

*The theme of the 2025 HLPF under the auspices of ECOSOC is “Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for leaving no one behind”.*

*The 2025 HLPF, without prejudice to the integrated, indivisible and interlinked nature of the SDGs, will review in-depth:*

*Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;*

*Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;*

*Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;*

*Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development; and*

*Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.*

*UNFCCC is invited to provide substantive inputs to the 2025 HLPF theme and review of the above SDGs, as well as for the ministerial declaration.*

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1. UNFCCC input to the 2025 theme of “Advancing sustainable, inclusive, science-and evidence-based solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals for leaving no one behind”

The 29th Conference of the Parties (COP 29) and associated meetings took place in Baku, Azerbaijan, from 11 to 22 November 2024. Parties adopted a range of decisions, with the key ones known as the **Baku Climate Unity Pact**, where significant progress was achieved across a range of UNFCCC work streams. The Baku Climate Unity Pact includes the decision on the new goal on climate finance, calling all actors to scale up finance for developing country Parties from all sources to at least USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035. The decision also sets a new goal of USD 300 billion per year by 2035, with developed countries taking the lead, to developing countries. The "Baku to Belém Roadmap to 1.3T" was launched subsequently to lay out the implementation path.

Another key outcome from COP 29 is the full operationalization of Article 6 of the Paris Agreement after nearly a decade of negotiations - marking a significant step towards establishing global carbon markets under the Paris Agreement.

With the finalization of the operational details, the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage is set to begin financing projects in 2025.

The table below lists decisions of direct relevance to the theme of the 2025 HLPF.

*Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;*

*Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;*

*Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;*

*Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development; and*

*Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.*

Conference decisions	Decision details (starting with paragraph number in the respective decisions)
<b>SDG 3: Health and well-being</b>	
3/CMA.6 – Global goal on adaptation	21. Further decides that the final outcome of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme should include, where applicable: (f) Indicators that reflect the unique vulnerabilities of children to climate change impacts across the thematic targets and, potentially, cross-cutting indicators related to education and the health of children and young people; 40. Recognizes that both incremental and transformational adaptation approaches are essential for protecting the well-being of people and the planet, for saving lives and livelihoods and for implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience with a view to achieving the global goal on adaptation.
14/CP.29 - Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform	Preambles. Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind and that Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, the right to health, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations, and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity; Noting the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, and also noting the importance for some of the concept of ‘climate justice’, when taking action to address climate change.
<b>SDG 5: Gender equality</b>	
1/CMA.6 – New collective quantified goal on climate finance	26. Urges Parties and other relevant actors to promote the inclusion and extension of benefits to vulnerable communities and groups in climate finance efforts, including women and girls, children and youth, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants and refugees, climate-vulnerable communities and people in vulnerable situations.
3/CMA.6 – Global goal on adaptation	21. Further decides that the final outcome of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme should include, where applicable: (d) Indicators that capture information pertaining to, inter alia, social inclusion, Indigenous Peoples, participatory processes, human rights, gender equality, migrants, children and young people, and persons with disabilities.
7/CP.29 – Gender and climate change	To summarize the decision, the Enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender was extended for an additional 10 years, reaffirming its crucial role in promoting gender equality and empowering women within the UN Climate Change framework. In addition, a new Gender Action Plan is set to be developed in 2025 for adoption at COP30, aiming to provide concrete activities to implement the work programme effectively.

Conference decisions	Decision details (starting with paragraph number in the respective decisions)
Across the majority of decisions	Languages emphasizing the importance of ensuring gender balance among members of the various constituted bodies under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, as well as among the participants of various convenings.
<b>SDG 8: Employment and decent work</b>	
22/CMA.6 – Response measures	4. Welcome the annual report of the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures for 2024,2 adopt the updated rules of procedure contained therein and also adopt the recommendations forwarded by the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures contained in sections I–II below, which pertain to activities 6 and 10 of the workplan of the forum and its Katowice Committee on Impacts. (Wherein, activity 6 refers to promoting the availability and use of guidelines and policy frameworks to assist Parties in promoting just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs within and across sectors, including training, retooling, retraining and reskilling systems and stakeholder engagement strategies)
<b>SDG 14: Oceans, seas and marine resources</b>	
14/CP.29 – Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform	Preamble: Noting the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, and also noting the importance for some of the concept of ‘climate justice’, when taking action to address climate change.
<b>SDG 17: Global partnership</b>	
2/CMA.6 – Mitigation work programme	13. Notes the discussion at this session regarding the creation of a digital platform to facilitate implementation of mitigation actions by enhancing collaboration between governments, financiers and other stakeholders on developing investable projects in a country-owned and nationally determined manner.
16/CMA.6 - Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts and joint annual report of its Executive Committee and the Santiago network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change	On the Santiago Network for averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, to summarize, the rules of procedure of the Advisory Board was adopted, signaling the operationalization of the Santiago Network.
Decisions related to the Green Climate Fund, Global Environment Facility, Adaptation	As long-standing agenda items, collaborations with these four institutions advanced at COP29.

