

## Relevant adaptation-related outcomes from the 2023 Climate Change Conference held in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, and collaboration with other constituted bodies

### Information note

#### Recommended action by the Adaptation Committee

The Adaptation Committee (AC), at its 25<sup>th</sup> meeting, will be invited to consider the information contained in this overview, in particular the concrete opportunities for collaboration listed in section 2 for each item, with a view to promoting coherent action on adaptation under the Convention.

## 1. Background and overview

1. As part of its efforts to promote the implementation of adaptation action under the Convention and the Paris Agreement in a coherent manner, the AC requested the secretariat to prepare a map of mandates, workplans and/or decisions relevant to adaptation after each session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA). The map provides information to analyse and consider what actions may need to be undertaken by the AC to enhance coherence.
2. The Adaptation Committee is also in regular contact with the other adaptation-related constituted bodies to discuss collaborative opportunities. This happens once a year during a dialogue where a specific topic is discussed, as well as at each regular meeting of the AC, and throughout the year as specific opportunities arise.
3. This document contains an overview of new mandates, ongoing work and new opportunities for collaboration between the AC and other constituted bodies, reflecting the outcomes of the Dubai Conference in November-December 2023 and ongoing conversations between the constituted bodies.

This report does not constitute a comprehensive summary of the outcomes of COP 28 and CMA 5. For an overview of the agreements reached in Dubai please visit the page <https://unfccc.int/cop28>. The reports on the sessions containing all decisions and conclusions in full will be made available from the link above.

## 2. Adaptation-related outcomes from the 2023 Dubai Climate Change Conference, and ongoing and possible collaborative activities

### The UAE Consensus

4. The adaptation-relevant decisions that are part of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Consensus under the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) are those pertaining to the outcome of the first global stocktake (GST) of the Paris Agreement (1/CMA.5) and the global goal on adaptation (GGA) (2/CMA.5).

## 2.1. Outcome of the first global stocktake – Decision 1/CMA.5

5. On the GST outcomes, Parties underlined that, despite overall progress on adaptation, we are not yet collectively on track towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement and its long-term goals. Parties also noted with alarm and serious concern the finding of the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) that most observed adaptation responses are fragmented, incremental, sector-specific and unequally distributed across regions, and that, despite the progress made, significant adaptation gaps still exist across sectors and regions and will continue to grow under current levels of implementation; and noted that both adaptation and mitigation financing would need to increase manifold.
6. On adaptation, decision 1/CMA.5 emphasizes the importance of the GGA on enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement; recognizes the increasing adaptation planning and implementation efforts being undertaken by Parties towards enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability, as set out in national adaptation plans, adaptation communications and nationally determined contributions, and welcomes those Parties that have submitted National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Adaptation Communications (AdComs) to date.
7. The outcome of the first GST also recognizes the significant efforts of developing country Parties in formulating and implementing NAPs, AdComs and nationally determined contributions (NDCs), as appropriate, including through their domestic expenditure, as well as the significant challenges developing country Parties face in accessing finance for implementing their national adaptation plans. Parties noted with appreciation the contribution of relevant UNFCCC constituted bodies and institutional arrangements, including the AC, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) and the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP) (*paragraph 47*).
8. The CMA noted that there are gaps in implementation of, support for and collective assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation, and that monitoring and evaluation of outcomes is critical for tracking the progress and improving the quality and awareness of adaptation action. It called for urgent, incremental, transformational and country-driven adaptation action based on different national circumstances; and recognized the importance of the iterative adaptation cycle for building adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability.
9. Parties encouraged the implementation of integrated, multi-sectoral solutions, such as land-use management, sustainable agriculture, resilient food systems, nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, and protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems, including forests, mountains and other terrestrial and marine and coastal ecosystems, which may offer economic, social and environmental benefits such as improved resilience and well-being, and that adaptation can contribute to mitigating impacts and losses, as part of a country-driven gender-responsive and participatory approach, building on the best available science as well as Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems.
10. Decision 1/CMA.5 also calls on Parties that have not yet done so to have in place their national adaptation plans, policies and planning processes by 2025 and to have progressed in implementing them by 2030; stresses the importance of global solidarity in undertaking adaptation efforts, including long-term transformational and incremental adaptation; and calls on Parties to enhance their adaptation efforts in line with what is needed to achieve the goal in Article 2, paragraph 1(b), of the Paris Agreement and the global goal on adaptation.
11. The CMA urged Parties and invited non-Party stakeholders to increase ambition and enhance adaptation action and support, in line with decision 2/CMA.5.
12. Parties noted the efforts of developed country Parties to make progress in at least doubling adaptation finance from 2019 levels by 2025; however, they noted with concern that the adaptation finance gap is widening, and that current levels of climate finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building for adaptation remain insufficient to respond to worsening climate change impacts in developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. In this regard, Parties recognized that adaptation finance will have to be significantly scaled up beyond the

