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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 and other international organizations that contribute to and enhance the work under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. The key objective of the secretariat in such engagement is to support the implementation of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement in an efficient and effective manner. This document provides information on activities that the secretariat undertook and was involved in with United Nations entities and other international organizations during the reporting period of May 2025 to April 2026.



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Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
AFB	Adaptation Fund Board
AI	artificial intelligence
BTR	biennial transparency report
CBIT–GSP	joint programme of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency and the Global Support Programme
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FRLD	Fund for responding to Loss and Damage
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IEA	International Energy Agency
IGO	intergovernmental organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
NAP	national adaptation plan
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
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)
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNU-EHS	United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security
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 during the reporting period of May 2025 to April 2026. It includes an annex with a non-exhaustive list of cooperative activities with United Nations entities and other international organizations that contribute to the work under the Convention undertaken by the secretariat during this period. The previous information note on the subject,² prepared for SBSTA 62, was published in June 2025.

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 CMA have encouraged other organizations to undertake activities in support of their work.

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

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

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

¹ [FCCC/SBSTA/2009/3](#), para. 128.

² [FCCC/SBSTA/2025/INF.1](#).

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

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

8. The SBSTA may wish to:
 - (a) Take note of the information in this document;
 - (b) Invite Parties to provide guidance on the scope and direction of the cooperative activities presented in chapters II–IV below;
 - (c) Make recommendations on key priority areas in which the secretariat could enhance efforts to leverage contributions to addressing climate change from United Nations entities and other international organizations, and on possible approaches to undertaking such efforts, including through memorandums of understanding and partnerships.

II. Joint Liaison Group of the Rio Convention secretariats

9. During the reporting period, the Joint Liaison Group, established in 2001 between the secretariats of the UNFCCC, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, continued to meet regularly to review progress and coordinate activities, including advocacy and knowledge-sharing activities, related to implementation of the three Rio Conventions. Discussions focused on strengthening cooperation in cross-cutting areas of common interest, such as integrated land-use planning, food systems, gender-responsive environmental action and resource mobilization for projects that deliver benefits in the areas of climate action, biodiversity conservation and land management, as well as on opportunities for increasing the visibility of the secretariats' collaboration at global convenings.

10. The Joint Liaison Group endorsed a set of priority areas for collaboration for 2025–2026 aimed at supporting country-driven implementation of the three Conventions in a coherent and mutually reinforcing manner. These areas include enhancing support for integrated national planning and policy development, strengthening the capacities of national focal points, mobilizing resources for synergistic projects and enhancing engagement with non-Party stakeholders such as Indigenous Peoples and youth.

11. The Group strengthened its outreach and coordination activities, for example by launching a website for the Rio Conventions⁴ designed to provide a central repository of information on the Conventions and synergies in the implementation thereof, including examples of synergies across national initiatives, decisions and activities.

12. In addition, the Group continued implementation of the Joint Capacity-building Programme,⁵ aimed at strengthening capacities for enhancing synergies in the implementation of the three Conventions. Activities included webinars on building synergies across different national planning processes, with a focus on NAPs and national biodiversity strategies and action plans; a masterclass held on joint planning, implementation, financing and monitoring across the Rio Conventions; and an event held during the second Climate Week of 2025 in Addis Ababa on accelerating synergies in Africa. In addition, four e-learning modules were developed and made available via the United Nations Information Platform on Multilateral Environmental Agreements⁶ to support knowledge-sharing and capacity-building among Parties and other stakeholders on potential areas of synergies.

⁴ <https://rioconventions.org/>.

⁵ See https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/projects/rio-conventions-joint-capacity-building-programme-tab_home.

⁶ <https://www.informea.org>.

III. Specific areas of cooperation

A. Global stocktake

13. During the reporting period, United Nations entities and other IGOs, including OECD, UNICEF and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, engaged in and contributed to activities related to the global stocktake, including expert presentations and interactive discussions, including at the 2025 dialogue on how the outcomes of the global stocktake are informing the preparation of NDCs. In addition, the UNFCCC secretariat, together with the RCCs, GIZ, the NDC Partnership, UNDP and UNEP, co-organized peer exchange workshops to facilitate the sharing of knowledge and good practices in preparing and implementing NDCs.

B. Just transition

14. During the reporting period, United Nations entities and other IGOs, including the Asian Development Bank, FAO, IEA, ILO, UNDP and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, actively participated in the three dialogues convened under the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme, providing inputs through submissions, facilitating discussions and delivering technical scene-setting presentations.

C. Nationally determined contributions

15. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued its collaboration with UNDP under the UNDP Climate Promise initiative to enhance the capacity of countries in relation to NDC preparation and implementation.

16. As a strategic member of the NDC Partnership,⁷ the secretariat plays an active role in activities thereunder aimed at supporting developing countries in implementing their NDCs and achieving the SDGs. For example, it participated in the Steering Committee meetings of the NDC Partnership and developed a collaborative framework covering projects and capacity-building activities to be undertaken jointly by the secretariat and the Partnership, including those aimed at strengthening institutional arrangements, enhancing governance for accessing climate finance, identifying and prioritizing investment needs for NDC implementation, establishing financial mechanisms and developing a bankable pipeline of projects.

17. The secretariat, through its Climate Plan Campaign, works with United Nations entities and other international organizations, including the United Nations Secretary-General's Climate Action Team, the NDC Partnership, UNDP, UNEP, the United Nations Information Centre and United Nations country offices, to support Parties in their efforts to elaborate ambitious NDCs and submit them in a timely manner.

18. The secretariat and IRENA have regular exchanges on renewable energy. The secretariat continued contributing to work under the Long-term Energy Scenarios Network as a technical partner.

19. The secretariat also continues to have regular exchanges with OECD on synergistic projects related to climate policy development and implementation. This includes providing inputs to meetings and activities under the OECD–IEA Climate Change Expert Group and the Inclusive Forum on Carbon Mitigation Approaches.

20. The secretariat's regular exchanges with IEA on the energy sector focus on data, indicators, projections and policies for energy transitions, including in the context of analysing NDCs and the outcomes of the first global stocktake.

21. Collaboration between the secretariat and the Global Green Growth Institute was formalized through a memorandum of understanding in 2025, covering activities related to

⁷ See <https://ndcpartnership.org/>.

the implementation of NDCs and long-term low-emission development strategies, including knowledge products and capacity-building activities.

22. The UNFCCC secretariat also has regular exchanges with the secretariat of the Industrial Transition Accelerator on advancing mitigation options for heavy industrial sectors. The UNFCCC secretariat supported the preparation and launch of the Industrial Transition Accelerator's Build Clean Now campaign, which showcases progress in decarbonizing industry.

23. As a member of the SDG7 Technical Advisory Group, together with UNDP and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs the secretariat is co-developing a policy brief exploring interlinkages between SDG 7 and climate change.

D. Climate finance

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

24. COP 16 designated the GCF as an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism.⁸ The arrangements between the COP and the GCF mandate the two secretariats to cooperate and exchange views on matters relevant to the operation of the Financial Mechanism.⁹ During the reporting period, the UNFCCC and the GCF secretariats worked together to implement guidance from the COP and the CMA. The UNFCCC secretariat attended meetings of the GCF Board. In turn, the GCF secretariat participated in meetings of UNFCCC constituted bodies, such as the Standing Committee on Finance, as well as mandated events. Furthermore, the UNFCCC secretariat collaborated with the GCF and GEF secretariats under the Needs-based Finance project¹⁰ to build the capacity of developing country experts to access financial resources under the Financial Mechanism.

25. The GEF is another operating entity of the Financial Mechanism.¹¹ The memorandum of understanding between the COP and the GEF states that the UNFCCC and GEF secretariats shall cooperate and regularly exchange views and experience to enhance the effectiveness of the Financial Mechanism in assisting Parties in implementing the Convention.¹² During the reporting period, the UNFCCC secretariat cooperated with the GEF secretariat on implementing guidance from the COP and the CMA and attended GEF Council meetings. The UNFCCC secretariat provided input to the meetings on the ninth replenishment of the GEF, 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 2026–2030. In turn, the GEF secretariat attended meetings of UNFCCC constituted bodies, such as the Standing Committee on Finance, as well as mandated events.

26. The AFB is the operating entity of the AF under the authority and guidance of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and is serviced by a secretariat and a trustee.¹³ CMA 1 decided that the AF shall serve the Paris Agreement.¹⁴ During the reporting period, the UNFCCC secretariat participated in AFB meetings and collaborated closely with the AF secretariat to prepare for and provide updates on the transition of the AF to exclusively serve the Paris Agreement. In addition, the UNFCCC secretariat participated in AF events focused on outreach and resource mobilization for the Fund. The UNFCCC and AF secretariats also collaborated to support

⁸ Decision [1/CP.16](#), para. 102.

⁹ Decision [5/CP.19](#), para. 18.

¹⁰ See https://unfccc.int/NBF_Project.

¹¹ As per decision [3/CP.4](#), para. 1. See <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/funds-entities-bodies/global-environment-facility> for information on the relationship between the COP and the GEF Council and relevant activities.