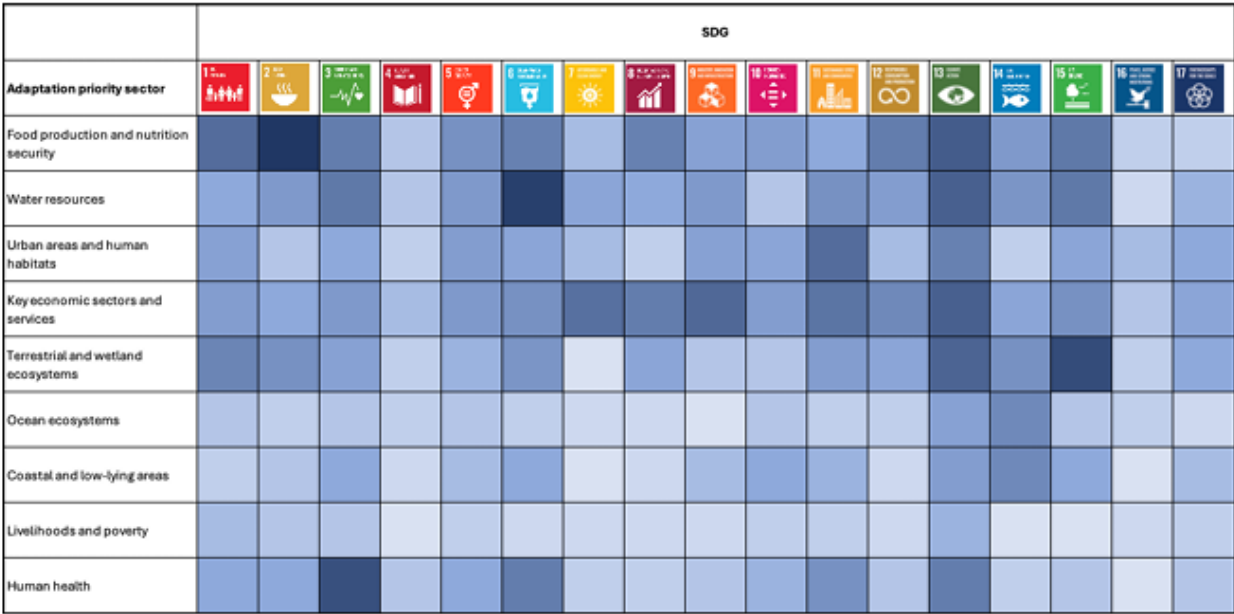
Conference decisions	Decision details (starting with paragraph number in the respective decisions)
Fund, and the Climate Technology Centre and Network	

- UNFCCC input regarding progress towards SDG implementation, with a focus on SDGs 3 on health, 5 on gender equality, 8 on employment and decent work, 14 on oceans, seas and marine resources, and 17 on strengthening partnership for the SDGs

The nationally determined contributions (NDCs) submitted under the Paris Agreement provide valuable information on how climate action, in both adaptation and mitigation, relates to sustainable development frameworks. The overall linkages and synergies between climate action and the efforts towards the SDGs are presented, and the importance and benefits of integrating the implementation of climate action and SDG-related efforts are emphasized. Some Parties specified how adaptation in specific priority areas contributes to achieving individual SDGs. Similarly, alignment between mitigation measures and efforts towards specific SDGs was noted in NDCs.

The two figures below, based on the information provided by Parties in their NDCs, illustrate linkages between various areas in climate action and SDGs (more information can be found in the [NDC Synthesis Report](#) (October 2024)).

