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High-level Committee on Programmes Intersessional meeting (virtual) 11 July 2024

Report of the High-level Committee on Programmes on its intersessional meeting on climate change: a United Nations system contribution for the twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

- 1. The High-level Committee on Programmes (HLCP) of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) held an intersessional meeting dedicated to discussing a United Nations system contribution for the twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in a virtual format on 11 July 2024. The list of participants is contained in annex I to the present report.
- 2. In opening the meeting, the Chair of the Committee, the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Inger Andersen, recalled that at its forty-seventh session, the Committee had agreed to establish a time-bound working group, under the leadership of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Climate Action Team, to develop a set of clear, concise and strategic common messages for CEB members in order to amplify climate action priorities, with a particular focus on nationally determined contributions and climate finance, and to support coherent advocacy by all United Nations system entities at the twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions of the Conference of the Parties. She thanked the co-leads and members of the working group for their work and for preparing the draft common messages that were before the Committee for approval.
- 3. On behalf of the co-leads, the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Climate Action and Just Transition, Selwin Hart, introduced the draft common messages. He recalled that the Secretary-General had delivered a landmark speech entitled "A moment of truth" on World Environment Day, expressing his grave concerns about the consequences of inaction on climate. The Secretary-General saw a role for the United Nations to build trust, help find solutions and inspire the cooperation that the world needed. Against the background of existing and growing global challenges, Mr. Hart noted that it was critical for the United Nations system to step up and speak with one voice, utilize its convening power and leverage its expertise to support countries in addressing the climate crisis. The common messages were to be understood as a clear demonstration of and contribution to this effort.





- 4. Mr. Hart summarized the seven key areas for action outlined in the common messages: ensuring that the 1.5°C goal of the Paris Agreement remained the focus of all efforts; aligning the new nationally determined contributions with the 1.5°C goal; ensuring fast and fair 1.5°C-aligned transitions; accelerating climate finance flows; stepping up climate adaptation; fully operationalizing the loss and damage fund; and aligning non-State actors' commitments and actions with limiting global warming to 1.5°C.
- 5. Complementing Mr. Hart's statement, the Senior Director of Programmes Coordination of the Convention, Daniele Violetti, delivered remarks on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Convention, Simon Stiell. Mr. Violetti noted that the common messages served as a basis for entities in the United Nations system to further build and expand on, in accordance with their respective mandates and expertise. He further stressed the need for the system to be united on climate action and work towards fair, equitable and just outcomes at the twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions of the Conference of the Parties, and beyond.
- 6. Before opening the floor for discussion, the Chair recalled that the intersessional meeting was an opportunity to consider how the common messages could best be utilized and leveraged for the greatest impact at the twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions of the Conference of the Parties. She encouraged members to reflect on strategic entry points, critical milestones and opportunities to promote the messages, individually and collectively, in the lead-up to these sessions to generate momentum for scaled-up ambition. The meeting was also an opportunity to discuss additional joint actions that could be taken in response to the Secretary-General's request for a strategic contribution to ensure that the United Nations system was well-coordinated for the twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions of the Conference of the Parties.
- 7. During the ensuing discussion, HLCP members supported the common messages and expressed their appreciation for the work of the co-leads and the working group, commending them for having produced, in an inclusive and consultative manner, a strategic and forward-looking document covering the priority areas of actions for the twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions of the Conference of the Parties. They appreciated that the common messages were evidence-based and balanced, resulting in a very useful tool that would be helpful for entities' individual advocacy and communications efforts. Members welcomed that the document was well-aligned with the Secretary-General's remarks and indicated their intention to disseminate the common messages in their entities at the national, regional and headquarters level to ensure they resonated widely.
- 8. The Committee expressed appreciation for the overall framing of the messages in the context of the ongoing climate and development crises and valued the recognition of critical issues such as inclusion, gender, human rights, climate financing, loss and damage, and the role of the international financial architecture. Furthermore, members stressed that the climate crisis was not gender neutral, and affected women, girls and the most vulnerable populations, including children, differently and disproportionately. Building on this, members highlighted the humanitarian impact and human dimensions of climate change, which was an important reason for the movement of people, and particularly affected displaced people and those in conflict and fragile settings. It was noted that rising temperatures also posed considerable risks for health, jobs and livelihoods worldwide.
- 9. On a more technical level, the need for greater nuance in relation to subsidies in agriculture and transportation was highlighted. Recognizing that food systems accounted for about one third of overall emissions, some members highlighted the value of smart subsidies in order to take into account the needs of small-scale producers and farmers. On other agriculture-related issues, it was proposed that