¹² Decision [12/CP.2](#), annex, para. 10.

¹³ See decision [1/CMP.3](#), paras. 4, 18 and 20. See <https://unfccc.int/Adaptation-Fund> for information on the AF.

¹⁴ Decision [1/CMA.1](#), para. 11.

Parties in developing their funding proposals, including through the Needs-based Finance project.

27. The FRLD is an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism under the guidance of the COP and the CMA.¹⁵ During the reporting period, the UNFCCC secretariat continued to work closely with the GCF secretariat and UNDP in forming the interim secretariat of the FRLD, providing support to the FRLD Board and ensuring a smooth, cost-effective transition from the interim secretariat to the newly established, dedicated and independent secretariat of the FRLD. The UNFCCC secretariat also engaged regularly with the FRLD secretariat to support the transfer of knowledge and records related to institutional arrangements and support the engagement of the FRLD secretariat in the UNFCCC process.

2. Standing Committee on Finance

28. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued to support the Standing Committee on Finance in its collaboration and outreach activities with IGOs, financial institutions and other stakeholders, including those involved in tracking, reporting and developing methodologies pertaining to climate finance flows and in developing definitions of climate finance to meet developing countries' needs, including in the context of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and in relation to other climate finance topics.

3. “Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T”

29. CMA 6 launched the “Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T”, aimed at scaling up the provision of climate finance to developing country Parties to support low-emission, climate-resilient development pathways.¹⁶ As part of support provided to the CMA 6 and 7 Presidencies, the secretariat facilitated consultations on the road map, including representatives of multilateral development banks, multilateral climate funds, international, regional and national development finance institutions, think tanks, non-governmental organizations, youth groups, academia and the private sector. It also conducted outreach activities to facilitate submission of inputs to the report prepared by the Presidencies, and assisted the Presidencies in preparing the report.¹⁷ The secretariat further supported the Presidencies in developing a catalogue of initiatives, concepts and best practices pertaining to the provision of climate finance.

4. Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue and Veredas Dialogue

30. The aim of the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue on the scope of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, launched at CMA 4, was to facilitate the exchange of views on this matter among Parties, relevant organizations and other stakeholders in order to enhance understanding thereof.¹⁸ During the reporting period, a wide range of stakeholders, including representatives of United Nations entities and other international organizations, multilateral development banks, international, regional and national development finance institutions, think tanks, non-governmental organizations, youth groups, academia and the private sector, participated in activities under the dialogue, including the two workshops held in 2025, the second of which was supported by FAO.¹⁹ The successor to this dialogue is the Veredas Dialogue on the same topic.²⁰

5. Needs-based Finance project

31. Under the reiterated mandate from COP 28,²¹ during the reporting period, the secretariat continued to collaborate with various international organizations and other

¹⁵ Decisions [1/CP.28](#) and [5/CMA.5](#), annex I, para. 11 and [5/CMA.5](#).

¹⁶ Decision [1/CMA.6](#), para. 27. See also <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/baku-to-belem-roadmap-to-13t>.

¹⁷ As per decision [1/CMA.6](#), para. 27. A total of 227 inputs were received.

¹⁸ See decisions [1/CMA.4](#), para. 68, and [9/CMA.5](#), para. 8.

¹⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/sharm-el-sheikh-dialogue/sharm-el-sheikh-dialogue>.

²⁰ See decision [11/CMA.7](#) and <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/veredas-dialogue>.

²¹ Decision [4/CP.28](#), para. 17; see also decisions [6/CP.23](#), para. 10; [4/CP.26](#), para. 22; and [13/CP.27](#),

institutions in delivering on that mandate under the Needs-based Finance project. As at 30 April 2026, 40 countries, comprising 35 Caribbean countries and island States in the Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean, and 5 fragile and conflict-affected States, were being supported under the project.

E. Technology

1. Technology Mechanism

32. The Technology Mechanism facilitates enhanced action on technology development and transfer to achieve the full implementation of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, comprising a policy arm, the TEC, and an implementation arm, the CTCN, hosted by UNEP.

33. During the reporting period, the secretariat supported the TEC in organizing its meetings and implementing its rolling workplan, many of which were conducted in collaboration with United Nations entities and other international organizations.²² The secretariat also supported the participation of TEC members in relevant convenings by United Nations entities and other international organizations to enhance the impact of the work of the TEC and under the Technology Mechanism.²³

34. The secretariat continued to work closely with the CTCN secretariat to ensure synergies and coherence in the work under the Technology Mechanism.²⁴

35. Moreover, the secretariat supported the implementation of the Technology Mechanism initiative on AI for climate action and associated efforts through collaboration with the CTCN, the Korea International Cooperation Agency and UNIDO.²⁵

2. Technology needs assessments

36. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued to collaborate closely with the GEF, UNEP and UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre to support the implementation of the technology needs assessment²⁶ global project.²⁷ This included developing practical and sector-specific materials to support countries in conducting technology needs assessments and in enhancing the implementation of their outcomes.²⁸

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

37. During the reporting period, the secretariat expanded and strengthened its engagement in initiatives relevant to technology, including by contributing to the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, IRENA Innovation Week, the AI for Good Global Summit 2025 and the International Vienna Energy and Climate Forum 2026.

38. Moreover, the secretariat strengthened its engagement in United Nations programmes and with specialized agencies with a view to promoting coherence and synergies within the work on climate technology and bolstering international cooperation across various sectors, including with FAO, the International Organization for Migration, the International Telecommunication Union, IRENA, UNEP, UNIDO and the United Nations Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies, as well as under initiatives such as the Digital Public Goods Alliance, the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction and the Global Initiative on Resilience to Natural Hazards.

para. 11.

²² See <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec>.

²³ See <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/participation>.

²⁴ See <https://www.ctc-n.org>.

²⁵ See https://unfccc.int/ttclear/artificial_intelligence.

²⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tna>.

²⁷ See <https://tech-action.unepccc.org/>.

²⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tna/guidance.html>.

F. Capacity-building

1. Capacity-building portal

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

2. Paris Committee on Capacity-building

40. The secretariat supports the PCCB in its collaboration with United Nations entities, IGOs and other stakeholders during its annual meeting and across all workplan activities, and in implementing its communication and stakeholder engagement strategies.

3. Capacity-building Hub

41. The 7th Capacity-building Hub,³⁰ hosted by the PCCB at COP 30, was organized by secretariat in collaboration with partners, of which 40 per cent were United Nations entities and 5 per cent were IGOs.

4. PCCB Network

42. As at 30 April 2026, the PCCB Network had expanded from 450 members in the previous reporting period to 462 members, of which United Nations entities comprised 10 per cent and international organizations 28 per cent.³¹

5. Youth4Capacity

43. Under the Youth4Capacity programme,³² the secretariat collaborated with FXB Global, UNDP, the United Nations System Staff College and the United Nations University Vice-Rectorate in Europe to convene events to showcase youth-led climate solutions, launch an e-course on behavioural science and systems change for climate action, and deliver a bootcamp on climate project design and virtual climate cafés facilitating peer-to-peer exchange among young climate leaders.

G. Adaptation, and loss and damage

1. Adaptation Committee

44. The secretariat supports the work of the AC through strategic collaboration with other constituted bodies, United Nations entities, IGOs and non-governmental organizations to enhance coherence and effectiveness in the delivery of adaptation support.³³

45. During the reporting period, through its NAP task force the AC strengthened collaboration with the CTCN and the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to enhance alignment between the provision of technical assistance and financial support and the implementation of country-driven national adaptation planning processes. The AC also continued its systematic engagement with other adaptation-related constituted bodies and United Nations entities to address persistent capacity gaps in accessing adaptation finance and to improve the provision of coordinated support for implementing national adaptation priorities.

2. Global goal on adaptation

46. CMA 5 adopted the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience and launched the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring

²⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/cbportal>.

³⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/events-meetings/capacity-building-hub/7th-capacity-building-hub>.

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

³² See <https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/projects/youth4capacity>.

³³ See <https://unfccc.int/Adaptation-Committee>.

progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision [2/CMA.5](#).³⁴ During the reporting period, IGOs provided expert inputs to the two workshops held under the work programme and in relation to work on refining and developing the aforementioned indicators, culminating in the adoption of the Belém Adaptation Indicators at CMA 7.³⁵ United Nations entities and other international organizations such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, OECD, UNICEF, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, UN-Water, WMO and the World Health Organization, as well as several multilateral development banks, are undertaking activities aimed at further informing the technical work under way on metadata and methodologies for the Indicators.³⁶

3. Least Developed Countries Expert Group

47. The secretariat supports the work of the LEG in accordance with its mandates³⁷ through collaboration with various organizations, regional centres and networks. During the reporting period, the LEG facilitated the work of its NAP technical working group,³⁸ involving representatives of United Nations entities, international organizations and regional centres and networks, on updating the technical guidelines for the process to formulate and implement NAPs.³⁹ The LEG also engaged United Nations entities and experts from the NAP technical working group in delivering technical sessions at NAP Expo 2025 aimed at accelerating NAP formulation and implementation in the least developed countries.