doubling as per decision 1/CMA.3, paragraph 18, to support the urgent and evolving need to accelerate adaptation and build resilience in developing countries, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation and exploring the potential of other sources, and reiterated the importance of support for progress in implementing developing countries' NAPs by 2030.

13. The CMA decided to convene a high-level ministerial dialogue at its sixth session on the urgent need to scale up adaptation finance, taking into account the adaptation-related outcomes of the GST, and to ensure the mobilization by developed country Parties of the adaptation support pledged; and urged developed country Parties to prepare a report on the doubling of the collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country Parties from 2019 levels by 2025, in the context of achieving a balance between mitigation and adaptation in the provision of scaled-up financial resources, recalling Article 9, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement, for consideration by the CMA 6.

14. Decision 1/CMA.5 underlines the fundamental role of technology development and transfer, endogenous technologies and innovation in facilitating urgent adaptation and mitigation action aligned with achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement and sustainable development; and encouraged the Paris Committee on Capacity-building (PCCB) to consider new activities, including those related to adaptation, in deciding on its future annual focus areas.

15. Parties encouraged the scientific community to continue enhancing knowledge on and addressing knowledge gaps in adaptation and availability of information on climate change impacts, including for monitoring and progress, and to provide relevant and timely inputs to the second and subsequent global stocktakes.

16. Finally, Parties invited the relevant work programmes and constituted bodies under or serving the Paris Agreement to integrate relevant outcomes of the first GST in planning their future work, in line with their mandates (*paragraph 186*).

### **2.1.1. Concrete opportunities**

- a) Consider the adaptation-related outcomes of the first GST when implementing relevant activities, as well as when preparing the AC 2025-2027 flexible workplan.
- b) The AC, in collaboration with other constituted bodies and partners, could explore undertaking specific activities, such as dissemination of relevant products, capacity-building support on adaptation planning and implementation, etc.

## **2.2. Global Goal on Adaptation – Decision 2/CMA.5**

17. Through decision 2/CMA.5, the CMA decided to conclude the two-year Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme; and adopted the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, with the purpose to guide the achievement of the global goal on adaptation and the review of overall progress in achieving it with a view to reducing the increasing adverse impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change, as well as to enhance adaptation action and support.

18. The CMA urged Parties and invited non-Party stakeholders to increase ambition and enhance adaptation action and support, in order to accelerate swift action at scale and at all levels, from local to global, in alignment with other global frameworks, towards the achievement of, inter alia, the following targets by 2030 and progressively beyond (*paragraph 9*):

- a) Significantly reducing climate-induced water scarcity and enhancing climate resilience to water-related hazards towards a climate-resilient water supply, climate-resilient sanitation and access to safe and affordable potable water for all;
- b) Attaining climate-resilient food and agricultural production and supply and distribution of food, as well as increasing sustainable and regenerative production and equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all;
- c) Attaining resilience against climate change related health impacts, promoting climate-resilient health services and significantly reducing climate-related morbidity and mortality, particularly in the most vulnerable communities;

