

Regional Collaboration Centres.



Credit: Travelbusy.com/Flickr
RCC Bangkok

Our partner organizations

- Banque Ouest Africaine de Deloppement (BOAD)
- East African Development Bank (EADB)
- Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
- UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
- Windward Islands Research & Education Foundation (WINDREF)
- World Green Economy Organization (WGEO)

Related Documents

Related links



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RCC Bangkok

The RCCs support national climate action through capacity-building, technical assistance and strategic networking – sourcing know-how and resources to drive clean development

The RCCs were established to spread the benefits of the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), which spurs investment in sustainable development by rewarding projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Since adoption of the Paris Agreement in December 2015, the RCCs have the broad task of supporting implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions under the agreement.

Currently, UN Climate Change and its partner organizations operate six RCCs around the world.

- RCC Bangkok – Asia and the Pacific
- RCC Dubai – Middle East, North Africa and South Asia
- RCC Kampala – Eastern and Southern Africa
- RCC Lomé – Western and Francophone Africa
- RCC Panama – Latin America
- RCC St. George's – Caribbean



- ### Related Documents
- RCCs Annual Report 2021 – Momentum Towards Implementation
 - RCCs Annual Report 2020 – Making a Difference
 - RCC brochure: Collaborative Instruments for Ambitious Climate Action
 - RCC Highlights 2020
 - RCC Report 2019
 - RCC Highlights 2019
 - RCC Highlights 2018
 - RCC Brochure 2018
 - RCC Highlights 2017
 - Regional **non-State actor** dialogue on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement – Synthesis report

- ### Related links
- Collaborative Instruments for ambitious climate action (CiACA) Workstream
 - Finance for Climate

Climate action.

[Introduction to Climate Action](#)

[Action for Climate Empowerment](#)

[Climate Neutral Now](#)

[Marrakech Partnership](#)

[UN Global Climate Action Awards](#)

[Sectoral Engagement](#)

[Global Climate Action Portal !\[\]\(758ebdf4629c903da74c2e079717ae32_img.jpg\)](#)

[Race To Zero](#)

[Regional Climate Weeks](#)

[Climate Action Blog](#)

[GCA Events](#)

[United Nations Carbon Offset Platform](#)

[It's possible - Podcast](#)

UNFCCC
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FEBRUARY 2023

Topics.

Adaptation and resilience

Capacity-building

Climate **Finance**

Climate **Technology**

Cooperative activities and SDGs

Education & Youth

Gender

Global Stocktake

Innovation

Land Use

Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform [↗](#)

Market and Non-Market Mechanisms

Mitigation

Pre-2020 Ambition and Implementation

Science

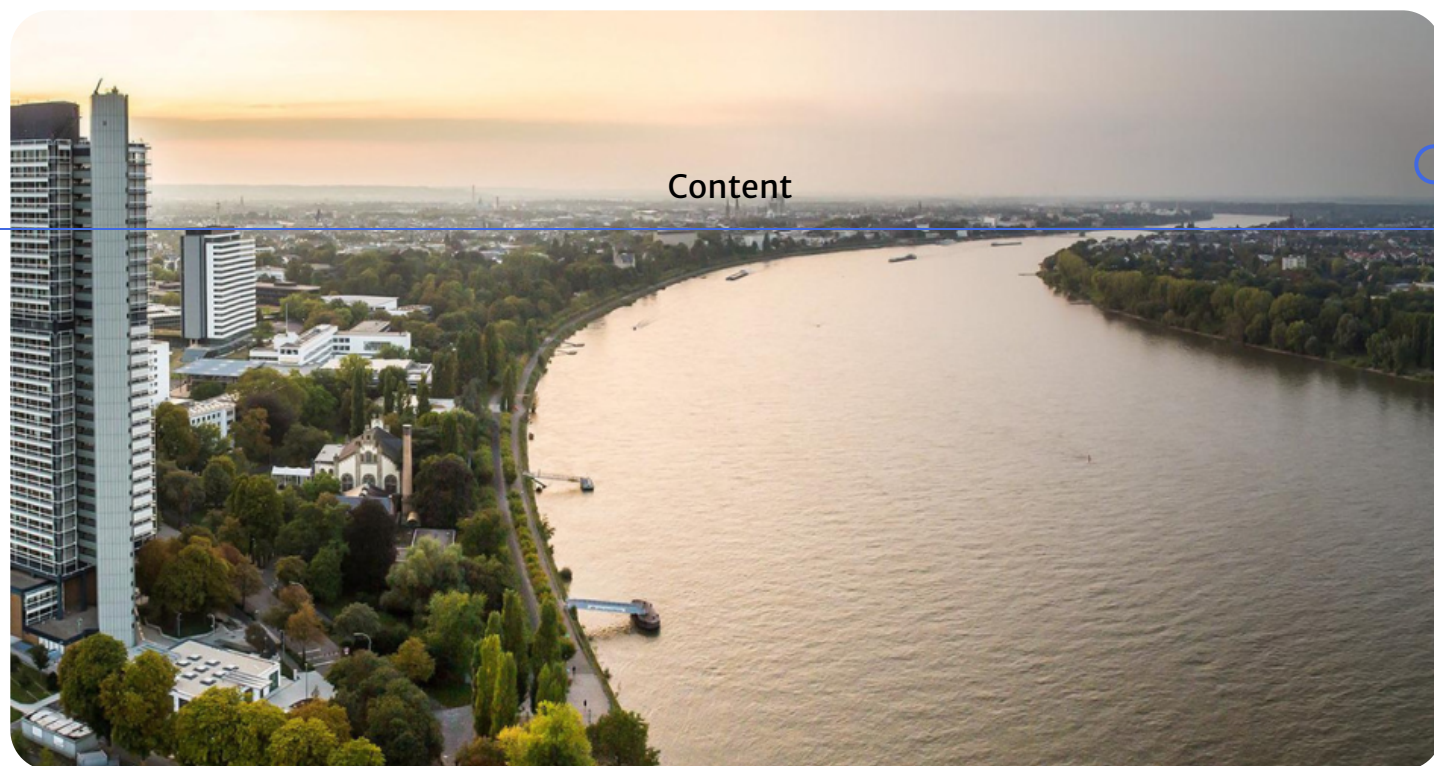
The Ocean

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FEBRUARY 2023

UN Climate Change Partnerships.



