

ACADEMIA DE ADAPTACIÓN AMÉRICA LATINA 2025

1-4 ABRIL, 2025



LIMA, PERÚ

Instituciones organizadores:



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change



Con el apoyo de:





ACADEMIA DE ADAPTACIÓN AMÉRICA LATINA 2025

1-4 ABRIL, 2025



LIMA, PERÚ

Sesión 1. El contexto reciente de la adaptación y las pérdidas y daños a nivel internacional

Objetivo: Comprender el estado de situación de las negociaciones de adaptación y de pérdidas y daños en la Convención Marco de Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático.

Expositor: Carlos Ruiz-Garvia, Jefe del equipo de apoyo – Comité de Adaptation, CMNUCC.

Principales tópicos de adaptación en la COP29 y hacia la COP30:

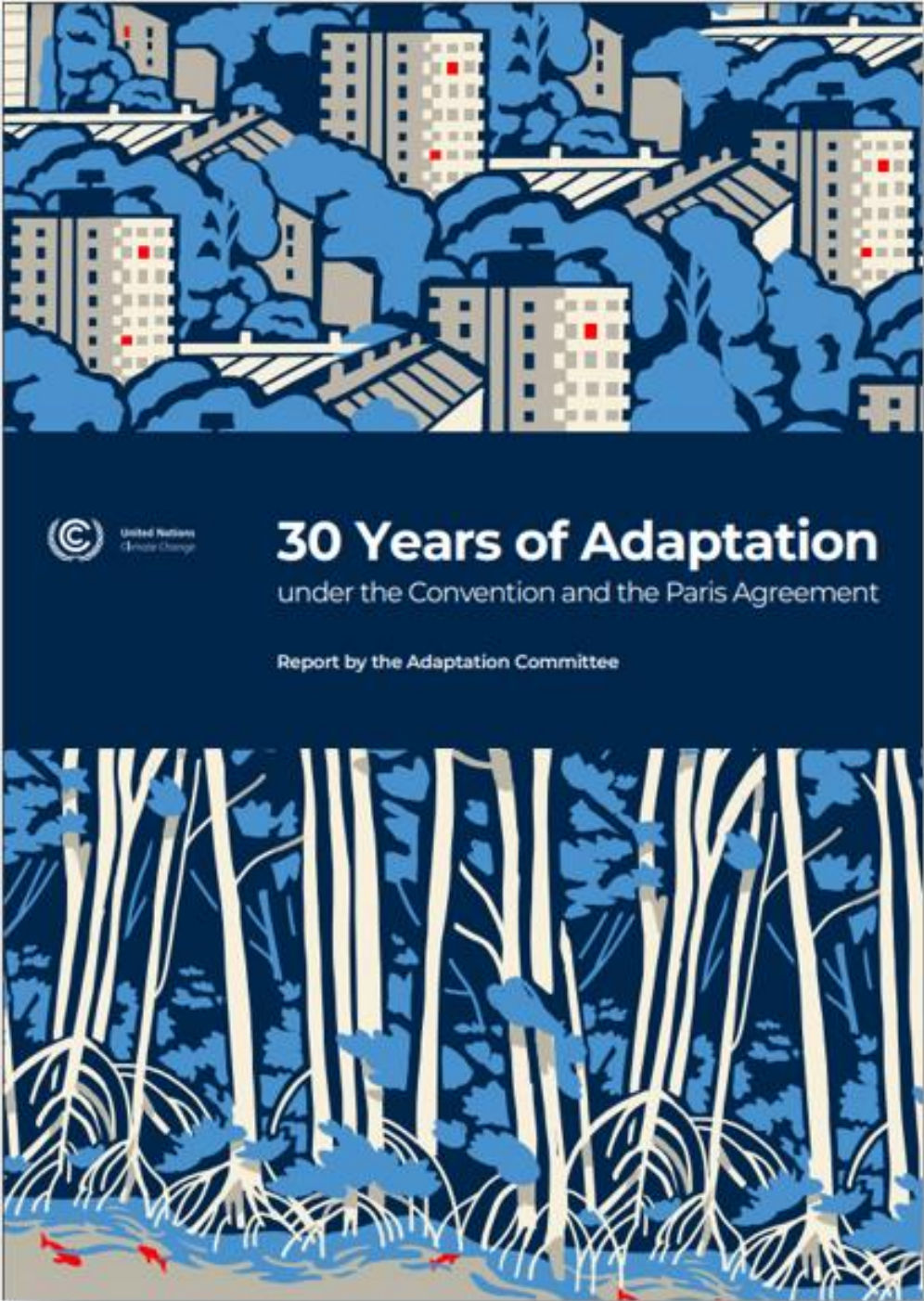
1. **ADAPTATION:** Panorama de Adaptación
2. **GST:** Balance Global (COP28)
3. **GGA:** La Meta Global de Adaptación, su Marco de submetas e indicadores;
4. **NAPs:** Planes Nacional de Adaptación
5. **NCQG:** El financiamiento de adaptación en el resultado del NCQG;
6. **BTRs:** El progreso del componente de adaptación y de pérdidas y daños en los BTRs (introducción).
7. **L&D:** Los arreglos institucionales de pérdidas y daños y sus principales desafíos.

Landscape of Adaptation, Resilience & Loss and Damage in the UNFCCC

Overview of processes, constituted bodies, funds and work programmes

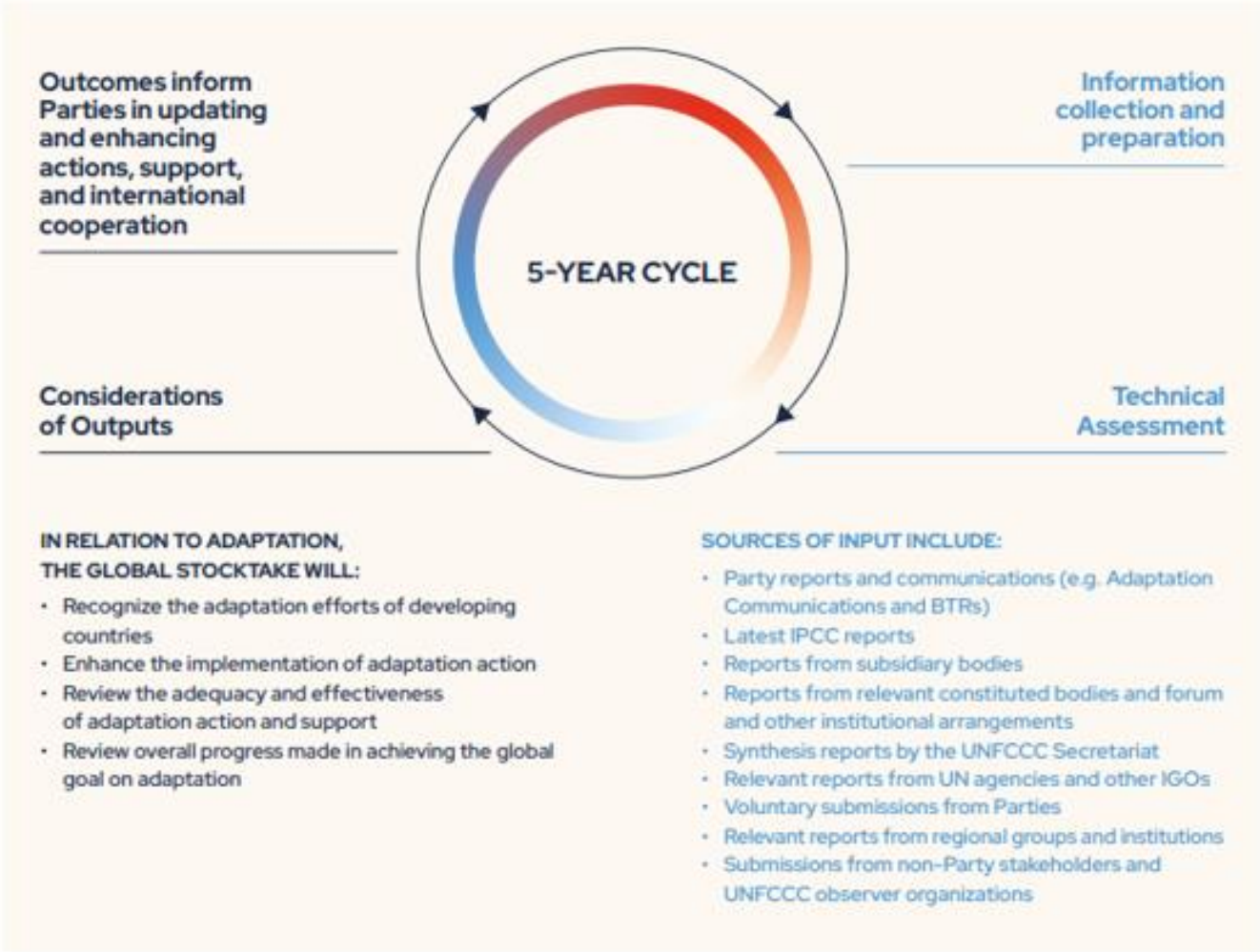
	ADAPTATION & RESILIENCE			LOSS & DAMAGE	
CONSTITUTED BODIES (CBs) & WORK PROGRAMMES	ADAPTATION COMMITTEE (AC) Established to promote implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner	ADAPTATION COMMUNICATIONS (ADCOMS) Information on Parties' adaptation priorities, implementation & support needs, plans and action	NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS (NAPs) Enables Parties to form and implement NAPs to reduce vulnerability to impacts of climate change	EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM FOR LOSS & DAMAGE (WIM EXCOM) Established to enhance knowledge of comprehensive risk management (CRM) approaches to address loss and damage, strengthen dialogue and coordination among stakeholders and to enhance action and support. Includes five thematic expert groups on: SOEs; non-economic losses; CRM; displacement; action & support	SANTIAGO NETWORK FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE Established to catalyze technical assistance of relevant OBNEs for averting, minimizing, addressing loss and damage in developing countries
	LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES EXPERT GROUP (LEG) Established to provide technical guidance & support to LDCs on NAPs, accessing funds for NAP formulation & implementation. With AC, LEG has established a NAP task force	NAIROBI WORK PROGRAMME (NWP) Assists all Parties to improve understanding and assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, and make informed decision on practical adaptation actions and measures to respond to climate impacts	FACILITATIVE WORKING GROUP (FWG) Established to operationalize the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) and implement functions on knowledge, capacity building, policies and actions	FUND AND FUNDING ARRANGEMENTS Operationalization of the new Fund and Annual Dialogue to ensure coherence and complementarity	
	GLOBAL GOAL ON ADAPTATION (GGA) Includes a range of thematic and dimensional targets for climate adaptation and resilience and provides platform for implementation of actions	BELEM WORK PROGRAMME Established for development of indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets outlined in the GGA framework	OTHER CROSS-CUTTING CBs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paris Committee on Capacity Building Standing Committee on Finance 	OTHER WORK PROGRAMMES THAT HAVE BEEN CONCLUDED <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transitional Committee on operationalization of funding arrangements Santiago network 	
FUNDS	ADAPTATION FUND	GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Climate Change Fund LDC Fund 	GREEN CLIMATE FUND	LOSS AND DAMAGE FUND	