- d) Reducing climate impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity, and accelerating the use of ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions, including through their management, enhancement, restoration and conservation and the protection of terrestrial, inland water, mountain, marine and coastal ecosystems;
- e) Increasing the resilience of infrastructure and human settlements to climate change impacts to ensure basic and continuous essential services for all, and minimizing climate-related impacts on infrastructure and human settlements;
- f) Substantially reducing the adverse effects of climate change on poverty eradication and livelihoods, in particular by promoting the use of adaptive social protection measures for all;
- g) Protecting cultural heritage from the impacts of climate-related risks by developing adaptive strategies for preserving cultural practices and heritage sites and by designing climate-resilient infrastructure, guided by traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems;

19. The CMA also decided for the Framework to include the following targets in relation to the dimensions of the iterative adaptation cycle, recognizing the need to enhance adaptation action and support (*paragraph 10*):

- a) Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment: by 2030 all Parties have conducted up-to-date assessments of climate hazards, climate change impacts and exposure to risks and vulnerabilities and have used the outcomes of these assessments to inform their formulation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies, and by 2027 all Parties have established multi-hazard early warning systems, climate information services for risk reduction and systematic observation to support improved climate-related data, information and services;
- b) Planning: by 2030 all Parties have in place country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies, covering, as appropriate, ecosystems, sectors, people and vulnerable communities, and have mainstreamed adaptation in all relevant strategies and plans;
- c) Implementation: by 2030 all Parties have progressed in implementing their national adaptation plans, policies and strategies and, as a result, have reduced the social and economic impacts of the key climate hazards identified in the assessments referred to in paragraph 10(a) above;
- d) Monitoring, evaluation and learning: by 2030 all Parties have designed, established and operationalized a system for monitoring, evaluation and learning for their national adaptation efforts and have built the required institutional capacity to fully implement the system;

20. Decision 2/CMA.5 invites the AC, in collaboration with the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) and the LEG, to support the implementation of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience with technical guidance and training materials thereon (*paragraph 44*); and also invites the AC, in collaboration with the CGE and the LEG, to develop recommendations on how to improve reporting on adaptation action and progress, including with a view to informing the review and update, as appropriate, of the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement contained in the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 and the review of the training course referred to in decision 9/CMA.4, paragraph 10 (*paragraph 45*).

21. Parties decided to launch a two-year UAE – Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of this decision, with a view to identifying and, as needed, developing indicators and potential quantified elements for those target.

### **2.2.1. Concrete opportunities**

- a) Develop technical guidance and training materials on the different targets and themes under the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience in line with AC mandates, and in collaboration with the CGE and the LEG.

- b) Develop recommendations on how to improve reporting on adaptation action and progress, including with a view to informing the review and update, as appropriate, of the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement contained in the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 and the review of the training course referred to in decision 9/CMA.4, paragraph 10, in line with AC mandates, and in collaboration with the CGE and the LEG.

### **2.3. Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)**

#### **2.3.1. National Adaptation Plans**

22. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) considered information on progress, challenges, gaps and needs in relation to the formulation and implementation of NAPs and related information provided by the AC and the LEG at this session.

23. The SBI recalled the request to the AC and the LEG to organize training for developing country Parties on addressing identified gaps and needs, which could be held in conjunction with the NAP Expo, the Adaptation Forum or other events outlined in their respective work programmes.

24. The SBI noted the actions and steps necessary for it to initiate the assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, which include the issuance of a call for submissions on the matter from Parties and relevant organizations by 1 February 2024, the preparation by the secretariat of a synthesis report on the matter, the organization by the LEG, in collaboration with the AC and with the support of the secretariat, of a meeting of Party experts to consider that synthesis report and the preparation of a report on that meeting, and invited Parties and relevant organizations to contribute to the assessment in a timely manner.

25. The SBI agreed to continue consideration of this matter at SBI 60 (June 2024) including in the context of the assessment referred above.

#### **2.3.2. Matters relating to the least developed countries**

26. The SBI requested the LEG to continue collaborating with the AC and other UNFCCC constituted bodies that are undertaking adaptation activities as part of their work, as well as on work under the NWP, in providing support to the least developed countries (LDCs) for the process to formulate and implement NAPs and to include information thereon in its reports to the SBI.