We are in a global climate emergency.

To address this crisis, UN Climate Change works collaboratively with **governments, the private sector, foundations, international organizations, academia, NGOs, UN agencies** and others. We draw upon our partners' knowledge and expertise to promote **positive, solutions-driven approaches** to combat climate change, to highlight **transformational climate action** and to **improve public understanding** of the issue.

We seek **meaningful relationships** with our partners that combine technical assistance and knowledge transfer with financial contributions to **secure the implementation of the Paris Agreement** for a clean, green climate-resilient future.

Become our Partner

If you are interested in exploring a partnership with UN Climate Change, contact us at: rmp@unfccc.int (<mailto:rmp@unfccc.int>).

How to Partner with UN Climate Change (<https://unfccc.int/about-us/partnerships/how-to-partner>)

UN Climate Change Pavilion COP 27 (<https://unfccc.int/un-climate-change-pavilion-cop-27>)

Contact us (<https://unfccc.int/about-us/partnerships/contact-us>)

(<https://unfccc.int/about-us/partnerships/how-to-partner>), (<https://unfccc.int/un-climate-change-pavilion-cop-27>), (<https://unfccc.int/about-us/partnerships/contact-us>)

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Regional Collaboration Centres.



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RCC Bangkok



RCC MENA and SA



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- [RCC Dubai \(/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-mena-and-sa\)](#)
– [\(/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-bangkok\)](#)
[Middle East, North Africa and South Asia \(/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-mena-and-sa\)](#)
- [RCC Kampala – Eastern and Southern Africa \(/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcckampala\)](#)
- [RCC Lomé – Western and Francophone Africa \(/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcclome\)](#)
- [RCC Panama – Latin America \(/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rcc-panama\)](#)
- [RCC St. George's – Caribbean \(/about-us/regional-collaboration-centres/rccstgeorges\)](#)



[\(/RCCs-annual-report-2021\)](#)

News from the RCCs

Regional Climate Weeks

Online course on the Paris Agreement

Our partner organizations

Related Documents

Related links

(https://unfccc.int/rrccs/lima)

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Content

Introduction to Science in the UNFCCC.

Science: why is there a need to act?

Scientists, researchers, and affected peoples around the world report changes beyond the natural variation of temperatures on land and in the ocean, as well as abnormal trends in the timing of seasons, in rainfall patterns, and in many other systems. The science on climate change is clear. There is no question that these abnormal changes result from *global warming* due to an increased *greenhouse effect* caused by the vast amounts of *greenhouse gases* added to the atmosphere by human activities.

In response to this, an international climate regime has developed. Governments, intergovernmental organisations, non-governmental organisations, businesses, research bodies, civil society and more are working together to build the science and knowledge that allow us to tackle the causes and threats of climate change. Key underlying facts are:

The concentration of GHGs has been rising steadily since the time of the Industrial Revolution as a result of human activity, primarily the burning of fossil fuels and changes in land use, leading to increasing global temperatures.

The average global temperature on Earth is directly linked to the concentration of GHGs in the atmosphere. Small rises in temperature have major impacts on weather and climate systems, causing detrimental impacts for life and society.

Urgent action is needed to mitigate additional emissions, reduce the GHGs concentration in the atmosphere, and to adapt to the current and future impacts of climate change.

Climate science in the UNFCCC

The knowledge of the causes and impacts of climate change is constantly growing in breadth and depth, based on Earth observations and scientific research by a large number of organizations and thousands of scientists from around the world. All action under the UNFCCC process is based on *the best available science* – the latest research and observations from organisations such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO).

Science enters the process through a number of different UNFCCC workstreams, where it informs negotiations and guides workshops, dialogues, and other events. Three workstreams exist solely to facilitate meetings of experts and decision-makers, to determine whether the long term goal of the Paris Agreement is still fit for its purpose, and to coordinate with the IPCC.

- Research and Systematic Observation (<https://unfccc.int/topics/science/workstreams/RSO>) (RSO) organises meetings of experts, Parties, and non-party stakeholders to facilitate dialogue on the latest and best available science and how to support its generation. Two meetings are held annually: the research dialogue and the Earth Information Day.
- Periodic Review (<https://unfccc.int/topics/science/workstreams/periodic-review>) facilitates the technical assessment of Parties and experts to review the adequacy of the long-term global goal (limiting global average temperature increase to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and preferentially below 1.5°C) and the progress towards achieving it. Cooperation with the IPCC (<https://unfccc.int/topics/science/workstreams/cooperation-with-the-ipcc>) works closely with the IPCC to ensure that Parties have the opportunity to consult and interact with IPCC authors, to coordinate the timing of events and engagements with respect to the release of IPCC reports, and to otherwise facilitate the IPCC's involvement as necessary within the UNFCCC process.

Related information

Related activities

Science workstreams

Climate change science

(<https://unfccc.int/topics/science/workstreams/periodic-review>) (<https://unfccc.int/topics/science/workstreams/RSO>) (<https://unfccc.int/topics/science/workstreams/cooperation-with-the-ipcc>) (<https://unfccc.int/topics/science/workstreams/periodic-review>) (<https://unfccc.int/topics/science/workstreams/RSO>) (<https://unfccc.int/topics/science/workstreams/cooperation-with-the-ipcc>) climate

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Introduction to Climate Finance.



What is climate finance?

Climate finance (</topics/climate-finance/the-big-picture/climate-finance-in-the-negotiations>)

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 will address climate change. The Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement call for financial assistance from Parties with more financial resources to those that are less endowed and more

vulnerable. This recognizes that the contribution of countries to climate change and their capacity to prevent it and cope with its consequences vary enormously. Climate finance is needed for mitigation, because large-scale investments are required to significantly reduce emissions. Climate finance is equally important for adaptation, as significant financial resources are needed to adapt to the adverse effects and reduce the impacts of a changing climate.