specific reference be made to reducing methane emissions and to agriculture and landbased mitigation measures. Regarding air and maritime transportation, a more nuanced reference was suggested to take into account ongoing intergovernmental consultations. It was noted that air transport was a catalyst for economic development and that some countries remained dependent on trading routes by air, as alternative means of transportation were not available.

- 10. Committee members further highlighted the importance of different sectors, including the private sector, in developing climate-related responses, contributing to reducing emissions and advancing just transitions. The role of small- and medium-sized enterprises in helping communities and countries change course on climate action was acknowledged, in particular to drive progress on more equitable and sustainable forms of land use, transportation and other forms of climate mitigation and adaptation. It was also observed that, while technology could play an important role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions, rapid digitalization had led to a growing contribution by the technology sector to climate change, with digital technology companies becoming major electricity consumers. Therefore, it was important to look beyond traditionally high-emitting sectors and address emerging sectors that might not yet be part of national emissions reporting under international agreements.
- 11. One member highlighted the potential of nuclear energy to help countries reduce carbon emissions and meet their emission targets. Currently, nuclear power was the source of about one quarter of the world's low-carbon electricity and, together with other low-carbon energy sources, expansion of that capacity offered the potential to contribute to lowering carbon emissions in the long term. In this context, other participants noted that transitioning to nuclear power remained very costly and stressed environmental, safety and human rights concerns. Considering the diverse views on the matter, the Chair noted that any references to nuclear energy needed to be reflected in the common messages in a balanced manner.
- Looking ahead, the Committee highlighted the importance of partnerships at global, regional and national levels, such as with the Group of 20 and multilateral and regional development banks, as well as with the private sector and civil society, to enhance the level of ambition and further build momentum for climate action. The need to work together to reach the wider public and encourage people's behavioural change was emphasized. In this regard, it was suggested that partnerships with educational institutions, parliaments and the scientific community would be particularly impactful. Amplifying the common messages at forthcoming intergovernmental meetings was considered useful. The Summit of the Future, the fourth International Conference on Financing for Development and the World Social Summit provided opportunities to expand collective efforts beyond the twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions of the Conference of the Parties. Value was also seen in using the common messages to inform briefings to the Security Council, the Peacebuilding Commission and the forums and special meetings of the Economic and Social Council. The development of a companion piece to the common messages - a document which would showcase good practices and the specific ways in which the United Nations system offered support to countries' transitions across different sectors – was also suggested as a useful way to build on the common messages.
- 13. In response to the discussion, Mr. Hart thanked members for their feedback and reiterated that the overall goal of the common messages was for the United Nations system to come together and speak with one voice. The common messages were meant to be concise and strategic and, hence, operational details or specific initiatives of individual entities were beyond their scope. He noted that the co-leads would consider members' feedback, including on human mobility, the climate and peace nexus, agriculture and land use and low-carbon technologies, when finalizing the draft.

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- 14. In concluding the intersessional meeting, the Chair expressed appreciation for the rich discussion and the overwhelming support among the membership for the draft common messages. Acknowledging the Committee's feedback, she reiterated that the messages were intended for internal use to guide communication and advocacy in the lead-up to the twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions of the Conference of the Parties and could be built on by entities in accordance with their mandates and programmatic work. She asked the co-leads to consult on and consider the comments and reflect them, as appropriate, in finalizing the common messages for the Committee's subsequent approval and transmission to CEB for endorsement.
- 15. HLCP subsequently approved the revised draft common messages, contained in annex II to the present report, virtually, on 31 July 2024.

