

**UNITED NATIONS
CLIMATE CHANGE**

**ANNUAL
REPORT
2022**



United Nations
Climate Change

UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE ANNUAL REPORT 2022

SCOPE OF THIS REPORT

This report encompasses the key achievements under the UNFCCC intergovernmental process and the activities of the secretariat in 2022, particularly the impacts of those activities in support of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

A NOTE ON TERMINOLOGY

In this publication, “UN Climate Change” refers collectively to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC or Convention), the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement, and their bodies, institutional arrangements and organs, including the secretariat.

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FOREWORD BY THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL

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ANTÓNIO GUTERRES

UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL

This UN Climate Change annual report comes as the world faces the most difficult global outlook in decades. Geopolitical divisions are straining international relations, and undermining trust. Many developing countries are buried under a mountain of debt. Conflicts rage and inequalities of all kinds are widening. Amidst all this, the enormous threat of climate change remains.

The last year illustrated once again that the climate crisis is not a future possibility but a present reality. From floods in Pakistan, to wildfires in Europe, and drought in Africa, our changing climate is already affecting millions of people around the world, particularly those in vulnerable countries and communities who have done the very least to create the crisis.

There is no question as to the cause: the science states unequivocally that human activity is heating our planet. Concentrations of carbon dioxide are their highest in at least two million years and rising. Yet there is still time

to avoid the worst. In its latest Assessment, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the IPCC, tells us that limiting the rise in global temperature to 1.5 degrees Celsius remains possible – if and only if we take a quantum leap in climate action, now. That requires the world to work together.

At COP27 last November, I proposed a Climate Solidarity Pact, in which all big emitters make extra efforts to cut emissions, and wealthier countries mobilize financial and technical resources to support emerging economies. And recently, I have presented a plan to super-charge efforts to achieve this through an Acceleration Agenda. I urge all leaders to put both into effect.

The Acceleration Agenda includes proposals for governments to bring forward their net zero deadlines, in line with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances.

Specifically, it asks leaders of developed countries to commit to reaching net zero as close as possible to 2040, and leaders in emerging economies to commit to do so as close as possible to 2050. It also asks all governments to prepare clear national energy transition plans to accelerate the phasing out of fossil fuels, scaling up of renewable energy and the decarbonization of high emitting sectors.

Alongside governments, leaders in business, finance, cities and regions also have a vital role to play in closing the emissions gap. Last year, I established a High-Level Expert Group on net zero pledges, to develop a credible standard on the pledges and actions taken by businesses, investors and others. Thanks to this Group's report, we now have a UN-backed credibility standard for the first time, fully aligned with our goal of limiting temperature increases to 1.5C. I urge all CEOs and those in positions of corporate power to prepare credible, comprehensive and detailed transition plans that will result in real cuts to emissions in line with this standard. I know the UNFCCC will play a decisive role in supporting their efforts, and particularly in ensuring that their actions are fully transparent.

The Acceleration Agenda also urges action to deliver climate justice, which is both a moral imperative and a practical necessity. Developing countries must have better access to finance, both public and private, to reduce emissions, adapt to climate change, and respond to loss and damage. Developed countries must honour the finance commitments they made in Copenhagen, Paris and Glasgow. I am dismayed that the promise to deliver \$100 billion a year in climate finance remains unfulfilled. I urge developed countries to deliver and to make much greater progress towards parity between adaptation and mitigation finance, which remains too far off, despite commitments made at COP26.

As this report shows, reaching agreement on the Loss and Damage Fund was a key success of COP27 and an

important step towards climate justice. The fund must be operationalized at COP28 this year. This year will also see the second replenishment of the Green Climate Fund, which I hope will be highly successful given its unique role in providing targeted grants to developing countries.

Multilateral Development Banks are critical to financing climate action. They require urgent reform, so that they provide more grants and concessional loans and mobilize far more private finance at reasonable cost to developing countries. We must also push them to end their support for fossil fuels, and to increase funding to renewables, adaptation, and loss and damage instead.

It is already clear that the Global Stocktake, which will conclude at COP28, will show that we are still far from reaching the goals of the Paris Agreement. Its outcome must push every government, every city and region, and every sector and business to accelerate climate action. COP28 will also launch the process to prepare the next cycle of national climate plans – or Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) – due in 2025. I have asked all G20 governments to make sure their plans are economy wide, covering all sectors and include absolute emission cuts.

I am grateful to the UNFCCC for its vital work at this critical time. It is the guardian of a key multilateral process in which every country has an equal voice; where civil society representatives can safely defend their views; and where businesses can present their solutions. We are now in the final fight to keep rising temperatures within the limit of 1.5 degrees Celsius, protect people from the worst social, economic and health impacts of climate change, and adapt our societies and economies to the reality of a warmer future.

We have the tools; we have the timeline. We must rise above global differences and deliver.

MESSAGE FROM THE UN CLIMATE CHANGE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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SIMON STIELL
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY,
UN CLIMATE CHANGE

Welcome to the 2022 edition of our UN Climate Change Annual Report.

It was a privilege to be appointed Executive Secretary of UN Climate Change at the end of last year. Leading the organization tasked with addressing the climate emergency is not something I take lightly. For me, safeguarding our only home, protecting the world's most vulnerable people, and upholding our responsibility to future generations is a duty I am pleased to play such an active role in, acknowledging all those that dedicate their lives to this cause and the global populations which are increasingly rising to the challenge.

This is an urgent duty. We know the world has already warmed by 1.1°C above pre-industrial levels. And we are seeing the consequences of that warming, with floods washing away entire villages, wildfires devastating communities, droughts fuelling

famines, and displacement and migration in some of the world's most vulnerable nations.

This is deeply personal for me, but all of us globally are experiencing the impacts first-hand, whether that be through disasters, displacement, food prices or health insecurity. In Grenada we have experienced the destruction caused by more frequent and intense hurricanes and tropical storms and the intense economic shocks left behind as debt burdens increase during the recovery period.

Our collective increasing insecurity is why I am committed to *doing things differently* here at UN Climate Change.

Looking back over the past year, we have already started to move beyond 'business as usual' and have many accomplishments to be proud of as a result. Let me share just a few examples.

At the UN Climate Change Conference (COP27), we saw a worldwide momentum for the global energy transition – witness the exponential growth of renewables over the past few years, which has surpassed all expectations.

We also saw the historic announcement of a loss and damage fund and funding arrangements, something long needed to help the world's most vulnerable nations deal with the impacts of the climate crisis.

More than USD 230 million were pledged to the Adaptation Fund to help vulnerable communities around the world adapt to climate change. The fact that this was pledged by a mixture of states, regional governments and development agencies is instructive: this is something that none of us can do alone – we need state and non-state actors, coalitions, alliances, in every sector, all pushing towards meeting the goals we have set on resilience and adaptation, and ultimately limiting temperature rise to 1.5°C.

But there is still much more work to be done.

Bridging the huge gaps in each of our major work areas — mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and finance — requires unprecedented collaboration and support at the highest levels.

We must deliver progress on these critical workstreams.

We need to see: further cuts in emissions across every sector; deeper collaboration to establish the pathway

to 1.5°C alignment; specific plans on how each country will align every element of national life to their climate commitments.

We must also ramp up our focus on holding businesses and governments to account. We need to see real commitments, backed by real action, that get us to where the science says we need to go. In other words, pledges must be in line with the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change scenarios, which limit warming to 1.5°C.

Key to all of this is the global stocktake – a moment to take a hard look at the state of our planet and chart out the course to a better future; one that is aligned with the commitments we made under the Paris Agreement. At COP28, we need to assess where world stands on climate action and support, identify the gaps, and work together to agree on solutions pathways (to 2030 and beyond).

As we look ahead to the coming year, we know that the challenges we face in addressing climate change are becoming increasingly urgent. The latest reports from the world's leading climate scientists make it clear that we must act quickly and decisively to avoid the worst impacts of the climate crisis. We know that the impacts of the crisis are far greater at 2°C than at 1.5°C. The window of opportunity is closing, but it is not yet closed.

The road ahead will be challenging, but we are up for the task. We will continue to push for bold action on climate change, to build resilient communities, and to work towards a more just and equitable world.



**WE ARE
UN CLIMATE
CHANGE**

The UNFCCC secretariat (UN Climate Change) is the United Nations entity tasked with supporting the global response to the threat of climate change. It was established at the Earth Conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, with the aim of creating a framework for international cooperation, so that average global temperature rises – and the resulting impacts – would be combatted.

The Climate Change secretariat supports the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement. Its work has evolved over time and increased considerably in scope and complexity. More than 20 years of progress have resulted in a mature institutional architecture to support emission reductions, increase resilience, enhance assistance for developing countries, and promote and disseminate information on climate action.

The secretariat's work is focused on the following areas:

Mitigation: Supports Parties in facilitating, catalysing and cooperating on the implementation of ambitious climate action in line with global efforts to limit temperature increases.

Adaptation: Assists Parties in their adaptation efforts including on national planning and managing vulnerability, and supports work in the loss and damage workstream.

Transparency: Helps build mutual trust and confidence among Parties by showcasing their climate targets, action and progress, and sharing

achievements, best practices, experiences and lessons learned.

Finance, technology and capacity-building: Supports the mobilization of financial resources, international cooperation on technology development and transfer and enhancing the ability to address climate change.