#### **2.3.3. Ongoing mandates**

27. COP 21 requested the AC and the LEG, jointly with the SCF and other relevant institutions, to develop methodologies and make recommendations on reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support. The CMA, at its first session, considered the recommendations that the AC and the LEG provided based on the work undertaken in response to the mandate, and noted that the current state of knowledge was insufficient to address the mandate. It invited Parties, academia and other stakeholders to undertake further technical work and invited the AC and the LEG, in collaboration with the SCF, and relevant experts to contribute to the technical work by continuing to compile existing methodologies. This item will be discussed more in depth in a separate agenda item during AC 25.

#### **2.3.4. Concrete opportunities:**

- a) Organize the training for developing country Parties on addressing identified gaps and needs, which will take place in conjunction with the NAP Expo 2024, scheduled to be held from Monday, 22 to Thursday, 25 April in Dhaka, Bangladesh. This could be done in collaboration with the LEG.
- b) Collaborate with the LEG in organizing the meeting of Party experts to contribute to the assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, which will also take place during the NAP Expo 2024.
- c) Continue joint work on adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support;
- d) Opportunities under the overall work on NAPs stemming from AC's and joint mandates, in particular those stemming from decision 2/CMA.5.

## **2.4. Facilitative working group (FWG) of the local communities and indigenous peoples platform (LCIPP)**

28. By decision 16/CP.26 the COP invited relevant bodies under the Convention to take into account the recommendations of the FWG to the SBSTA on the engagement and input of indigenous peoples and local communities across the UNFCCC process.<sup>1</sup> It continued the mandate of the FWG and welcomed the second three-year workplan of the LCIPP for 2022–2024.<sup>2</sup> The second three-year workplan of the LCIPP calls for collaboration with the AC, and lists the AC as a potential contributor for the LCIPP annual gathering of knowledge holders (Activity 1) and collaboration with relevant CBs (activity 6). The workplan also has dedicated training workshops to build the capacity of Parties, constituted bodies and other stakeholders to respectfully engage with local communities and indigenous peoples (Activity 5).

29. The AC participated in the 10<sup>th</sup> meeting of the FWG on 26 November 2023 in Dubai. As part of the discussions, both bodies agreed to continue their collaboration for upcoming activities.

### **2.4.1. Ongoing work**

30. Finalize the policy brief, in collaboration with the NAP TF, on progress, good practices and lessons learned, challenges and opportunities in the application of traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems in adaptation

### **2.4.2. Concrete opportunities:**

- a) Contribute to FWG's annual training workshops, regional and bi-regional gatherings, when invited;
- b) Enhance the participation and contributions of IPs and LCs in AC dialogues and workshops, as well as drawing from case studies from LCIP knowledge and practices gathered by the FWG for AC products, including those streaming from CMA5 mandates.

## **2.5. Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM ExCom)**

31. The ExCom and the AC have a long-standing tradition of participating to each other's events, including regular meetings of the two bodies, dialogues, as well as meetings of ExCom expert groups. In this regard, members of the AC serve as a member of the ExCom's Task Force on Displacement and the Expert group on non-economic losses.

32. The ExCom adopted its second 5-year rolling workplan in 2022. The implementation of activity 6 (Enhance engagement and partnerships with relevant constituted bodies) and activity 16 (Compile information, identify gaps, and prepare guidance, tools and methodologies, as appropriate, for assessing needs related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage at various levels) provide further opportunities for strengthened collaboration.

### **2.5.1. Concrete opportunities:**

- a) A member of the AC to continue to serve on, and contribute to the implementation of the Plan of Action of the Expert group on Non-economic losses of the ExCom;
- b) A member of the AC to continue to serve on, and contribute to contribute to the implementation of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Plan of Action of the Task Force on Displacement of the ExCom;
- c) Collaborate on any potential future AC activities related to the GGA decision 2/CMA.5 paragraph 10 a) on assessments of climate hazards, climate change impacts and exposure to risks and vulnerabilities, multi-hazard early warning systems, climate information services for risk reduction and systematic observation to support improved climate-related data, information and services.

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<sup>1</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2021/1, annex V.

<sup>2</sup> FCCC/SBSTA/2021/1, annex IV.