**Synergies between efforts in adaptation priority sectors and efforts towards the Sustainable Development Goals identified in nationally determined contributions**



*Note:* The shading reflects how frequently linkages were identified by Parties: the darker the shading, the more frequently linkages were identified.

### Share of Parties referring to synergies between efforts in mitigation priority areas and efforts towards the Sustainable Development Goals identified in their nationally determined contributions

Mitigation priority area	SDG																
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Energy supply	3%	3%	3%	1%	4%	2%	12%	7%	7%	2%	7%	5%	9%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Transport	3%	1%	4%	1%	4%	0%	8%	7%	7%	2%	9%	6%	9%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Buildings	3%	2%	4%	0%	4%	1%	8%	5%	6%	2%	6%	4%	8%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Industry	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	5%	4%	5%	1%	3%	5%	5%	1%	1%	0%	1%
AFOLU	8%	10%	5%	2%	6%	7%	5%	8%	3%	3%	4%	7%	11%	4%	12%	3%	2%
Waste	1%	2%	6%	1%	2%	7%	3%	4%	4%	1%	7%	7%	6%	2%	2%	1%	2%
Cross-cutting/other	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	1%	5%	3%	3%	2%	3%	4%	5%	1%	1%	1%	2%

*Note:* The shading reflects how frequently synergies were identified by Parties: the darker the shading, the more frequently synergies were identified.

### 3. Impacts of multiple and interconnected crises on the implementation of SDGs 3, 5, 8, 14 and 17

The input in this section reflected on the impacts of the following crises, bearing in mind the three dimensions of sustainable development and the linkages across the SDGs and targets, including policy implications of their synergies and trade-offs:

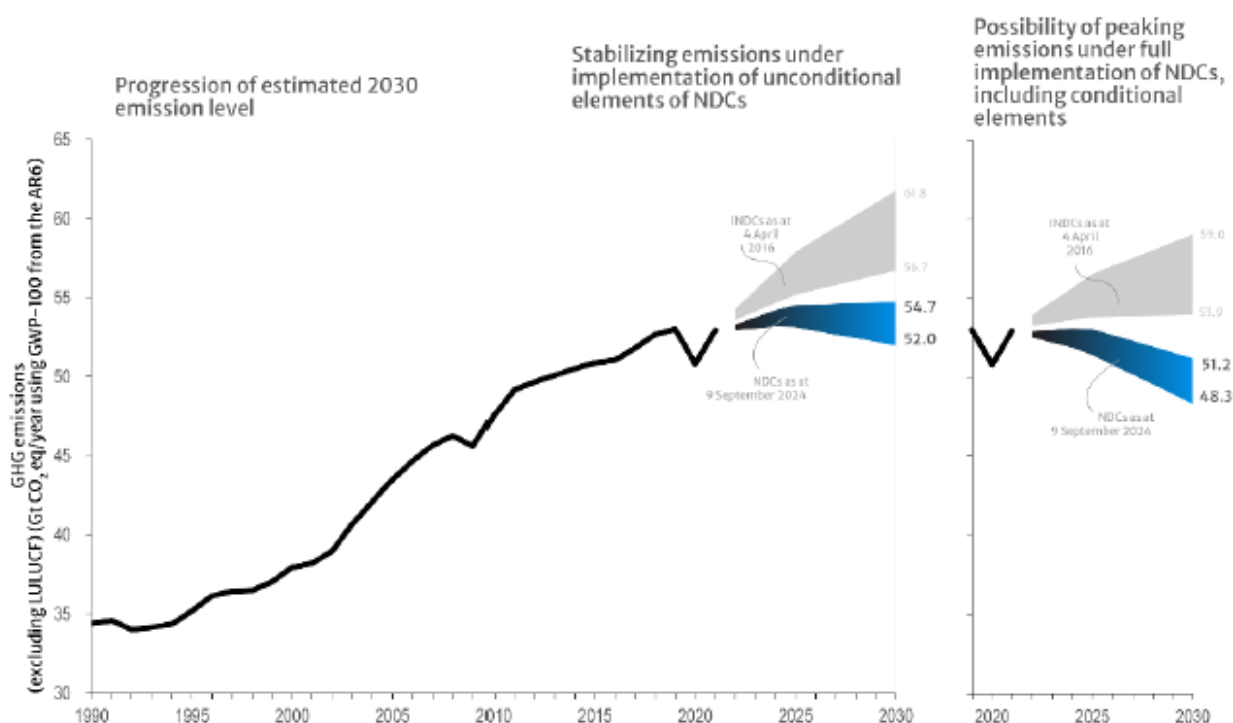
- Intensified geopolitical situation
- Interlinked global crises of climate change and biodiversity loss
- Rapidly accelerated climate change