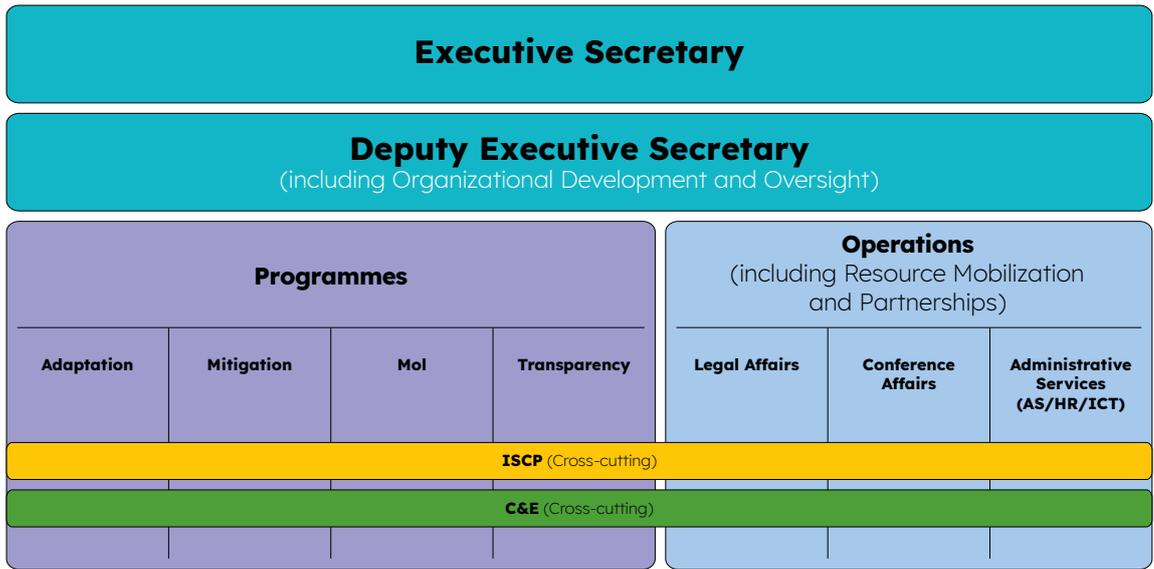
Intergovernmental process: Provides strategic and legal advice to Parties, including all aspects of the planning and management of conferences, workshops and other events.

Mobilization and partnership for action: Promotes and accelerates climate action at all levels, including among Parties, UN, regional and local authorities, civil society, business and the financial sector.

The secretariat is constantly looking to streamline its processes, empower its staff and build a robust, nimble organisation that supports stakeholders around the world in delivering effective climate action.

Restructuring in recent years has made the secretariat more fit-for-purpose: more responsive, proactive and agile in delivering on its mandate. It also led to improved internal communications, information-sharing and knowledge management, and enhanced internal mobility within the secretariat to break organizational silos. The structure aims at cost-effectiveness and seamless coordination of operational and administrative functions, building on internal collaboration across multiple areas of expertise.

UNFCCC ORGANIGRAMME



Abbreviations

AS Administrative Services

ICT Information and Communication Technology

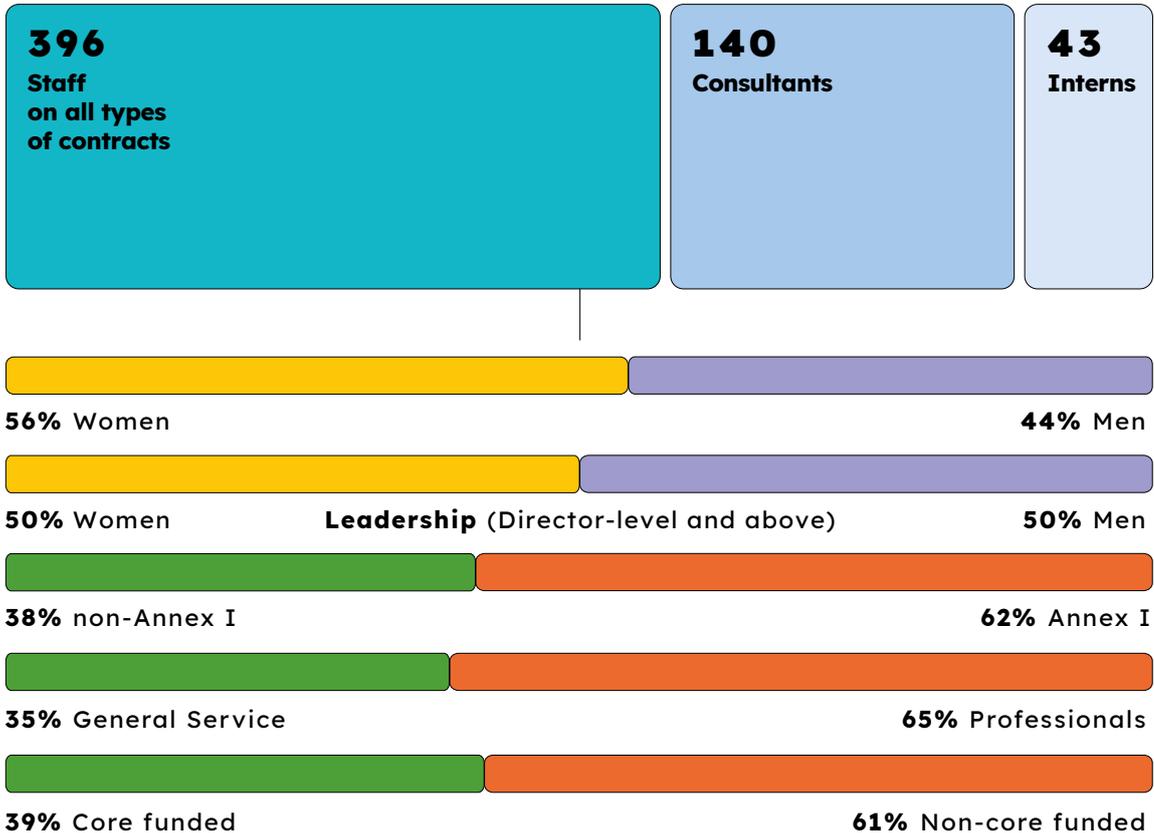
C&E Communications and Engagement

ISCP Intergovernmental Support and Collective Progress

HR Human Resources

Mol Means of Implementation

WHO WE ARE





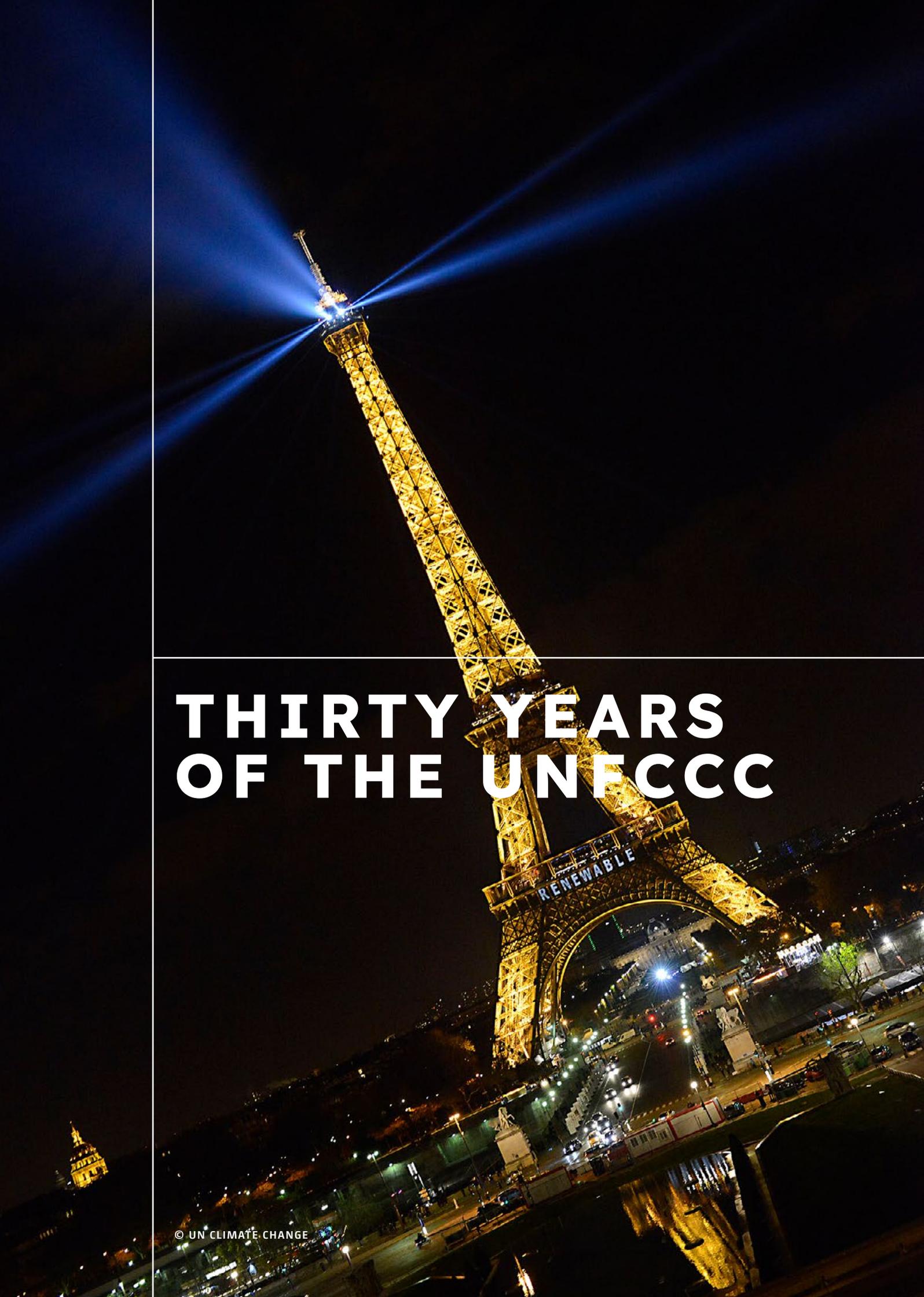
The secretariat has around 400 diverse, talented and committed staff working in Bonn, Germany and the regional collaboration centres around the world. Our staff are committed to the party-driven mandates as the secretariat of UNFCCC, convening party and non-party stakeholders to facilitate the Paris Agreement goals.