Conclusion

16. Following the finalization of the "United Nations System Common Messages for COP29 and COP30", the Committee approved the messages for onward transmission to CEB for endorsement.

Annex I

List of participants

Chair: Ms. Inger Andersen (United Nations Environment Programme)

Acting Secretary: Ms. Xenia von Lilien (High-level Committee on Programmes of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination)

Entity	Name
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Kaveh Zahedi
	Christabel Clark
International Atomic Energy Agency	Nuno Luzio
	Constanze Westervoss
International Civil Aviation Organization	Mohamed Rahma
International Fund for Agricultural Development	Jyotsna Puri
	Geraldine Villeroux
International Maritime Organization	Galuh Rarasanti
International Monetary Fund	Robert Powell
	Simon Black
	Samuel Hyunho Chung
International Organization for Migration	Pär Liljert
	Rania Sharshr
International Telecommunication Union	Ursula Wynhoven
International Trade Centre	Karen Suassuna
	Vladimir Lavado
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	Mbulawa Mugabe
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	Sajjad Malik
	Andrew Harper
United Nations	
Department of Economic and Social Affairs	Patricia Chaves
	Sibel Selcuk
Department of Global Communications	Martina Donlon
Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, Peacebuilding Support Office	Awa Dabo
Development Coordination Office	Gonzalo Pizarro
Executive Office of the Secretary-General	Michelle Gyles-McDonnough

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Entity	Name
Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	Hansjoerg Strohmeyer
	Biplav Pradhan
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights	Rio Hada
United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction	Loretta Hieber-Girardet
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime	Fedor Klimchuk
	Hanny Cueva-Beteta
United Nations Children's Fund	Natalia Winder Rossi
	Amy Wickham
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	Claudia Contreras
United Nations Development Programme	George Gray Molina
	Jennifer Baumwoll
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	Julien Pellaux
United Nations Environment Programme	Isabella Marras
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change secretariat	Daniele Violetti
	Aiping Chen
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	Denis Ulin
	Rana Ghoneim
United Nations Office for Project Services	Kirstine Damkjær
United Nations Population Fund	Nkeiruka Didigu
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	Georgina Stickels
United Nations System Staff College	Silke Weinlich
United Nations University	David Passarelli
Universal Postal Union	Elise Servat
World Bank Group	Farhad Peikar
	Paola Ridolfi
World Food Programme	Valerie Guarnieri
World Meteorological Organization	Laura Paterson
World Tourism Organization	Zoritsa Urosevic

Guests

Entity	Name
Office of the Special Adviser on Climate Action and Just Transition	Selwin Hart
	Arun Jacob

United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination secretariat

Maaike Jansen

Remo Lalli

Federica Pietracci

Cheryl Stafford

Laura Ribeiro Rodrigues Pereira

Laurent Mottier

Florian Wintermeyer

Fabienne Fon Sing

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Annex II

United Nations System Common Messages for COP29 and COP30

Every fraction of a degree of warming matters. The 1.5-degree limit is still just about possible.¹