Impacts of the above-mentioned crises on the implementation of the SDGs under the UNFCCC process can be gleaned from several different sources, in particular the Nationally Determined Contributions, climate finance, and update reports from Non-Party Stakeholders engaged under the UNFCCC process.

#### *Nationally Determined Contribution*

The above-referred synthesis report of NDCs notes that taking into account the implementation of NDCs up until 2030, projected global mean temperatures are subject to significant uncertainty owing to the range of emission levels estimated for 2030 resulting from the implementation of NDCs (including whether conditional elements are implemented or not), the range of illustrative emission extensions beyond 2030 and inherent climate system uncertainties. The best estimate of peak temperature in the twenty-first century (projected mostly for 2100 when the temperature continues to rise) is in the range of 2.1–2.8 °C, depending on the underlying assumptions.

## Historical and projected total global emissions according to nationally determined contributions



*Note:* For comparison, global emissions with LULUCF in 2030, when taking into account implementation of the new or updated NDCs (blue areas), are estimated to 55.2 (53.9–56.6) Gt CO<sub>2</sub> eq considering unconditional elements and 51.7 (50.2–53.1) Gt CO<sub>2</sub> eq assuming full implementation.

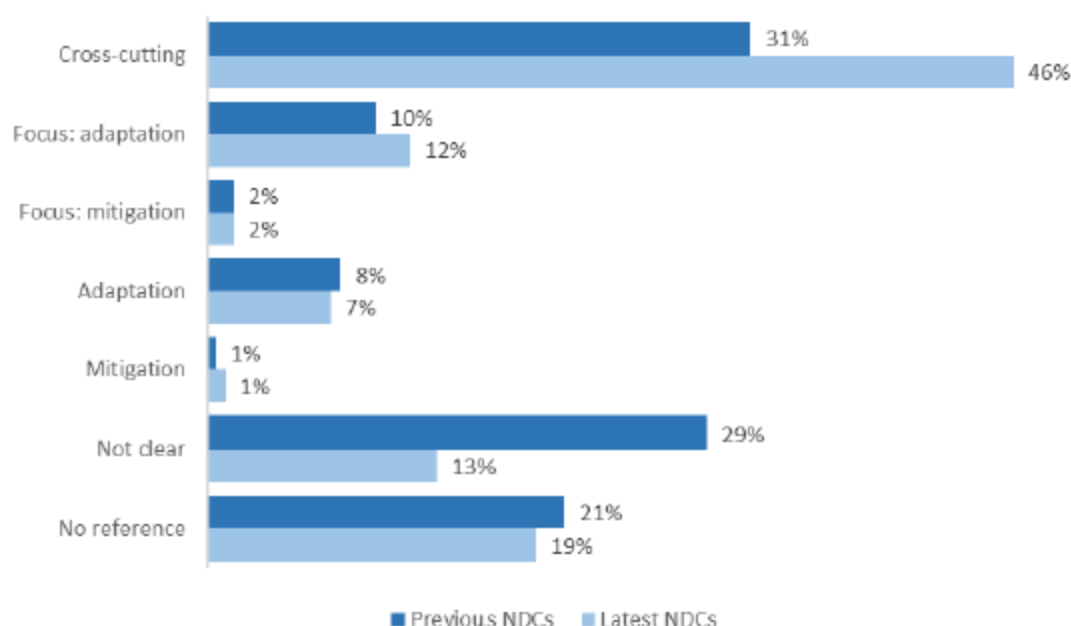
Many Parties (66 per cent) highlighted policy coherence and synergies between their domestic mitigation measures and development priorities, which include the SDGs.