48. A report on progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs⁴⁰ was prepared with support from the task force established by the LEG, to facilitate broad stakeholder participation in adaptation action, reflecting the evolving adaptation landscape.

49. At its 49th meeting, the LEG held discussions with representatives of the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States on ways in which the LEG can contribute to the implementation of the Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2022–2031 and its midterm review.

4. Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism

50. The secretariat supports the work of the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism and its five thematic expert groups in guiding the implementation of the functions of the Mechanism, one of which is to strengthen dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among stakeholders, including institutions, bodies, processes and initiatives outside the Convention, to promote cooperation and collaboration across all work and activities relevant to addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts.

51. As at 30 April 2026, 74 experts, including 22 representatives of United Nations entities and other IGOs, were engaged through the thematic expert groups.⁴¹ The secretariat supported the development of a technical guide in close collaboration with the International Organization for Migration and other organizations, which provides practical guidance and a structured framework for identifying human mobility related risks and needs and prioritizing operational responses thereto and matching them with relevant funding instruments and sources across the risk management cycle.⁴² In addition, with technical input

³⁴ Decision [2/CMA.5](#), paras. 6 and 39.

³⁵ Decision [12/CMA.7](#), para. 6. The Indicators are contained in the annex to that decision.

³⁶ See decision [12/CMA.7](#), paras. 23–25.

³⁷ See decisions [8/CP.13](#), paras. 2 and 5; [6/CP.16](#), para. 5; [12/CP.18](#), paras. 7–8; [4/CP.21](#), para. 10; [19/CP.21](#), paras. 2(c), 5, 6, 9, 10 and 11; [15/CP.26](#), paras. 16–17; and [15/CP.30](#), para. 13.

³⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/node/228222>.

³⁹ LEG. 2025. *The NAP Technical Guidelines: Updated technical guidelines for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://napcentral.org/nap-guidelines>.

⁴⁰ LEG. 2025. *National Adaptation Plans 2025: Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/655425>.

⁴¹ Membership details for the five thematic expert groups can be found at <https://unfccc.int/wim-excom>.

⁴² Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism. 2025. *Technical guide on accessing financial resources aiming to avert, minimize and address the impacts of displacement associated*

from UNU-EHS and experts from other organizations, a set of key messages on non-economic losses due to climate change impacts was prepared.

5. UN4NAPs

52. The secretariat's continued cooperation with organizations encourages progress in and the provision of support by relevant organizations to developing countries for the process to formulate and implement NAPs through the UN4NAPs initiative.⁴³

53. As at 30 April 2026, the secretariat had engaged with 55 United Nations entities and other IGOs through UN4NAPs.

6. Nairobi work programme

54. The NWP continued to function as the UNFCCC knowledge-to-action hub for adaptation and resilience. Under the NWP, the secretariat engages with its network of around 500 partner organizations (including academic institutions, implementation agencies, financial institutions and private sector entities), NWP thematic expert groups and communities of practice to support countries and communities in strengthening their understanding of climate risks, navigating climate uncertainty and enhancing resilience, including in the context of formulating and implementing NAPs.⁴⁴

55. During the reporting period, the following activities were held under the NWP:⁴⁵

(a) An event aimed at promoting engagement among diverse knowledge holders, including experts from the African Development Bank, FAO, OECD, UNEP, UNU-EHS and the World Bank, resulting in the generation of practical insights into and pathways for enhancing access to and mobilization of finance for adaptation;⁴⁶

(b) Activities under the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative, resulting in improved understanding of knowledge needs in the Amazon subregion;⁴⁷

(c) Activities under the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme, resulting in strengthened engagement between the secretariat and universities, university networks and NWP partners such as UNU-EHS and UNESCO and in 13 additional universities joining the Programme;⁴⁸

(d) 18th NWP Focal Point Forum and relevant regional dialogues, resulting in knowledge exchange and learning across communities of practice.⁴⁹

56. In addition, the secretariat assisted in the development of an evidence-based knowledge product on monitoring, evaluation and learning for adaptation.⁵⁰

H. Mitigation

1. International Civil Aviation Organization and International Maritime Organization

57. The secretariat collaborates closely with the secretariats of ICAO and IMO⁵¹ in addressing emissions from international aviation and maritime transport.

with the adverse effects of climate change. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/technical-guide-on-accessing-financial-resources>.

⁴³ See <https://unfccc.int/UN4NAPs>.

⁴⁴ See <https://www.unfccc.int/nwp>.

⁴⁵ See <https://www.unfccc.int/nwp/workstreams>.

⁴⁶ See <https://www.unfccc.int/event/adaptation-and-finance>. The informal summary report on the event is available at <https://www.unfccc.int/documents/652307>.

⁴⁷ See <https://www.unfccc.int/nwp/laki/amazon>.

⁴⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/nwp/unupp>.

⁴⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/event/18th-nairobi-work-programme-focal-point-forum-mandated-event>.

⁵⁰ Available at <https://www.unfccc.int/documents/649625>.

⁵¹ As per decision [18/CP.5](#), para. 3.

58. The ICAO and IMO secretariats regularly report to the SBSTA on their actions to address such emissions and participate in related informal consultations under the UNFCCC process.

59. The secretariat regularly reports to the ICAO Committee on Aviation Environmental Protection and the IMO Marine Environment Protection Committee, including on outcomes relevant to aviation and maritime emissions arising from the UNFCCC process. During the reporting period, the secretariat also provided inputs to their publications.⁵²

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

60. The secretariat engages experts from Parties, United Nations entities and IGOs in work under the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme.⁵³

3. Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

61. The secretariat regularly collaborates with the secretariats of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in relation to ozone-depleting substances with high global warming potential.

4. Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

62. With timely and high-quality support from UNDP, the secretariat concluded the procurement process for the development of the registry system under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

63. The secretariat also continued to cooperate with international organizations in implementing the work programme under the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement and in decision [4/CMA.3](#).

I. Transparency

1. Technical support and advice

64. The secretariat continued to work closely with partner organizations in providing technical support to developing country Parties for enhancing their institutional arrangements and national systems for implementing the ETF, including for preparing their BTR1s and BTR2s.

65. The secretariat also collaborated with IEA, the United Nations Statistics Division and the Woodwell Climate Research Center in providing technical support to developing country Parties seeking to improve their national energy statistics and energy balances to meet the reporting requirements relating to greenhouse gas inventories and mitigation action under the ETF, and to provide hands-on training to experts involved in conducting technical expert reviews of BTRs.

2. Strategic engagement

66. The secretariat helps to ensure its activities related to measurement, reporting and verification, and transparency are aligned with the Convention and the Paris Agreement. In this regard, the secretariat participates in meetings of the donor steering committee and

⁵² Hamaguchi R, Kim W, Hackmann B, et al. 2025. Working Together for Net-Zero by 2050: UNFCCC and ICAO's Joint Efforts. In: ICAO. 2025 ICAO Environmental Report: Skyward Action – Realizing Aviation's Sustainable Future. Montreal, Canada: ICAO. pp.462–464. Available at <https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/envrep2025>; and Eyre P, Lim S, Messetchkova I, et al. 2025. Article 6 of the Paris Agreement: Supporting International Climate Cooperation and CORSIA. In: ICAO. 2025 ICAO Environmental Report: Skyward Action – Realizing Aviation's Sustainable Future. Montreal, Canada: ICAO. pp.225–226. Available at <https://www.icao.int/environmental-protection/envrep2025>.

⁵³ In accordance with decision [4/CMA.4](#), paras. 8 and 11.

advisory committee for the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency and the CBIT–GSP project steering committee.

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

68. Under the UNFCCC Climate Action and Support Transparency Training programme, established to promote the effective and universal participation of countries in measurement, reporting and verification and the ETF by enhancing the professional skills of their national experts, the secretariat works in partnership with international organizations, including through provision of input and sharing of knowledge and experience in relation to the ETF.⁵⁴

(a) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

69. During the reporting period, the secretariat participated in meetings of the IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories steering committee for the preparation of the 2027 IPCC methodology report on short-lived climate forcers, as well as in lead author review meetings for the preparation of the 2027 IPCC methodology report on carbon dioxide removal technologies, and carbon capture, utilization and storage for national greenhouse gas inventories.

70. The secretariat continues to collaborate with the Technical Support Unit of the IPCC Task Force on National Greenhouse Gas Inventories on facilitating interoperability between the tools for the electronic reporting of common reporting tables and common tabular formats under the ETF and the IPCC inventory software.⁵⁵

(b) International Energy Agency

71. The secretariat and IEA regularly exchange data to facilitate the review of greenhouse gas inventories from Parties included in Annex I to the Convention, as well as the analysis of the overall effect of and progress in implementing NDCs, the state of global mitigation efforts, and Parties' experience and priorities relating to the energy sector for inclusion in the annual NDC synthesis report and other mandated reports.

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

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

(d) United Nations Statistics Division

73. The secretariat is the official global depository for climate change data and manages the greenhouse gas data interface. In addition, the secretariat is supporting the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs in developing a global indicator framework for measuring and reporting on progress towards achieving the SDGs and provides data for the United Nations Secretary-General's annual reports on SDG progress.⁵⁶

74. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued to gradually increase its cooperation with the United Nations Statistics Division to strengthen the link between statistics and climate policy.⁵⁷ Moreover, it continued to engage with the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics in implementing the Framework for the

⁵⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/castt>.