Adaptation milestones since 1994



<https://unfccc.int/documents/640912>

Adaptation in the Global Stocktake

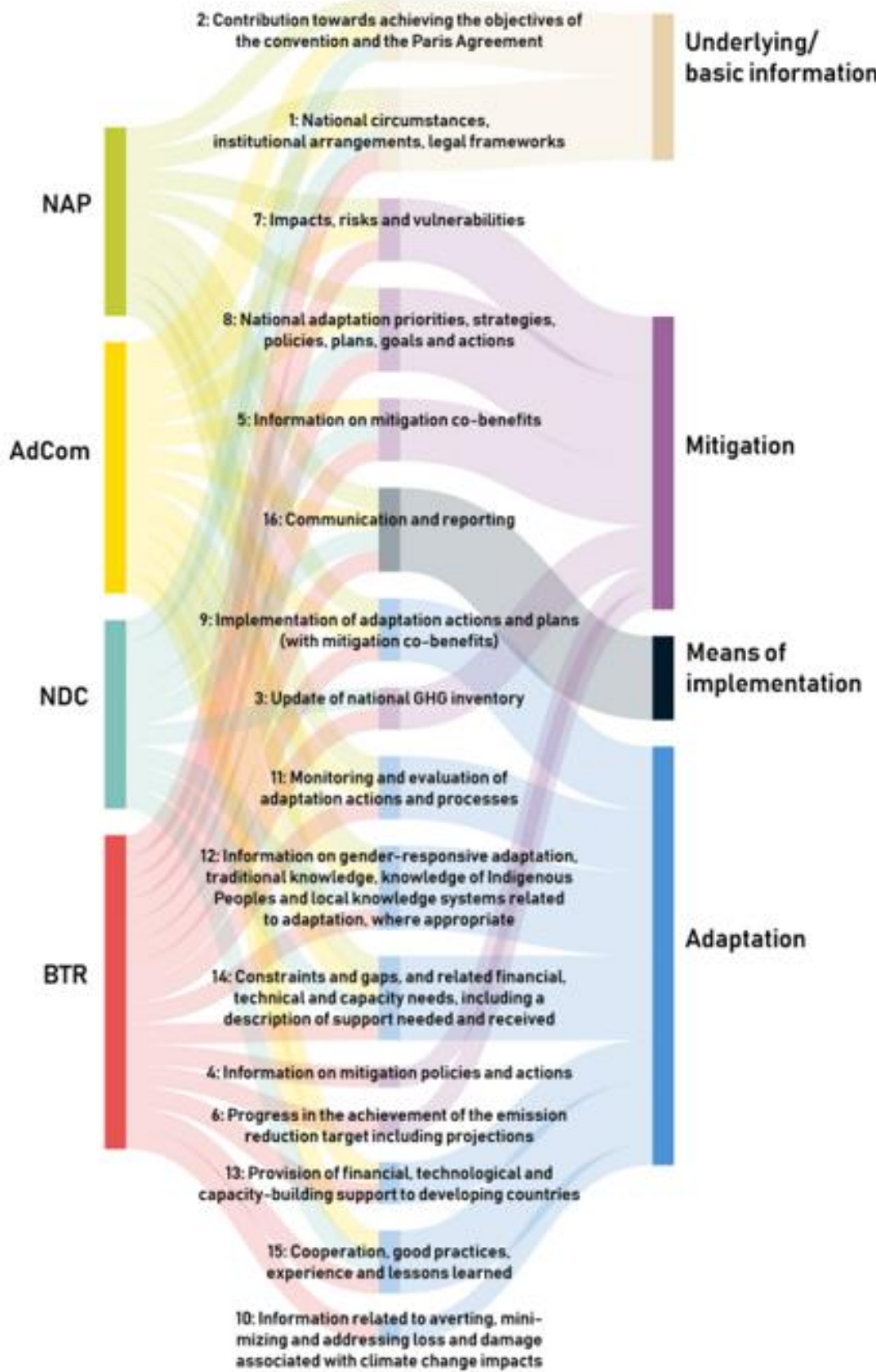
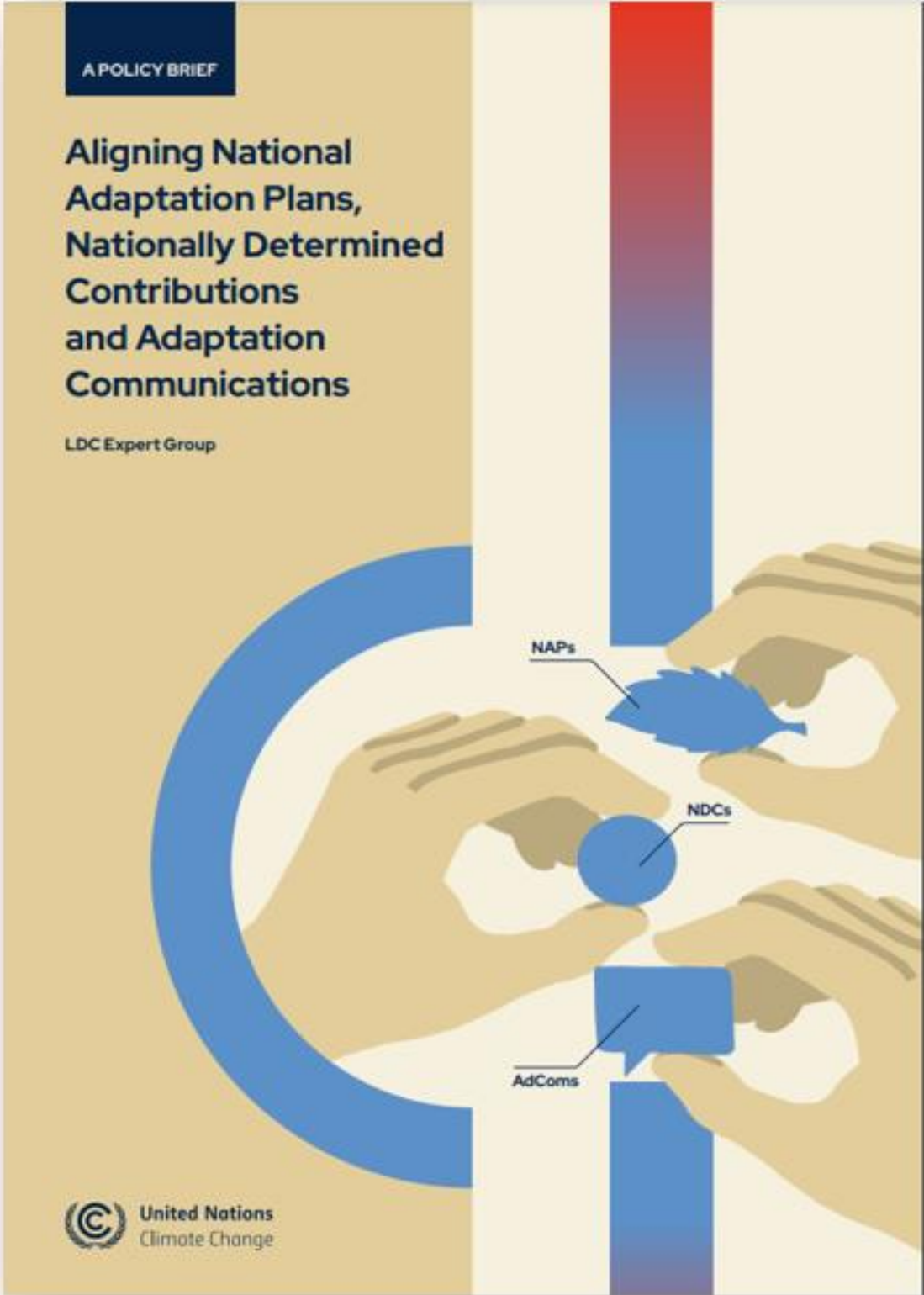


Key instruments for adaptation planning, communication, and reporting

	CONVENTION	CANCUN ADAPTATION FRAMEWORK	PARIS AGREEMENT
Purposes	Communication and report	Plan and implement	Communicate and report
Instrument(s)	National communications	National adaptation plans	Adaptation communications Adaptation sections of BTRs, LT-LEDs, and NDCs

<https://unfccc.int/news/three-decades-of-climate-adaptation-milestones-and-progress>

Interconnections in the information requirements across national reports and documents



UAE CONSENSUS: THE FIRST GLOBAL STOCKTAKE OUTCOME

The GST is an assessment of collective progress towards achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement. GST outcomes inform countries and stakeholders in updating their climate actions (including NDCs¹, LT-LEDS²) and enhancing international cooperation.