## **2.6. Standing Committee on Finance (SCF)**

### **2.6.1. Ongoing activities**

33. COP 21 requested the AC and the LEG, jointly with the SCF and other relevant institutions, to develop methodologies and make recommendations on reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support. The CMA, at its first session, considered the recommendations that the AC and the LEG provided based on the work undertaken in response to the mandate, and noted that the current state of knowledge was insufficient to address the mandate. It invited Parties, academia and other stakeholders to undertake further technical work and invited the AC and the LEG, in collaboration with the SCF, and relevant experts to contribute to the technical work by continuing to compile existing methodologies. This item will be discussed more in depth in a separate agenda item during AC 25.

### **2.6.2. Concrete opportunities:**

- a) Continue joint work on adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support;
- b) Continue to provide inputs on the draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism.

## **2.7. Paris Committee on Capacity Building (PCCB)**

34. The PCCB's focus area for 2024 is "capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to accessing finance for NAPs". Much of the PCCB's work in 2024 will be aligned with this focus area, including a call for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders on what are the most pressing needs regarding capacity building for the agreed focus area; as well as activities under the Durban Forum and the 6<sup>th</sup> Capacity-building Hub which will take place at COP29.

35. The AC was invited to provide feedback to the call for submissions before it was issued.

36. Regarding ongoing work, the PCCB established an informal coordination group (ICG) in 2021 for capacity-building under the Convention and the Paris Agreement with the purpose of creating a space for representatives of constituted bodies, operating entities and relevant processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement to coordinate climate change-related capacity-building plans and activities, and allow for better sharing of information, coherence, and identification of opportunities. The AC has been contributing to this group and attended its 6<sup>th</sup> meeting during COP28.

### **2.7.1. Concrete opportunities:**

- a) Contribute to the PCCB's focus area for 2024 'capacity-building support for adaptation, with a focus on addressing gaps and needs related to accessing finance for NAPs', including through follow-up activities from the second part of the AC-convened Dialogue on addressing developing countries' capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding (see below), responding to the call for submissions, and other activities as relevant;
- b) Continue contributing to the PCCB's informal coordination group (ICG).
- c) Collaborate on the training activities referred to in paragraph 23 above.

## **2.8. Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)**

37. Previous conversations, including under the AC meeting and the NAP Taskforce, have revealed an interest in collaborating in the area of technologies and innovation for adaptation and the broad area of improving access to and exchange of information.

38. The TEC is preparing a knowledge product on "Realizing Early Warnings for All: Innovation and technology in support of risk-informed climate resilience policy and action", to which the AC could contribute with relevant expertise and inputs, including information gathered from the State of Adaptation country profiles.

**2.8.1. Concrete opportunities:**

- a) Contribute to the upcoming TEC publication on “Realizing Early Warnings for All: Innovation and technology in support of risk-informed climate resilience policy and action”
- b) Support work on emerging and transformational adaptation technologies;
- c) Contribute to activities of the TEC and CTCN linked to ‘digitalization’;
- d) Collaborate on relevant outreach activities.

**2.9. Consultative group of Experts (CGE):**

39. The workplan of the CGE for 2023 includes adaptation-related activities such as the publication of training materials on reporting on adaptation actions, and regional hands-on training workshops on “Reporting information on climate change impacts and adaptation, and support needed and received in relation to adaptation reporting”, which could present potential areas for collaboration.

**2.9.1. Concrete opportunities:**

- a) Support the adaptation-related activities of the CGE, and collaborate on joint mandates, in particular those stemming from decision 2/CMA.5.

**2.10. Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE)**

40. Decisions 18/CP.26 and 22/CMA.3 adopted the 10-year Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment facilitated by the SBI and reaffirmed the importance of all six elements of Action for Climate Empowerment – education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation on climate change – to achieving the objective of the Convention and the purpose and goals of the Paris Agreement.