⁵⁵ Pursuant to decision [5/CMA.3](#), paras. 19–20.

⁵⁶ See, for example, <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2025/>.

⁵⁷ In response to United Nations Statistical Commission decisions 49/113 (see paras. (b), (c), (f) and (g) thereof) and 56/124.

Development of Environment Statistics⁵⁸ and the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators.⁵⁹

(e) United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

75. As a member of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Steering Group on Climate Change-Related Statistics, the secretariat supports the work of the Group, particularly in relation to promoting coherence at the national level between the reporting requirements under the Paris Agreement and the preparation of official statistics. During the reporting period, the secretariat also participated in the Commission's Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Climate Change-related Statistics.

3. Enabling environment

76. The secretariat supports an informal network known as the ETF Group of Friends. The network consists of around 35 governments, international organizations and bilateral agencies involved in supporting developing country Parties in implementing their transparency arrangements under the ETF.⁶⁰

4. Review of biennial transparency reports

77. During the reporting period, the secretariat worked closely with IGOs, including FAO, the Global Green Growth Institute, IEA, ILO, the IPCC, UNDP, UNEP, the United Nations University and the World Health Organization on the reviews of BTRs. A total of 46 experts were nominated by these IGOs and some participated in the BTR reviews.

78. The secretariat initiated the planning and coordination of the first round of centralized reviews of BTRs submitted by the least developed countries and small island developing States in collaboration with CBIT-GSP, the Commonwealth Secretariat, FAO, UNDP and UNEP. This review model pilots an innovative approach to conducting reviews.

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

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

6. Forests and REDD+

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

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

7. World Meteorological Organization

82. During the reporting period, the secretariat participated in and contributed to meetings of WMO covering the development of the *Integrated Global Greenhouse Gas Information*

⁵⁸ See <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/fdes.cshtml>.

⁵⁹ See <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/climatechange.cshtml>.

⁶⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/news/enhanced-international-collaboration-accelerates-global-transparency-efforts>.

*System Good Practice Guidance for Estimating National-scale Greenhouse Gas Emissions using Atmospheric Observations.*⁶¹

J. Response measures

1. Capacity-building

83. The secretariat continued its collaboration with ILO to provide technical support and expertise to countries on matters relating to just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs,⁶² and with UNDP under the Climate Promise initiative to enhance countries' capacity to use modelling tools for assessing the impacts of climate policies and facilitating the inclusion of such policies in their NDCs.

2. Mandated and other events

84. During the reporting period, events covering the impacts of the implementation of response measures were held with contributions from, inter alia, C40 Cities, FAO, GIZ, ILO, representatives of the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency, the IPCC, UNDP, the United Nations Global Compact, the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and the World Health Organization.

85. The secretariat also collaborated with UNDP to organize the second global dialogue on the impacts of the implementation of response measures, which featured contributions from organizations such as ILO, UNEP UNIDO and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

3. Knowledge products and technical outputs

86. During the reporting period, the secretariat collaborated with GIZ, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and other international organizations in developing country case studies examining the socioeconomic impacts of response measures.

87. The secretariat, in support of the workplan of the forum on response measures, continued its work to develop guidelines for reporting the impacts of the implementation of response measures in collaboration with CBIT–GSP.

K. Climate science, research and systematic observation

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

89. During the reporting period, the IPCC, WMO and other research institutions provided the latest updates on climate change indicators to inform climate negotiations and broader policymaking.⁶³ Experts from IEA, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the World Climate Research Programme and other organizations contributed to discussions at the dialogue by holding presentations and poster sessions.

⁶¹ WMO. 2025. *Integrated Global Greenhouse Gas Information System Good Practice Guidance for Estimating National-scale Greenhouse Gas Emissions using Atmospheric Observations*. Geneva: WMO. Available at <https://library.wmo.int/records/item/69714-integrated-global-greenhouse-gas-information-system-good-practice-guidance-for-estimating-national-scale-greenhouse-gas-emissions-using-atmospheric-observations>.

⁶² See decision 7/CMA.1, annex, para. 2(b).

⁶³ See <https://unfccc.int/event/seventeenth-meeting-of-the-research-dialogue-mandated-event>.

90. At Earth Information Day 2025, the secretariat collaborated with the Global Climate Observing System, the Group on Earth Observations, the IPCC, the joint working group on climate of the Committee on Earth Observation Satellites and the Coordination Group for Meteorological Satellites, WMO and representatives of the Systematic Observations Financing Facility, provided a platform for policymakers to exchange latest updates on earth observations and highlighted progress in systematic observation and gaps therein.⁶⁴

91. The secretariat continues to facilitate engagement between UNFCCC workstreams and the IPCC through biannual SBSTA–IPCC joint working group meetings.

L. Gender

1. Feminist Action for Climate Justice action coalition

92. The secretariat co-leads, in partnership with the International Union for Conservation of Nature, OECD, UNDP, UNEP and others, the Feminist Action for Climate Justice action coalition under the Generation Equality Forum.⁶⁵

2. Gender and Environment Data Alliance

93. The secretariat is one of the founding members of the Gender and Environment Data Alliance, which is co-convened by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and the Women’s Environment and Development Organization.⁶⁶

M. Action for Climate Empowerment

1. United Nations Alliance on Action for Climate Empowerment

94. During the reporting period, the secretariat organized the meetings of the United Nations Alliance on Action for Climate Empowerment⁶⁷ among member organizations. Alliance members provided inputs to the annual summary report by the secretariat on progress in implementing activities under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment.

2. Education for Sustainable Development

95. During the reporting period, under the UNESCO-led framework “Education for Sustainable Development: towards achieving the SDGs”,⁶⁸ the secretariat continued to collaborate with UNESCO, including in organizing a webinar series and, as an advisory group member, in operationalizing the Greening Education Partnership.⁶⁹

3. Youth and climate change

96. The secretariat continuously facilitates the establishment and maintenance of connections between the UNFCCC children and youth constituency and the United Nations Youth Office and other United Nations entities and IGOs seeking meaningful youth engagement in climate-related activities, including by providing support to the COP Presidency youth climate champion.

97. The secretariat collaborated with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in developing the learning course titled “Mastering International Climate Negotiations: All You Need to Know”.⁷⁰

⁶⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/event/earth-information-day-2025-mandated-event>.

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

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

⁶⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/un-alliance-on-ace>.

⁶⁸ See <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000374802>.

⁶⁹ See <https://www.unesco.org/en/sustainable-development/education/greening-future>.

⁷⁰ See <https://event.unitar.org/full-catalog/mastering-international-climate-negotiations-all-you-need-know>.

N. Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

98. During the reporting period, the Facilitative Working Group of the LCIPP engaged with a range of United Nations entities and IGOs, including the Convention on Biological Diversity, the IPCC and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, in implementing the Baku Workplan of the LCIPP for 2025–2027,⁷¹ facilitating the incorporation of diverse values and knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples and local communities into the collective effort to address climate change and restore the health of all ecosystems.

99. Furthermore, the secretariat continued to collaborate with United Nations entities, including as part of ongoing efforts to assess the impact of the work under the LCIPP, which will serve as input to the 2027 review of work under the Facilitative Working Group, and in developing the draft workplan of the LCIPP for 2028–2031.

O. Global climate action

100. The foundation for the work on global climate action in the UNFCCC process, building on the Lima–Paris Action Agenda and including several mandates for engaging Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including international organizations, in scaling up climate action, was established at COP 21.⁷²

101. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued to support efforts to engage non-Party stakeholders in climate action to catalyse implementation of the Paris Agreement.⁷³

P. Cross-cutting

1. Capacity-building relating to the climate change legal regime and emerging issues in international environmental law

102. During the reporting period, the secretariat contributed to enhancing understanding of emerging issues in international environmental law, including the International Court of Justice advisory opinion on the obligations of States in respect of climate change.⁷⁴

103. The secretariat, together with UNEP, also provided procedural and legal support for the intergovernmental negotiations on the Eastern Tropical Pacific Marine Corridor conservation agreement.

2. Caring for Climate initiative

104. The secretariat continues to engage with UNEP and the United Nations Global Compact under the Caring for Climate initiative to advance the role of business in addressing climate change.⁷⁵

3. Coordinated ocean-related climate action

105. During the reporting period, the secretariat continued to support ocean-based climate action through its involvement in key United Nations initiatives.⁷⁶ As a member of the inter-agency coordination mechanism UN-Oceans,⁷⁷ the secretariat shared information on the UNFCCC process and co-organized events.

106. The secretariat extensively contributed to the 2025 United Nations Ocean Conference,⁷⁸ including to the Secretary-General’s background note for the preparatory

⁷¹ The draft workplan is contained in annex I to document [FCCC/SBSTA/2024/1](#).

⁷² See decision [1/CP.21](#), paras. 133–136.

⁷³ See <https://unfccc.int/climate-action#Engagement>.