KEY MESSAGE FROM THE GST OUTCOME

Despite overall progress made, Parties are not collectively on track towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

The outcome presents an ambitious package of calls for urgent and scaled actions required to close ambition and action gaps to keep

1.5°C within reach
and safeguard lives and livelihoods.



KEY OUTCOMES



MITIGATION

Urgent and deep GHG emissions reductions and 1.5°C aligned pathways.



ADAPTATION

Rapid, transformational, incremental and multi-sectoral adaptation actions and support.



MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND SUPPORT

Scaling up and access to finance, technology and capacity-building for climate action.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Upholds multilateralism and promotes a supportive and open international economic system to achieve economic growth and development.



Recognizes the role and engagement of non-Party stakeholders, such as civil society, private sector, cities, local communities and other actors in climate action.



Supports cooperation with multilateral environmental conventions and agreements.



FOLLOW-UP TO GST-1

Dialogues: Annual GST Dialogue, UAE Dialogue on GST outcomes and expert dialogues on Mountains and Children.

Updating and communicating revised NDCs.

Submitting biennial transparency reports.

Integrating GST outcomes across all workstreams and climate action.

CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

The GST-1 was informed by the best available science. Its outcome considers equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, and efforts towards sustainable development and poverty eradication.

The GST outcome can be read [here](#).

THE FIRST GLOBAL STOCKTAKE ADAPTATION

PROGRESS AND GAPS

Considerable efforts have been made by countries in adaptation planning and implementation, including domestic expenditure.

51 parties submitted NAPs

and 62 submitted adaptation communications.¹

However, most **adaptation responses are fragmented, incremental, sector-specific** and unequally distributed across regions. There are also gaps related to financing for and assessment of adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation actions.

KEY ACTIONS AND NEXT STEPS

Accelerate efforts towards targets related to the adaptation cycle:

- Conduct up-to-date assessments of climate impacts, vulnerabilities and risks by 2030, and establish climate information and early warning systems by 2027
- Put in place NAPs, policies and planning process by 2025, covering ecosystems, sectors, people and vulnerable communities
- Progress in implementation of NAPs, policies and strategies and have reduced social and economic impacts of key climate hazards by 2030
- Establish and operationalise MEL² systems for national adaptation efforts

Increase ambition and enhance adaptation and support, towards the following targets by 2030:

- Attain climate-resilient water supply and sanitation, food and agricultural production and supply, health services, and infrastructure and human settlements
- Reduce climate impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity and accelerate use of ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions
- Reduce climate change effects on poverty eradication and livelihoods and promote adaptive social protection measures for all
- Protect cultural heritage sites from climate-related risks

CALL FOR ACTION



Urgent, incremental, transformational and country-driven

adaptation action based on different national circumstances.



Implement integrated, multi-sectoral solutions

such as nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches.



Linkage and synergy

with the global goal on adaptation

LOSS AND DAMAGE

Limiting temperature increase is essential to limiting loss and damage from extreme and slow onset climate events.

Economic and non-economic losses are increasing, constraining developing countries' resilience efforts.



Progress in international efforts has been made, including through the WIM³, and national efforts have advanced in comprehensive risk management, anticipatory action, planning for displacement and relocation, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

NEXT STEPS

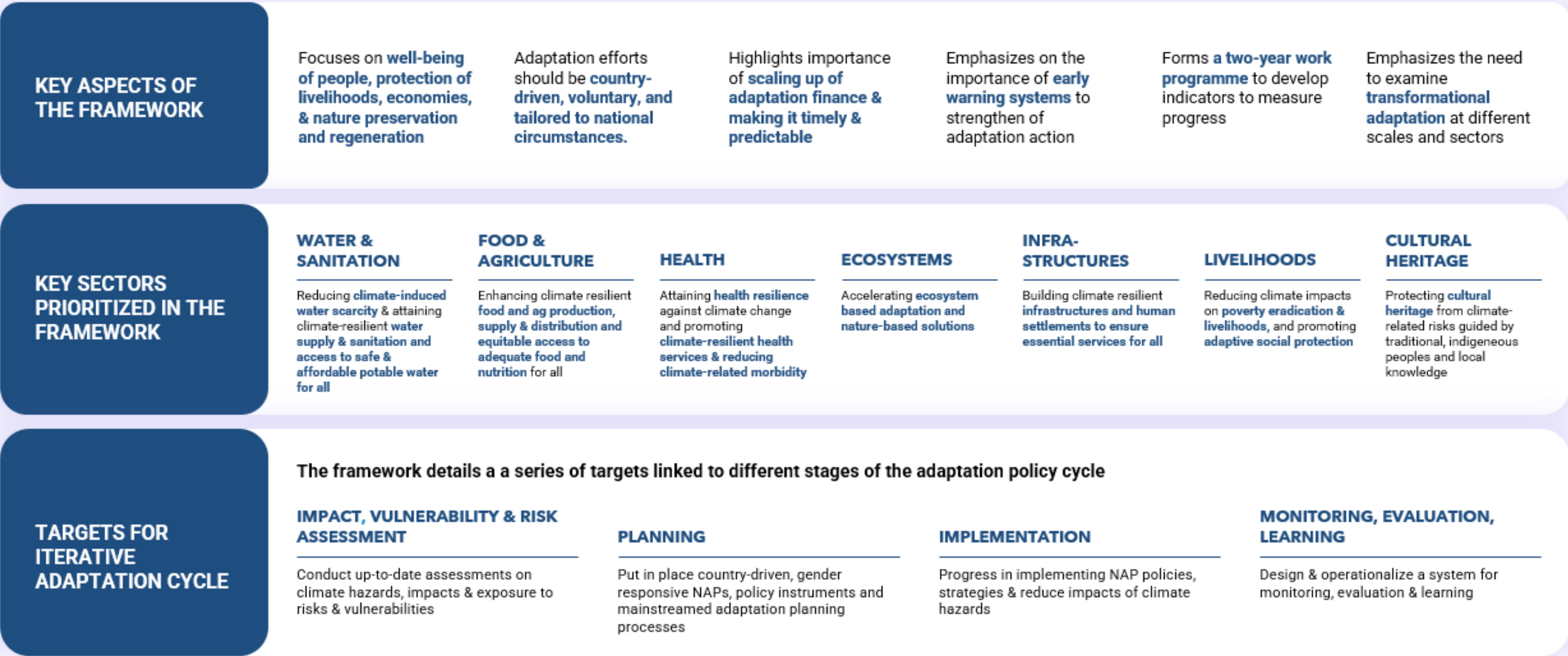
Urgent and enhanced action and support to avert, minimize, and address loss and damage

Voluntary guidelines for enhancing the data and information collection and management.

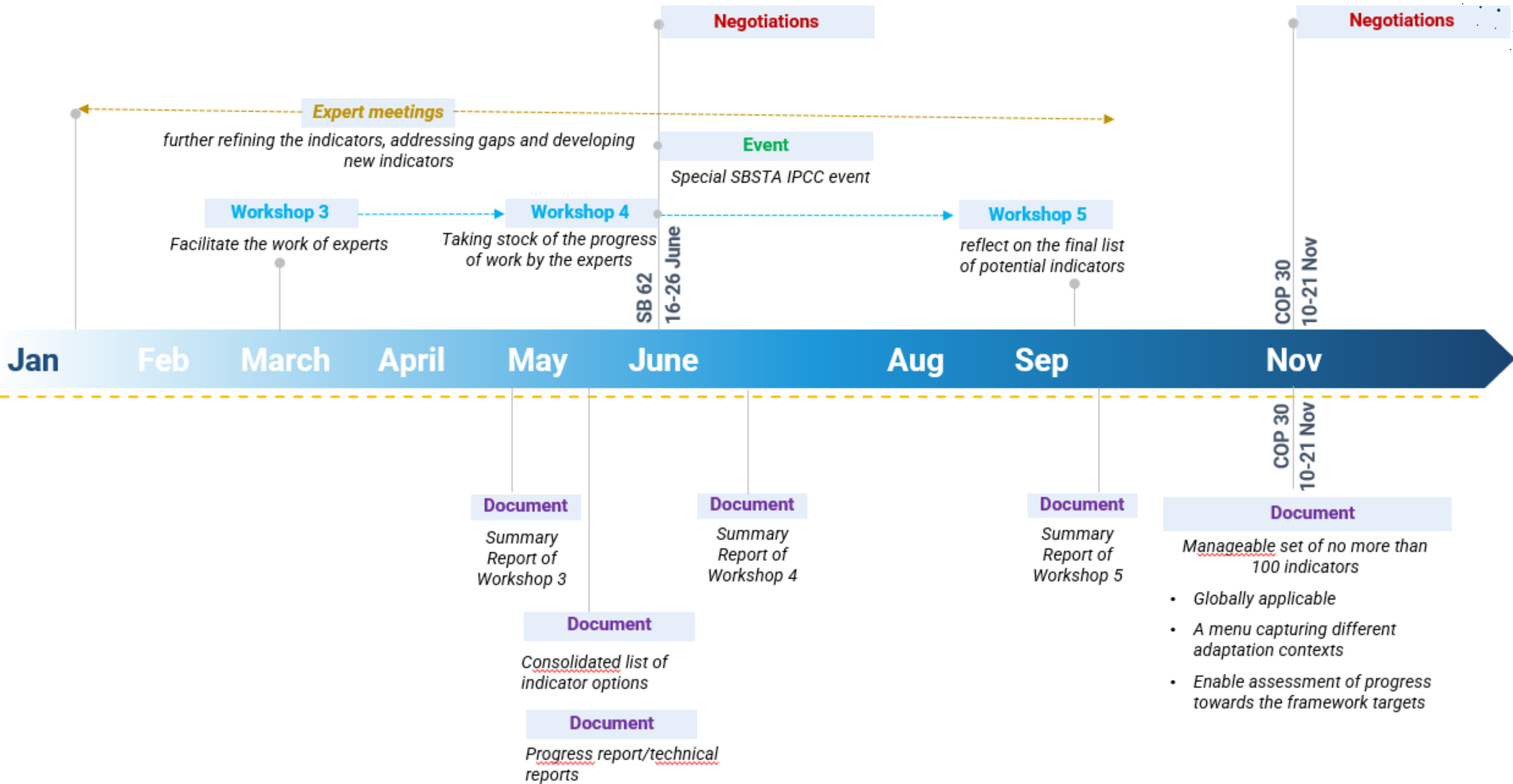
Understanding the Global Goal on Adaptation

UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience

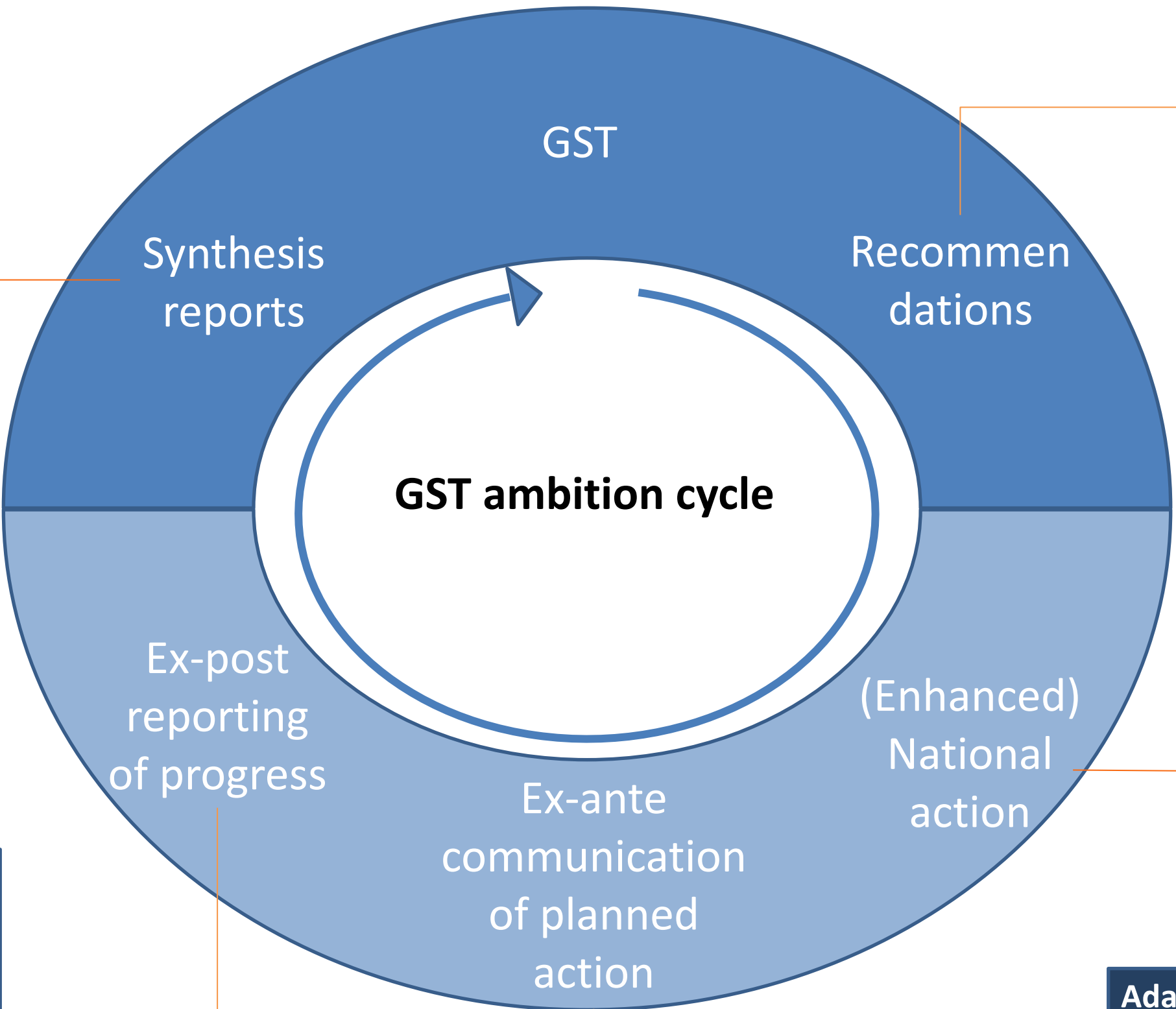
The UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience guides the achievement of **Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)** and reviews the overall progress in adapting to climate change. It presents a comprehensive approach to **enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience & reduce vulnerability** to climate change.



Progress update on work since CMA 6



- **Sec on BTRs** (18/CMA.1, para 6 (a))
- **Sec on adaptation information** in BTRs, AdComs, and NDCs (1/CMA.5, para 60)
- **Sec on NDCs** (1/CMA.3, para 30)
- **Sec, under guidance of co-facs, on the state of adaptation efforts, experience and priorities** (19/CMA1, para 23 (b))
- **Sec to include in this synthesis report** information related to the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of 2/CMA.5 (2/CMA.5, para 17)
- **Constituted bodies** and forums and other institutional arrangements on information in their area of expertise (19/CMA1, para 24)
- **Final outcome** of the UAE-Belém work programme to **constitute a source of input, including through reporting by Parties, specifying a way to structure and inform the assessment of progress in adaptation** (3/CMA.6, para 22)



GST Decision

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

NATIONAL LEVEL

National adaptation plans, policies and planning processes (5/CP.17; 1/CMA.5, para 59; 3/CMA.6 para 16)

Adaptation communications (as a component of or in conjunction with NAPs, NDCs, NCs or standalone) (Art. 7.10 and 7.11 of the PA and 9/CMA.1)

- **BTRs** (Art. 13.8 of the PA and 18/CMA.1)
- **National communications** (6/CP.25 and 17/CP.8)
- **Adaptation communications** (as a component of or in conjunction with a BTR or a NC) (9/CMA.1)

Existing guidance for communication and reporting (samples)

Decision 2/CMA.5, para 16

“[...] invites Parties to voluntarily include in their AdComs, BTRs, NAPs, NCs and NDCs quantitative and/or qualitative information related to the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 [of that decision] and the cross-cutting considerations referred to in paragraphs 13–14 [...]; and encourages Parties to report on progress, good practices, experience and lessons learned in relation to implementing the framework in their communication and reporting under decisions 9/CMA.1, 18/CMA.1 and 19/CMA.1;”

Decision 3/CMA.6, para 34

“calls on Parties to update their AdComs and prepare their BTRs taking into account the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience and requests the secretariat to review progress towards achieving the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 and report on its findings in the synthesis report to be prepared as part of the second global stocktake;”

Dimensional
targets

BTRs, ADCOM, NC (Annex I/Non-Annex I) – type of information included in guidance:
Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities;

Adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals, and actions to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies

Progress on implementation of adaptation

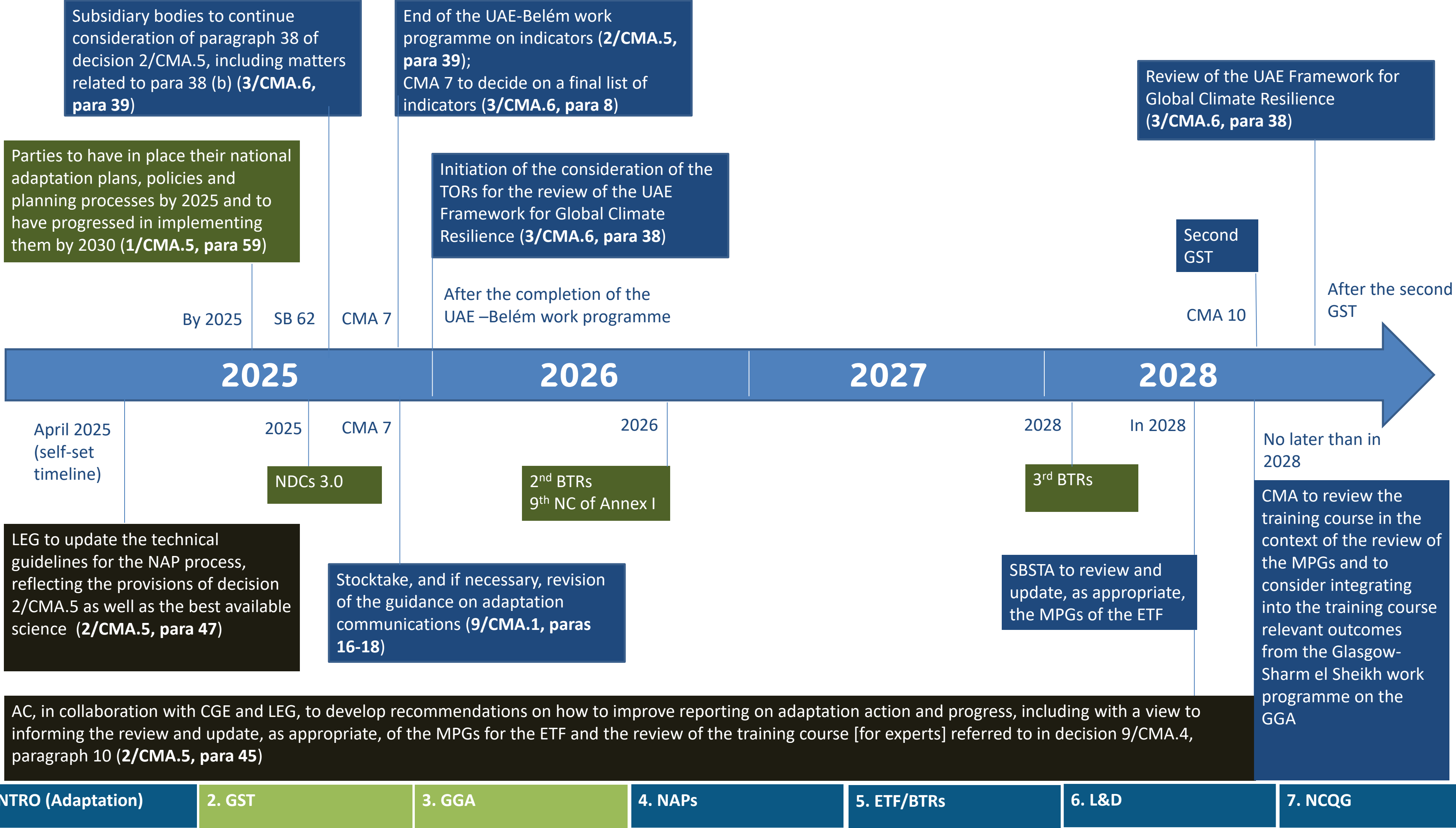
Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes

Thematic
targets

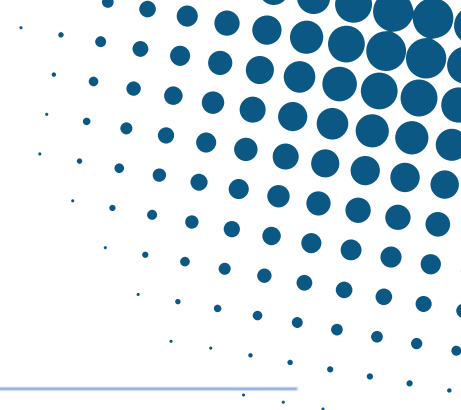
BTRs: Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate: Nature-based solutions to climate change adaptation; (18/CMA.1, para 109 (g))

BTRs: Adaptation goals, actions, [...] priorities (e.g. priority sectors, priority regions or integrated plans for coastal management, water and agriculture), [...] to build resilience; (18/CMA.1, para 109 (b))

NCs of Annex I: The NC shall include information on the expected impacts of climate change [...]. Parties may refer, inter alia, to integrated plans for coastal zone management, water resources and agriculture. (6/CP.25, para 46)



Ac 2025-2027 workplan: opportunities for synergy and collaboration



Updating the online resource on navigating the landscape of support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs



Considering draft proposals on activities in the areas of impact, vulnerability and risk assessment and adaptive capacity assessment, as appropriate



Finalizing a strategy to support implementation of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience with technical guidance and training materials thereon



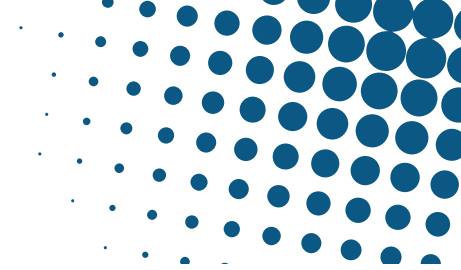
Launching a new adaptation action bulletin



Adaptation Committee



United Nations Climate Change



• **Interactive Portal on the State of Adaptation Action by Parties**



If you would like to filter countries according to specific profile items, please select the respective filters below.

If you are interested in a specific country profile, please select the country from the list on the right and click on the 'Country Profile' button.

72

Total number of countries that match selected filters

A non-exhaustive list of external adaptation portals that provide complementary information is available [here](#).

Clear all filters



NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLANS

Objectives of the NAPs (decision 5/CP.17, paragraph 1):

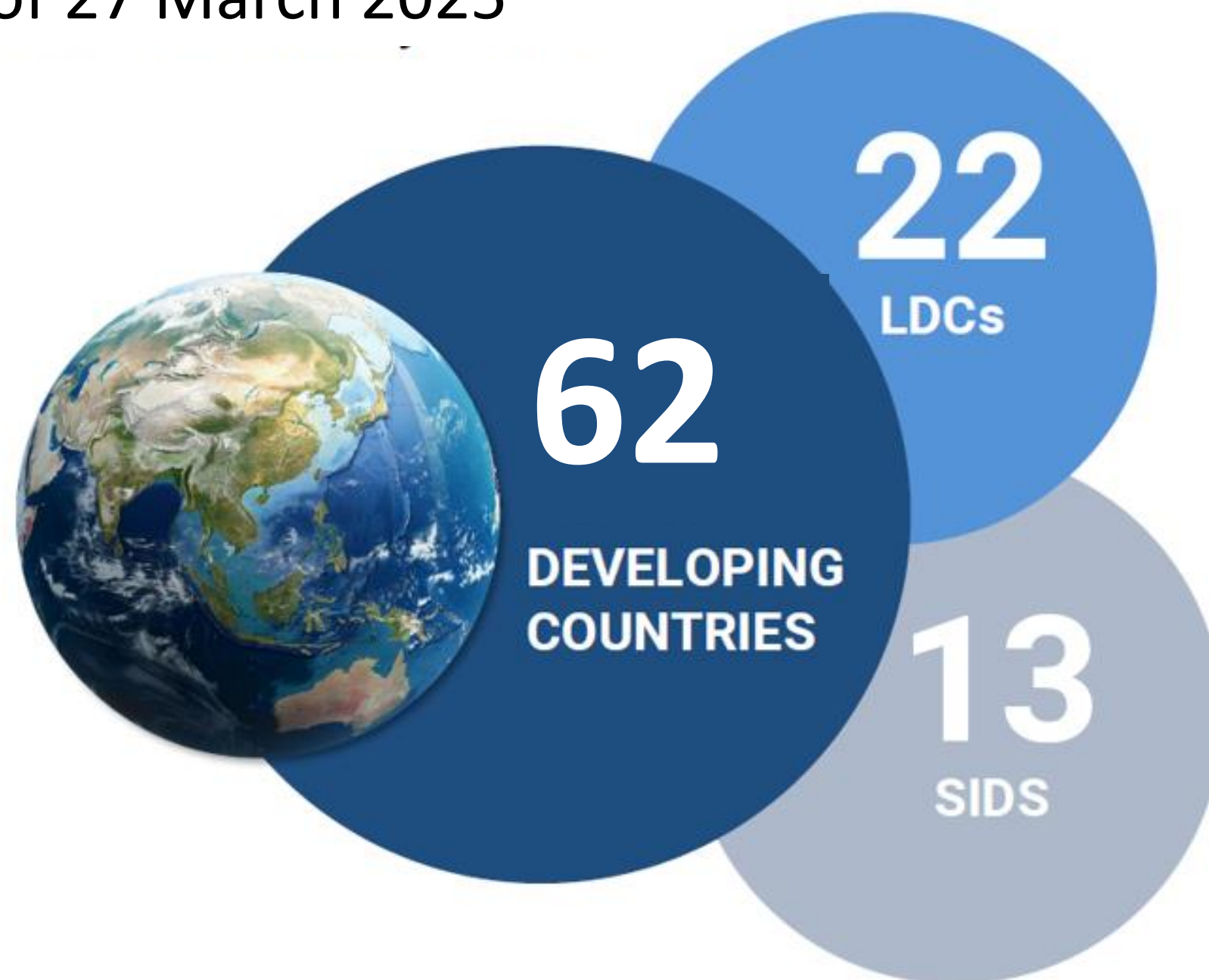
To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience;

To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate.

- The NAPs are the main instrument for adaptation planning and implementation

Progress in formulating NAPs

As of 27 March 2025



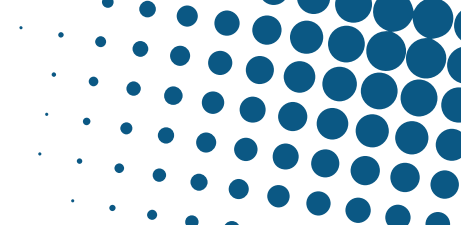
had developed and submitted their NAPs.

4 developed countries submitted NAPs to the UNFCCC.

Some countries submitted sectoral NAPs.

<https://napcentral.org/submitted-NAPs>

GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme, provides up to USD 3 million per country for the formulation of NAPs



Ongoing work

- **Decision 1/CMA.5, para. 59:** 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;
- **Decision 2/CMA.5, para. 47:** Requests the LEG to update the technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process, reflecting the provisions of this decision as well as the best available science, including the IPCC AR6.
- Assessment of progress in NAPs

NAP 3.0

1. Promoting innovative and novel adaptation financing for NAPs;
2. Updating the NAP technical guidelines, including by integrating the global goal on adaptation;
3. Supporting expedited submission of NAPs to comply with the 2025 deadline;
4. supporting countries in developing successful project proposals for implementing the adaptation priorities identified in NAPs as soon as possible.