41. The work programme involves, inter alia, an annual in-session Action for Climate Empowerment dialogue at the first regular SBI session of each year with the participation of Parties, representatives of relevant constituted bodies, and relevant experts, practitioners and stakeholders that focuses on the progress of implementation of the Glasgow work programme and on its four priority areas: policy coherence; coordinated action; tools and support; and monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

42. The Glasgow work programme invites the Presidency, with the support of the secretariat, to convene an in-session event at the COP focused on a thematic area to promote coherence and strengthen coordination of work on ACE by constituted bodies and other UN entities.

43. The work programme further invites all constituted bodies to include in their regular reports information on how they are integrating the six elements of ACE, as well as youth engagement, into their respective areas of work.

44. Lastly the ACE action plan (decisions 23/CP.27 and 22/CMA.4) requests the secretariat to identify good practices for integrating the six ACE elements into the work of constituted bodies and reporting thereon annually.

**2.10.1. Concrete opportunities:**

- a) Contribute to the annual in-session Action for Climate Empowerment dialogue;
- b) Contribute to an in-session event focused to promote coherence and strengthen coordination of work on ACE by constituted bodies;
- c) Contribute to the identification of good practices for integrating ACE into the work of the AC.



## 2.11. Gender and climate change

45. The AC has over the past years incorporated gender as a cross-cutting consideration into all its activities and worked towards enhancing the consideration of gender in adaptation planning and action through various activities and products.

46. In its 2022-2024 flexible workplan, the AC decided to “Advance the provision of technical support through the work of the NAP task force, including by [...] mainstreaming gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation”.<sup>3</sup> Under the framework of the flexible workplan for 2022-2024, the members of the AC's NAP Taskforce published a policy brief on “progress, good practices and lessons learned in prioritizing / incorporating gender responsive adaptation action” in December 2023. COP 28 provided an opportunity to disseminate some of the key lessons learned through the participation of AC members in different events and activities.

47. At COP 27, Parties completed the intermediate review of the implementation of the gender action plan (GAP) that was agreed at COP 25. Through decision 24/CP.27, the COP invited Parties, United Nations entities, constituted bodies, implementing entities and other relevant stakeholders to enhance implementation of the gender action plan. Furthermore, Parties agreed to add a new activity ongoing to the GAP on encouraging Parties and relevant UNFCCC constituted bodies, in line with their respective mandates, to support action and implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender (LWPG) and GAP.

48. At COP 28, the COP requested the SBI to initiate the final review of the implementation of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender and its gender action plan at its sixtieth session (June 2024), identifying progress, challenges, gaps and priorities, with a view to concluding the review at its sixty-first session (November 2024) through decision 15/CP.28. The same decision invites Parties, United Nations entities, the UNFCCC constituted bodies and relevant organizations, in accordance with their respective mandates and priorities, to submit via the submission portal by 31 March 2024 their inputs on progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the gender action plan, categorized by deliverable or output for each activity under the gender action plan, and on future work to be undertaken on gender and climate change, with a view to the submissions informing the review.

### 2.11.1. Concrete opportunities:

- a) Continue to mainstream gender considerations in all AC products and activities;
- b) Prepare a submission on progress, challenges, gaps and priorities in implementing the gender action plan, and on future work to be undertaken on gender and climate change as appropriate;
- c) Continue to contribute to the activities of the LWPG and GAP as appropriate.

## 3. Ongoing collaborative mandates

49. The AC was established as the principal body for promoting implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention. It collaborates with other constituted bodies and entities under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including the CGE, the CTCN, the FWG of the LCIPP, the GCF, the LEG, NWP partners, the PCCB, the SCF, the TEC, and the WIM ExCom and its task forces. The AC routinely invites all adaptation-related bodies to attend its regular meetings. In addition, it has two established processes to work with other constituted bodies (the NAP Taskforce and the Dialogue with other constituted bodies) and it takes note of established mandates for regular collaboration and reporting.