⁷⁴ See <https://www.icj-cij.org/node/205614>.

⁷⁵ See <https://unglobalcompact.org/take-action/action/climate>.

⁷⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/ocean#UN-wide-coordination-on-the-ocean>.

⁷⁷ See https://www.un.org/depts/los/coop_coor/home_en.htm.

⁷⁸ See <https://www.un.org/en/civil-society/un-ocean-conference>.

meeting, and co-led Ocean Action Panel 7 on leveraging ocean, climate and biodiversity interlinkages.⁷⁹ The secretariat also contributed to the review of the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development 2021–2030, the midterm evaluation of the Decade, and the programmatic work of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO.⁸⁰ Additionally, the secretariat contributed to the preparation of the international guide on marine/maritime spatial planning,⁸¹ co-led by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission of UNESCO and the European Commission’s Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.

4. Regional collaboration and engagement

107. The secretariat and its six RCCs continued to work in close collaboration with the wider United Nations system on matters relating to the secretariat’s mandates, including United Nations agencies, United Nations Development Coordination Offices, United Nations Resident Coordinator Offices and United Nations country teams. The RCCs contribute to greater alignment and impact of climate action across the wider United Nations system by coordinating and helping to deliver region-specific action involving multiple stakeholders. Examples of activities undertaken by the RCCs during the reporting period are:

(a) **RCC Asia and the Pacific** led climate policymaking and governance activities under the Youth Empowerment in Climate Action Platform,⁸² which was established by the secretariat through RCC Asia and the Pacific in collaboration with UNDP Asia and the Pacific and UNICEF East Asia and the Pacific;

(b) **RCC Caribbean and RCC Latin America** partnered with UNEP to develop the Regional Carbon Markets Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, a platform designed to enhance transparency, knowledge-sharing and decision-making in relation to carbon markets and regional implementation of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement;

(c) **RCC Latin America** worked closely with the United Nations Issue-Based Coalition on Climate Change and Resilience⁸³ to strengthen coordinated climate action and capacity-building for addressing climate change impacts across the region, bringing together United Nations entities and regional partners to support countries in enhancing their capacity to engage in global climate processes;

(d) **RCC East and Southern Africa** collaborated with the United Nations University on implementing the Greenovations project,⁸⁴ aimed at advancing women’s participation in climate action in Africa;

(e) **RCC MENA and South Asia** established the MENA NDC Coordination Platform in collaboration with the NDC Partnership, UNDP and UNEP. The Platform provides space for countries and partners to share progress in NDC preparation in MENA and identify the urgent needs of developing country Parties in relation to climate action, while strengthening coordination and collaboration for activities and initiatives supporting these efforts;

(f) **RCC West and Central Africa** partnered with UNDP and UNICEF to develop and host a webinar series aimed at strengthening youth engagement in climate action across the region.

⁷⁹ See <https://sdgs.un.org/events/ocean-action-panel-7-leveraging-ocean-climate-and-biodiversity-interlinkages-56832>.

⁸⁰ See <https://oceandecade.org/news/dab-defines-strategic-orientations-for-ocean-decades-second-half/>.

⁸¹ See <https://www.ioc.unesco.org/en/guidance-marine-spatial-planning>.

⁸² See <https://www.yecap-ap.org/>.

⁸³ See <https://www.rcplac.org/en/ibcs-and-working-groups/ibc-on-climate-change-and-resilience>.

⁸⁴ See <https://greenovations-africa.org/>.

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

A. Supporting the United Nations Secretary-General

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

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

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

B. United Nations Leadership Coordination

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

111. Chaired by the United Nations Secretary-General, the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination provides broad guidance, coordination and strategic direction for the United Nations system in the areas under the responsibility of Executive Heads. Focus is placed on inter-agency priorities and initiatives while ensuring that the independent mandates of organizations are maintained. The work of the Board is supported by two high-level committees: the High-Level Committee on Programmes and the High-Level Committee on Management. Under each Committee, there are inter-agency mechanisms and networks for coordinating relevant work under specific topics.⁸⁵

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

2. Environment Management Group

113. As an active member of the Environment Management Group, the United Nations system-wide coordination body on environment and human settlements, during the reporting period the secretariat continued to play a leading role in its climate change-related activities.⁸⁶

3. Senior Management Group

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

4. Executive Committee

115. The Executive Committee was established by the United Nations Secretary-General in January 2017 to assist in taking decisions on issues of strategic consequence requiring

⁸⁵ See <https://unsceb.org/high-level-committee-programmes-hlcp> and <https://unsceb.org/high-level-committee-management-hlcm>.

⁸⁶ See <https://unemg.org/>.

high-level attention across all pillars of work of the United Nations, informed by relevant deliberations of United Nations intergovernmental bodies.

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

Annex

Non-exhaustive list of cooperative activities with United Nations entities and other international organizations that contribute to the work under the Convention undertaken by the secretariat between May 2025 and April 2026*

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Type of activity/result</i>	<i>In cooperation with</i>	<i>Outcome/description of cooperative activity</i>
ACE and youth	Event	UNESCO	UNESCO–UNFCCC webinar series on climate change education for social transformation (see https://unfccc.int/topics/action-for-climate-empowerment-children-and-youth/ace-hub/unesco-unfccc-webinar-series#Season-3-On-the-road-to-COP29)
ACE and youth	Event	United Nations SDG Action Campaign	ACE Hub youth event (see https://unfccc.int/topics/action-for-climate-empowerment-children-and-youth/ace-hub/action-for-climate-empowerment-hub-youth-event#2024)
ACE and youth	Event	FAO, UNESCO, UNU-EHS	ACE dialogue at SB 60 (see https://unfccc.int/event/in-session-action-for-climate-empowerment-ace-dialogue_2024)
ACE and youth	Event	UNITAR	ACE Focal Points Academy (see https://unfccc.int/ace-hub/national-ace-focal-points-academy#2024)
ACE and youth	Event	UNESCO	Informal virtual networking meeting for national ACE focal points (see https://unfccc.int/topics/action-for-climate-empowerment-children-and-youth/ace-hub/networking-meetings-for-national-ace-focal-points)
ACE and youth	Event	FAO, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF	Informal networking sessions for national ACE focal points at COP 29
ACE and youth	Event	ILO	In-session ACE event at COP 29 (see https://unfccc.int/ace/cop29)
ACE and youth	Event	UNICEF	Youth Climate Action Webinar Series (see https://unfccc.int/event/youth-climate-action-webinar-series-part-i)
ACE and youth	Event	YECAP -Youth Empowerment in Climate Action Platform	Climate Policy Innovators Youth Camp, towards meaningful youth engagement in climate policies in Asia Pacific (see https://unfccc.int/event/climate-policy-innovators-youth-camp)
Adaptation – GGA	Event	IPCC	Special event at the sixty-second sessions of the subsidiary bodies to provide an update on the ongoing work of Working Group II of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

* Not formally edited.

<i>Thematic area</i>	<i>Type of activity/result</i>	<i>In cooperation with</i>	<i>Outcome/description of cooperative activity</i>
Adaptation – GGA	Event	FAO, UNDP, UNEP	First Baku High-Level Dialogue at COP 30
Adaptation, and loss and damage	Event	AFB, FAO, GCF, IFRC, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, UNICEF, UNOPS, UNU, WFP, WMO	Contributions to deliberations at the 21 st and 22 nd meetings of the WIM Executive Committee (see https://unfccc.int/event/WIMExCom21 and https://unfccc.int/event/WIMExCom22)
Adaptation – NAPs	Event	ADB, AF, FAO, GCF, GEF, NSP Global Network, UNDP, UNDRR, UN-OHRLLS, SWA, WMO	Contributions to deliberations at the 49 th meeting of the LEG (see https://unfccc.int/event/leg-49)
Adaptation – NAPs	Event	AF, AGRA, CARE, CIAT, Clim-Eat, FANRPAN, FAO, GCA, GCF, GEF, GEO Blue Planet, GERICS-Hereon, GIZ, GWP, IFLA, MCII, NAP Global Network, NGO WASH Forum Zambia, PwC, SLYCAN Trust, SNV, SWA, UNCCD, UNCDF, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, UNICEF, UNU-EHS, WaterAid, WWF Zambia	Global NAP Expo 2025 (see https://expo.napcentral.org/2025/ and highlights of the event are available at https://unfccc.int/documents/655424)
Adaptation – NAPs	Event	AC, ADB, FAO, GCF, GGGI, Global Climate Action Agenda, IGAD, OHCHR, UNDP, representative of the Wairasa Indigenous Community	Regional NAP Expo for Asia and the Pacific (see https://unfccc.int/event/regional-nap-expo-CW1-2026)
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Events	Climate Action Data Trust (CAD Trust), ECLAC, UNDP, the NDC Partnership, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS), the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), UNEP, ADB, Paris Agreement Article 6 Implementation Partnership Centre (A6IP), Climate Action Data Trust (CAD Trust), SNV, West African Alliance on Carbon Markets and Climate Finance	Six Regional dialogues on Article 6 and Carbon Pricing in Latin America, South Asia, the Pacific, the Caribbean, West and Central Africa and in East and Southeast Asia respectively (see https://unfccc.int/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-events/regional-workshop-on-article-6-and-carbon-pricing)
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and carbon pricing	Event	ECLAC – Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, RCC Latin America	Carbon Pricing of the Americas (CPA Training) and REDiCAP 2025 (see: https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/courses/files/cpa-training_preliminary-agenda-es.pdf)
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement and carbon pricing	Event	FAO, RCC Latin America	Webinar on linkages between Article 5 and Article 6 of the Paris Agreement (see: https://accionclimaticaplaca.org/en/listing/camino-a-la-cop30/)

Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Training	UNDP, RCC East and Southern Africa	Introduction to Article 6 online training with Certification Operationalizing Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement: Achieving ambitious climate action through cooperative approaches – Learning for Nature
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Events	UNEP, RCC MENA and South Asia, UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub, NDC Partnership, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), International Carbon Action Partnership (ICAP), UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre	Three Regional dialogues on Article 6 and Carbon Pricing in Central Asia, Eastern Europe, and the South Caucasus, Middle East and North America, and Small Island Developing States respectively (see: https://unfccc.int/event/regional-dialogue-on-carbon-pricing-edicap-and-article-6-in-muscat-oman ; https://unfccc.int/event/regional-dialogues-on-carbon-pricing-edicap-for-small-island-developing-states-sids ; https://unfccc.int/event/regional-dialogue-on-carbon-pricing-edicap-and-article-6-in-istanbul)
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Events	UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, Article 6 Implementation Partnership (A6IP), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	Shifting gears: Enhancing national capacities to engage with Article 6 , this event was organized during the SB62 (see: https://unfccc.int/event/side-event-at-sb62-shifting-gears-enhancing-national-capacities-for-engagement-with-article-6)
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Publication	World Bank	Collaboration with the World Bank and other partners to produce and publish a comprehensive guidance document designed to help host Parties develop strategic approaches for navigating international carbon markets (see: https://www.pmiclimate.org/publication/country-guidance-navigating-carbon-markets)
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Event	IRENA	Together with IRENA in hosting a virtual dialogue on 3 June 2025 on energy transition and carbon markets, bringing together Party and non-Party stakeholders from Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Europe (see: https://www.irena.org/Events/2025/Jun/Virtual-Dialogue-on-ET-and-Carbon-Markets-Perspectives-from-countries-and-global-partnerships)
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Platform	UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre	Launch of the Article 6 Pipeline. which provides open data and analysis in a free web-based, user-friendly format, it tracks implementation of Article 6 activities globally, nationally and locally (see: https://article6pipeline.unepccc.org/)
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	E-learning Course	University of Oxford's Smith School of Enterprise and Environment	Article 6 Academy E-learning Course (see https://unfccc-article6-capacitybuilding.netlify.app/)
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Event	UNEP	Capacity-building workshop in collaboration with RCC Latin America and UNEP on non-market approaches under Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement (see: https://unfccc.int/event/capacity-building-for-effective-implementation-of-article-68-non-market-approaches)
Article 6 of the Paris Agreement	Event	African Development Bank, NDC Partnership	In-session workshop on non-market approaches at SBSTA 63, including African Development Bank, NDC Partnership as presenters (see:

Capacity-building	Event	CBD, UNCCD	https://unfccc.int/event/in-session-workshop-including-plenary-presentations-and-round-table-discussions-on-non-market-0 Joint Rio Conventions capacity-building programme event on building capacities for the synergistic implementation of the three Rio Conventions at SB 62 (see https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/projects/rio-conventions-joint-capacity-building-programme#Activities)
Capacity-building	Event	GCF secretariat, GEF secretariat	9 th and 10 th meetings of the informal coordination group for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement (see https://unfccc.int/PCCB-ICG)
Capacity-building	Event	UNU-VIE	Three pitching competitions at the 7 th Capacity-building Hub at COP 30 across future-focused, nature-based, and culture-driven solutions (see https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/projects/youth4capacity/youth4capacity-cop30)
Capacity-building	E-course	UNSSC	Systems Change x Behavioural Science for Climate Action e-course (see https://www.unssc.org/courses/systems-change-x-behavioural-science-climate-action)
Capacity-building	Event	UNDP	Project Design Bootcamp as part of the Climate Catalysts Mentorship Programme (see https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/projects/youth4capacity/the-climate-catalysts-mentorship-programme)
Capacity-building	Event	SDG7 Youth Constituency, BRICS YEA PCCB, CDKN, Global Youth Biodiversity Network, SwedBio, Soka Gakkai International	Technical exchanges of the PCCB Network: four joint webinars and virtual workshops on different capacity-building topics (see https://unfccc.int/pccb-network/events)
Capacity-building	Event	11 United Nations entities: UNU-VIE, UNU-EHS, UNSDSN, UNCDF, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNEVO, UNCCD, UNU-IAS, GCF, 4 IGOs: GEIDCO, NDC Partnership, NAP Global Network, GIZ	7 th Capacity-building Hub (see https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/events-meetings/capacity-building-hub/7th-capacity-building-hub)
Capacity-building	Event	The Asian Development Bank (ADB), NAP Global Network, International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), Government of Fiji	13 th Durban Forum on Capacity-building (see https://unfccc.int/event/13th-durban-forum-on-capacity-building)
Climate finance – FRLD	Events	FRLD secretariat, GCF secretariat, UNDP, World Bank	Meetings of the Board of the FRLD (see https://unfccc.int/loss-and-damage-fund-joint-interim-secretariat#Meetings-and-events)
Climate finance – Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue	Event	Government of Egypt, UNDP	Workshop under the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue on the scope of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement (see https://unfccc.int/event/second-workshop-in-2024-under-the-sharm-el-sheikh-dialogue-on-the-scope-of-article-2-paragraph-1c)

Climate technology	Event	UNIDO, International Renewable Energy Agency, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre	Technology Action Plans for Energy Systems Transformation (see https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2025/2025_event02)
Climate technology	Publication	UNIDO, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre	Technology Needs Assessment Guidebook - Technologies for Climate Change Mitigation in Developing Countries: Renewable Energy (Available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/energysupplysector.html#TNAguide)
Climate technology	Event	Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, CTCN	Building Tomorrow: Policy and Data-Driven Solutions for Financing Climate Technologies in Buildings (see https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2025/2025_event03)
Climate technology	Publication	Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction	Policy Brief on Deploying Established Climate Technologies and Solutions for Buildings and Infrastructure (Available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/buildings-and-infrastructure.html#Buildings)
Climate technology	Publication	UNIDO	Technical paper on AI for Climate Action in Developing Countries (See https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/AI4climate.html)
Climate technology	Global Forum	Korea International Cooperation Agency, United Nations Office for Digital and Emerging Technologies, World Bank, ITU, IRENA, Global Initiative on Resilience to Natural Hazards, FAO, Digital Public Goods Alliance, UNU, CTCN	AI for Climate Action Forum 2025. (Available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/aica_forum)
Climate technology	Award	Korea International Cooperation Agency, CTCN	AI for Climate Action Award 2025 (Available at https://aica.awardsplatform.com/)
Climate technology	Event	Korea International Cooperation Agency	Delivering AI for Climate Action in Developing Countries (See https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2026/2026_event02)
Climate technology	Regional Forums	CTCN	Regional NDE Forum and Capacity Building in 2025, in Africa (see https://www.ctc-n.org/whats-happening/events/2025-joint-programme-nde-forum-and-capacity-building-climate-technology-0), in Asia (see https://www.ctc-n.org/whats-happening/events/nde-forum-and-capacity-building-digitalization-and-finance-asia), and in SIDS (see https://www.ctc-n.org/whats-happening/events/2025-sids-joint-programme-nde-forum-and-capacity-building-co-creation-system)
Climate technology	Regional Forums	CTCN	Regional NDE Forum and Capacity Building in 2026, in Africa (see https://www.ctc-n.org/whats-happening/events/2026-joint-programme-nde-forum-and-capacity-building-system-transformation)
Climate technology	Publication	UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre	The Climate Technology Progress Report 2025 (Available at https://unepccc.org/publications/the-climate-technology-progress-report-2025/)