In accordance with the principle of “common but differentiated responsibility and respective capabilities” set out in the Convention, developed country Parties are to provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties in implementing the objectives of the UNFCCC. The Paris Agreement reaffirms the obligations of developed countries, while for the first time also encouraging voluntary contributions by other Parties. Developed country Parties should also continue to take the lead in mobilizing climate finance from a wide variety of sources, instruments and channels, noting the significant role of public funds, through a variety of actions, including supporting country-driven strategies, and taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country Parties. Such mobilization of climate finance should represent a progression beyond previous efforts.

It is important for all governments and stakeholders to understand and assess the financial needs of developing countries, as well as to understand how these financial resources can be mobilized. Provision of resources should also aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation.

Overall, efforts under the Paris Agreement are guided by its aim of making finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development. Assessing progress in provision and mobilization of support is also part of the global stocktake under the Agreement. The Paris Agreement also places emphasis on the transparency and enhanced predictability of financial support.

What is the financial mechanism? What are the other funds?

To facilitate the provision of climate finance, the Convention established a financial mechanism to provide financial resources to developing country Parties. The financial mechanism also serves the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement.

The Convention states that the operation of the financial mechanism can be entrusted to one or more existing international entities. The

Global Environment Facility (<https://www.thegef.org/gef/>)(GEF) has served as an operating entity of the financial mechanism since the Convention’s entry into force in 1994. At COP 16, in 2010, Parties established the Green Climate Fund (<http://www.greenclimate.fund/home>) (GCF) and in 2011 also designated it as an operating entity of the financial mechanism. The financial mechanism is accountable to the COP, which decides on its policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria for funding.

In addition to providing guidance to the GEF and the GCF, Parties have established two special funds—the Special Climate Change Fund (http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/special_climate_change (SCCF) and the Least Developed Countries Fund (http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/least_developed_count (LDCF (http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/least_developed_count)), both managed by the GEF—and the Adaptation Fund (http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/adaptation_fund/items) (AF) established under the Kyoto Protocol in 2001. At the Paris Climate Change Conference in 2015, the Parties agreed that the operating entities of the financial mechanism – GCF and GEF – as well as the SCCF and the LDCF shall serve the Paris Agreement. Regarding the Adaptation Fund serving the Paris Agreement negotiations are underway in the Ad hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA (<http://unfccc.int/bodies/apa/body/9399.php>)).

What is the Standing Committee on Finance? What is the long-term finance process?

Standing Committee on Finance

At COP 16 (http://unfccc.int/meetings/cancun_nov_2010/session/6254.php) in 2010, Parties decided to establish the Standing Committee on Finance (http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/standing_committee/its) (SCF) to assist the COP in exercising its functions in relation to the financial mechanism of the Convention.

Currently, the SCF has four specific functions: assisting the COP in improving coherence and coordination in the delivery of climate change financing; assisting the COP in rationalization of the financial mechanism of the UNFCCC; supporting the COP in the mobilization of financial resources for climate financing; and supporting the COP in the measurement, reporting and verification of support provided to developing country Parties. The Committee is also tasked to organize an annual forum on climate finance, provide the COP with draft guidance for the operating entities, provide expert input into the conduct of the periodic reviews of the financial mechanism and prepare a biennial assessment and overview of climate finance flows.

Furthermore, the SCF is designed to improve the linkages and to promote the coordination with climate finance related actors and initiatives both within and outside of the Convention. At the Paris Conference in 2015, Parties decided that the SCF shall also serve the Paris Agreement.

Long-term climate finance

The long-term finance process is aimed at progressing on the mobilization and scaling up of climate finance of resources originating from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources. The COP decided on the following activities through to 2020: organization, by the secretariat, of annual in-session workshops; developed countries providing, on a biennial basis, information on strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance; and convening of biennial high-level ministerial dialogue on climate finance.

Through the Cancun Agreements in 2010 developed country Parties committed, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries. When adopting the Paris Agreement Parties confirmed this goal, called for a concrete road map to achieve the goal by 2020, and agreed that prior to 2025 the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA (<http://unfccc.int/bodies/body/9968.php>)) shall set a new collective quantified goal from a floor of USD 100 billion per year.

What is the finance portal?

The UNFCCC website includes a climate finance data portal (<http://unfccc.int/climatefinance?home>) with helpful explanations, graphics and figures for better understanding the climate finance process and as a gateway to information on activities funded in developing countries to implement climate action. The finance portal comprises three modules, each of which includes information made available by Parties and the operating entities of the financial mechanism.

The first module, the

National Communications Module (http://unfccc.int/climatefinance?nc_home), presents information communicated by contributing countries on the provision of financial resources, in the context of regular reporting to the Convention. The second module, the

Fast-start Finance Module (http://unfccc.int/climatefinance?fsf_home), includes information on resources provided by developed countries in the context of their commitment to provide approximately USD 30 billion over the period 2010–2012. The third module, on

Funds Managed by the GEF (<http://unfccc.int/climatefinance?gefhome>), is a joint effort between the secretariat of the UNFCCC and the GEF and contains information on climate finance flows of the GEF in its role as one of the operating entities of the financial mechanism to the Convention. Additionally, information on projects and programmes of the

Adaptation Fund

(http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/adaptation_fund/items/) can be found in the finance portal. This fund was established under the Kyoto Protocol to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.

(https://unfccc.int/topics/introduction-to-climate-finance/)