Our staff strive to embody the UN Charter and values, and as an organization we are committed to providing a safe and inclusive workplace. We embrace innovation and have adopted new ways of working that prioritize staff well-being.

As we look ahead, we aim to attract and expand our diverse workforce by finding extraordinary talent who are committed to our values

and combatting climate change. To achieve this goal, we will continue to:

- Attract, recruit and retain experts;
- Provide opportunities for career growth and professional development;
- Enable a staff-centered approach to cultivate strong emotional and physical well-being;
- Create a culture that encourages and enables staff creativity and innovation;
- Achieve excellence in leadership;
- Continue to build a diverse, inclusive workforce in a dynamic workplace.

A night-time photograph of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, France. The tower is illuminated with golden lights and has a large sign that reads "RENEWABLE" on its lower section. Several bright blue spotlights are directed at the top of the tower, creating a dramatic effect against the dark sky. The tower's reflection is visible in the water in the foreground. The overall scene is a celebration of renewable energy.

THIRTY YEARS OF THE UNFCCC

2022 was the 30th anniversary of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which established an international treaty to combat human-caused climate change.

Its ultimate goal is the “stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system” within a timeframe that allows people and planet to adapt and economies to

develop sustainably. The Convention is the foundational treaty that has underpinned all international climate negotiations in the past thirty years, with its importance underlined by the fact that there are now 198 Parties to the Convention.

Parties to the UNFCCC meet at the annual session of the **Conference of the Parties (COP)**, the leading global climate summit, where governments, NGOs, the private sector and environmental groups gather.

The three Rio Conventions

At a landmark environmental conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, three conventions were set up: one on **biodiversity (Convention on Biological Diversity, CBD)**, one on **desertification (United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, UNCCD)** and one on **climate change (UNFCCC)**.

Each of these conventions has a Conference of the Parties, or COP. UNFCCC COPs meet annually, while CBD and UNCCD COPs meet every two years.

What have been the key COP moments? While every UNFCCC COP of the past thirty years has been important, there are two that stand out: COP3 in Kyoto in 1997 and COP21 in Paris in 2015.

In 1995, countries launched negotiations to strengthen the global response to climate change and, two years later adopted the **Kyoto Protocol**. The Kyoto Protocol, for the first time, legally bound industrialized countries and economies in transition to emission reduction targets, with the aim of lowering the amount of greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere compared to a 1990 baseline. It was the first major global effort to slow climate change and is an important symbol of multilateralism.

The Paris Agreement – signed in 2015 – was a crucial milestone as it was the first time that almost all

the world’s nations – it has been ratified by 195 states – supported the common goal of cutting emissions.

The goal of the agreement is to hold “the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels” and to pursue efforts “to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.” It also commits countries to communicate the actions they will take to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions in order to reach the goals of the Paris Agreement – known as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) – and to report on progress, which is reviewed periodically.

Progress towards achieving the Paris Agreement’s goals will be assessed at COP28 in 2023, with the conclusion of the first **global stocktake**. COP28 will be a key moment to identify opportunities to step up climate action in this critical decade.

What was achieved at COP27?

COP27 closed with a breakthrough agreement to establish a **loss and damage** fund and funding arrangements for vulnerable countries hit hard by floods, droughts and other climate disasters. This was the first time that countries recognized the need for finance to respond to loss and damage associated with the catastrophic effects of climate change and agreed to the establishing of a fund and the necessary funding arrangements.

Parties also reaffirmed their commitment to holding the increase in global temperature rise to 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C. In other words, we must reduce or prevent the emission of greenhouse gases to get us to where science says we need to be by 2030. In line with that, a **mitigation work programme** was established in Sharm el-Sheikh, aimed at urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation. The work programme will continue until 2026 when there will be a review to consider its extension.

COP27 also saw a focus on the accountability of sectors, cities and regions, businesses and institutions, with the launch of a report by the UN Secretary-General's **High-Level Expert Group on the Net-Zero Emissions Commitments of Non-State Entities**. UN Climate Change was tasked by the Secretary-General to develop a plan for ensuring climate action transparency and accountability among non-state actors.





THE GLOBAL STOCKTAKE

The global stocktake (GST), launched at COP26, is a process that takes stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement and assesses collective progress towards achieving its long-term goals. It is a critical part of both speeding up implementation of the Paris Agreement and creating more ambitious climate action. The first stocktake will conclude at COP28 in late 2023.

The global stocktake is an opportunity to up climate ambition and action in a comprehensive manner: one that factors in mitigation, adaptation

and means of implementation and support (climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity building) as well as elements of loss and damage and response measures.

The outputs of each stocktake – which is envisioned to be a set of policy-relevant recommendations – will then help countries update their NDCs as well as other climate action plans such as the NAPs, with the intention that each update is grounded in the best-available science and will be more ambitious than previous ones.

TECHNICAL DIALOGUES

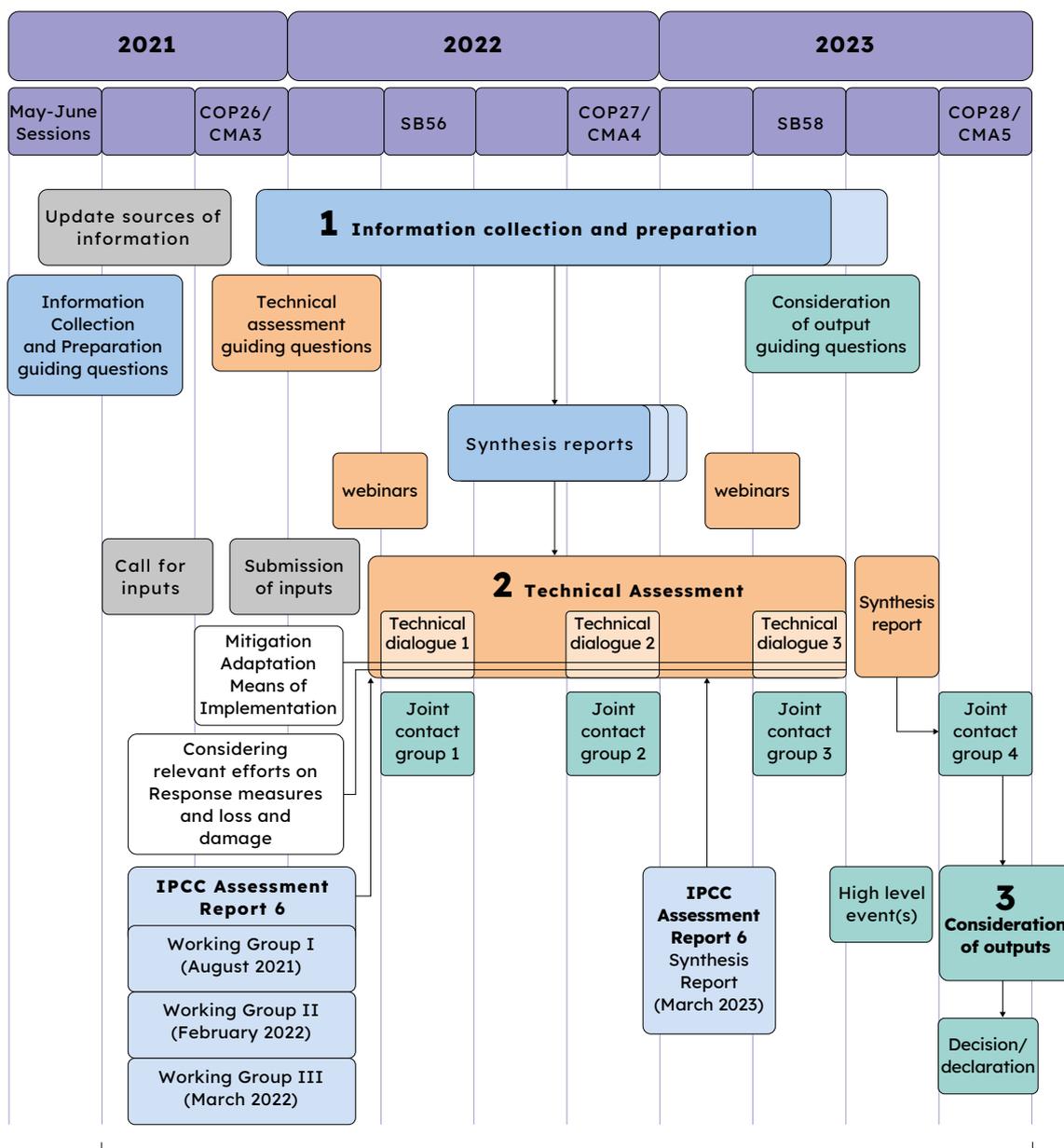
In 2022, all stakeholders were invited to contribute to the GST themes and process, taking into account the guiding questions issued by the Chairs of the Subsidiary Bodies. These contributions were used as a basis to prepare the sessions of the technical dialogues.