Climate technology	Event	UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, GCF, GEF	Implementing NDCs 3.0: Technology Needs Assessments & Action Plans (see https://tech-action.unepccc.org/events/cop30-side-event-implementing-ndcs-3-0-technology-needs-assessments-action-plans/)
Climate technology	Event	International Renewable Energy Agency, CTCN, Korea International Cooperation Agency	Masterclass on AI for Energy Systems (see https://unfccc.int/event/capacity-building-hub-cop30-masterclass-on-ai-for-energy-systems)
Climate technology	Event	UNIDO, Global Green Growth Institute, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	Technology Day on Transformative Industry (see https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2025/2025_event05)
Climate technology	Event	CTCN	Technology Mechanism for Impact: Bridging Policy, Innovation, and Action for Climate Solutions in LDCs and SIDS (see https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2025/2025_event07)
Climate technology	Event	International Renewable Energy Agency	Powering the Paris Agreement: The role of energy storage today and tomorrow (see https://unfccc.int/ttclear/events/2026/2026_event01)
Cross-cutting – Human mobility and climate change	Publication	IOM	Publication entitled Integration of Human Mobility in Green Economy and Policies in the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Region – Summary report (Available at https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11411/files/documents/2023-02/INTEGRATION%20OF%20HUMAN%20MOBILITY%20IN%20GREEN%20ECONOMY%20AND%20RELATED%20POLICIES%20IN%20THE%20IGAD%20REGION%20%20SUMMARY%20REPORT%20Final.pdf)
Cross-cutting – inclusive Climate Action	Event	YECAP (UNDP Asia-Pacific, UNICEF East Asia and the Pacific, and RCC Asia-Pacific)	Climate Policy Innovators Youth Camp (see: https://unfccc.int/event/climate-policy-innovators-youth-camp-20)
Cross-cutting – Climate Finance, Youth	Event	UNDP, UNICEF, RCC West and Central Africa	Unlocking Finance for Youth-led Climate Action in West and Central Africa Youth and Climate Finance (see: https://unfccc.int/event/youth-and-climate-finance-unlocking-finance-for-youth-led-climate-action-in-west-and-central-africa)
Cross-cutting Climate Finance, Gender	Project	UNU, RCC East and Southern Africa	Bridging unpaid care work and Climate Financing to empower women Green Entrepreneurs' Climate Action in Africa (see: https://greenovations-africa.org/)
Cross-cutting- nature-based solutions for NDCs and NAPs	Events	ESCAP, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Nature4Climate, the NDC Partnership and RCC Asia-Pacific	Nature-based Solutions Webinar Series (see https://unfccc.int/event/pacific-regional-workshop-on-holistic-approaches-to-ndc-implementation ; and https://unfccc.int/event/from-planning-to-action-implementing-ndcs-and-naps-through-nature-based-solutions)

Cross-cutting – legal affairs	Event	OECD	11th Annual Meeting of the Partnership of International Organisations for Effective International Rulemaking: Delivering on global transformations: opportunities for enhanced performance, effectiveness and communications for IOs, Paris (France), 15-16 September 2025
Cross-cutting – legal affairs	Event	UNEP and the University of Eastern Finland	Course on Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), Bangkok, Thailand, 24 March-2 April 2025 https://www.unep.org/university-eastern-finland-un-environment-programme-course-multilateral-environmental-agreements
Cross-cutting – legal affairs	Event	Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie	Atelier préparatoire de l’intersession de Bonn sur le climat, Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie, 13 May 2025
Cross-cutting – legal affairs	Event	African Group of Negotiators Expert Support (AGNES) and Centre for Multilateral Negotiations (CEMUNE)	Capacity-Building for African Climate Negotiators, Nairobi 17 to 19 September 2025 https://unfccc.int/news/first-ever-pilot-of-capacity-building-for-climate-negotiators-initiative-concludes-successfully-in
Cross-cutting – legal affairs	Event	United Nations Resident Coordinator Office in Eswatini, UNEP, FAO, CEMUNE	Eswatini Capacity Building for Negotiators, 13 - 15 October 2025 https://eswatini.un.org/en/303319-eswatini-sets-pace-climate-diplomacy-africa-ahead-cop-30
Cross-cutting – legal affairs	Event	Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)	Participation to the IPU Parliamentary Meeting at COP 30, Belem, 14 November 2025 https://www.ipu.org/event/ipu-parliamentary-meeting-cop30
Cross-cutting – legal affairs	Event	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)	Policy-context webinar for experts of the IPBES second global assessment, 20 January 2026
Cross-cutting- legal affairs	Event	International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS)	ITLOS-Nippon Foundation Capacity Building and Training Programme, 20 February 2026, Hamburg, Germany https://www.itlos.org/en/main/the-registry/training/itlos-nippon-foundation-capacity-building-and-training-programme/
Cross-cutting- legal affairs	Event	UNEP and CMAR	Support to the CMAR Executive Secretariat in intergovernmental negotiations of the CMAR Agreement, Panama City, Panama, 26-27 February 2026, https://www.cmarpacifico.org/
Cross-cutting – legal affairs	Event	IUCN - WCEL	International Conference: Climate Change Advisory Opinions from International Courts: Exploring Synergies & Implications, Barbados, 19-10 March 2026, https://www.unep.org/university-eastern-finland-un-environment-programme-course-multilateral-environmental-agreements
Cross-cutting- legal affairs	Event	Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) and World Agroforestry (ICRAF)	African States Sensitization Conference on the IJC Advisory Opinion on Climate Change, Nairobi, Kenya, 21-23 April 2026 https://www.cifor-icraf.org/event/african-led-climate-solutions/

Cross-cutting – inclusive climate action	Event	UN Women, Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), the Secretariat for the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP).	COP 29 Outcomes Webinar Series: Inclusive climate action in Asia Pacific (see: https://unfccc.int/event/cop-29-outcomes-webinar-series-part-2-inclusive-climate-action)
Gender	Event	AFB secretariat, GCF secretariat, GEF secretariat, IUCN, OHCHR, UNCCD, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women	Gender and climate change events at SB 60 (see https://unfccc.int/gender/sb60)
Gender	Event	Gender and Environment Data Alliance, ILO, UNFCCC women and gender constituency	Virtual information session on gender at COP 29 (see https://unfccc.int/gender/cop29#Information-session-on-gender)
Global climate action	Event	FAO, IEA, ILO, IRENA, IOC-UNESCO, IUCN, UNEP, UNESCO, United Nations Global Compact, United Nations World Tourism Organization	Global climate action events at COP 29 (see https://unfccc.int/climate-action/events/global-climate-action-at-cop/global-climate-action-at-cop-29)
NDCs	Event	FAO, UNEP's CBIT-GSP Anglophone Caribbean Network, RCC Caribbean	Tracking NDC Progress under the BTR in the Caribbean (see: https://unfccc.int/event/tracking-ndc-progress-under-the-btr-in-the-caribbean)
NDCs	Event	UNDP, UNEP, NDCP, RCC Caribbean	Pathway to NDC3.0: Experiences and Lessons Learned from the Caribbean (see: https://unfccc.int/event/pathway-to-ndc30-experiences-and-lessons-learned-from-the-caribbean)
NDCs	Event	UNDP, UNEP, and UN Women, YECAP (UNDP Asia-Pacific, UNICEF East Asia and the Pacific, and RCC Asia-Pacific)	Pacific Regional Workshop on Holistic Approaches to NDC Implementation (see: https://unfccc.int/event/pacific-regional-workshop-on-holistic-approaches-to-ndc-implementation)
NDCs	Event	UNEP, UNDP, NDCP, GIZ and RCC West and Central Africa	NDC Clinic on Investment for Africa Francophone Countries (see: https://unfccc.int/event/ndc-clinicfrancophone)
NDCs	Event	UNEP, UNDP, NDCP, GIZ, RCC West and Central Africa and RCC East and Southern Africa	NDC Clinic on Investment for Africa Anglophone Countries (see: https://unfccc.int/event/ndc-clinicanglophone-0)
NDC	Event	IRENA	Long-term energy scenarios frameworks and NDC alignment in practice: coordination, decision cycles and national budget integration, during IRENA's LTES Forum
NDC	Events	ITA, Global Matchmaking Partnership, UNDP, and UNIDO's Net Zero Partnership for Industrial Decarbonization	A series of regional webinars on industrial decarbonization in NDCs covering Anglophone and Francophone Africa, Asia Pacific, Latin America, and MENA

Response measures	e-learning modules	UNDP	Learning course - Impact of the implementation of response measures (see: https://unfccc.int/response-measures/e_learning_course_RM)
Response measures	Event	UNDP	Experiences in economic diversification, workforce transition, and response measures impact assessment (see: https://unfccc.int/event/rm/case-studies-on-edt-jt-and-response-measures-impact-assessment)
Response measures and people in vulnerable situations	Event	UNRISD	Inclusive impact assessment of Response Measures: Integrating intergenerational equity, gender, youth, local communities, and Indigenous Peoples (see: https://unfccc.int/event/RM/impact-assessment-intergen-equity-gender-youth-localcommunity-ip)
Response measures and co-benefits	Event	IPCC, European Union, World Health Organization, International Trade Union Confederation	Experiences in scientific assessment of the co-benefits of climate change policies and actions (see: https://unfccc.int/event/RM/experiences-in-assessment-of-cobenefits-of-climate-policies)
Response measures, just transition and economic diversification	Events	European Union, German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)	Experiences in legislations, action plans and frameworks for economic diversification and just transition (see: https://unfccc.int/event/RM/experiences-in-legislations-action-plans-and-frameworks-for-edt-and-jt)
Response measures, just transition and economic diversification	Event	United Nations Global Compact (UNGCC), Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)	Enhancing capacity for impact assessments of response measures to facilitate economic diversification and transformation, and just transition (See: https://unfccc.int/event/enhancing-capacity-for-impact-assessments-of-response-measures-to-facilitate-economic)
Response measures	Event	UNDP, ILO, UNEP, UNCTAD, UNIDO	Second Global Dialogue on Impacts of Implementation of Response Measures (see: https://unfccc.int/event/rm-global-dialogue-2025)
Response measures and just transition	Event	ILO	Fostering social dialogue for a just transition to a resilient low-carbon economy (See: https://unfccc.int/event/fostering-social-dialogue-for-a-just-transition-to-a-resilient-low-carbon-economy)
Response measures	Training	UNDP	Regional training workshop on assessment and analysis of impacts of implementation of response measures (see: https://unfccc.int/event/RM-regional-training-workshop-API)
Response measures, just transition and economic diversification	Publications	UNECA, European Commission, German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)	Understanding the implications of the energy transition on African economies: Economy and Jobs (For the case study draft, see: https://unfccc.int/documents/649937) Impacts of clean transition policies on employment in the European Union and European Union just transition policies (For the case study draft, see: https://unfccc.int/documents/649938)