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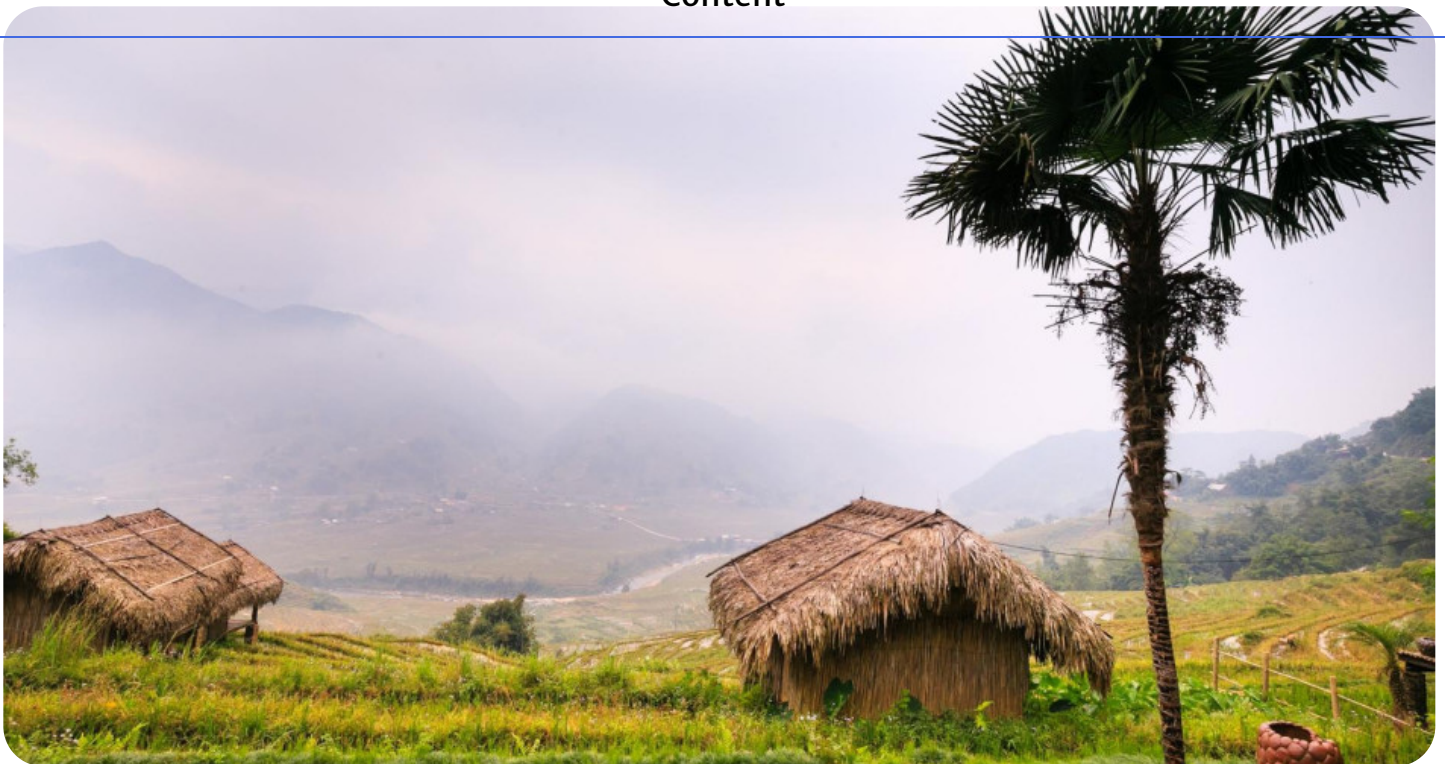
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Introduction to Land Use.

Content



Land plays an important role in global cycles of greenhouse gases (GHGs, the major GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O)). Land use activities can result in emissions of such greenhouse gases to the atmosphere or removal of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere. The

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/what-is-the-united-nations-framework-convention-on-climate-change>) acknowledges that land use can contribute significantly to mitigation of climate change, including through the promotion of sustainable management of forests and oceans as well as

other terrestrial, coastal and marine ecosystems. The Convention also indicates that land use will need to take measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change, which is particularly important for ensuring that food production is not threatened.

In its article 5 the

Paris Agreement

(https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/paris_nov_2015/application/pdf/paris_agreement_english_reemphasizes_the_importance_of_the_existing_efforts_to_mitigate_climate_change_through_land_use_activities_including_those_related_to_forests_and_redd+.parties_have_also_included_many_land_use_activities_in_their_intended_nationally_determined_contributions)

(<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs/indcs>)

) and nationally determined contributions (

<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs>)

). Further details are included in the

NDC Synthesis Report (<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/nationally-determined-contributions-ndcs/ndc-synthesis-report/ndc-synthesis-report>)

. First submissions of

long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies

(<https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/long-term-strategies>)

by Parties also indicate that land use will be critical for achieving a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century. Their details are included in the

LT-LEDS Synthesis Report (<https://unfccc.int/lt-leds-synthesis-report>).

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC (<http://www.ipcc.ch/>)) 6th assessment report finds that the “

Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)

(https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGIII_Chapter_07.pdf),

” sector on average, accounted for 13–21% of global total anthropogenic GHG emissions in the

period 2010–2019. Estimated anthropogenic net CO₂ emissions from AFOLU (based on bookkeeping models) result in a net source of +5.9±4.1 GtCO₂eq/yr between 2010 and 2019

with an unclear trend. Land use change drivers net AFOLU CO₂ emission fluxes, with

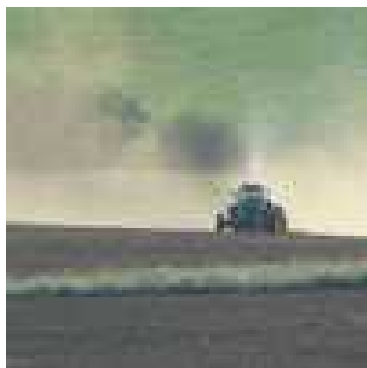
deforestation being responsible for 45% of total AFOLU emissions. The IPCC report finds that the AFOLU sector offers significant near-term mitigation potential, with mitigation measures

in forests and other natural ecosystems providing the largest share of the AFOLU mitigation

potential between 2020 and 2050. In addition to being a net carbon sink and source of GHG

emissions, land plays an important role in climate through albedo effects, evapotranspiration, and aerosol loading through emissions of volatile organic compounds.

Consequently, the Conference of the Parties (COP (<https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/supreme-bodies/conference-of-the-parties-cop>)) and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP (<https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/supreme-bodies/conference-of-the-parties-serving-as-the-meeting-of-the-parties-to-the-kyoto-protocol-cmp>)) through their permanent subsidiary bodies, i.e. Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA (<https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/subsidiary-bodies/sbsta>)) and Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI (<https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/subsidiary-bodies/sbi>))), and other bodies established under them undertake work on a number of matters relating to land use. These include:



(<https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/agriculture>)

Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security (<https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/agriculture>)

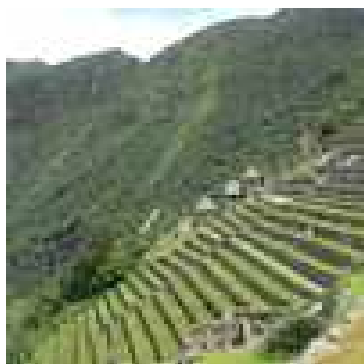
The Conference of the Parties at its twenty-seventh session, held in Sharm El Sheikh in 2022, established the "Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security" (<https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/agriculture>)

and the Sharm el-Sheikh online portal under the joint work.