The technical assessment component of the GST includes a technical dialogue for the expert consideration of inputs through an exchange of views, information and ideas. Two co-facilitators

prepared a synthesis report with the assistance of the secretariat.

The **Bonn Climate Change Conference** in June 2022 saw the GST's first technical dialogue – a core activity of the two-year stocktake process that engages country representatives, climate change experts, and civil society actors in a series of roundtable dialogues and workshops. The second technical dialogue took place during the first week of COP27 with the third, and final, technical dialogue to be held in mid-2023.

TIMELINE OF THE FIRST GLOBAL STOCKTAKE



In the light of equity and the best available science



**REDUCING
EMISSIONS,
ENHANCING
AMBITION**

Enhancing ambition is at the heart of the UNFCCC process, and involves working with Parties to develop stronger and more ambitious climate plans, as well as ensuring countries around the world have the tools and knowledge to rapidly cut emissions. Ultimately, global emissions need to be halved by 2030 in order to ensure a safe, resilient and sustainable world.

Keeping global temperatures “well below 2°C above preindustrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels,” is a central aim of the Paris Agreement.

Given we are currently 1.1°C above pre-industrial levels of warming, and in the midst of an ever-worsening climate crisis, every

fraction of a degree matters, as even small temperature rises will result in ever more catastrophic impacts. The science is clear: the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has confirmed that keeping the temperature rises to 1.5°C rather than 2°C will result in ten million fewer people losing their homes due to rising sea levels.

While 1.5°C is still achievable, it will require – in the words of the UN Secretary-General – a “quantum leap in climate action.” This will entail countries strengthening their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) – essentially their climate commitments – so as to close to gap between where current emission reduction ambition is and where it needs to be by 2030.

ASSESSING THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE COMMITMENTS

At COP26, Parties requested the secretariat to annually update the NDC Synthesis Report which synthesizes **countries’ climate commitments**. The 2022 edition synthesized information from the 166 latest available NDCs, commitments communicated to the UNFCCC by September 2022, representing 193 Parties to the Paris Agreement, covering 94.9 per cent of the total global emissions in 2019.

It showed that countries’ combined climate emission reduction pledges would put the world on track for temperature rises of between 2.1-2.9°C by the end of the century and current pledges would see the world overshoot 1.5°C by around 2030.

While current commitments will increase emissions by 10.6 per cent by

2030 compared to 2010 levels, that was an improvement over the 2021 report which estimated emissions increasing 13.7 per cent by the end of the decade

The first synthesis of the **Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS)** was published in October. The report synthesizes information contained in 53 of the latest available long-term low-emission development strategies, representing 62 Parties to the Paris Agreement. The report highlights long-term low-emission development pathways priorities, including just transitions; long-term mitigation goals such as net-zero emissions, mitigation measures, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer, capacity-building and international cooperation, planning and implementation.

As part of the Response Measures work, the secretariat assesses the socio-economic effects of mitigation policies, programmes and actions.

In 2022, policy recommendations for Parties to facilitate just transition and economic diversification were adopted.

SCALING UP MITIGATION ACTION

At COP27, Parties agreed on the elements to operationalize the Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme to urgently scale up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade in a manner that complements the global stocktake.

The first **high-level ministerial round table (HLMRT) on pre-2030 ambition** was convened at COP27, providing an opportunity to set the global direction on pre-2030 mitigation ambition and implementation.

The secretariat and its Regional Collaboration Centres (RCCs) – in collaboration with the NDC Partnership – organized the **Regional Exchanges on Long-term Climate Ambition and Implementation** during the 2022 Regional Climate Weeks in the Middle East and North Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa. The Exchanges provided a platform for stakeholders from all regions to share best practices on LT-LEDS design and development, reflect on their experiences in connecting

NDCs and LT-LEDS, and exchange information on green finance sources and international support.

The **Global Innovation Hub**, launched in November 2021, aims to promote transformative innovations for a low-emission and climate-resilient future through exchange of ideas and designing climate solutions. At COP27, the Hub hosted a pavilion and highlighted innovative approaches to tackle climate change, notably in the areas of energy, food and buildings, where proven technologies exist to alleviate the climate crisis.

The secretariat facilitated the operations of the **Clean Development Mechanism**. Ensuring the accurate accounting of the CDM's issuance, holding and acquisition of certified emission reductions was critical to the work of the secretariat. As a result, there was a 49 per cent increase in the issuance of certified emission reductions for 2022 compared with 2021 (150 million versus 101 million), the highest number issued since 2013.

COOPERATIVE APPROACHES

The three approaches contained in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement provide Parties with routes “to pursue voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions to allow for higher ambition in their mitigation

and adaptation actions and to promote sustainable development and environmental integrity.”

Decisions at COP27 helped accelerate action related to the operationalization of Article 6

enabling countries to collaborate, monitor and report their emission reduction activities. This is important because the need and relevance of Article 6 approaches for NDC implementation has doubled, with the number of countries indicating they plan to use voluntary cooperation increasing from 46 per cent to 85 per cent in new and updated NDCs.

Concerning **Article 6.2** on cooperative approaches, Parties – with support from the secretariat and various institutional partners – made progress

in elaborating all areas of guidance, including reporting outlines and tables, digital infrastructure and the technical expert review process.

The Supervisory Body for the **Article 6.4** mechanism launched its work in July 2022 and focused on putting in place the institutional foundations for operationalizing the Article 6.4 mechanism. The mechanism is designed to incentivize investment in mitigation activities across the world, in multiple sectors and technologies, such as energy efficiency and transport.

Regional momentum

The Regional Collaboration Centres (RCCs) spread the benefits of the CDM and spur investment in sustainable development. Since the Paris Agreement, the RCCs also support countries with their obligations under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

In 2022, the RCCs supported the organization of more than 100 events to advance collaboration on NDCs, LT-LEDS, climate finance, carbon markets and Article 6, youth engagement, transparency and adaptation. The RCC Annual Report 2022 features a list of deliverables and engagement by the Centres.

The six RCCs:

RCC for Western and Francophone Africa

Lomé, Togo (in partnership with the West African Development Bank)

RCC for the Middle East, North Africa and South Asia

Dubai, United Arab Emirates (in partnership with the World Green Economy Organization)

RCC for Latin America

Panama (in partnership with UNEP)

RCC for the Caribbean

St. George's, Grenada (in partnership with the Windward Islands Research and Education Foundation)

RCC for the Asia Pacific

Bangkok, Thailand

RCC for Eastern and Southern Africa

Kampala, Uganda (in partnership with the East African Development Bank)



With regards to **Article 6.8** on non-market-based approaches, at COP 27 Parties adopted a schedule for implementing the work programme of activities and defined functionalities

for a future web-based platform. This will connect participating Parties, so they can identify, develop and implement non-market approaches and record and exchange information.

RESEARCH AND SYSTEMIC OBSERVATION

Science is at the heart of the UNFCCC process. All actions taken under the UNFCCC process are based on the best available science: the latest research and observations from organisations such as the IPCC and the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO). Parties to the Paris Agreement use this science to inform their own climate action plans such as their NDCs and their National Adaptation Plans.

There were a number of highlights throughout 2022, including the IPCC Working Group II contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report. The

year also saw the SBSTA-IPCC special event: Unpacking the new scientific knowledge and key findings in the Working Group II contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Last year also saw the 14th meeting of the research dialogue at SB56, and the publication of the 2022 Global Climate Observing System Implementation Plan at the GCOS Conference in October. COP27 featured Earth Information Day, which highlighted the state of the global climate system and developments in systematic observation between the scientific community and parties and observers.





STRENGTHENING RESILIENCE

The impacts of climate change are increasingly being felt around the world and adapting to these changes is necessary to protect millions of homes and livelihoods from extreme weather, droughts and floods.

The Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh Work Programme on the global goal on adaptation (GGA), had a productive first year, with four workshops, multiple submissions and reports, and negotiations bringing together a range of Parties and observers. The GGA, established in the Paris

Agreement, aims to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change through increased awareness and funding.

At COP27, delegates agreed to develop a framework for the global goal during 2023, with the aim that this is adopted by Parties to the Paris Agreement at COP28. This was an unexpected breakthrough and has brought new energy into the work programme towards achieving an ambitious outcome in 2023.

ASSESSING ADAPTATION EFFORTS

The Synthesis Report on the state of adaptation efforts, experiences and priorities, prepared by the secretariat for the global stocktake, presented an analysis of how the actions countries are prioritizing to respond to various climate change-induced hazards compare to those actions highlighted or recommended in the scientific literature.

Other reports synthesized information from all long-term low-emission development strategies (LT-LEDS) containing adaptation information, which shed light on how adaptation is being considered in countries'

plans to pursue long-term low-emission pathways.