- The science is clear: to avert the worst impacts of climate change and preserve a liveable planet, global warming needs to be limited as much as possible and as a matter of urgency.
- The global average temperature for **the most recent 10-year period**, from 2014 to 2023, is estimated to be the warmest 10-year period on record, at around **1.2°C above the pre-industrial (1850-1900) average**.
- At COP26, COP27, and COP28, countries expressed their firm resolve to pursue efforts to **limit global warming to 1.5**°C, as agreed in the Paris Agreement.
- The first 12-month period to exceed 1.5°C (above the 1850-1900 pre-industrial average) as an average was February 2023–January 2024, boosted by El Niño. Such breaches of 1.5°C for a month or a year are early signs of getting perilously close to exceeding the long-term limit and serve as clarion calls for increasing ambition and accelerating action in this critical decade.
- Monthly and annual breaches of 1.5°C do not mean that the world has failed to achieve the Paris Agreement's temperature goal, which refers to a long-term temperature increase over decades, not individual months or years.
- Countries' commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions under the Paris Agreement have reduced the projected global warming by the end of the 21st century from 3.7–4.8°C to 2.1–2.8°C or possibly even lower. While this is far from sufficient, it shows that collective commitments under the Paris Agreement have made a difference.
- Every fraction of a degree of warming matters. With every additional increment of global warming, changes in extremes, impacts and risks become larger.
- Limiting global warming to below 1.5°C will significantly reduce the risks, adverse impacts, and related human suffering from climate change. Failing to do so will lead to increasingly frequent and dangerous extreme weather events including heatwaves, droughts, wildfires, and heavy precipitation and flooding, with significant detrimental impacts also on food security.
- Even at current levels, climate change already has massive impacts on human rights, humanitarian needs, welfare, and dignity, particularly for those in vulnerable and marginalized situations, rocking the foundations of peace and security as people are displaced and vital resources depleted.
- The climate crisis is not "gender neutral". Women and girls are often disproportionately impacted by climate change, which amplifies existing gender inequalities and poses unique threats to their livelihoods, rights, health, and safety.

See a more detailed note here: https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/2024/04/fact_sheet_on_ 1.5.pdf

New national climate action plans must put the world on a path to limiting global warming to 1.5°C.

- The next round of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) national climate action plans that every country must submit by early 2025, ahead of COP30 will determine greenhouse gas emissions for the coming years. They must align with limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.
- The development of these new NDCs can provide the guiding framework and clarity to rally cross-government and non-state actors to take immediate action to decarbonize their economies, cut greenhouse gas emissions and build resilience to climate impacts.
- The COP28 global stocktake outcome provided clear guidance for the next generation of NDCs. By early 2025, every country must submit a new NDC that is 1.5°C-aligned and economy-wide, providing absolute emissions reduction targets for 2030 and 2035, covering all greenhouse gases and all sectors: energy, agriculture, transport, land use, industry (including reference to services sectors such as tourism when appropriate), and waste.
- These targets should be supported by credible and just transition pathways by sector, concrete and evidence-based/informed policies, and financing and other means-of-implementation needs, providing investors with clarity and certainty on the future direction of travel and priority areas.
- These plans must also **detail adaptation priorities**, **investments and other means-of-implementation (including technology) needs** which build resilience, protect critical sectors, infrastructure and people from climate impacts, and support and align with National Adaptation Planning processes.
- Governments should coordinate across all relevant ministries, and also work with finance, industry, transport, agriculture, subnational actors, Indigenous Peoples, the scientific community, the productive/business sector, and civil society, including women, children and youth groups, trade unions, human rights defenders and environmental activists, to design and implement these NDCs. Attention to broad and meaningful participation of all relevant actors in decision-making widens support for the transformative changes.
- If done right, these climate plans would be aligned with national development priorities and double as investment plans, spurring socioeconomic development, eradicating poverty, and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.
- NDCs should be informed by **science and standardized data** to ensure the best and most feasible mitigation and adaptation actions underpinned by human rights, including gender equality.
- The Secretary-General has tasked UNDP to leverage its "Climate Promise" infrastructure to drive coordinated UN support to developing countries in the preparation of their NDCs. This process aims to leverage, mobilize, and synergize the diverse expertise and capacity and provide the space for the full participation of all entities across the UN system, including by harnessing the convening role of Resident Coordinators.
- Transparency in implementing the NDCs is equally important. Therefore, it is crucial that countries submit **Biennial Transparency Reports** covering all emissions and all sectors as the agreed means of tracking progress on the implementation of NDCs and showing collective progress towards 1.5°C.

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1.5°C-aligned transitions must be fast and fair.

