One Planet network in promoting cleaner consumption and production and the circular economy as a means of addressing the underlying causes of the climate crisis. The network

¹²² See <https://www.fao.org/gender/insights/detail/en/c/1480592/>.

¹²³ See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/>.

¹²⁴ Decision 2/CP.24, para. 20.

¹²⁵ See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/5th-meeting-facilitative-working-group-fwg5>.

¹²⁶ See <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/events/6th-meeting-facilitative-working-group-fwg>.

¹²⁷ Available at <https://lcipp.unfccc.int/about-lcipp/workplan-activities>.

¹²⁸ These include United Nations entities such as the Adaptation Fund, FAO, the GCF, the GEF, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, IUCN, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF and the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; and international organizations such as the Center for Indigenous Peoples' Research and Development, the Center for International Environmental Law, the Inuit Circumpolar Council, the Stockholm International Water Institute, the Tebtebba Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education, and The Nature Conservancy.

¹²⁹ See decisions 1/CP.21, paras. 133–136; 1/CP.25, paras. 26–29.

highlights sports as a unifying and enabling factor for climate action and collaboration for peace.

175. Under the Sports for Climate Action framework, the secretariat collaborated with the United Nations Secretariat, UNESCO and other United Nations organizations in delivering the International Day of Sport for Development and Peace.

176. RCC Bangkok and the high-level champions, in partnership with the United Nations Global Compact Network Thailand and the Resident Coordinator Office in Thailand, organized a series of online sessions to build the capacity of Thai businesses to take ambitious climate action. In collaboration with the Global Compact Network for Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam, RCC Bangkok subsequently organized sessions to build the capacity of Network members to understand climate pledges and take ambitious climate action.

177. The secretariat, in collaboration with RCCs Bangkok and Dubai, UNESCAP and UNESCWA, successfully conducted the Climate Neutral Now regional launch webinar for Asia, the Pacific, the Middle East and North Africa.

178. RCC Panama supported the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland's COP 26 regional ambassador to Latin America and the Caribbean during her visit to Panama, particularly during meetings with non-State actors including NGOs and other United Nations organizations based in Panama.

M. Cross-cutting

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

179. The secretariat collaborates with many IGOs, in particular through dialogue and discussion, to enhance synergies and promote capacity-building in relation to legal and policy issues arising from the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including in respect of its impact on matters of international law.

180. The Law and Climate Change Toolkit, which was developed by the secretariat in collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat and UNEP as a global resource to help countries establish the legal frameworks necessary for effective national implementation of the Paris Agreement, continues to function as an online platform allowing Parties user-friendly access to climate-related legislation across the globe, use of interactive online tools to help them assess their own legislative needs and priorities and access to examples of how such matters have been addressed in other countries. Other partners have contributed to the development of the Toolkit's sector-specific modules, including FAO for a module on legislation relating to agriculture, including crops and livestock, fisheries and forestry, and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme for a module on urban planning. In 2021, a new submodule on fisheries and aquaculture was launched and the energy module was updated. The Toolkit and its updates were showcased during a panel discussion organized by the UNFCCC secretariat, the Commonwealth Secretariat and UNEP with the participation of contributing partners, including FAO and Strathclyde University, on Climate Law and Governance Day 2021 at COP 26.

181. The secretariat participated in the climate change workshop at the 143rd Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly, providing the latest updates from COP 26 and encouraging climate action.¹³⁰

182. Furthermore, the secretariat is a contributing agency within the Issue Management Group on Human Rights and the Environment established by the United Nations Environment Management Group, under its leadership, in collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and UNEP.

¹³⁰ See <https://www.ipu.org/event/143rd-assembly-and-related-meetings>.

2. Partnership for effective international rule-making

183. The secretariat continues to participate in the OECD-led partnership for effective international rule-making.¹³¹ The cross-sectoral partnership provides a platform for more than 50 diverse organizations involved in international rule-making, regardless of their nature or mandate, to share information and lessons learned. Its chief aim is to make international rules more relevant, with better coordination across international organizations to maximize comparative advantages; more effective, through better monitoring and evaluation of international organizations' instruments; and more inclusive, through greater transparency and consultation of stakeholders. In 2021, climate change was identified as a key interest for the partnership.

184. The secretariat contributed to a compendium of practices for international rule-making, which was launched during the reporting period.

3. Partnerships with non-Party stakeholders

185. The secretariat is committed to working with all stakeholders to address climate change, including through meaningful and innovative partnerships with a wide range of non-Party stakeholders such as United Nations entities, foundations, development agencies, regions and cities, civil society organizations and private sector organizations. These partnerships offer valuable resources such as knowledge, expertise and access to financing, which all play a significant role in harmonizing efforts to create greater impact and accelerate progress in implementing the Paris Agreement.

186. During the reporting period, the secretariat formalized 20 funding and partnership arrangements with United Nations entities, foundations, academic institutions, NGOs and the private sector.