### 3.1. NAP Taskforce

50. The AC's NAP Taskforce has been useful in furthering collaborative work. It comprises representatives of the AC, the AF, the GCF, the GEF, the LEG, the SCF and the Technology Mechanism (TEC and CTCN), as well as representatives of the following constituted bodies as contributors: CGE, WIM ExCom, LCIPP FWG and PCCB. The Taskforce has the following topics on its workplan for 2024:

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<sup>3</sup> See Annex of document FCCC/SB/2021/6:  
[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ac\\_workplan\\_2022\\_24.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ac_workplan_2022_24.pdf)

- a) Progress, good practices and lessons learned, challenges and opportunities in the application of traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems in adaptation;
- b) Closing capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding;
- c) Identify synergies and explore collaborations in awareness-raising, outreach and information-sharing plans and activities of the members of the Taskforce;
- d) Contribute to the organization and delivery of NAP Expos;
- e) Support the AC and the LEG in the organization of training for developing country Parties on addressing identified gaps and needs.

### **3.2. AC dialogue with other adaptation-related constituted bodies**

51. As part of its mandate to promote the implementation of adaptation action under the Convention in a coherent manner, the AC agreed to hold an annual dialogue with adaptation-related constituted bodies to discuss ways of further strengthening coherence and collaboration in addressing adaptation. The AC furthermore decided to also use its regular dialogue with adaptation-related constituted bodies to discuss the progress made in addressing developing countries' capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding and on possible ways to enhance further progress, building on previous work undertaken by the AC on this topic. Additionally, it was decided for the dialogue to be organized in two parts: the first one, which took place on 10 July 2023 virtually, focused on the work of the adaptation-related CBs and how it could address the identified gaps in a synergistic and coherent manner; the second part focusing on how the wider support community, including donors, NWP partners, and other agencies, could assist in enhancing countries' capacities. The second part will take place on 6<sup>th</sup> March 2024 virtually. The AC will be invited to discuss the outcomes of the dialogue through a dedicated agenda sub-item for AC25.

### **3.3. Regular reporting requirements**

52. In addition to targeted outputs that the COP or the CMA sometimes mandates to two or more constituted bodies (such as, for example, the mandate to compile methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, which is to be undertaken by the AC and the LEG, in collaboration with the SCF), there are also standing mandates that require the constituted bodies to report on certain work in their annual reports. This includes, for example:

- a) NAPs: AC, through its task force on NAPs, and the LEG to continue to include in their reports information on the gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs identified in undertaking their mandated work and on how to address them;
- b) ACE: An invitation to all constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement to include in their regular reports information on how ACE is implemented under their respective workstreams;
- c) Gender: The COP requested all constituted bodies to continue to include in their regular reports information on progress towards integrating a gender perspective into their processes, and requested the secretariat to prepare an annual gender composition report and a biennial synthesis report on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes.

## **4. Opportunities for collaboration with other constituted bodies**

53. The AC may wish to consider:

- a) The concrete opportunities for collaboration as noted in the respective entries in section 2 above;
- b) Continuing to actively engage with other bodies in jointly mandated or closely related activities;
- c) Using the AC's Dialogue with other adaptation related constituted bodies as space to exchange information on respective activities of common interest, and to identify potential areas of coordination, synergy and collaboration;

- d) Making use of the NAP Taskforce to identify specific entry points and areas of coordination between the activities of the NAP Taskforce and the work of the respective bodies and entities.

## **5. Possible next steps**

54. The AC will be invited to discuss the information contained in this document, in particular the overall opportunities for collaboration with other constituted bodies listed in section 2, with a view to promoting coherent action on adaptation under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. It may wish to request the secretariat to take action as appropriate.