- To keep the worst of climate chaos at bay, we must supercharge the roll-out of renewable energy and the phase out of fossil fuels, halt and reverse deforestation, and ensure 1.5°C-aligned transitions across critical sectors. And we must ensure that these transitions are just for people and planet.
- To take forward the key outcomes on energy transition from COP28 tripling renewable energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency improvements by 2030 while accelerating the transition away from fossil fuels it is important to **build coalitions for just and equitable transitions across sectors**, including facilitating dialogue and cooperation on issues such as Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs) and other similar country-led and multi-stakeholder approaches on fossil fuel phase-out, technological innovation, critical minerals, grid modernization and battery storage, methane emission reductions, agriculture and land-based mitigation measures, and industrial decarbonization.
- Countries need to urgently identify the technologies necessary for their transitions, and we need a mechanism to fast-track the transfer of these technologies on mutually agreed terms.
- The ongoing growth in **renewable energy** should both add new energy capacity to ensure affordable universal energy access and **replace existing fossil fuel-based capacity**.
- Governments must reallocate, reform, and phase out fossil fuel subsidies to advance a just energy transition. It is high time to put an effective price on carbon, that is aligned with the Paris Agreement's goals, and tax the windfall profits of fossil fuel companies.
- Trade-related climate measures, including those aimed at sustainable consumption and reducing deforestation, should be aligned with **international trade rules** and minimize trade market access barriers and compliance costs in trade partners, particularly for SMEs in developing countries.
- Accelerating the deployment of carbon dioxide removal and storage measures can also contribute to global efforts, especially to address final emissions from hard-to-abate sectors. However, they cannot be a substitute for drastic emissions cuts or an excuse to delay fossil fuel phase-out. Acknowledging the contribution of other low-carbon technologies, such as nuclear technologies.
- The 1.5°C-aligned transitions must be gender-responsive and just for all, in accordance with human rights, gender equality, children's rights, labour rights, and national development priorities, including through the creation of decent work and quality jobs, social dialogue, education and skills development, and adaptive social protection.
- A just, orderly, and equitable transition away from fossil fuels must recognize and account for countries' common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC), accounting for and ameliorating the negative impacts across population groups with a focus on the most vulnerable. Advanced G20 economies should go furthest, fastest.

The climate finance architecture must be reformed to deliver the trillions needed to secure a liveable planet for all.

• Climate finance is not a favour. It is fundamental element to a liveable future for all.

- A key focus area of COP29 will be on finance, as a **new collective quantified goal (NCQG) on finance**, to succeed the "\$100 billion" climate finance goal, is expected to be agreed by countries. We need an outcome that builds trust and confidence, catalyses the trillions needed, and generates momentum for reform of the international financial architecture.
- Trillions of dollars are required by developing countries to support their mitigation, adaptation, and loss and damage efforts.
- It is therefore crucial to **continue to make serious efforts to reform the financial architecture** both international and domestic to ensure emerging and developing countries can equitably access the finance and technology needed to support their climate and development efforts.
- Ongoing efforts to establish a UN framework convention on international tax cooperation should be supported in view of facilitating domestic resource mobilization.
- In a context marked by high levels of indebtedness, elevated interest rates, reduced fiscal space, and geopolitical uncertainty, the **multiplication of investment sources** and types, including in the form of grants and concessional financing, will be essential.
- The **cost of capital is a key barrier** to renewable energy and other key sectoral investments in developing countries. Partnerships between international investors, the public sector, and multilateral financial institutions can greatly reduce the cost of capital. Availability of finance at **concessional rates and for longer term** would be critical in this regard.
- Reforming Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and easing access to finance can create an **enabling international environment** for higher ambition through increasing public finance and leveraging private finance for net-zero and climate-resilient transitions. These reforms should focus on **increasing the capital of the MDBs** and **reforming their business models to scale up direct support** and **leverage more private finance at reasonable costs** for climate action in developing countries.
- We need to move from exploring to implementing innovative sources of finance, including solidarity levies and GHG pricing mechanisms to help fund climate action. These should be scalable, fair, and easy to collect and administer.
- We also need *better* spending and sound policies that can attract private investment and send clear signals about the direction of travel, informed by good analysis an area where the UN system can work together with MDBs and other key partners.
- Carbon markets that abide by the highest standards of credibility and integrity, including effective human rights safeguards, can play a role in emission reduction efforts, mobilize climate finance from public and private sources, and assist in channelling climate finance from developed to developing countries.