187. At COP 26, the secretariat conducted 35 events in collaboration with non-Party stakeholders and partners. Of these, 24 were live-streamed.¹³² Moreover, non-Party stakeholders held four exhibitions during COP 26: Google provided the 'Earth Wall', onto which were projected Google Earth images showing climate change impacts on the planet; Facebook set up a studio for live interviews with global leaders on the climate crisis; Innovation 4.4 showcased three-dimensional printing technology that uses food waste to produce customized shoes; and the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew presented the Carbon Gardens exhibit, which demonstrated the link between nature-based solutions and climate change.

188. The secretariat also collaborated with the IKEA Foundation, the Rockefeller Philanthropy Advisors and The Nature Conservancy, who provided funding to the secretariat to create a Self-Isolation Fund for COP 26. The Fund offered financial support to Party delegates and observer representatives, including those from civil society and the media, from developing countries who contracted COVID-19 during COP 26 and were required to self-isolate and remain in Glasgow beyond COP 26. This mechanism helped the secretariat to ensure an in-person, safe and inclusive COP 26 during the pandemic.

189. The secretariat has partnered with 3M and Sabesp to support the Resilience Frontiers initiative,¹³³ which uses emerging technologies and innovative solutions to address global resilience in the post-2030 period. Both 3M and Sabesp are supporting one of the eight pathways of the Resilience Frontiers initiative towards achieving a resilient future.

190. In addition, the secretariat has partnered with Citi to leverage its global financial expertise, network and resources to support the work being carried out under the Needs-based Finance project.¹³⁴ The project helps developing countries to assess their climate finance needs with the aim of facilitating access to and mobilizing climate finance for priority mitigation and adaptation projects in line with their individual needs.

¹³¹ See <http://oecd.org/gov/regulatory-policy/a-partnership-for-effective-international-rule-making.htm>.

¹³² The recordings are available at https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLBcZ22cUY9RLIVhZea_ptwWqsOmMKNL7e.

¹³³ See <http://www.resiliencefrontiers.org>.

¹³⁴ See https://unfccc.int/NBF_Project.

191. Through a grant and partnership arrangements with the secretariat, Salesforce is supporting work under the LCIPP, which aims to strengthen the knowledge and capacity of local communities and indigenous peoples.

192. The secretariat started collaborating with two leading research institutions in the reporting period: the University of Edinburgh, with which it is developing a methodology for identifying and quantifying the impacts of a global temperature increase of 1.5 °C; and the Rocky Mountain Institute, through the Coalition on Materials Emissions Transparency, with which it is developing a standard method for measuring GHG emissions in materials and providing insight into the carbon content of consumer products.

193. The secretariat entered into an agreement with the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships to develop a crowdfunding platform for financial contributions from non-Party stakeholders and individuals. The Fund has a fiduciary agreement with the United Nations Foundation for collecting and disbursing project-specific funds on behalf of the secretariat.

194. RCC Kampala became an official nominator of the Earthshot Prize and is seeking inspiring, inclusive and impactful environmental and climate change solutions from Eastern or Southern Africa for nomination. The Earthshot Prize aims to incentivize change and help repair the planet over the next 10 years.

4. Caring for Climate initiative

195. The private sector has proven its potential to contribute, through technology and finance, to the fight against climate change. The secretariat continues its engagement with UNEP and the United Nations Global Compact in the Caring for Climate initiative, the aim of which is to advance the role of business in addressing climate change. The secretariat is involved in organizing the Caring for Climate Business Forum, where business and investors meet with representatives of government, civil society and the United Nations to advance the climate agenda. Under the Caring for Climate initiative, the secretariat, UNEP and the United Nations Global Compact co-organized the high-level meeting Caring for Climate at COP 26.¹³⁵

5. Coordinated ocean-related climate action

196. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued to strengthen ocean-related climate action and its coordination with a wide range of partners.¹³⁶ It remains an active member of UN-Oceans and co-organized a UN-Oceans side event during COP 26. The secretariat is also supporting preparations for the 2022 United Nations Ocean Conference.

197. The secretariat provided inputs to United Nations General Assembly resolution 75/239 on oceans and the law of the sea and the report of the Secretary-General on the same subject, which highlighted related developments and issues. It also contributed to the work of the International Law Commission on the topic of sea level rise in relation to international law.

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

A. Supporting the Secretary-General

198. 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

¹³⁵ See <https://www.unglobalcompact.org/take-action/events/1930-high-level-meeting-caring-for-climate>.

¹³⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/ocean/ocean-action-under-the-unfccc>.

provides input for climate-related engagements of the Secretary-General and the Deputy Secretary-General.

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

200. During the reporting period, the UNFCCC Executive Secretary held weekly coordination meetings with the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Climate Action and Just Transition to discuss key deliverables during COP 26 and collaboration with the COP 26 Presidency.

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

B. United Nations leadership

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

202. 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.

203. 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.

2. Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Conventions

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

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

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

3. Environment Management Group

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

4. Senior Management Group

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

5. Executive Committee

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

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