Response measures and reporting	Publication	UNEP (CBIT-GSP)	Economic Diversification and Climate Policy Integration in Nigeria: A Case Study from Nigeria (For the case study draft, see: https://unfccc.int/documents/649936)
Transparency	Event	Conservation International, ICAT, CBIT, ICIMOD, FAO, GEF, UNDP, UNEP, Woodwell Climate Research Center, WRI, WWF-US	Guidelines for reporting on response measures (see: https://climate-transparency-platform.org/)
Transparency	Event	GHGMI	A number of events were organised during the UN climate change conference in June by the secretariat under the #Together4Transparency initiative. The events were an opportunity for transparency practitioners and experts to share lessons, challenges and experiences, and network with the transparency community
Transparency	Event	IPCC TFI TSU	Webinar on the Sectoral Activity data for GHG Emissions (SAGE) (9 – 10 September 2025) (see https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/ghg-support#WEBINARS-and-ONLINE-TRAININGS---TRAINING-MATERIALS-and-RECORDINGS).
Transparency	Event	UNSD, UK ONS	Webinars on the IPCC Inventory Software for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, (21 October, 5 and 6 November 2025)
Transparency	Event	UNDP	Twelfth Meeting of the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics (EG-ECCS), held in London, 23 to 25 September 2025
Transparency	Event	UNOSD, CBIT-GSP	Lusophone Cluster Transparency Seminar, held in Brasilia, 8-11 April 2025
Transparency	Event	C2ES, Exponential Roadmap Initiative, FAO, GEF, GHGMI, Hamburg Sustainability Conference, ICAT, Ozone secretariat, NewClimate Institute, UNDP, UNEP, University of Notre Dame, World Benchmarking Alliance, WWF-Global, WWF-Japan,	7th GHG Inventory Training Workshop, held in Almaty, 14-17 July 2025
Transparency	Event	CGE	A number of events were organised during the UN climate change conference in November by the secretariat under the #Together4Transparency initiative. The events were an opportunity for transparency practitioners and experts to share lessons, challenges and experiences, and network with the transparency community.
Transparency	Event	CGE	A series of three regional webinars held on 21 and 22 October 2025, titled: “Connecting the Dots: Article 6 Reporting and the Enhanced Transparency Framework”, attended by 168 participants (see https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts-cge/cge-webinar-series#_025-Webinar-Series)
Transparency	Event	CGE	A series of three regional webinars held from 18 to 21 August 2025, titled: “Sharing ETF Experiences: Reporting (BTR), Review (TER), and Consideration (FMCP)”, attended by 145 participants (see https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts-cge/cge-webinar-series#_025-Webinar-Series)

Transparency	Event	African Union Commission, CBIT–GSP, CGE, Government of Seychelles, PATPA	A subregional hands-on training workshop for anglophone Africa on nationally determined contributions and biennial transparency reports, held in Mahé, Seychelles, from 6 – 9 May 2025 and attended by 68 transparency experts from 21 developing country Parties across the subregion
Transparency	Event	CBIT–GSP, CGE, GIZ/NDC Hub, Global Green Growth Institute, Government of Fiji	A subregional hands-on training workshop for the Pacific on the enhanced transparency framework and peer learning, held in Nadi, Fiji, from 20 – 23 May 2025 and attended by 17 transparency experts from 11 developing country Parties across the subregion
Transparency	Event	CBIT–GSP, CGE, FAO, Government of Türkiye, UNDP, UNEP	A subregional hands-on training workshop for Eurasia, Central Asia and the Caucasus on preparing for the technical expert review under the enhanced transparency framework, held in Ankara, Türkiye, from 27 – 29 May 2025 and attended by 26 transparency experts from 14 developing country Parties across the subregion
Transparency	Event	CBIT–GSP, CGE, GIZ, Government of Nigeria, PATPA	A subregional hands-on training workshop for anglophone Africa region on biennial transparency reports in practice: exchange of experience, lessons learned and common challenges, held in Lagos, Nigeria, from 22 – 25 July 2025 and attended by 30 transparency experts from 18 developing country Parties across the subregion
Transparency	Event	CBIT-GSP, CGE, UNEP-CCC, UNEP, GGGI, UNDP, Government of Egypt	A subregional hands-on training workshop for Middle East and North Africa on Linking NDCs and BTRs with a Focus on NDC Tracking, Projection Tools, and Article 6 Reporting, held in Cairo, Egypt from 13 – 16 October 2025 and attended by 51 transparency experts from 13 developing country Parties across the subregion
Transparency	Event	Greenhouse Gas Inventory & Research Center of Korea, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement	UNFCCC-GIR-CASTT programme on national GHG inventories, held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, from 14 July to 1 August 2025 and attended by 31 trainees from 28 developing country Parties
Transparency	Event	United Nations System Staff College, the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency, and CBIT-GSP	ETF blended training: the online component started on 1 April 2025, attended by 79 trainees from 25 African countries, and followed by an in-person workshop held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 5–8 August 2025 and attended by 32 trainees from 17 African countries
Transparency	Event	Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea, the Korea Environment Institute - Korea Adaptation Center for Climate Change, the UNITAR International Training Centre for Authorities and Leaders in South Korea, the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre	Adaptation Academy for Asia and the Pacific region, held in Jeju, Republic of Korea, from 25-29 August 2025 and attended by 26 trainees from 14 countries across the region.

Transparency	Event	Government of Australia, PATPA and the Pacific Community	A subregional hands-on training workshop on ETF for Micronesia, held in Nadi, Fiji, from 16 – 20 February 2026 and attended by 18 participants from 8 countries across the subregion
Transparency	Event	Government of Australia, PATPA, Government of Singapore, Government of the Kingdom of Thailand, GIR	A regional workshop for Asia on taking stock of first BTRs and getting ready for second BTRs, held in Bangkok, Thailand, from 24 – 26 February 2026 and attended by 28 participants from 15 countries
Transparency	Event	CGE	A hybrid informal forum of the CGE, held on 3 March 2026 and attended by 127 participants (see https://unfccc.int/event/8th-informal-forum-of-the-consultative-group-of-experts)
Transparency	Event	CGE and PAICC	Side event in June 2025 during the SB62 sessions: Navigating first BTRs: Reviews, CGE & PAICC Support (see https://unfccc.int/event/navigating-first-btrs-reviews-cge-paicc-support)
Transparency	Event	CGE	Side event in November 2025 during COP30: NDC Indicators: Insights and Experience (see https://unfccc.int/event/ndc-indicators-insights-and-experience-cge-event)
Transparency	Event	FAO, PATPA	Asia-Pacific & Central Asia Regional Workshop on ETF and Regional Cooperation for Climate Actions, held in Colombo, Sri Lanka from 11 – 13 March 2026 and attended by 80 participants from 19 developing country Parties
Transparency	Event	PATPA, CBIT-GSP	PATPA Anglophone African Regional Workshop Improving Reporting in the BTR, held in Windhoek, Namibia, from 17 – 20 March 2026 and attended by 44 participants from 19 developing country Parties
Transparency	Event	CGE, UNDP, CBIT-GSP, IFDD, PATPA, and AFDB	A regional hands-on training workshop for Africa on towards improved BTRs, held in Maputo, Mozambique, from 27 – 29 April 2026
Transparency	Event	CGE, CBIT-GSP, UNDP, IFDD, PATPA, and AFDB	A hands-on training workshop for Francophone Countries, titled “From Policy to Practice: Strengthening Transparency in Article 6 and as lever for mobilizing funding”, held in Maputo, Mozambique, from 30 April – 1 May 2026
Transparency	Event	UNEP, CBIT-GSP, Commonwealth secretariat, FAO and UNDP	Planning, coordination and preparatory work for the first centralized group review of BTRs with hands-on training on the ETF Reporting Tools, for LDCs in the Africa region; 20 national experts from four LDCs and 20 international experts conducting the reviews will participate
Transparency	Event	GEF, Hamburg Sustainability Conference, Initiative for Climate Action Transparency UNDP, Ozone Secretariat, and UNEP	Presidency-led, high-level Ministerial Dialogue on Transparency at COP30 convened jointly by the COP29 and COP30 Presidencies, bringing together Parties alongside international organizations, to reflect on progress, and reaffirm transparency as the foundation for trust and effective implementation under the Paris Agreement