Adaptation must be planned, financed and implemented at a scale that matches the worsening climate crisis.

• Adaptation to climate change safeguards people from higher temperatures, rising seas, fiercer storms, unpredictable rainfall, and other climate impacts. When planned and implemented right, with risk-informed approaches and backed up by adequate funding, adaptation saves lives and livelihoods.

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- Building resilience across sectors is critically urgent to protect societies and economies, and to reduce the adverse effects of climate change on people's health, ability to grow food, housing, safety and work, among others.
- National adaptation plans (NAPs) should be designed to attract finance from a broad range of donors and investors public and private, including philanthropic sources.
- Current **adaptation finance** gaps are estimated at US\$194-366 billion per year. Delivering on the commitment of the developed countries to at least double adaptation finance from 2019 levels by 2025 and ensuring that at least half of all climate finance goes to adaptation and resilience-building efforts across sectors is critical.
- Implementation of the Secretary-General's Early Warnings for All and Adaptation Pipeline Accelerator initiatives and other similar country-led approaches to adaptation planning and implementation are essential for delivering climate justice while averting, minimizing, and addressing losses and damages.
- When taking adaptation action, governments should **ensure country-driven**, **gender-responsive**, **participatory and human rights-based approaches**, as well as intergenerational equity and social justice, taking into consideration vulnerable ecosystems, groups and communities, and including children, youth and persons with disabilities.

The new Fund for Loss and Damage must be sufficiently resourced and fully operationalized.

- Global warming has already caused dangerous and widespread losses and damages that will further increase with every increment of global warming.
- We must build on the momentum from COP28 to ensure the rapid operationalization of the new Fund for responding to loss and damage and secure further contributions from a variety of sources to ensure financial assistance is provided to the most vulnerable nations.
- Losses and damages are "unequally distributed across systems, regions and sectors" and are "strongly concentrated among the poorest vulnerable populations". Their access to the Fund should be prioritized as a matter of international solidarity and climate justice.
- To ensure the Fund for Loss and Damage is effective and fully operationalized, we must build on lessons learned from other climate funds to fast-track access and simplify procedures.

Non-State actors' commitments and actions must be aligned with limiting global warming to 1.5°C.

- A growing number of non-State actors in the private and financial sectors, local governments, and regions – have committed to reducing their emissions to net zero.
- Net-zero commitments must include interim targets, cover all scopes of emissions, have transparent verification processes and must not use carbon offsets to achieve emissions reduction targets.

² IPCC: https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGII_ SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf.

- Strengthening the credibility and accountability of non-State actors' net-zero commitments and ensure standardized and transparent reporting through the implementation of the recommendations of the High-Level Expert Group on the Net-Zero Emissions Commitments of Non-State Entities and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is critical to limit greenwashing and bogus net-zero claims.
- Monitoring should be tightened on fossil-fuel production and hard-to-abate sectors, such as steel, cement, or aviation, as well as on private and public financial support for such emission-intensive sectors.
- By implementing credible 1.5°C-aligned climate action, non-State actors can be key delivery partners and support countries in achieving their ambition on sectoral commitments and NDCs by demonstrating transition plans and ensuring they contribute to increased ambition of national goals. Non-State actors can work with Governments in developing regulatory frameworks that support the transition from voluntary 1.5°C-aligned commitments to mandatory requirements.
- We need an all-hands-on-deck approach to keep 1.5°C within reach: this means all financial institutions must end their fossil fuel lending, underwriting and investments and shift to renewables instead, and fossil fuel companies must chart their move towards clean energy, with detailed 1.5°C-aligned transition plans, as well as accountability and transparency mechanisms, across the entire value chain in this critical decade.

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