Fast tracking preparation of the first BTR

Reporting provisions on climate change impacts and adaptation, including L&D



United Nations
Climate Change Secretariat

INTRO (Adaptation)

2. GST

3. GGA

4. NAPs

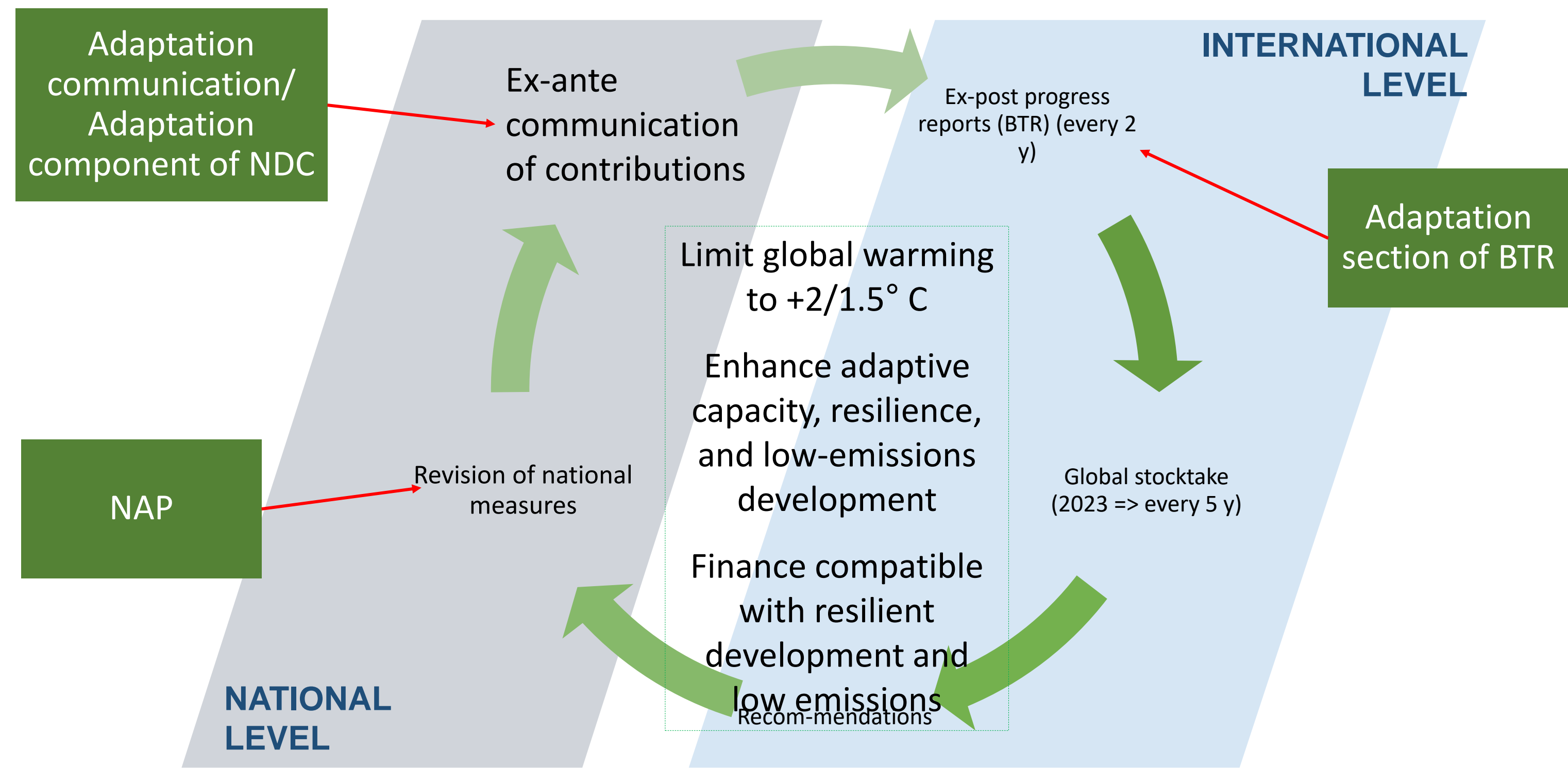
5. ETF/BTRs

6. L&D

7. NCQG

An overview of arrangements and linkages

Finding an optimal combination...



Climate change impacts and adaptation - BTR



Thematic chapters

Chapter I:
National GHG
inventory
(shall)

Chapter II: Progress
made in
implementing and
achieving NDCs (shall)

Chapter III: Climate
change impacts and
adaptation
(should)

Chapter V: Financial,
technology, and capacity-
building support
(should)

Annexes, as applicable

CRTs for
NIR*

CTFs for tracking
progress in
implementing NDCs*

NO CTFs needed

CTFs for
FTC

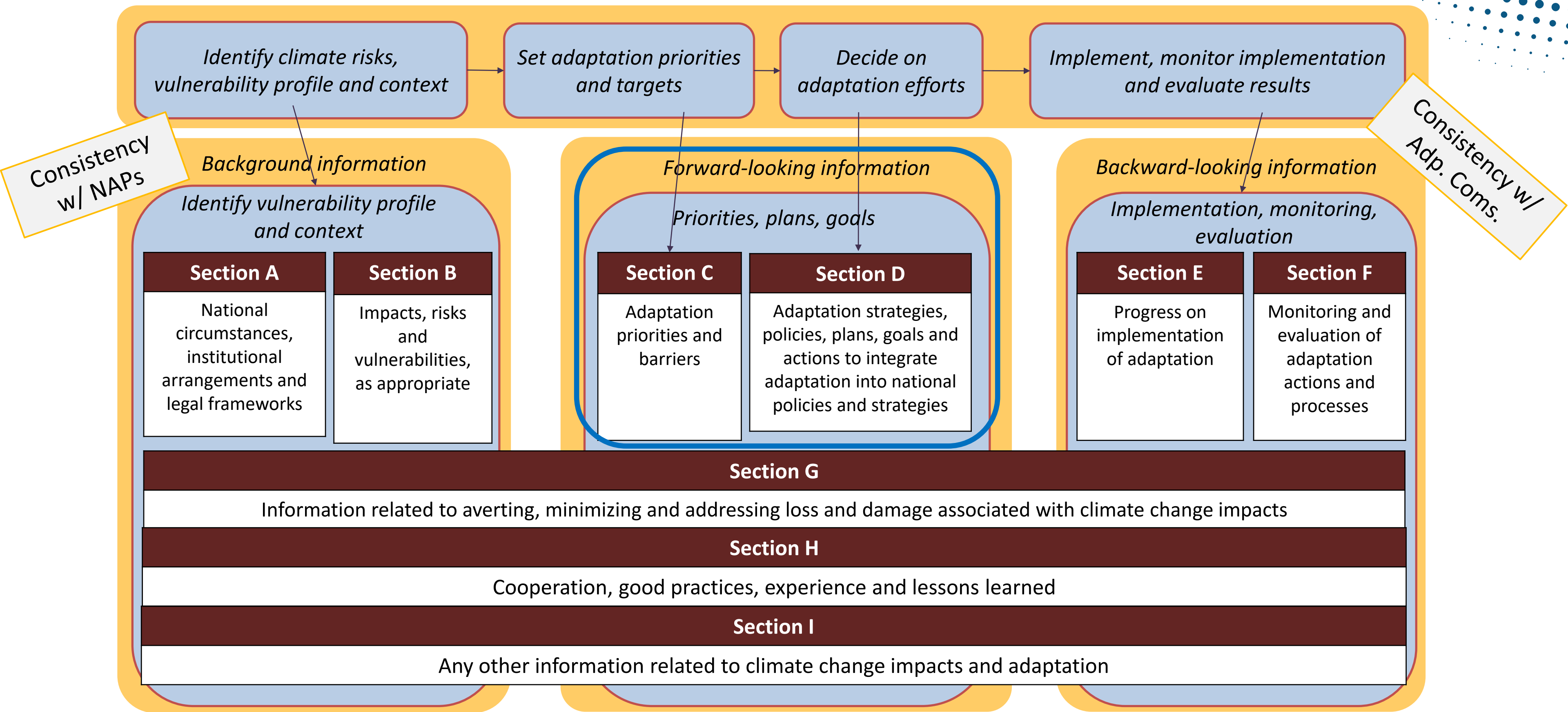
Additional areas, as applicable

Information on application of flexibility provisions

Areas of improvements in reporting over time

For the BTR outline, see [decision 5/CMA.3](#), Annex IV.

MPGs- Overview of the reporting elements



Source: Reporting adaptation through the biennial transparency report: A practical explanation of the guidance. UNEP DTU Partnership, 2020

G. Information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts

Paragraph 115.

- Each interested Party may provide, as appropriate, information related to enhancing understanding, action and support, on a cooperative and facilitative basis, to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, taking into account projected changes in climate-related risks, vulnerabilities, adaptive capacities and exposure, including, as appropriate, on:
- (a) Observed and potential climate change impacts, including those related to extreme weather events and slow onset events, drawing upon the best available science;
 - (b) Activities related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;
 - (c) Institutional arrangements to facilitate the implementation of the activities referred to in paragraph 115(b) above.