The four-year joint work includes implementation of the outcomes of the

Koronivia joint work on agriculture (<https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/agriculture/KJWA>) and

previous activities addressing issues related to agriculture (<https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/agriculture/sbsta-work-on-agriculture>), as well as future topics.



(<https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/land-use--land-use-change-and-forestry-lulucf>)

Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)

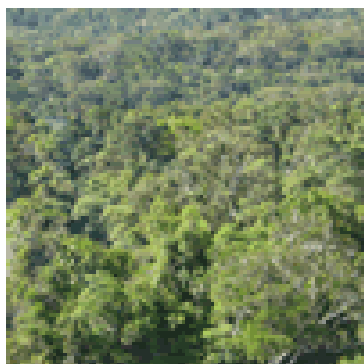
(<https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/land-use--land-use-change-and-forestry-lulucf>)

Human activities related to land use influence the exchange of greenhouse gases between terrestrial ecosystems and the atmosphere and hence have an impact on climate change.

Land use, land-use change and forestry ([/topics/land-use/workstreams/land-use--land-use-change-and-forestry-lulucf](https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/land-use--land-use-change-and-forestry-lulucf))

(
LULUCF (<https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/land-use--land-use-change-and-forestry-lulucf>)

) emissions and removals have been addressed by the Convention and Kyoto Protocol processes.



(<https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/reddplus>)

Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+)

(<https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/reddplus>)

The COP, at its 13th session, affirmed the urgent need to take further meaningful action to reduce emissions from

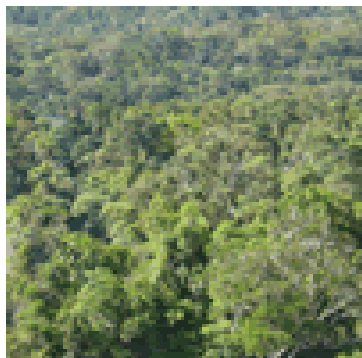
deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (often referred to by the acronym

REDD+ ([/topics/land-use/workstreams/reddplus](https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/reddplus))). At its 19th session, the COP adopted the

Warsaw Framework for REDD+ ([/topics/land-use/resources/warsaw-framework-for-redd-plus](https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/resources/warsaw-framework-for-redd-plus))

, which provides guidance on several essential aspects of REDD+ implementation. These web pages give an overview of REDD+ under the UNFCCC.

"reduce"...only "reduce", that's their only vocation



(<https://redd.unfccc.int/>)

REDD+ Web Platform (<https://redd.unfccc.int/>)
The COP encouraged all Parties, relevant organizations and stakeholders to share information on REDD+ implementation. It requested the secretariat to develop a REDD+ Web Platform (<https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub.html>) where such information will be made available. Parties further decided that the REDD+ Web Platform will contain an interactive REDD+ discussion forum

(<https://redd.unfccc.int/forum.html>) to enhance sharing of information, experiences and lessons learned on the use of the IPCC guidance and guidelines. The REDD+ Web Platform also contains submissions of forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels by developing (<https://redd.unfccc.int/fact-sheets/forest-reference-emission-levels.html>) country Parties and the Lima Information Hub for REDD+ (<https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub.html>)

(<https://redd.unfccc.int/>) (<https://redd.unfccc.int/fact-sheets/forest-reference-emission-levels.html>) (<https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub.html>) (<https://redd.unfccc.int/forum.html>) (<https://redd.unfccc.int/>)

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Content

What are Market and Non-Market Mechanisms?



What are market mechanisms?

When countries set a limit, or cap, on greenhouse gas emissions, they create something of value: the right to emit. What happens if we apply market principles and rules? The countries or companies that reduce emissions below their cap have something to sell, an unused right to emit, measured in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. Countries and companies that don't meet their target can buy these one-tonne units to make up the shortfall. This is called emissions trading, or cap and trade. The net effect on the atmosphere is the same, provided measurements are accurate – i.e. each unit represents a true one-tonne reduction below the cap – and each unit is used only once. This requires clear rules and transparency.

There are a number of benefits to emissions trading. Flexibility is an important one. Companies can better plan their capital investments and climate action in the medium and long term, knowing that in some years they can buy units to help meet their reduction targets. In other

years they might have units to sell. This is another benefit of emissions trading – it creates a monetary incentive to reduce emissions. English

The Kyoto Protocol created three such “market mechanisms”. The first, emissions trading (/international-emissions-trading), as described above, has led to a growing number of emissions markets in countries around the world. Perhaps the best known is the European Union Emissions Trading System (EUETS). The other two market mechanisms are project-based: the

Clean Development Mechanism (/process-and-meetings/the-kyoto-protocol/mechanisms-under-the-kyoto-protocol/the-clean-development-mechanism)

(CDM) and

joint implementation (/process/the-kyoto-protocol/mechanisms/joint-implementation) (JI).

Projects under CDM and JI don’t earn units by reducing emissions below a set cap. They earn units by reducing emissions below “business-as-usual” – the emissions that would occur without the project. Just like emissions trading, for such mechanisms to work a tonne reduction must represent a real tonne. This means that the calculation of the “business-as-usual” emissions must be based on good information, for example of past emissions, and accurate measurement of the emissions once the project is implemented. The project earns the difference between the two – the business-as-usual emissions and the post-project emissions, again, measured in tonnes of CO2 equivalent.

The units have a name. Under the CDM, the units are called certified emission reductions (CERs). Under JI they’re called emission reduction units (ERUs). Companies under the EUETS could use CERs and JI units to cover a part of their obligations. Likewise, countries with an emission reduction obligation under the Kyoto Protocol could use the units to cover a part of that obligation. The incentive thus created led to registration of more than 8000 projects in 111 developing countries eager to earn saleable CERs – spurring everything from wind power projects, to bus rapid transit schemes, to projects that spread the use of more efficient cook stoves. Likewise, JI incentivized projects, not in developing countries but in countries with an emission reduction commitment under the Kyoto Protocol.