## Annex 1: Representation of AC members in related meetings of other constituted bodies and workstreams since AC 23

1. The following meetings have taken place since AC 23 with AC representation:

Month	Meeting	AC attendee
March 2023	26 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of the TEC and 21 <sup>st</sup> meeting of the CTCN advisory board	Kazem Kashefi
March 2023	NAP Expo	Mariam Allam, Shella Biallas, Karina Barrera
May 2023	Meeting of the NAP Taskforce	Britta Horstmann, Shella Biallas, Alice Gaustad
	Meeting of the AC-LEG-SCF joint working group on adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation action and support	Shella Biallas, Britta Horstmann, Funanani Muremi
	Latin America and Caribbean CGE 2023 training workshop - Reporting information on climate change impacts and adaptation, and support needed and received in relation to adaptation reporting	Rita Mishaan
	6 <sup>th</sup> GGA workshop	Mariam Allam
	SBSTA Chair meeting with constituted bodies on Article 6.8 of the Paris Agreement	Mariam Allam
	5 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of the informal coordination group for capacity-building	Karina Barrera and Rita Mishaan
	ACE dialogue	Alice Gaustad
	Dialogue between the Chairs of Constituted Bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into constituted body processes	Mariam Allam, Shella Biallas
	GST TD1.3, session on adaptation and loss and damage	Shella Biallas
July 2023	First part of the Dialogue on addressing developing countries' capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding	Shella Biallas, Giuliana Torta
	GGA webinar organized by UNEP-GAN	Mariam Allam
September 2023	27 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of the TEC	Karina Barrera
	22nd Advisory Board meeting of the CTCN	Kazem Kashefi
	Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe and	Funanani Muremi

<b>Month</b>	<b>Meeting</b>	<b>AC attendee</b>
	others CGE 2023 training workshop - Reporting information on climate change impacts and adaptation, and support needed and received in relation to adaptation reporting	
October	IOM Global Workshop on Mainstreaming Human Mobility into NAPs	Mariam Allam
November 2023	10 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of the FWG of LCIPP	Mariam Allam
December 2023	6 <sup>th</sup> Meeting of the informal coordination group for capacity-building	Rita Mishaan
	UNFCCC event on Gender Equality, Finance, Trade and Accountability Day - Technical Dialogue: Financing for a gender-just transition	Funanani Muremi and Karina Barrera
	8th Annual meeting between GCF and the UNFCCC constituted bodies	Mariam Allam

## **Annex 2: Adaptation Committee members nominated to liaise with other bodies and working groups, and members from other bodies contributing to the work of the Adaptation Committee (to be updated at AC 25)**

NAP Taskforce	<p>Co-Leads: Mariam Allam and Britta Horstmann  AC members: Alice Gaustad, Vladimir Kattsov  Non-AC members:  SCF – Mohamed Nasr  TEC – Monique Motty  LEG – Dominique Auger/Adao Soares Barbosa/Hana Hamadalla Mohamed  AF – Farayi Madziwa  GEF – Katya Kuang-Idba (cc Chizuru Aoki)  GCF – Alisher Mamadzhonov/Hansol Park</p> <p>Contributors:  CGE - Fazle Rabbi Sadeque Ahmed/Carlos Méndez/Sandra Motshwanedi/Nesbert Samu/Janka Szemesova  WIM ExCom - Friederike Eppen/Angela Rivera  LCIPP FWG - Grace Balawag  PCCB - Kunzan</p>
Adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support (Joint working group)	<p>AC members: Rita Mishaan and Pallavi Sherikar (co-leads); Funanani Muremi, Iryna Trofimova, Mariam Allam, Vladimir Kattsov, Britta Horstmann, Karina Barrera  LEG members: Hana Hamdalla, Kénel Délusca, Payai Manyok John, Jamie Ovia,  SCF member: Gabriela Blatter, Zaheer Fakir, Richard Muyungi, Kevin Adams</p>
Overall AC-LEG liaison	Mariam Allam, Britta Horstmann
TEC/CTCN liaison	Kazem Kashefi, Karina Barrera, Rita Mishaan, Pallavi Sherikar
<b>CTCN nominee for AC collaboration</b>	Clara Landeiro
ExCom Task Force on Displacement	Mariam Allam
ExCom Task Force on non-economic losses	Giuliana Torta
LCIPP FWG liaison	Rosa Morales, Karina Barrera, Rita Mishaan
PCCB liaison	Karina Barrera, Rita Mishaan
PCCB members for AC collaboration	Kunzan

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**Documentation information**

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<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
01.0	29 February 2024	AC25 This document contains an overview of new mandates, ongoing work and new opportunities for collaboration between the AC and other constituted bodies, reflecting the outcomes of COP28 and CMA5 and ongoing conversations between the constituted bodies for consideration by the AC.

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Keywords: Institutional arrangements, resilience, programme of work

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