The secretariat also continued supporting the work of the **Adaptation Committee (AC)** in line with its aspiration to become the leading voice of adaptation under the Convention. One of the AC's deliverables was the draft supplementary guidance for adaptation communications for voluntary use by Parties. It aims to help Parties to enhance the quality and reduce duplication of adaptation information.



CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR ADAPTATION

The **National Adaptation Plan (NAP)** process prompts countries to examine their current and future climate risks and impacts, assess their vulnerability to them, and embed them in their development planning. The secretariat supports countries directly through **UN4NAPs**, an initiative it leads through which it receives requests for information and technical support from countries and coordinates responses by drawing on expertise throughout the UN system.

In 2022, the initiative received around 70 requests for technical assistance from countries and channelled them to relevant UN4NAPs partner organizations.

The **Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)** provides support to the least developed countries (LDCs) to move towards successful adaptation, by helping them to initiate and submit project proposals to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and other sources of funding to implement adaptation priorities associated with their NAPs.

In 2022, the group organised support activities, including project proposal writing workshops. Of the 46 LDCs, 38 produced 51 project ideas that were then further developed. Two project ideas have been successfully submitted for funding to the GCF, and more will be submitted this year.

ADVANCING THE KNOWLEDGE BASE

The **Nairobi Work Programme (NWP)** was set up to provide all Parties – particularly developing countries – support to empower all stakeholders with the knowledge to implement and scale up action, while also addressing adaptation knowledge gaps.

The NWP's various expert groups co-published a supplement to the NAP

technical guidelines focusing on biodiversity and climate change adaptation; co-developed a policy brief with recommendations for scaling up innovative approaches related to oceans; and gathered inputs on critical knowledge gaps that hinder the scaling up of adaptation action in agriculture and food security and how to address them.

ENGAGING LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

The **Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP)** and the work of the **Facilitative Working Group (FWG)** are important elements in increasing resilience. They aim to strengthen the knowledge, technologies and efforts

of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change and enhance the engagement of local communities and indigenous peoples in the UNFCCC process.

LCIPP's first-ever regional gathering took place in N'Djamena, Chad, bringing together representatives from the UN indigenous

sociocultural regions of Asia and Africa, as well as representatives from country Parties and UN agencies.

ENHANCING RESILIENCE ON LAND AND AT SEA

The **Climate Resilience Food Systems (CRFS) Alliance** was borne out of the UN Food Systems Summit in 2021, and UN Climate Change took up the role of lead coordinator for the Alliance in December 2021. The Alliance comprises of 13 Core Group members, 27 Leadership Group members, and 15 countries which officially support the Alliance.

The Alliance evaluated the NAPs, NDCs, National Food Systems Pathways and other relevant national strategies and policies of Belize, Ethiopia, Fiji and The Gambia, outlining priorities, gaps and needs in achieving climate resilience in food

systems and areas where the Alliance could support.

The Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue, held in June, an annual event focused on strengthening and integrating national ocean climate action under the Paris Agreement, enables ocean climate solutions and improves institutional connections. The secretariat supported preparations for the interactive dialogues at the UN Ocean Conference, and worked with the Ocean and Climate Platform on a joint event on translating science into ocean-based action on climate change to 'blue' the Paris Agreement.

Pathways to resilience

The Resilience Frontiers Initiative aims to accelerate innovation and energy transition through eight pathways. The Initiative made significant progress in 2022, transitioning from the visioning phase into its road-mapping phase in which transformative actions will be revealed.

The Resilience Frontiers team worked with stakeholders to refine the Resilience Frontiers storylines during the Second Brainstorming meeting held in Gaborone, Botswana, during the Global Adaptation Week in August. The storylines refer to the narratives that explain the desirable futures the pathways have been designed to create and the undesirable futures Resilience Frontiers seeks to avoid.

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LOSS AND DAMAGE

COP27 saw a landmark decision to establish a new fund and funding arrangements for assisting developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change in responding to loss and damage.

A transitional committee is meeting during 2023 to make recommendations on how to operationalize both the new funding arrangements and the fund for consideration and adoption at COP28.

The **Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM)**

developed a rolling workplan for 2023–2027 as well as Plans of action for its Task Force on Displacement and Technical Expert Group on Comprehensive Risk Management. These plans set out how the Executive Committee will gather expertise and resources and identify the kind of technical guides and products needed to support developing countries' efforts on loss and damage.

COP27 adopted the terms of reference for the **Santiago Network** on loss and damage, which aims to accelerate technical assistance, and established an Advisory Board.

What is loss and damage?

Loss and damage refers to the consequences of climate change that are not addressed through planned adaptation, such as the loss of coastal homes due to sea level rises or extreme flooding.

Current climate finance focuses on planned adaptation and equips communities with tools and strategies to reduce the risks of climate change – such as the building of sea walls, or switching to drought-resistant crops. Action to address loss and damage helps communities after they have already experienced the effects of climate change.

COP27/CMA4 decided to establish a fund and funding arrangements. Countries now need to work towards deciding what form the fund will take, who will benefit from it, and where the money will come from.



**PROGRESS
THROUGH
TRANSPARENCY**

Regular and transparent reporting by countries of their climate action provides a snapshot of global progress towards the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement goals and ensures there is a level of transparency in the process.

Timely submission of information by Parties and the technical review and analysis and the multilateral consideration process help build mutual trust and confidence among countries and ensures a better understanding of current climate action and the levels of support needed. The availability of quality

information on climate action and support is critical to demonstrating progress, accountability, and transparency on the journey to keeping 1.5°C alive.

COP27 saw the full operationalization of Article 15 of the Paris Agreement and the establishment of a committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement through a transparent approach. The rules of procedure adopted at COP27 ensure the committee's proper functioning, and fairness and transparency in its engagement with Parties.

REPORTING, REVIEWS AND MULTILATERAL CONSIDERATION OF NATIONAL REPORTS

A total of 143 national reports were received from Parties in 2022: 37 national communications (NCs), 18 biennial reports (BRs), 25 common tabular format tables, 44 GHG inventories and 19 biennial update reports (BURs).

The secretariat supported the technical reviews and analyses of 68 national reports, including 38 national GHG inventory reports, 24 BURs (4 contained technical annexes with REDD+ results) and 6 REDD+ forest reference emission level submissions. A total of 289 experts participated in reviews and analyses. 2022 also marked the conclusion of the review process under the Kyoto Protocol of annual GHG inventory submissions for the second commitment period.

In addition, the multilateral consideration of national reports and review reports were conducted through facilitative sharing of views (FSV) workshops under the SBI, where Parties also highlighted climate action

that successfully reduced emissions, as well as capacity-building needs and initiatives to enhance their reporting.

The technical review and analysis process engages experts nominated by Parties and intergovernmental organizations, who undergo a training and certification process. In 2022, four rounds of different training programmes for expert reviews under the Convention and Kyoto Protocol were organized. In addition, the secretariat initiated the development of the training programme for the technical expert reviews under the Paris Agreement.

The secretariat launched the development of new reporting tools for the electronic reporting of the common reporting tables and common tabular formats under the ETF. These tools will be used by Parties to report on GHG emissions, NDC progress and finance, technology and capacity-building activities under the ETF.

SUPPORT TO REPORTING BY DEVELOPING COUNTRY PARTIES

The secretariat supports the **Consultative Group of Experts (CGE)**, an expert group under the Convention and the Paris Agreement that provides technical assistance to developing countries on measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) arrangements and the ETF. The CGE's work resulted in an updated capacity-building needs assessment and training 134 experts from 90 developing

countries on tracking the progress of NDCs under the ETF.

The secretariat supported 19 developing countries to set up sustainable national GHG inventory management systems and implement the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. It also organized training courses on MRV and ETF through the **UNFCCC Climate Action and Support Transparency Training (UNFCCC CASTT)**.



An aerial photograph of a vast solar farm. The solar panels are arranged in neat, parallel rows that stretch towards the horizon. The sky above is filled with dramatic, orange and yellow clouds, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The overall scene is bright and optimistic, symbolizing clean energy and sustainable technology.

MOBILIZING FINANCE AND TECHNOLOGY, BUILDING CAPACITIES

The secretariat supports Parties in the implementation of the Convention, the Paris Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol. This includes enhancing climate finance architecture, international cooperation on climate technology and the implementation

of capacity-building arrangements and processes. Mobilizing finance and technology and building capacities through national, regional and international collaboration is critical so that Parties can mitigate against and adapt to climate change.

CLIMATE FINANCE

Climate finance refers to local, national or transnational financing – drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing – that seeks to support mitigation and adaptation actions that addresses climate change.

COP27 created a pathway to align the broader finance flows towards low emissions and climate-resilient development and launched the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue to explore how targeted finance flows to mitigation and adaptation efforts can contribute to sustainable development and poverty eradication.

The secretariat facilitated the initiation of three years of ad hoc work programme (2022-2024) on the New Collective Quantified Goals (NCQG) with the organization of four technical expert dialogues to inform the political deliberations at the first high level ministerial dialogue (HLMD) convened at Sharm el-Sheikh.

The **UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance** delivered on its mandate to produce four key reports:

- the Fifth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows;
- a report on progress toward achieving the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 through to 2025;

- the work on the definitions of climate finance;
- the work (a synthesis of views and mapping of information) on making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low GHG emissions and climate-resilient development (relating to Article 2, paragraph 1(c) of the Paris Agreement).