Market and non-market based approaches in the Paris Agreement

Parties negotiating the Paris Climate Change Agreement decided they liked the benefits of countries cooperating to reduce emissions, like they can do under a market-based system. Under the Paris Agreement, cooperation should promote greater ambition (in terms of mitigation of emissions and adaptation to the effects of climate change), it should foster sustainable development and it should encourage broad participation in climate action from the private and public sectors. Parties also recognized that there are other ways to cooperate on climate action, and approaches other than market-based approaches.

Parties expressed all of this in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, they recognized the possibility of

cooperative implementation (/process/the-paris-agreement/cooperative-implementation) among Parties and agreed to create a new market mechanism, that should be built drawing on

the lessons from what went before, such as the CDM and JI. They also agreed to create a framework for non-market approaches mechanism. Just as the details of the new market mechanism need to be hammered out, Parties need to agree on how their new framework of non-market approaches mechanism will function. Until they decide otherwise, the non-market approaches mechanism can be anything and everything, provided it's not market-based. It's a broad basket, but based on what Parties have expressed since Paris, the non-market approaches mechanism will focus on cooperation on climate policy, it could include fiscal measures, such as putting a price on carbon or applying taxes to discourage emissions.

English

(<https://unfccc.int/topics/what-are-market-and-non-market-mechanisms/>) climate

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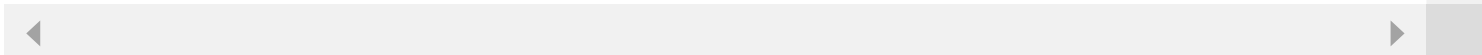
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Content



Global Stocktake .

The global stocktake is a critical turning point when it comes to efforts to address climate change – it’s 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’re collectively making progress toward meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement – and where they’re not. It’s like taking inventory. It means looking at everything related to where the world stands on climate action and support, identifying the gaps, and working together to agree on solutions pathways (to 2030 and beyond).



Credit: Photo: Unsplash/Alin Andersen / Video: UNFCCC

About the Global Stocktake



Technical Dialogues of the first Global Stocktake

The technical dialogue is a conversation among Parties, experts and Non-Party Stakeholders aimed to develop a shared understanding on the implementation of the Paris Agreement an...

(/topics/global-stocktake/components-of-the-gst/technical-dialogues-of-the-first-global-stocktake)



Components of the Global Stocktake

Learn more about the various components and sources of information of the first global stocktake.

(/topics/global-stocktake/components-of-the-global-stocktake)



Global Stocktake governance and facilitation

Learn more about the governance of the global stocktake and the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue.

(/topics/global-stocktake/global-stocktake-governance-and-facilitation)

Sources of inputs and submissions



Global Stocktake Information Portal

The GST Information Portal lists all the sources of input to the GST, including submissions.

(<https://unfccc.int/topics/global-stocktake/information-portal>)

Submissions Portal

GST submission entries can be made via the global stocktake submission portal. A log-in is required to make submissions.

(<https://unfccc365.sharepoint.com/sites/Submissions>)

Submission guideline

Read our step-by-step guideline on how to make a submission.

(<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/UserguideGSTsubmissionportal.pdf>)

Current calls for submission



Approach to the consideration of output...

The SBSTA and the SBI invited submissions by 15 February 2023 on views on the approach to the consideration of outputs component of the first global stocktake. Parties and observers are invited to submit their views via the submissions portal. Plea...



Submissions on the third technical...

The call for submissions on the third and final technical dialogue is open until 6 March 2023, and all inputs will influence the outcome of the global stocktake. Please enter “global stocktake” in the search bar to access the call.

Related documents

Draft conclusions

Matters relating to the global stocktake under the Paris Agreement. Draft conclusions proposed by the Chairs

FCCC/SB/2022/L.8

11 Nov 2022

[Download](#) [View details](#)
(/documents/622369)

Briefing notes

Informal compilation of mandates

31 Oct 2022

[Download](#) [View details](#)
(/documents/620555)

Intersessional documents

Summary report on the first meeting of the technical dialogue of the first global stocktake under the Paris Agreement

28 Sep 2022

[Download](#) [View details](#)
(/documents/615116)

Treaties and agreements

The Paris Agreement

12 Dec 2015

[Download](#) [View details](#)
(/documents/37107)

Events and meetings

[More](#)

09 - 10 Nov 2022

Technical Dialogue 1.2 - Roundtable 1 Mitigation, including on Response Measures

Virtual Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt

(/event/technical-dialogue-12-roundtable-1-mitigation-including-on-response-measures)

09 - 10 Nov 2022

Technical Dialogue 1.2 - Roundtable 2 Adaptation including Loss and Damage

Virtual Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt

(/event/technical-dialogue-12-roundtable-2-adaptation-including-loss-and-damage)

08 - 10 Nov 2022

Technical Dialogue 1.2 - Roundtable 3 Technology Implementation and Support: Final

Virtual Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt

(/event/technical-dialogue-12-roundtable-3-means-implementation-and-technology-and)



(https://unfccc.int/topics/global-stocktake/technical-dialogue-1.2-roundtable-1-mitigation-including-on-response-measures) (https://unfccc.int/topics/global-stocktake/technical-dialogue-1.2-roundtable-2-adaptation-including-loss-and-damage) (https://unfccc.int/topics/global-stocktake/technical-dialogue-1.2-roundtable-3-means-implementation-and-technology-and)

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Topics UN Climate Change Global Innovation Hub

UN Climate Change Global Innovation Hub.



Credit: UNFCCC

UGIH



Past Events

07 – 18 Nov 2022

UGIH COP27 Dialogues

16:20–16:20

Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt

(<https://unfccc.int/ugih-innovation-cop27>)

The Global Innovation Hub brought innovation to COP27 with the UGIH Innovation Hub @ COP27 Pavilion (</ugih-innovation-cop27>).