Most of the Parties (92 per cent) described key climatic changes, referring in particular to temperature increase, precipitation changes, and sea level rise. These were identified as triggering various climate change hazards and impacts, in particular, increases in frequency or intensity of drought, heavy rainfall, fluvial flooding, coastal erosion and flooding, saltwater intrusion, storms and cyclones, heatwaves and landslides, as well as increases in ocean acidification, ocean temperature, fires and thawing glacier, ice and permafrost. Parties described how impacts affect vulnerable sectors. Of particular concern are agriculture and other aspects of food security, water resources, terrestrial biodiversity and ecosystems, key economic sectors such as infrastructure, energy, transportation and tourism, human health, and coastal and low-lying areas.

The majority of the Parties (82 per cent) also provided information related to gender and 48 per cent affirmed that they will take gender into account in implementing their NDCs. Parties are increasingly considering gender in their NDCs and recognizing gender integration as a means of increasing the ambition and effectiveness of their climate action. A greater share of Parties referred to gender in the new or updated NDCs compared with in their previous NDCs and the share of Parties considering gender as a cross-cutting issue has also risen.



## Reference to gender in nationally determined contributions



Some Parties highlighted unequal impacts on different groups of society or the workforce as consequences of response measures, with impacts on the workforce being the most frequently mentioned, and 34 per cent of Parties plan to address social and economic impacts by including the concept of just transition in their overall NDC implementation, such as a just transition mechanism, just transition funds and establishment of a committee to oversee the just transition process; laws and strategies for protecting workers; mechanisms and strategies for job creation, skills development and employment policies; and a consultation process and social dialogue.

Parties continued to report ocean-based measures to demonstrate climate action. Of the Parties that included an adaptation component in their NDCs, 31 per cent identified ocean ecosystems as a priority sector for adaptation and 13 per cent have quantified targets for fisheries; while 12 per cent included reference to human- and climate-induced ocean changes such as acidification, extreme weather events, sea level rise, storms and drought. Of the 21 per cent of Parties that included information on ocean or blue carbon as a priority sector for reducing GHG emissions, 71 per cent mentioned specific ocean-based mitigation measures.

## Climate finance

The 2024 Forum of the Standing Committee on Finance on accelerating climate action and resilience through gender-responsive finance focused its programme on developing and scaling tools, best practices and inclusive approaches that consider diverse perspectives, including those of multilateral funds, national frameworks, the private sector and local communities, while integrating the experience and knowledge of marginalized groups such as Indigenous Peoples, youth and children; challenges and opportunities in advancing gender-responsive climate finance within the context of the Sustainable Development Goals, with a focus on economic diversification and development, and financing sectoral climate actions and resilience; gender-responsive climate finance as a means to advance the social and

economic empowerment of women; and investment frameworks, tools, criteria, data and reporting for gender-responsive finance for accelerating climate action and resilience.

The outcome on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance adopted at COP 29 calls on all actors to work together to enable the scaling up of financing to developing country Parties for climate action from all public and private sources to at least USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035, showcasing the importance of a collective effort and partnerships among all stakeholders.

### *Non-Party Stakeholders*

The Yearbook of Global Climate Action 2024,<sup>1</sup> published by the UNFCCC High-Level Champions, provides an overview of global climate action by non-party stakeholders across various sectors, including those covered by the 2025 HLPF theme. Below lists a few key points considered relevant to this section:

- To support resilience efforts, Race to Resilience campaign partners are targeting over \$40.88 billion for mobilization in adaptation finance to implement their resilience action plans. The Race to Resilience and the Sharm el-Sheikh Adaptation Agenda now include more than 40 adaptation solutions with specific outcomes and targets by 2030. The UAE Framework has introduced new tools for measuring adaptation progress. Key achievements included the development of **climate-resilient health systems**, with 151 nations committing to this goal, and securing financial commitments such as \$300 million from the Global Fund and \$100 million from The Rockefeller Foundation.
- Various tools, case studies and analyses have been developed to promote a gender-just transition, with women and gender-focused groups guiding policy makers on how to develop **NDCs that prioritize gender justice**. The Women's Environment & Development Organization (WEDO) provides a comprehensive resource, Towards gender-just NDCs. Women's Earth and Climate Action Network (WECAN) offers recommendations to help NDCs accelerate a just transition towards a healthy and equitable future that respects the rights of women and Indigenous Peoples, while also addressing socioeconomic inequalities.
- Since the launch of the Ocean Breakthroughs at COP 28, the ocean's potential has been unlocked through increased action and investment intended to address the urgent challenges of climate change and biodiversity loss. The **Ocean Breakthroughs** set out five key milestones in five critical sectors needed to achieve a healthy and productive ocean by 2050: marine conservation, ocean renewable energy, shipping, aquatic food and coastal tourism.