The **Needs Based Finance project (NBF)**, which is active in 12 regions and 90 countries, hosted two public-private sector policy dialogues between negotiators and private finance sector representatives in 2022. Six Climate Finance Access and Mobilization Strategies were endorsed and published as a result of seven Regional Strategy workshops and webinars.

The NBF delivered three regional training workshops on Climate Finance Access and Mobilization. The first workshop, co-hosted by the Government of Maldives, focused on the Island States of the Indian Ocean. This training brought together for the first time representatives of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Adaptation Fund, together with bilateral and UN agencies, in an effort to support countries in mobilizing and accessing finance for regional priorities.

ENABLING THROUGH TECHNOLOGY

Technology plays a key role in addressing climate change. The secretariat supports technology development and transfer to help developing countries accelerate their climate action.

The secretariat organised and participated in a range of events aimed at promoting climate action innovation and collaboration. These included the G-STIC Dubai in collaboration with YOUNGO; the ARC Festival; and a Technology Mechanism side event at COP27.

The secretariat supported the work of the **Technology Executive Committee (TEC)** on developing policy options for innovative approaches for mitigation and adaptation technologies. This included collaboration between the TEC, the **Nairobi Work Programme** and the **International Union for**

Conservation of Nature (IUCN) on strengthening ocean and coastal adaptation to enhance the resilience of coastal and ocean-dependent communities. A technical analysis, which provides policy options, opportunities and challenges for policymakers on the development, diffusion and impacts of advanced decarbonization technologies for sustainable road mobility was conducted.

A new joint work programme of the **Technology Mechanism for 2023-2027** was launched at COP27 in an effort to accelerate the deployment of climate technologies. It outlines common areas of work for the **Technology Executive Committee** and the **Climate Technology Centre & Network** and is focused on high-potential sectors and high-impact actions.

CAPACITY-BUILDING

In 2022, the secretariat supported capacity-building efforts targeting stakeholder groups as reflected throughout this report.

The secretariat assisted Parties in their negotiations on this matter at SB56 and COP27, and continued to support the **Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB)** and the implementation of its workplan. Preparing the PCCB Toolkit to assess capacity gaps and needs to implement the Paris Agreement, and the publication of a technical paper on enhancing the ownership of developing countries of building and maintaining capacity for climate action were highlights of 2022.

PCCB's Fourth Capacity-building Hub at COP27 brought together 56 partners and 3,500 participants across 48 sessions that showcased various capacity-building tools and approaches.

The **PCCB Network** – which is coordinated by the secretariat on behalf of the PCCB – held 14 activities in 2022, strengthening collaboration across institutions, sectors and regions through more than 300 member organizations from more than 80 countries.

A close-up photograph of a woman with long dark hair, wearing a traditional Indigenous headdress with many feathers in shades of white, red, and blue. She has intricate black and red face paint on her face, including a vertical line through her nose and dots around her eyes and mouth. She is smiling and looking upwards and to the left. She is wearing a beaded necklace and a patterned garment. A blue lanyard with the text 'unfccc.int' is visible in the lower left corner.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND INCLUSIVITY WITHIN AND BEYOND THE UNFCCC

Accountability is a core component of the UNFCCC process, and its particularly important as part of this new era of implementation. This is as true for businesses, investors, cities and regions and civil society organizations as it is for countries, and the transparency

of commitments is a UN Climate Change priority for 2023. Inclusivity is also vital, as only a whole-of-society approach to climate governance and action will be sufficient to effectively address the complex and intersecting challenges posed by climate change.

ENHANCING ACCOUNTABILITY OF NON-PARTY STAKEHOLDERS

The High-Level Expert Group on the Net-Zero Emissions Commitments of Non-State Entities, established under the UN Secretary-General, published a report which provides ten recommendations to bring integrity, transparency and accountability to net-zero pledges. The secretariat is responsible for ensuring greater accountability of net zero pledges through its Global Climate Action Portal and will work to scale up the Portal's work in 2023 in light of the High-Level Expert Group's findings.

The Global Climate Action Portal (GCAP), originally known as the Non-state Actor Zone for Climate Action (NAZCA), is a web portal launched in 2014. The portal showcases climate commitments taking place around the world, across all sectors of society. As of October 2022, it registered 30,764 climate actors, an increase of more than 38 per cent from what was reported in November 2021. There was also a jump of nearly 90 per cent in the number of companies taking climate action. The largest increase was in the Asia-Pacific region (78 per cent), followed by Africa (67 per cent).

Enhancing collaboration

The Marrakech Partnership has supported the implementation of the Paris Agreement since 2016 by enabling collaboration between governments and cities, regions, businesses and investors, all of whom must act on climate change.

Established in Paris at COP21, the High-Level Champions connect governments with the many voluntary actions taken by cities, regions, businesses and investors. The Champions lead a range of initiatives including:

- **Race to Zero:** a global campaign rallying non-Party stakeholders to take immediate action to halve global emissions by 2030 and achieve net zero emissions by 2050.
- **Race to Resilience:** Launched in December 2020, Race to Resilience is a global campaign that aims to raise global ambition and accelerate non-Party stakeholders' action for climate resilience.
- **The 2030 Breakthroughs:** Launched in 2021, the Breakthroughs identify specific tipping points in each Climate Action Pathway sector and highlight what key actors must do, and by when, to halve emissions by 2030.

DRIVING SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION

Responding to the request by more than 40 countries that endorsed the Breakthrough Agenda, the High-Level Champions, the International Energy Agency, and the International Renewable Energy Agency launched the first **Breakthrough Agenda Report 2022**, which sets out 25 recommendations for strengthening international collaboration in five sectors: power, hydrogen, road transport, steel and agriculture.

The COP27 Presidency, in collaboration with the High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership, launched the **Sharm el-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda**, which details 30 global adaptation outcome

targets to be met by 2030. Meeting these targets is urgently needed to increase the resilience of four billion people across five impact systems: food and agriculture, water and nature, coastal and oceans, human settlements, and infrastructure, and include solutions for planning and finance.

Five regional forums were convened in 2022 by the COP27 Presidency and the High-Level Champions for mobilizing regional finance to support implementation in both mitigation and adaptation, resulting in a compendium showcasing a range of 50 high-impact, investment-ready, country-owned initiatives.

EMPOWERING THE WHOLE OF SOCIETY

Different sectors of society are affected in different ways by climate change, which is why it is important to listen to and empower communities, so they can take part in effective climate action.

Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) is the toolbox for empowering all members of society – including children and youth – to understand the climate crisis and engage in climate action, through six areas: climate change education and public awareness, training, public participation and access to information, and international cooperation in these areas.

A four-year ACE action plan was adopted at COP27 to support

implementation of the Glasgow work programme on ACE, which aims to accelerate the systems, behaviour and lifestyle changes required for the transitions to low-emission, climate resilient and just societies and economies.

The Secretariat and the Italian Ministry of Environment and Energy Security launched the **Youth4Capacity initiative at Africa Climate Week**. Over the next five years, the initiative will contribute to building the capacity of young people towards tackling climate change while addressing the linkages between climate action and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and the three Rio conventions.

Engaging civil society

The UNFCCC works with NGOs under nine constituencies, with each constituency centred around a broad theme. The constituencies are:

- Business and industry NGOs (BINGO)
- Environmental NGOs (ENGO)
- Farmers and agricultural NGOs (Farmers)
- Indigenous peoples' organizations (IPO)
- Local government and municipal authorities (LGMA)
- Research and independent NGOs (RINGO)
- Trade union NGOs (TUNGO)
- Women and gender constituency (WGC)
- Children and youth NGOs (YOUNGO)

STRENGTHENING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GENDER ACTION PLAN

2022 marked the halfway point of the **5-year enhanced Lima work programme on gender** and its gender action plan. Countries took stock of the implementation of activities, drawing on a synthesis report prepared by the secretariat. A first-of-its-kind event on

gender-related aspects of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, and a dialogue held jointly with the LCIPP's Facilitative Working Group on advancing the leadership of women from local communities and indigenous women in climate policy and action were organized at COP27.

STRENGTHENING OBSERVER ENGAGEMENT

No other annual meetings of UN processes attract as many observers as the UNFCCC. Observer engagement in the process is vital, and they bring legitimacy to the intergovernmental process. To find solutions to the challenges Parties and observers face in strengthening observer engagement

in the UNFCCC, the secretariat launched an informal consultation process, which generated more than 300 proposals to address those challenges. The secretariat also published the Observer Handbook – a capacity-building material for observers engaging in COPs – in five UN languages.