The Global Innovation Hub, launched in November 2021, aims to promote transformative innovations for a low-emission and climate-resilient future. The Hub expands the global innovation space by facilitating solutions that support the climate-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and that address core human needs for food, shelter, mobility, and access via alternative value chains aligned with those SDGs. The Innovation Hub complements the current approach to innovation for climate solutions —an approach that has tended to be incremental, sector-based and problem-oriented—with a transformative, need-based and solution-oriented one.

Hosted by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Innovation Hub leverages the convening power and climate leadership of the United Nations with the dynamism of the private sector. The Hub will provide a global cross-disciplinary community of practice with a space— physical and virtual—to share ideas and design climate solutions in a spirit of radical collaboration.

Key participating actors will include: Governments at multilateral, national, regional and local levels, urban planners, digital businesses, corporates, enablers, incubators, accelerators, scientists and researchers.

Solving problems vs reimagining: The example of mobility and access

BUILDING BETTER CARS

HIGH EMITTING
automotive industry
producing **INEFFICIENT**
combustion car



LOW EMITTING
automotive industry
producing **INEFFICIENT**
combustion car



LOW EMITTING
automotive industry
producing **EFFICIENT**
combustion car



LOW EMITTING
automotive
industry producing
EV CAR



PROBLEM-ORIENTED APPROACHES:
reducing its own emissions

Limited emission reduction potential/
limited room to innovate

RETHINKING HOW WE GET AROUND AND ACCESS THE THINGS WE NEED

**Mobility as a service
(MaaS)** to enhance the
efficiency of car use



**COMPACT, COMPLETE
and CONNECTED CITIES**
to reduce the need of a
car to satisfy the need
for mobility



Telecommuting, teleeducation, telehealth,
online shopping, online banking,
teleconference and virtual entertainment,
remote sensing reducing the need for
mobility to satisfy the core need of access



SOLUTION-ORIENTED APPROACHES:
enabling others to develop SDG-integrated pathways aligned
with the long term goal of the Paris Agreement

A call to disruption innovation
(expanded innovation space)

All participants in the Innovation Hub commit to developing solutions aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and the targets of the Paris Agreement.

Although the technology innovation is expected to play a major role, the Innovation Hub will also focus on solutions related to policy and regulation, business models, financing instruments and cooperation.

About UGIH

Rationale Behind the Global Innovation Hub

Why a UN Climate Change Global Innovation Hub?

What is the UN Climate Change Global Innovation Hub?

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Topics Introduction to Gender and Climate Change

Content

Introduction to Gender and Climate Change.



Gender & Climate Change: an important connection

Gender Responsive Climate Finance



Climate change has a greater impact on those sections of the population, in all countries, that are most reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods and/or who have the least capacity to respond to natural hazards, such as droughts, landslides, floods and hurricanes. Women commonly face higher risks and greater burdens from the impacts of climate change in situations of poverty, and the majority of the world's poor are women. Women's unequal participation in decision-making processes and labour markets compound inequalities and often prevent women from fully contributing to climate-related planning, policy-making and implementation.

Yet, women can (and do) play a critical role in response to climate change due to their local knowledge of and leadership in e.g. sustainable resource management and/or leading sustainable practices at the household and community level. Women's participation at the

political level has resulted in greater responsiveness to citizen's needs, often increasing cooperation across party and ethnic lines and delivering more sustainable peace. At the local level, women's inclusion at the leadership level has led to improved outcomes of climate related projects and policies. On the contrary, if policies or projects are implemented without women's meaningful participation it can increase existing inequalities and decrease effectiveness.

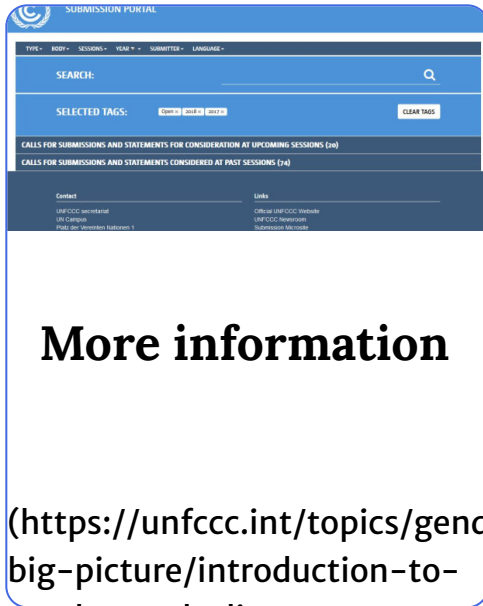
Parties to the UNFCCC have recognized the importance of involving women and men equally in UNFCCC processes and in the development and implementation of national climate policies that are gender-responsive by establishing a dedicated agenda item under the Convention addressing issues of gender and climate change and by including overarching text in the Paris Agreement.



Gender at COP27

Gender & women at COP 27
(<https://unfccc.int/gender/cop27>)

Open call for submission



Implementation of the LWPG and its GAP

Stay tuned!

Contact us

What's new?

Shortcuts

Related links

(https://unfccc.int/gender-and-climate-change/...)

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Get involved

[See details \(/get-involved\)](#)

Three functions of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform

<p>Knowledge</p> <p>Promotes exchange of experiences and good practices for addressing climate change in a holistic way (about-licipp/workplan-activities?function=882)</p>	<p>Capacity for engagement</p> <p>Builds capacity for engagement (about-licipp/workplan-activities?function=883)</p>	<p>Climate change policies and actions</p> <p>Brings together diverse ways of knowing for designing and implementing climate policies and actions (licipp/workplan-activities?function=884)</p>
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Indigenous peoples and local communities play an important role in finding climate solutions

<p>“ Nature managed by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities is under increasing pressure but is generally declining less rapidly than in other lands</p> <p> IPBES, 2019</p>	<p>“ Recognition of the knowledge, innovations and practices, institutions and values of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities and their inclusion and participation in environmental governance often enhances their quality of life, as well as nature conservation, restoration and sustainable use</p> <p> IPBES, 2019</p>	<p>“ Biodiversity thrives in the care of indigenous communities. As much as 80% of the world's remaining forest biodiversity lies within indigenous peoples' territories, and indigenous and community lands store at least 24% of the above-ground carbon in the world's tropical forests</p> <p> IUCN, 2019</p>
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Upcoming Events

All events

UNFCCC/LCIPP events

Other events

CONFERENCE
United Nations
Permanent Forum on
Indigenous Issues
(UNPFII) - Twenty-second
Session