#### 4. Three key areas where sustainable, inclusive, science- and evidence-based solutions for achieving the SDGs and leaving no one behind are being effectively delivered, especially related to the cluster of SDGs under review in 2025, also bearing in mind the three dimensions of sustainable development and the interlinkages across the Goals and targets

While progress is being made across several areas, three areas are of particular relevance: Just Transition, Climate Finance, and Adaptation. All three areas have made good progress, including through new initiatives, but all three also are facing significant challenges.

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<sup>1</sup> Available at [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Yearbook\\_GCA\\_2024.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Yearbook_GCA_2024.pdf).

**Just Transition:** recognizing the need to ensure just transitions that promote sustainable development and eradication of poverty, and the creation of decent work and quality jobs, including through making financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emission and climate-resilient development, including through the deployment and transfer of technology, and the provision of support to developing country Parties, the work of the Just Transition Work Programme started its implementation in 2024 with the objective to discuss pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement in a just manner. The work programme conducted two global dialogues focusing on “Just transition pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement through NDCs, NAPs and LT-LEDs” and “Ensuring support for people-centric and equitable just transition pathways with a focus on the whole-of-society approach and the workforce.”

**Climate Finance:** UNFCCC COP 29 outcome on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance notes the findings of the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, including the urgency of climate action; that finance, technology and international cooperation are critical enablers for accelerated climate action; that if climate goals are to be achieved, both adaptation and mitigation financing would need to be increased manyfold; and that there is sufficient global capital to close the global investment gap but there are barriers to redirecting capital to climate action, and that governments, through public funding and clear signals to investors, are key in reducing these barriers. The decision also reiterates the importance of reforming the multilateral financial architecture and underscores the need to remove barriers and address disenablers faced by developing country Parties in financing climate action, including high costs of capital, limited fiscal space, unsustainable debt levels, high transaction costs and conditionalities for accessing climate finance.

**Adaptation:** the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience (global goal on adaptation) adopted at UNFCCC COP 28 (December 2023) sets out thematic targets set out by 2030 and beyond, covering thematic areas of water, food, and agriculture; health, ecosystem and biodiversity, infrastructure and human settlements; poverty eradication and livelihood; cultural heritage. In 2024, technical experts initiated work under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets. The COP 29 outcome recognizes the need for further guidance to the experts’ work to, among others, ensure the application of common approaches and methodologies and enhance collaboration among the experts.

## 5. Three examples of measures to accelerate progress towards SDGs through well-coordinated actions in key transitions to bring progress to scale (food security, energy access and affordability, digital connectivity, education, jobs and social protection, climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution), building on interlinkages between SDGs to ensure cohesive progress

Accelerating progress toward the SDGs in the context of climate change must be scaled through multi-stakeholder collaboration, ensuring that governments, businesses, and civil society align their efforts in a cohesive framework. Strengthening climate finance mechanisms is essential for enabling low-carbon transitions in developing economies, ensuring that no one is left behind.

Furthermore, scaling progress towards SDGs through well-coordinated just transition strategies requires enhanced international collaboration, finance, and governance—core pillars of the UNFCCC Just Transition Work Programme. Policies should also integrate gender-responsive approaches, Indigenous

knowledge, and community-led initiatives to ensure that the transition is locally appropriate and socially just.

Below are three out of the several example areas where the need for coordinated actions are highlighted.

**Climate finance** – At COP 29 in Baku, Parties reached an agreement on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance. The decision calls on all actors to work together to enable the scaling up of financing to developing country Parties for climate action from all public and private sources to at least USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035. The decision also reaffirms, Article 9 of the Paris Agreement and decides to set a goal, in extension of the goal referred to in paragraph 53 of decision 1/CP.21, with developed country Parties taking the lead, of at least USD 300 billion per year by 2035 for developing country Parties for climate action:

- a) From a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources;
- b) In the context of meaningful and ambitious mitigation and adaptation action, and transparency in implementation;
- c) Recognizing the voluntary intention of Parties to count all climate-related outflows from and climate-related finance mobilized by multilateral development banks towards achievement of the goal set forth in this paragraph.