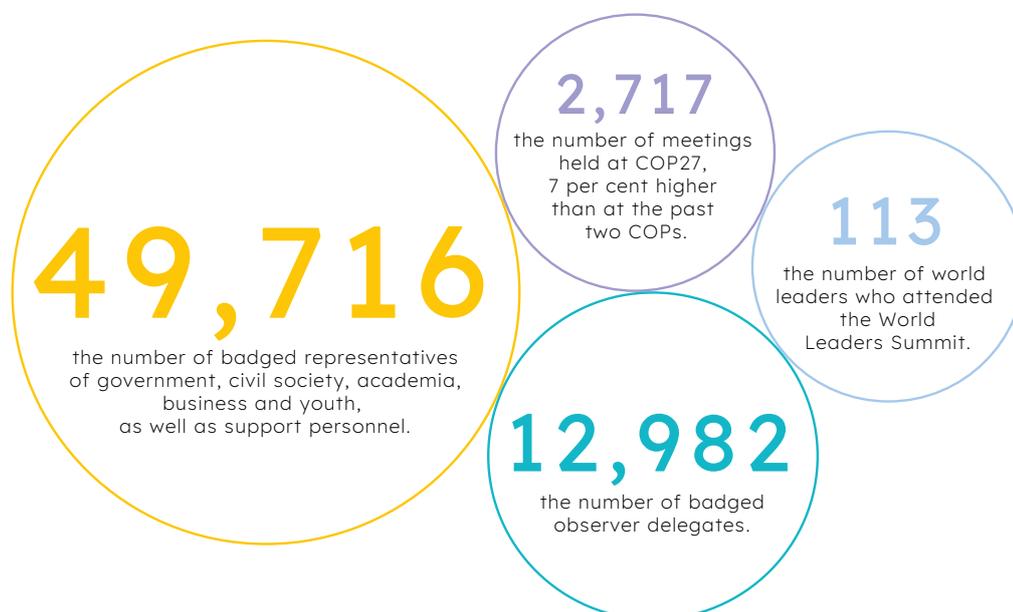
THE SECRETARIAT AS CONVENER

The intergovernmental process is fundamental to the work of the UNFCCC, and the secretariat enables the governing and subsidiary bodies of the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement to function. The secretariat also provides legal, programmatic and procedural advice as well as ensuring that the global response to climate change is informed by cohesive messaging

based on the outcomes of the intergovernmental process.

The secretariat provides conference services for the sessions of the governing and subsidiary bodies, as well as for a wide range of workshops, capacity-building sessions, meetings and other events, creating an optimal environment for the participation of Parties, civil society and other stakeholders.

COP27 in numbers



SUPPORTING THE PROCESS

The UNFCCC process is supported in achieving its outcomes by independent, high-quality, authoritative legal, procedural and programmatic advice that maintains trust in the fairness, inclusivity and transparency of the climate change regime. Ensuring effective and efficient deliberations and decision-making of the Paris Agreement Implementation and Compliance Committee and of

the Kyoto Protocol Compliance Committee, as well as other constituted bodies, is at the heart of the secretariat's work.

Three e-learning courses were launched to build capacities of young negotiators, presiding officers, observer organizations, and legislators to actively engage in the UNFCCC process and implement international climate commitments.

The secretariat worked with the incoming Presidency to engage Parties and build political momentum towards COP27 through the organization of Heads of Delegation meetings, the Regional Climate Weeks and the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Summit. This engagement was instrumental in helping Parties to achieve the robust outcomes adopted at COP27.

Earlier in the year, in an effort to further enhance efficiency at SB56, a digital platform was launched to help participants manage calendars, collaborate with other participants and ensure real-time access to decision documents. The Chairs of the Subsidiary Bodies also convened their closing plenaries in parallel, allowing Parties to adopt conclusions for joint items across the two bodies simultaneously while maintaining integrity of the process.

Digital outreach

Digital outreach is at the core of UN Climate Change's communication strategy. During COP27, 260 million people engaged with UN Climate Change's posts on Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, TikTok and other channels, while eight million users visited unfccc.int throughout the year. The relaunch of the UN Climate Change website, strategic partnerships with major technology organizations and a highly targeted social media outreach strategy contributed to the increase in numbers.

Regional Climate Weeks

The Regional Climate Weeks (RCWs) are conferences organized by the UNFCCC secretariat and partner organizations, which function as collaborative platforms where all stakeholders can strengthen their responses to climate change at the regional level. RCWs enable regional stakeholders to have their voices heard and forge partnerships. Non-Party stakeholders also play a key role, while the High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership work to embed climate action at all levels.

[Middle East and North Africa Climate Week \(MENACW 2022\)](#) in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, was the first RCW held in the region. It provided a platform for the region's governments, cities, private sector leaders, financial institutions and civil society to identify opportunities to enhance climate action. More than 3,000 participants from 135 countries took part in 161 events.

[Latin America and the Caribbean Climate Week \(LACCW 2022\)](#) in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, saw 1,700 in-person participants taking part in 169 sessions. The week focused on engaging and empowering stakeholders to drive climate action across countries, communities and economies.

[Africa Climate Week \(ACW 2022\)](#) in Gabon's capital, Libreville, brought together more than 2,300 participants from governments, cities, multilateral organizations, the private sector and civil society, across 176 events, focused on limiting the global average temperature rise and building a resilient future.

A close-up photograph of two hands shaking in a firm grip. The hand on the left is darker-skinned, and the hand on the right is lighter-skinned. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green, suggesting an outdoor setting. The text 'INCLUSIVE AND IMPACTFUL PARTNERSHIPS' is overlaid in white, bold, uppercase letters across the center of the image.

INCLUSIVE AND IMPACTFUL PARTNERSHIPS

When diverse stakeholders partner to leverage their strengths and expertise, efforts to address climate change become more impactful.

In 2022, the secretariat had 59 active partnerships with a range of Party and non-Party entities.

PARTNERSHIPS WITH GOVERNMENTS



Germany was the secretariat's top funder for supplementary projects in 2022, supporting the second periodic review under the Convention and the global stocktake, the global goal for adaptation and the workplans of the Adaptation Committee (AC), the Least Developed Countries Expert Group; the development of information hub and reporting systems under the Enhanced Transparency Framework.



In collaboration with the **European Union (EU)**, the secretariat organized a series of workshops for the second and eighth Article of the Paris Agreement and produced three technical and two synthesis reports. The secretariat also delivered on climate finance and technical reviews of national reports, including reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+).

Germany and the **EU** were also instrumental in funding the NDC Partnership that continued supporting more than 70 developing countries to implement and enhance their NDCs.



With the help of **Japan**, the secretariat continued supporting developing countries in implementing MRV and ETF, supporting technical reviews for national reports, developing the ETF, and improving capacity building of stakeholders.



The **United Kingdom (UK)** supported the global goal on adaptation and developing the information hub.



The **United States of America** supported the secretariat on its priorities related to transparency mandates. These included establishing the scope, design and plan for the development of the new IT systems and tools required to support the operationalization of the ETF.



Norway supported the secretariat in implementing mandates in areas of mitigation, adaptation transparency and legal.

PARTNERSHIPS WITH NON-PARTY ENTITIES

The secretariat also benefitted from pooled funding by **Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Switzerland, the UK and the EU** to the Trust Fund for Participation that enabled an in-person participation of delegates from developing countries and least-developed countries in SB56 and COP27.

In partnership with the **Climate Emergency Collaboration Group** and **The Nature Conservancy**, the secretariat leveraged funding and support to ensure safe and inclusive participation in the UNFCCC process and meetings by putting in place COVID-related measures.

With the support of **Bloomberg Philanthropies**, the secretariat strengthened its capacity to support developing country Parties to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement and the Glasgow Pact through enhancements to the Global Climate Action Portal.

The secretariat, in partnership with **Citi Group**, through its Needs-based Finance Project, assisted developing countries in improving access to and mobilization of climate finance. Covering some 100 developing

countries, the partnership focused on providing technical expertise to develop bankable projects to attract finance for climate solutions.

In partnership with **3M and Sabesp**, the secretariat advanced the Resilience Frontiers initiative which promotes solutions for a climate-resilient future in 2030 and beyond. 3M supported optimizing future health and wellbeing, and Sabesp supported leveraging water management equitably.

The secretariat – in partnership with the **OpenEarth Foundation** – advanced work under the Global Innovation Hub initiative which promotes transformative innovations for a low-emission and climate-resilient future.

Through the Local Communities Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP), the secretariat and **Salesforce** collaborated on promoting the exchange of experiences and good practices and building capacity for engagement. This partnership resulted in workshops and gatherings that strengthened the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in the UNFCCC process.



A young girl with a joyful expression is holding a small green plant in a pot of soil. The plant has several bright green leaves and a thin stem. The girl's hands are visible, holding the soil. The background is blurred, showing other people, suggesting a group setting.

LOOKING AHEAD

2023 is a crucial year for climate action, with the focus on implementation. A major milestone is the global stocktake (GST), the centrepiece of COP28, and the first time countries will come together to look at where the world stands on climate action and work together to chart a better course forward. The secretariat will work throughout 2023 to ensure all Parties and stakeholders are as well-equipped as possible to meet the challenges and opportunities they face.

The global stocktake is a critical turning point when it comes to efforts to address climate change – it is a moment to take a long, hard look at the state of our planet and chart

a better course for the future. The global stocktake enables countries and other stakeholders to see where they are collectively making progress toward meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement – and where they are not.

Throughout the year, countries and stakeholders will begin shaping the outcome of the stocktake. This collaborative effort helps ensure that everyone's voices are heard and that the resulting solutions reflect the needs of all involved.

The stocktake will also lay the foundation for countries to update and enhance their NDCs, which they are required to do in 2025.

LOSS AND DAMAGE

In 2023, the Transitional Committee will make recommendations to COP28 on how to operationalize new funding arrangements and a fund for responding to loss and

damage. The Santiago network will also conduct scoping activities with developing countries to identify best practices in addressing loss and damage.

CLIMATE FINANCE

The secretariat in 2023 will facilitate the work of the Standing Committee on Finance to prepare a report on doubling adaptation finance. The Co-chairs of the ad hoc work programme on the New Collective

Quantified Goal on Finance will support the implementation of the second year of the work programme intending to develop a robust infrastructure for the post-2025 climate finance regime.