17 APR, 2023 - 28 MAR, 2023

Africa; Asia; Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia; Central and South America, and the Caribbean; North America; The Arctic; The Pacific

Knowledge; Capacity for Engagement; Climate Change Policies and Actions

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

English; Spanish; Russian; French; Arabic

[See details \(/node/693\).](#)

MEETING
9th Meeting of the
Facilitative Working
Group (FWG 9)

31 MAY, 2023 - 3 JUN, 2023

Africa; Asia; Central and Eastern Europe, Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia; Central and South America, and the Caribbean; North America; The Arctic; The Pacific

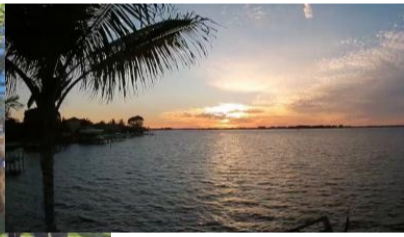
Knowledge; Capacity for Engagement; Climate Change Policies and Actions

English

[See details \(/node/662\).](#)

[See all events\(/calendar-of-events?field_source=All\)](#)

Shortcuts to pages of interest



[\(/about-lcipp/workplan-2022-2024-workplan-activities\).](#)

<https://adapt-stg-lb01-ip.westeurope.cloudapp.azure.com/lcipp-background/facilitative-working-group>



<https://unfccc.int/topics/local-communities-and-indigenous-peoples-platform/events-meetings-and-workshops/in-session-thematic-workshop-of-the-local-communities-and-indigenous-peoples-platform#eq-4>

Topics Pre-2020 Ambition and Implementation

Pre-2020 Ambition and Implementation.

Content



Credit: UNFCCC

Pre-2020 Stocktake, High Level Meeting



Background

The importance of climate efforts before 2020

The ultimate objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is to prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system. To that end, countries are working to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, adapt to climate change and accelerate sustainable development. While developed countries are taking the lead, all countries are enhancing efforts to address climate change. The provision of financial (<https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/the-big-picture/introduction-to-climate-finance>), technological (<https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-technology/big-picture/what-technology-development-and-transfer>) and capacity-building (<https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/the-big-picture/capacity-in-the-unfccc-process>) support to developing countries, to enable them to accelerate their national action, plays a key role in this regard. In this context, all countries share the view that pre-2020 implementation and ambition are of utmost importance. They also noted that enhanced pre-2020 ambition can lay a solid foundation for enhanced post-2020 ambition. Building on this, COP 23 decided to convene stocktakes on pre-2020 implementation and ambition at its 24th (2018) and 25th (2019) sessions. Furthermore, in 2018 the Talanoa Dialogue (<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/2018-talanoa-dialogue-platform>) will consider the efforts of Parties in relation to action and support prior to 2020.

Mitigation efforts prior to pre-2020

Prior to 2020, developed countries are leading global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In 2009 and 2010, they committed to implementing quantified economy-wide emissions targets for 2020 (</news/interactive-map-of-pre-2020-emission-reduction-targets-and-actions>). They also agreed to increase their reporting of progress towards these targets. In 2012, countries adopted an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol, for a second commitment period for 2013 to 2020. This is known as the Doha Amendment (https://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/doha_amendment/items/7362.php). It includes quantified emission limitation or reduction commitments (<https://unfccc.int/documents/37913>) under the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol for developed countries which are Parties to the Protocol. Find out more

here (<https://unfccc.int/process/the-kyoto-protocol/the-doha-amendment>), including information on the status of ratification.

Developing countries are also stepping up their efforts to reduce emissions. Since 2009, they have been developing

nationally appropriate mitigation actions

(<https://unfccc.int/focus/mitigation/items/7172.php>)

in line with their national development objectives.

To support countries with reducing emissions, countries resolved to strengthen the technical examination process on mitigation for the period 2016 to 2020. The

technical examination process

(<http://unfccc.int/resource/climateaction2020/tep/index.html>)

explores high-potential policies, practices and technologies that can increase the mitigation ambition of pre-2020 climate action.

Enhancing the provision of support

Through the UNFCCC, the global community supports developing countries to enhance their efforts to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change and reduce greenhouse gases.

Climate finance (<https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/the-big-picture/climate-finance-in-the-negotiations>)

plays a key role. The Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility, as the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, are multilateral financial funds that provide financial support to developing countries to enhance their climate actions. Furthermore, in 2010 developed countries agreed, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries for climate action.

Technological and capacity-building support also play key roles. On technology, in 2010 countries created the

Technology Mechanism (<http://unfccc.int/ttclear/support/technology-mechanism.html>)

which aims to enhance the development and transfer of climate technologies to developing countries. The mechanism consists of two bodies: the Technology Executive Committee, which is the policy arm, and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, which is the implementation arm. Further, information on climate technology may be found here (<http://unfccc.int/ttclear/>).

On

capacity-building (<https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/the-big-picture/capacity-in-the-unfccc-process>)

, in 2001 countries adopted two frameworks that address the needs, conditions and priorities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition. The frameworks provide a set of guiding principles and approaches to capacity-building. Countries also established the Durban Forum on Capacity-building. The forum is an annual event which brings together

stakeholders involved in building the capacity of developing countries to mitigate and adapt to climate change. Its meetings are means to improve the monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity-building efforts.

Roundtable on pre-2020 implementation and ambition

(<https://unfccc.int/event/roundtable-on-pre-2020-implementation-and-ambition>)

Stocktake on Pre-2020 implementation and ambition at COP 25

(<https://unfccc.int/topics/pre-2020-ambition-and-implementation/the-big-picture/cop-25-stocktake-on-pre-2020-implementation-and-ambition>)

Stocktake on Pre-2020 implementation and ambition at COP 24

(<https://unfccc.int/topics/pre-2020-ambition-and-implementation/the-big-picture/cop-24-stocktake-on-pre-2020-implementation-and-ambition-inputs-and-statements>)

Related information

(<https://unfccc.int/topics/pre-2020-ambition-and-implementation/the-big-picture/cop-25-stocktake-on-pre-2020-implementation-and-ambition>)

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