Observed and potential climate change impacts

Loss and damage related activities

Institutional arrangements that facilitate such activities

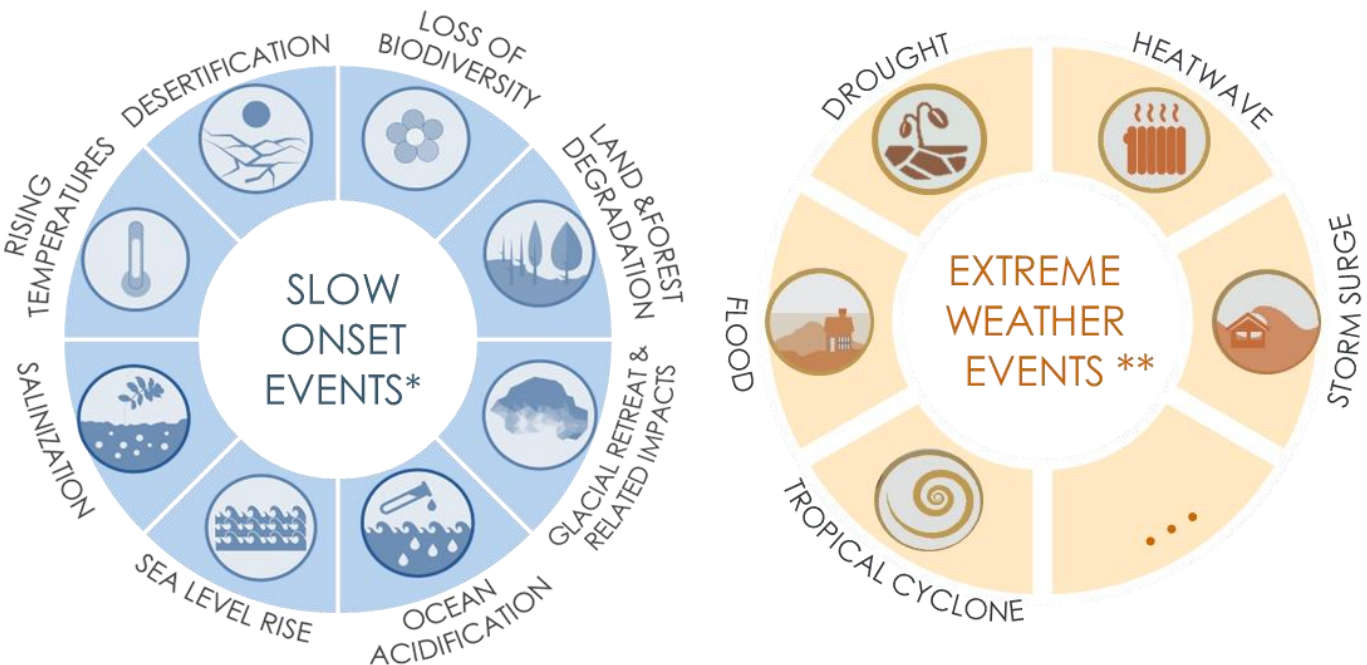
Almost all countries provided information in their BTR1s: list of impacts, measures to address these, support needs (technical and financial), arrangements in place/planned.

A closer look to reporting on L&D

Observed and potential climate change impacts

- Descriptions and/or estimations of **loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change that has already been incurred or that are expected in the future**
- In both cases, the relevant information to be reported here can be related to both **extreme weather events and slow onset events**.

Overview: Examples of slow onset events and extreme weather events



*As referred to in [Decision 1/CP.16](#)

** Those presented are examples

Loss and damage related activities

Risk assessment	Risk reduction
Financial risk transfer (i.e. insurance)	Risk retention (i.e. contingency financing (credit), reserve funds, savings)
Transformational approaches (legislative, financial and technological systems)	Enabling environment (i.e. conducive regulatory frameworks, strategies, awareness and CB)

(Source: *Compendium on Comprehensive Risk Management Approaches* booklet by WIM ExCom)

Institutional arrangements that facilitate such activities

- In principle can be presented within the overall institutional arrangements for facilitating adaptation.
- As such, countries **could build on and enhance their existing institutional arrangements** to avert, minimize and address loss and damage and take into consideration various ways **other countries have built their**

➔ **ECLAC**

Countries looking for more robust methodologies to assessing the economic and non-economic losses and damages may look at the handbook developed by **Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)**.

Source: *Loss and Damage Online Guide* by the UNFCCC secretariat

An example: CAMBODIA

Information of loss and damage over the last two decades

Cambodia has faced various types of disaster events including droughts, floods, storms, lightning, pest outbreak and landslide have been documented associated to lose and damage in this last two decades which is 97% were directly affected by disaster events between 1996 and 2023.

The data has been recorded as 5900 people were reported dead, injured and missing, 117.000 houses were damaged and destroyed, 3.1 million ha of agricultural land were damaged, 26.000 livestock were lost, while 8.3 million kilometers of roads were affected. Expenditures have been allocated for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of physical infrastructure and public services, amounting to millions of dollars in annual national budgets.

Table III. 17: The effect of disaster events between 1996-2023

Events	Deaths	Injured	Missing	Houses Destroyed	Houses Damaged	Relocated	Evacuated	Losses \$USD	Education Centers	Hospitals	Damages in Crops (ha)	Lost cattle	Damages in roads Mts
Drought	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	1033462	1154	1110
Epidemic	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	243	372		5530	1511	0	69	180000	1	0	275	9	0
Flood	1243	1115	2	2401	31810	17186	769158	0	947	1839	2059768	24683	8256737
Lightning	1182	664	1	39	185	0	337	0	1	1	502	453	0
Pest Outbreak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15915	0	0
River Bank Co	3	2	0	203	531	694	46	0	0	0	0	0	1870
Storm	243	822	2	15492	59064	0	3111	0	75	39	5458	74	210

Source: (NCDM, 2023)



INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

IMF Country Report No. 22/80

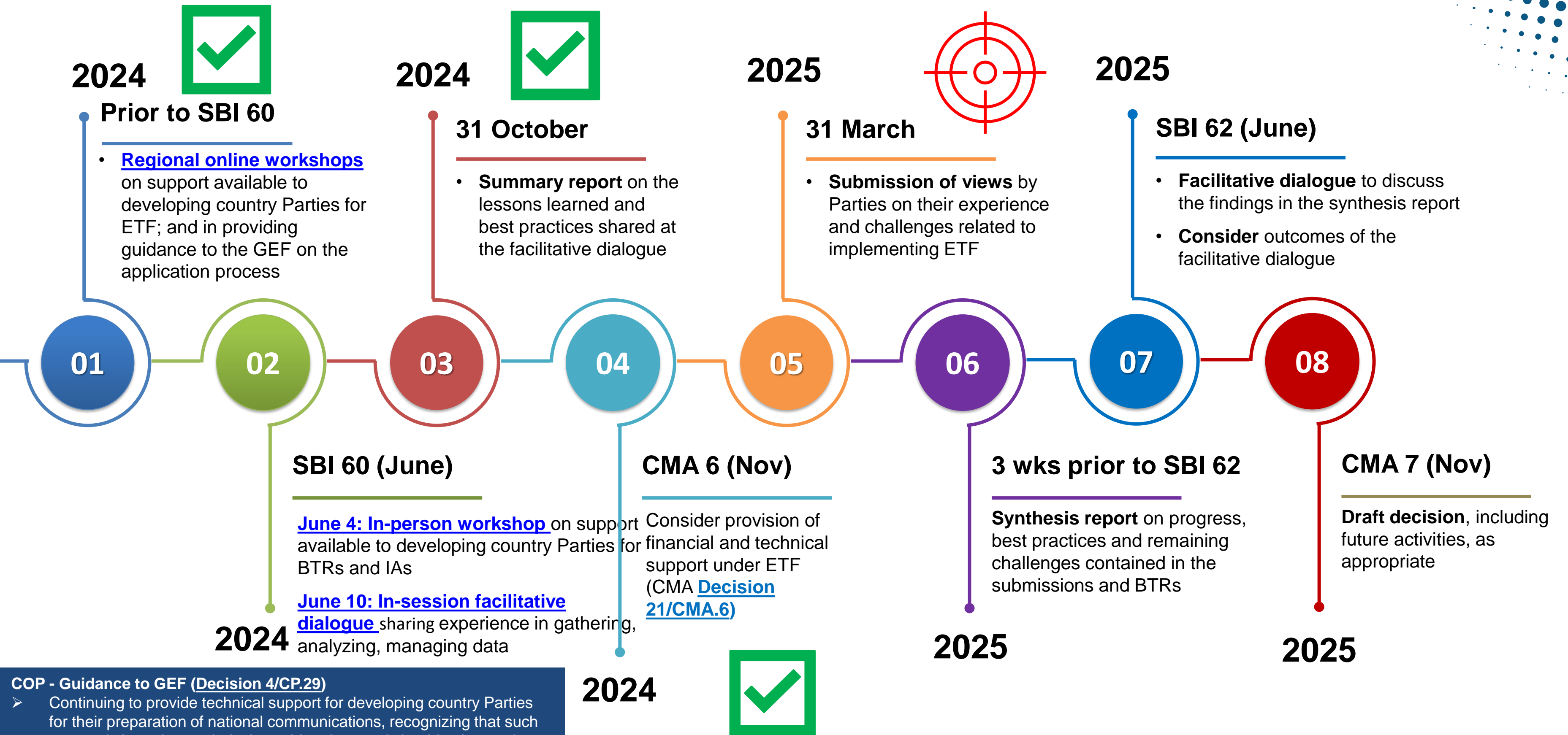
GRENADA

DISASTER RESILIENCE STRATEGY

March 2022

The Disaster Resilience Strategy was prepared by the Government of Grenada in broad consultation with the staff of the International Monetary Fund and by drawing on the 2019 Climate Change Policy Assessment that was prepared jointly by the staffs of the IMF and the World Bank. It describes the macroeconomic, structural, and social policies being pursued by the government to build resilience against natural disasters and the associated financing needs. This document for Grenada is being made available on the IMF website by agreement of the member country as a service to users of the IMF website.