ACCOUNTABILITY

In 2023, the secretariat will focus on ensuring the smooth transition to Parties' reporting under the ETF, as well as on supporting developing country Parties in terms of capacity-building and accountability. As part of this, new reporting and review

processes and procedures for the enhanced transparency framework will be developed and tested, leveraging lessons learned from the technical reviews, assessments and analysis processes under the Convention and Kyoto Protocol.

The secretariat will work to scale up the role of the Global Climate Action Portal as a data portal to ensure accountability

of voluntary initiatives, in light of findings by the UN Secretary General's High-Level Expert Group.

ADAPTATION

The Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme to deliver a global goal on adaptation, mandated at COP26, will see the final four workshops take place this year, featuring topics

such as transformational adaptation and indigenous peoples, target setting, and inputs and linkages to the global stocktake.

MITIGATION

The second High-Level Ministerial Roundtable on pre-2030 Ambition will be held during COP28 to advance the ministerial discussion on ambition and implementation in this critical decade. Dialogues under the Sharm el-Sheikh Mitigation Work Programme will be held throughout the year,

focusing on accelerating just energy transition.

Advancing implementation of the necessary elements to fully operationalize the approaches under Article 6 will continue, and 2023 versions of the NDC and LT-LEDS synthesis reports will be published.

ENHANCING THE PROCESS

The responsibility for work on most of the key deliverables for COP28 currently lies within the Subsidiary Bodies: the global stocktake, the mitigation work programme, the global goal on adaptation, and the work programme on just transition. The incoming COP28 Presidency and the Chairs of the Subsidiary Bodies will be critical to facilitating the coherent delivery of mandates at COP28.

cumulative outcomes move the global community closer to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. As custodian, the Secretariat will use its unique convening power to help move the process from negotiation to action, and to achieve progress through integrated strategic COP agendas which transcend the usual COP-to-COP approach.

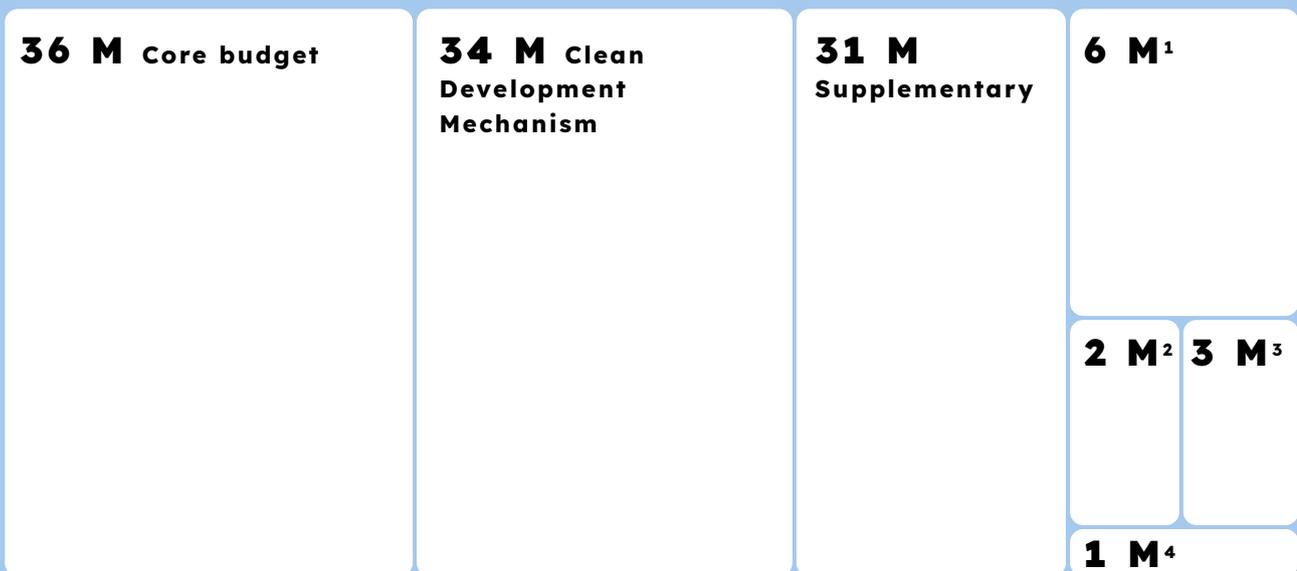
The secretariat is continually looking to enhance efficiency in the UNFCCC process and to undertake efforts to ensure that it is fit for purpose and that each conference builds on the previous one so that the

It will also work to enhance engagement with developing country Parties to help them more efficiently engage and participate in the UNFCCC process through facilitating coordination and delivery of capacity-building programmes.

2 0 2 2 F I N A N C I A L P E R F O R M A N C E

REVENUE BY TRUST FUND

(I N U S D M I L L I O N S)

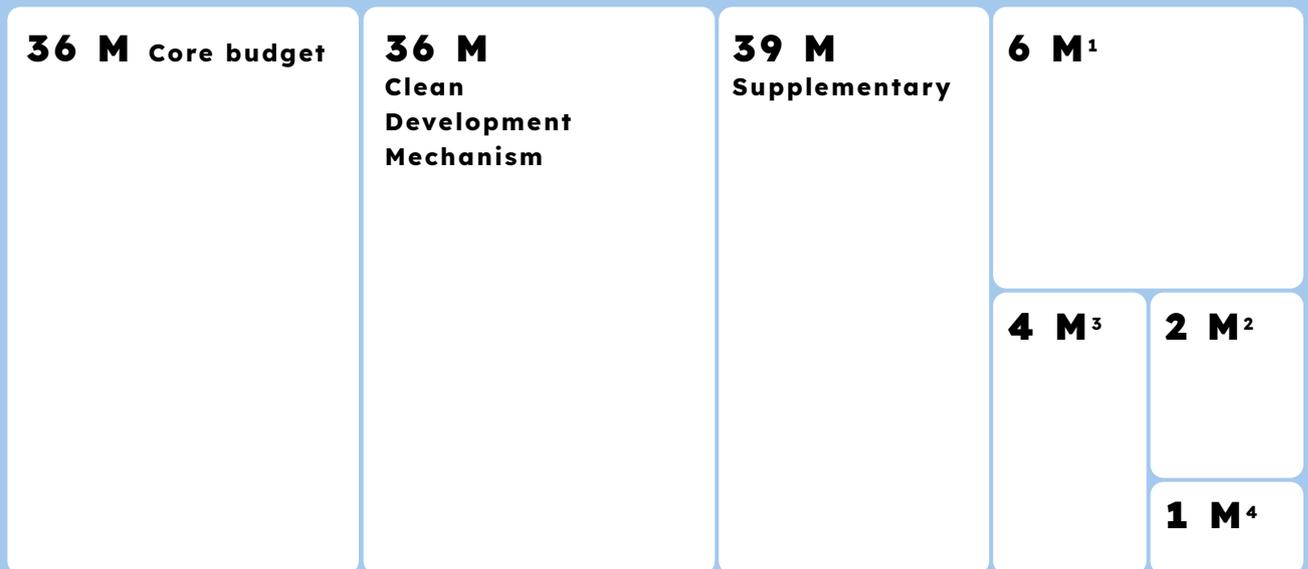
¹ ZHF plus other² Special annual contribution³ Participation⁴ International Transaction Log

113 M TOTAL

EXPENDITURE BY TRUST FUND

(I N U S D M I L L I O N S)

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE



¹ ZHF plus other

² Special annual contribution

³ Participation

⁴ International Transaction Log

124^M TOTAL

2 0 2 2 F I N A N C I A L P E R F O R M A N C E

EXPENDITURE BY CATEGORY

(I N U S D M I L L I O N S)

58 M Staff**24 M**
Contractual
services**17 M**
Operating
and Other
expenses**12 M**
Travel**20 M**
Return/
transfer
of donor
funding**0.5 M¹**¹ Depreciation/Amortization

131.3 M

TOTAL

Abbreviations and acronyms

Annex I Party	<i>Party included in Annex I to the Convention</i>
CMA	<i>Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement</i>
CMP	<i>Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol</i>
COP	<i>Conference of the Parties</i>
ETF	<i>enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement</i>
GHG	<i>greenhouse gas</i>
IPCC	<i>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change</i>
LCIPP	<i>Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform</i>
LT-LEDS	<i>long-term low-emission development strategy(ies)</i>
MRV	<i>measurement, reporting and verification</i>
NAP	<i>national adaptation plan</i>
NDC	<i>nationally determined contribution</i>
non-Annex I Party	<i>Party not included in Annex I to the Convention</i>
PCCB	<i>Paris Committee on Capacity-building</i>
RCC	<i>Regional Collaboration Centre</i>
REDD+	<i>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)</i>
SBI	<i>Subsidiary Body for Implementation</i>
SB56	<i>The 56th session of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies</i>
SBSTA	<i>Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice</i>
TEC	<i>Technology Executive Committee</i>

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FACEBOOK

www.facebook.com/UNclimatechange

LINKEDIN

www.linkedin.com/company/unfccc

E MAIL

secretariat@unfccc.int

MAIN OFFICE

UNFCCC secretariat
UN Campus
Platz der Vereinten Nationen 1
53113 Bonn
Germany

MAILING ADDRESS

UNFCCC secretariat
P.O. Box 260124
53153 Bonn
Germany

PHONE

(49-228) 815-1000

FAX

(49-228) 815-1999



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