The decision further encourages developing country Parties to make contributions, including through South–South cooperation, on a voluntary basis; and recognizes that multilateral climate funds, including the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund, are key in supporting developing country Parties and encourages Parties to work through the governing bodies on which they serve to continue enhancing climate finance, including with respect to coherence, complementarity and access.

The Goal also recognizes the importance of continued efforts to support just transitions across all sectors and thematic areas, and cross-cutting efforts, including transparency, readiness, capacity-building and technology development and transfer, in developing country Parties.

The Goal further sends invitation to international financial institutions, including multilateral development banks and calls on multilateral climate funds, including the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund, to take actions.

The full decision text can be found at:

[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CMA\\_11%28a%29\\_NCQG.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CMA_11%28a%29_NCQG.pdf)

**Just transition** – The UNFCCC Just transition work programme (JTWP) includes the following elements:

- Just transition pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement;
- Just and equitable transition, which encompasses pathways that include energy, socioeconomic, workforce and other dimensions;
- Opportunities, challenges and barriers relating to sustainable development and poverty eradication as part of transitions globally to low emissions and climate resilience;
- Approaches to enhancing adaptation and climate resilience at the national and international level;

- Just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs;
- Inclusive and participatory approaches to just transitions that leave no one behind;
- International cooperation as an enabler of just transition pathways.

In 2024, the JTWP conducted two global dialogues and a high-level Ministerial round table, with the first dialogue focusing on just transition pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement through NDCs, NAPs and LT-LEDs, and the second one on ensuring support for people-centric and equitable just transition pathways, with a focus on the whole-of-society approach and the workforce, and the following specific areas of focus:

- a) Approaches for empowering all actors and segments of the society for a fair and inclusive transition of the workforce towards meeting the Paris Agreement goals;
- b) Unpacking the full range of means of implementation (finance, technology and capacity-building) for a just transition of the workforce: exploring current approaches, opportunities and gaps;
- c) International cooperation and partnerships for people-centric and equitable just transitions.

The high-level Ministerial round table brought focus on the priorities, needs and challenges faced by countries in advancing the implementation of the just transitions pathways that will keep the Paris Agreement goals within reach building on the discussions that have taken place during the two dialogues above. It also brought focus to how the work programme on just transition can be beneficial to the future and better support addressing the challenges faced by countries to achieving long-term climate and sustainable development objectives.

**Local communities and indigenous people** – COP 29 recalls sustainable and just solutions to the climate crisis must be founded on meaningful and effective social dialogue and participation of all stakeholders, including Indigenous Peoples, and local communities, and noted that the global transition to low emissions and climate-resilient development provides opportunities and challenges for sustainable development and poverty eradication, and the implementation of integrated, multi-sectoral solutions, building on the best available science as well as Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems was encouraged, and the role of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform in strengthening the capacity of Indigenous Peoples and of local communities to effectively engage in the intergovernmental process under the Paris Agreement was recognized. The COP subsequently decided to continue the mandate of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform.

6. Follow-up actions and measures being undertaken by your intergovernmental body or forum to support implementation of the 2023 SDG Summit Political Declaration and the outcomes of the 2024 Summit of the Future, to advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Not applicable.

7. Recommendations and key messages to be considered for inclusion in the Ministerial Declaration of the 2025 HLPF

1. The challenging global geopolitical situation and its impact on the energy, food and economic situations should not be used as a pretext for backtracking, backsliding or de-prioritizing climate action.
2. 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**.
3. **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, well 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. 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.
4. The growing importance of just transition reflects the understanding that **it is critical to engage the whole society in climate action** and that no one should be “left behind” in this process. It is time to move the start implementation on just transition, developing a clear pathway towards a low-emission and climate resilient world.
5. **New and strengthened partnerships and coalitions will be vital to translate ambition and finance into effective action on the ground**. With an accelerating climate emergency, the world will continue to struggle to keep pace with worsening impacts, and every benefit from collective action, innovative and public-private partnerships, global and regional experiences exchanges, among others, will be vital to ensure that mitigation and adaptation efforts are matched with needs.