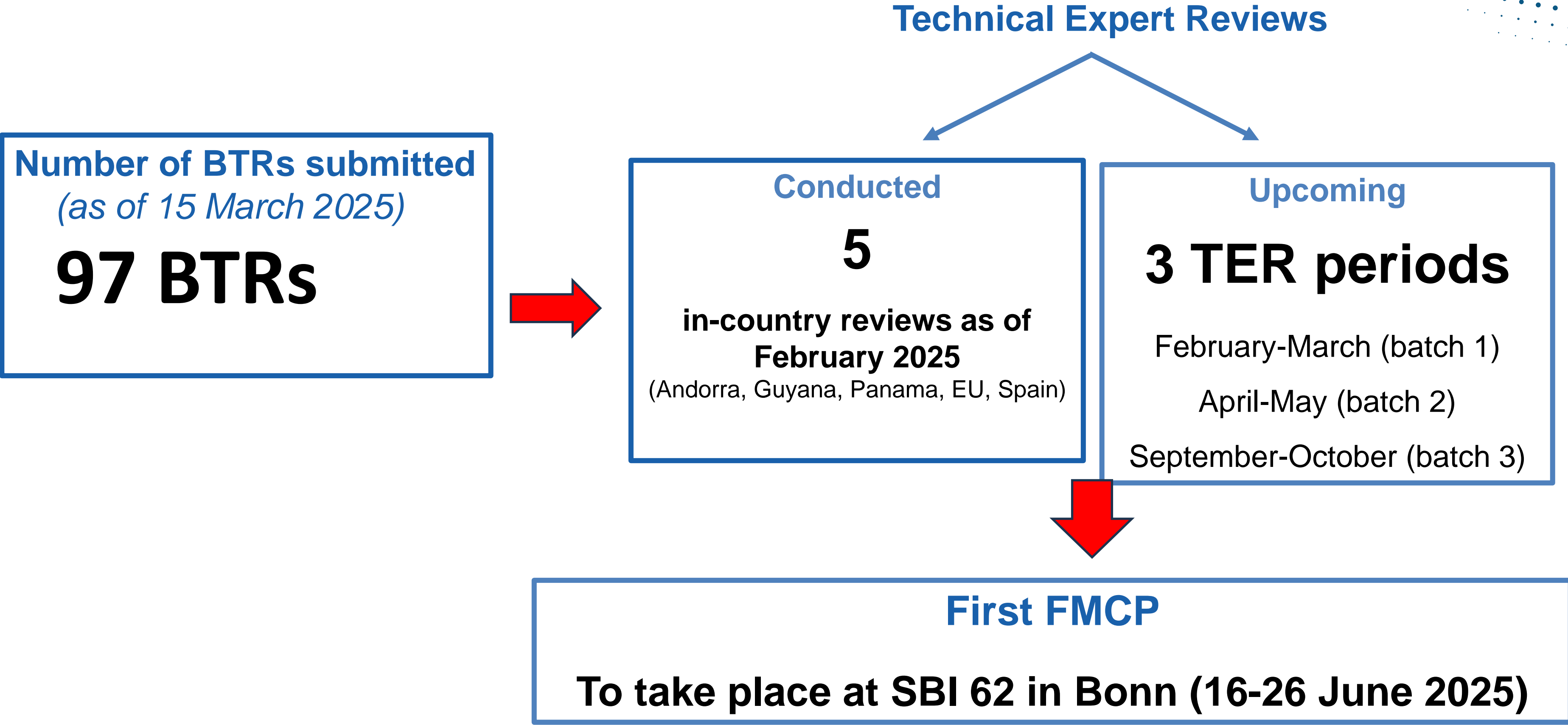
Dubai-Baku outcome on provision of support for ETF



COP - Guidance to GEF (Decision 4/CP.29)

- Continuing to provide technical support for developing country Parties for their preparation of national communications, recognizing that such support is based on technical considerations and should enhance the technical capacity of countries;

Current status of ETF Implementation



ETF Reporting Tools

GHG inventory



- All sectors, data entry grids
- All flexibility provisions and version settings
- Key category analysis
- Interoperability with IPCC software

Progress



- All data entry grids
- All flexibility provisions and version settings
- Interconnection with CRT

Support



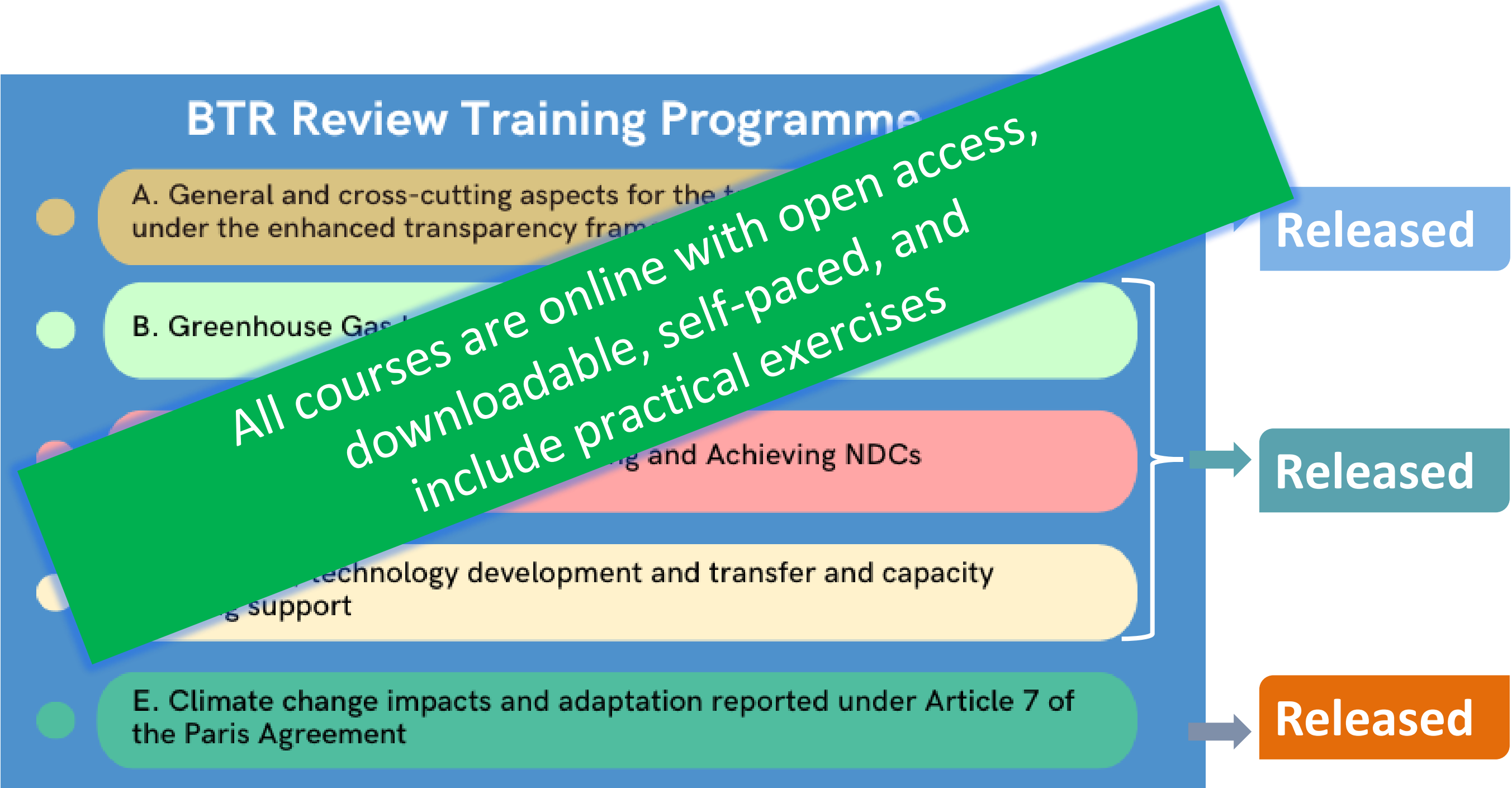
- All data entry grids
- All version settings
- Detailed explanation of each decision step

- Generating reporting tables
- Importing and exporting (Excel and JSON)
- Working in offline mode
- Data validation in the data entry grids
- Providing comments/custom footnotes/doc boxes

FUNCTIONALITIES

ETF Reporting Tools released in June 2024 to allow Parties to compile data and generate reporting tables for submission

Training programme for technical experts: TER of the BTR



How to become a review expert?

2025	2 nd period	3 rd period
Registration	7-20 Apr	23 June - 6 July
Q&A sessions	2 May	17 July
Examination	5-18 May	21 July – 4 August

INTRO (Adaptation)	2. GST	3. GGA	4. NAPs	5. ETF/BTRs	6. L&D	7. NCQG
--------------------	--------	--------	---------	-------------	--------	---------

Technical support and capacity-building activities

UNFCCC Secretariat

- [ETF manual](#) and [FAQs](#)
- [Technical Paper on Benefits of Climate Transparency](#)
- [Climate Action and Support Transparency Training \(CASTT\)](#)
- [GHG Quality Assurance \(QA\) Workshops](#)
- [MRV/Transparency Helpdesk](#)

Consultative Group of Experts

- [ETF technical materials](#), such as [2nd edition of the ETF Technical Handbook](#) and its [addendum](#); [CGE Toolbox for IAs](#)
- [CGE Regional Training Workshops](#) and [Webinars](#)
- Training materials: [Reporting on mitigation](#) and [adaptation](#) under the ETF

Other multilateral organizations

- [Global Environment Facility](#) and its implementing agencies
- [Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency](#)
- Global Support Programme (GSP) (UNDP+UNEP)
- Other multilateral and bilateral support providers

❖ <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/support-to-developing-countries#Financial-and-Technical-Support>

COP29 Overview

11-22 November 2024

Baku, Azerbaijan

- Brought together **200 countries** with over **55,000 participants**
(incl. subnational governments, civil society, private sector, Indigenous Peoples, youth)
- Dubbed as the “*Finance COP*”, it delivered the **Baku Climate Unity Pact**



INTRO (Adaptation)

2. GST

3. GGA

4. NAPs

5. ETF/BTRs

6. L&D

7. NCQG

The New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG)

- The new goal is to increase climate finance to developing countries from \$100 billion annually to **\$300 billion per year by 2035**.
- The NCQG aims to enhance resilience against climate impacts and facilitate access to clean energy benefits
- An overarching mobilization goal of **USD 1.3 trillion annually from public and private sources** was also set for the same timeline.



Enabling climate finance discussion at COP29 | UNFCCC

ACADEMIA DE ADAPTACIÓN AMÉRICA LATINA 2025

1-4 ABRIL, 2025



LIMA, PERÚ

Instituciones organizadores:



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change



Con el apoyo de:

