



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

JUNE CLIMATE MEETINGS (SB 64)

UNFCCC SIDE EVENT

DIALOGUE ON THE WORK OF CONSTITUTED BODIES RELATING TO ADAPTATION AND LOSS AND DAMAGE



17 June 2026



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

UPDATES FROM CONSTITUTED BODIES



LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES EXPERT GROUP (LEG)

Provides technical guidance and support to LDCs, including on the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans (NAPs) and the implementation of the LDC work programme.



ADAPTATION COMMITTEE (AC)

Promotes the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WARSAW INTERNATIONAL MECHANISM FOR LOSS AND DAMAGE (WIM EXCOM)

Guides the implementation of the functions of the WIM and enhances action to avert, minimize and address loss and damage.



FACILITATIVE WORKING GROUP OF THE LCIPP (FWG)

Operationalizes the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform and facilitates the implementation of its functions.

Agenda

5
min



Opening and introduction
(5 minutes)

40
min



Updates from constituted bodies
(40 minutes)



LEG

Least Developed
Countries Expert
Group



AC

Adaptation
Committee



WIM ExCom

Warsaw International
Mechanism for
Loss and Damage



FWG

Facilitative
Working Group

25
min



Open exchange with Parties and observers
(25 minutes)

5
min



Closing remarks
(5 minutes)



United Nations
Climate Change



United Nations
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LEG 25 YEARS

UNFCCC Constituted Bodies Side Event at SB 64
June 2026

*Work of the LDC Expert Group in
supporting LDCs on adaptation*

Status of NAP formulation in the least developed countries

27

NAPs submitted
to NAP Central

3

Draft NAPs
expected submission in
2026

10

In process of
formulation

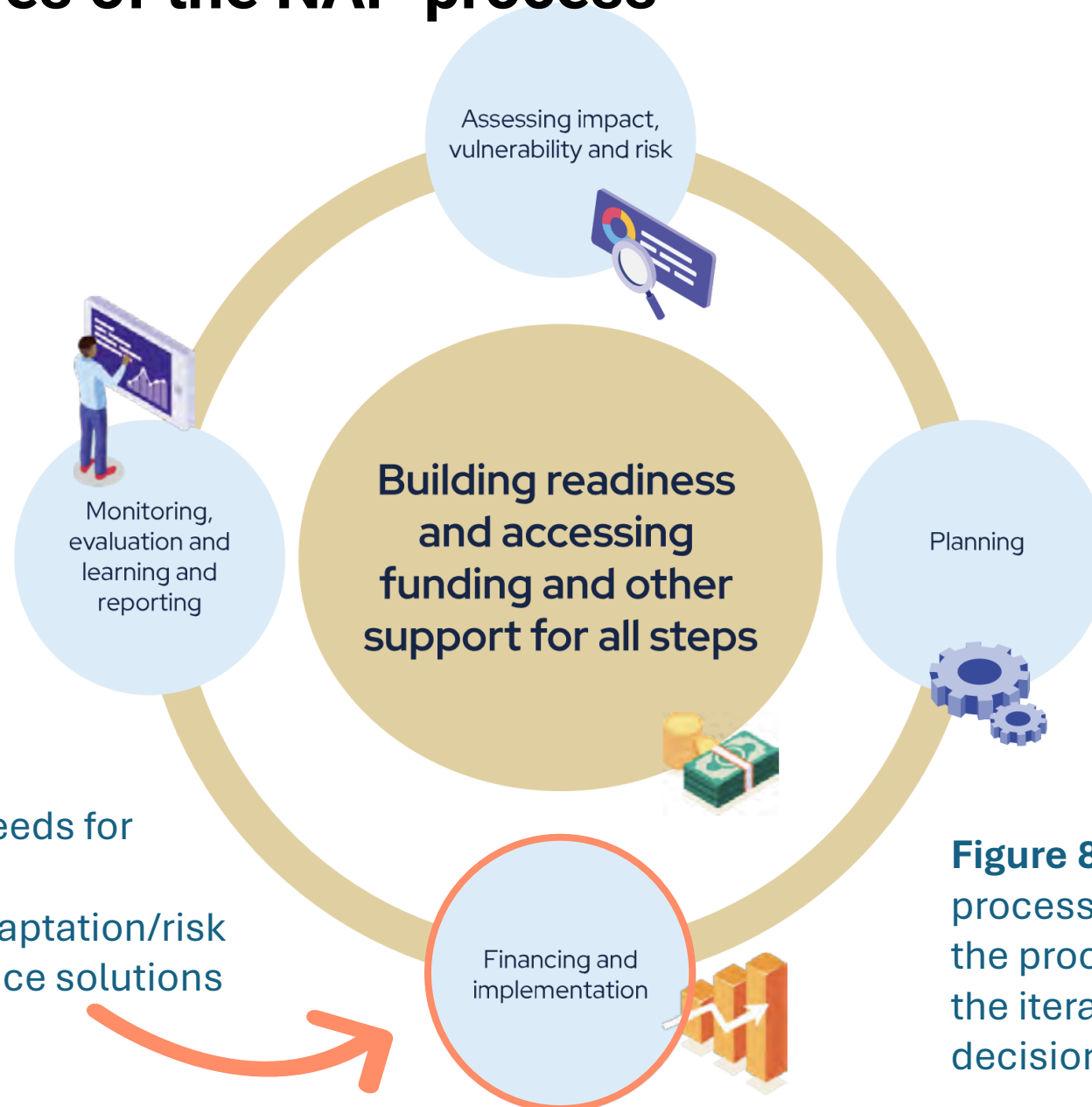
2

Not yet
started

2

No
information

The five modules of the NAP process



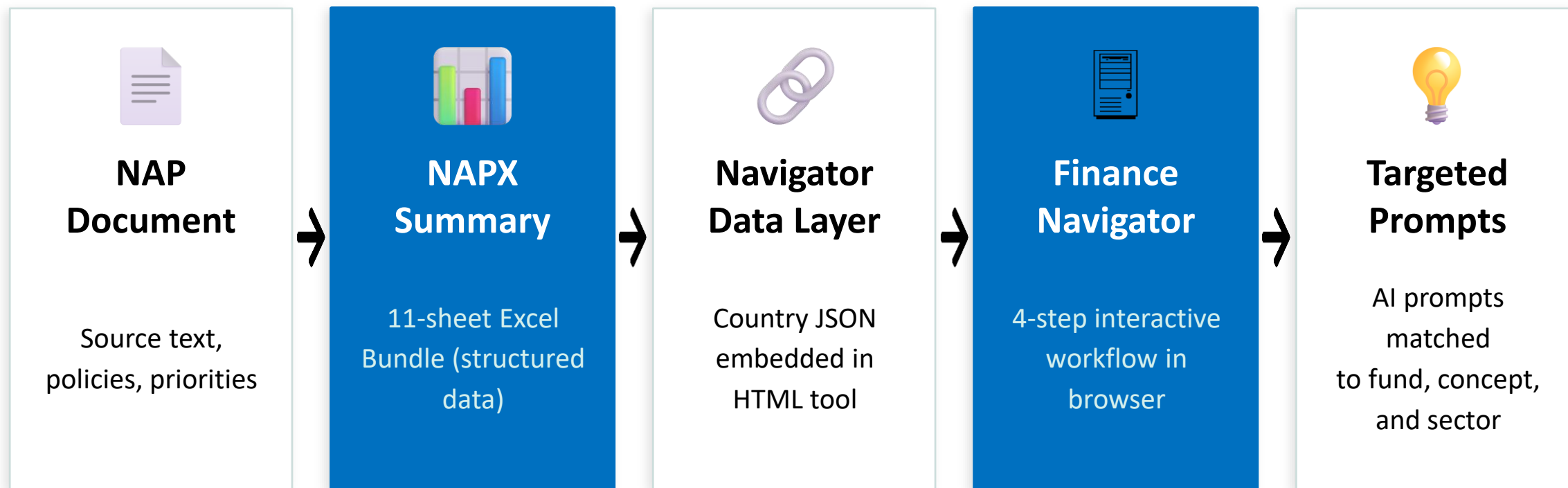
1. Determine financing needs for implementation
2. Implement/execute adaptation/risk Management and resilience solutions

Figure 8 Main modules of the NAP process based on the elements of the process in decision 5/CP.17 and the iterative adaptation cycle in decision 3/CMA.4

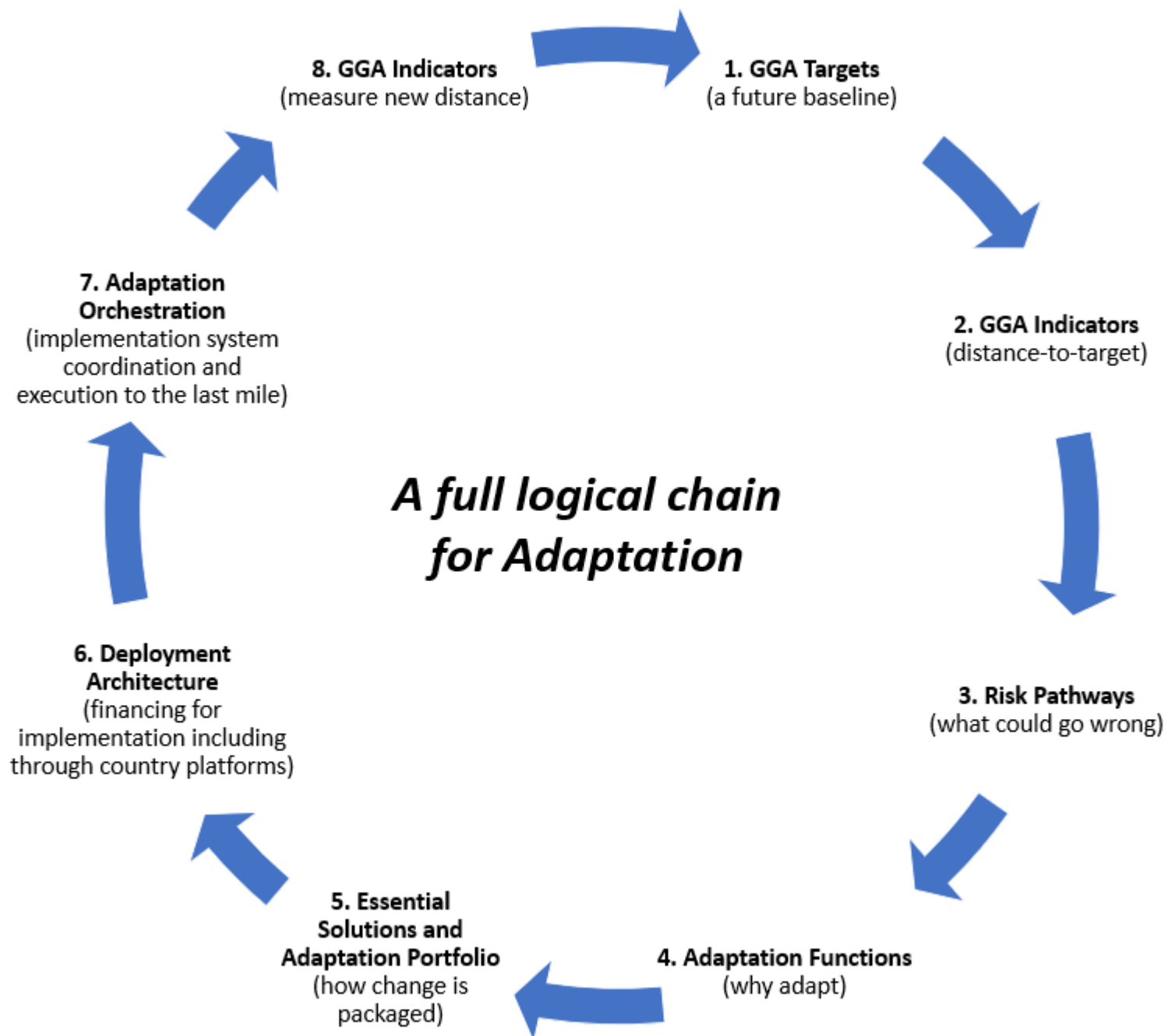
Main challenges faced by LDCs in implementation

- ☐ Limited access to funding from climate funds due to complex and lengthy application and approval processes;
- ☐ Obtaining accreditation for Direct Access Entities (DAEs);
- ☐ Getting accredited entities to work with in submitting NAP priority projects for funding;
- ☐ Technical capacity constraints related to costing adaptation priorities.

From NAP Summary to Finance Navigator



The NAPX summary is the engine. The navigator reads it automatically — country priorities, hazards, adaptation functions, and investment concepts are all pre-loaded. You just select and generate.

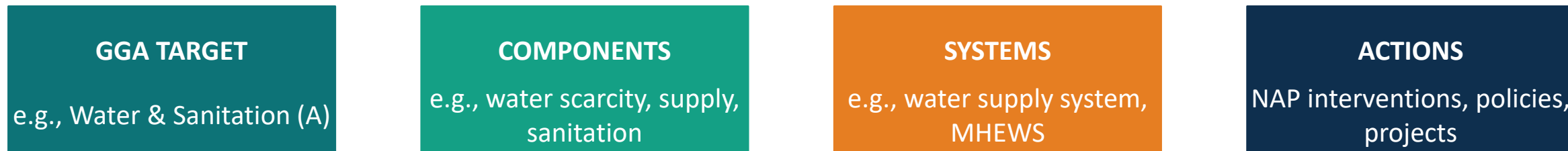


Vision for NAPs in LDCs by 2030

By 2030, every LDC should have a NAP that functions as the central, investment-driving, data-enabled and learning-based platform for achieving the GGA – coordinating action across all levels of government and society, mobilizing scaled and predictable finance, reaching the most vulnerable populations and demonstrably reducing climate risk through measurable resilience outcomes.

From GGA targets to actionable systems

Break each thematic target into specific systems – the basic units for assessment and action planning



Example: Climate-Resilient Water & Sanitation (GGA Target A)

Component	System(s)
Water scarcity / water-related hazards	Disaster preparedness & response (linked to MHEWS)
Climate-resilient water supply for all	Water supply system, Water use management
Climate-resilient sanitation for all	Sewage/sanitation system, Storm water drainage
Access to safe, affordable potable water	Water processing for safety, Water affordability
Transboundary considerations	Transboundary water agreements

Contact details and key links

Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG)

E-mail: leghelp@unfccc.int

Important links

- ☐ LEG: <http://unfccc.int/LEG>
- ☐ NAPX: <https://napx.napcentral.org>
- ☐ NAP central: <https://napcentral.org>

Adaptation Committee (AC)

- ❑ In 2010, COP 16 established the AC to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention
- ❑ The AC is the leading body on adaptation under the UNFCCC
- ❑ Core functions:

providing technical support and guidance to Parties on adaptation action and implementation

promoting synergy and strengthening engagement with national, regional and international organizations, centres and networks

sharing relevant information, knowledge, experience and good practices on adaptation

considering information communicated by Parties on adaptation actions, support provided and received, and lessons learned

providing information and recommendations for consideration by the COP and the CMA

strengthening coherence across adaptation-related work under the Convention and the Paris Agreement



WORKSTREAM 1

Technical support and capacity building



- Online resource on navigating the landscape of support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans



- Analytical work on gaps and needs related to NAPs including training



- Policy briefs covering
 - (i) traditional knowledge, Indigenous knowledge and local knowledge systems in adaptation
 - (ii) progress, good practices and lessons learned in prioritizing and incorporating gender-responsive adaptation action



- Monitoring, evaluation and learning
 - Toolkit on Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning for National Adaptation Plan Processes (with the NAP Global Network)
 - Underpins training and outreach activities, including training at NAP Expo 2024



WORKSTREAM 2

Knowledge and information sharing



Interactive Portal on the State of Adaptation Action by Parties

- Unique, central access point for adaptation information
- Enhances understanding, stimulates learning and further action
- Contributes to tracking adaptation progress globally



Recommendations on how to improve reporting on adaptation action and progress

- Mandated under paragraph 45 of decision 2/CMA.5
- Developed in collaboration with the LEG and the CGE
- Adopted a stepwise approach at AC 29; another iteration to be produced for intersessional consideration, with a view to deciding on the first set of recommendations at AC 30



WORKSTREAM 3

Coherence and coordination



Adaptation Action Newsletter

- New communication product, first edition published in April
- Disseminates adaptation-related updates and developments from constituted bodies and entities under the Convention and the Paris Agreement



Adaptation Finance Bulletin

- Provides regular updates and insights on adaptation finance matters from funds, bodies, and negotiations under the UN Climate Change process



Collaboration with other constituted bodies

- Promotes coherence in the adaptation architecture through collaboration with the LEG, NWP, WIM ExCom, and PCCB



Subscribe here



Subscribe here

Implementation of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience



Paragraph 44 of decision 2/CMA.5 invited the AC, in collaboration with the CGE and the LEG, to support the implementation of the **UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience** with **technical guidance and training materials** thereon.

• KEY ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN BY THE AC SINCE AC25 •



1

Mapping, stakeholder consultations, and surveys

Since AC25, the AC has undertaken **mapping, stakeholder consultations, and surveys**, and developed a **strategy paper**.



2

Two-track approach agreed at AC 29

At AC 29, the AC agreed to implement a two-track approach to support implementation of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience:

- **Enhancing access** to and usability of existing guidance
- **Developing new training products**

Dialogue on the work of constituted bodies relating to adaptation and loss and damage

17 June 2026,
June Climate Meetings (SB64) side event

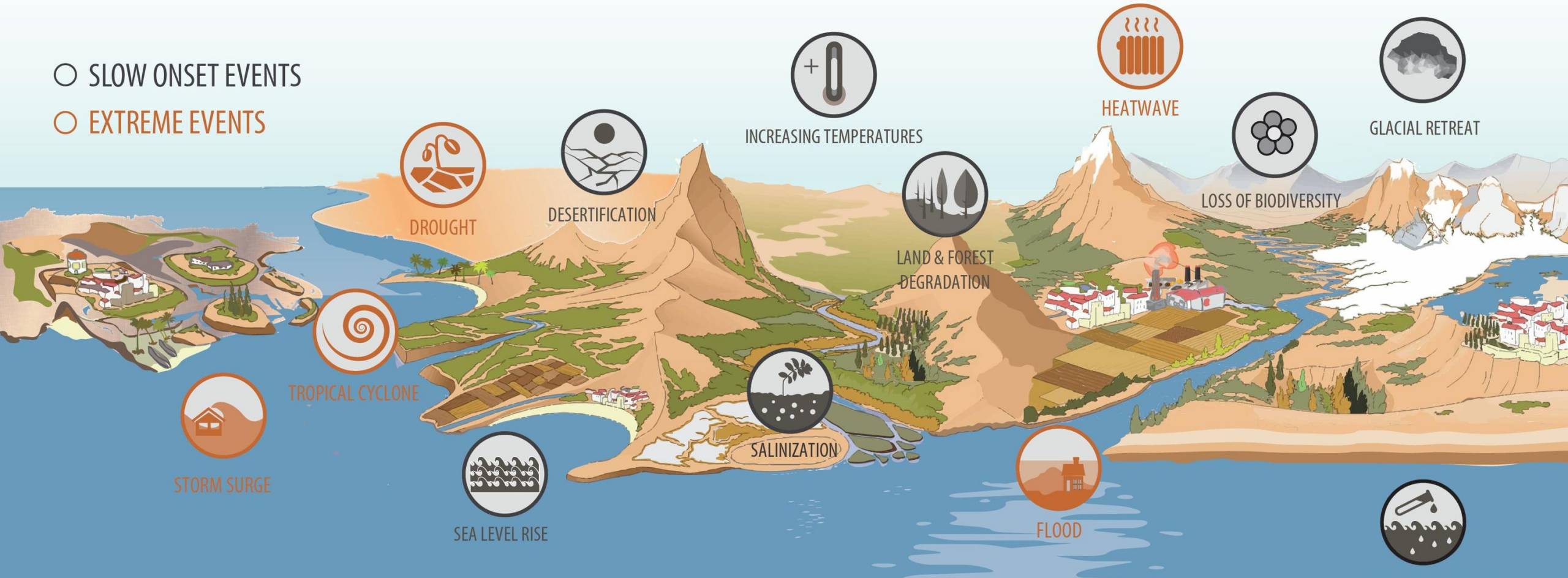


**Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism
for Loss and Damage**

Loss and Damage Associated with the Impacts of Climate Change

○ SLOW ONSET EVENTS

○ EXTREME EVENTS



ECONOMIC LOSSES

INCOME		PHYSICAL ASSETS		
	BUSINESS OPERATIONS		AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	
	INFRASTRUCTURE		PROPERTY	...

NON-ECONOMIC LOSSES

INDIVIDUALS			SOCIETY			ENVIRONMENT		
	LIFE		HEALTH		HUMAN MOBILITY		TERRITORY	
	INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE		SOCIETAL/ CULTURAL IDENTITY		BIODIVERSITY		ECOSYSTEM SERVICES	...

Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage

Institutional arrangements

Executive Committee



Expert Group on **Slow onset events**

Expert Group on **Non-economic losses**

Technical Expert Group on **Comprehensive risk management**

Task Force on **Displacement**

Expert Group on **Action and Support**

Santiago network



Advisory Board

Members (organizations, bodies, networks, experts)

Santiago network Secretariat

Functions



Enhancing knowledge and understanding of comprehensive risk management approaches.



Strengthening dialogue, coordination, coherence and synergies among relevant stakeholders.



Enhancing action and support, including, finance, technology and capacity-building.

Complementary support by ExCom and Santiago Network under the WIM

	ExCom 	Santiago Network 
1 Strengthening national and local capacities	Analytical and policy guidance	Targeted technical assistance delivered to countries
2 Enhancing access to technical support	Linking ExCom-driven knowledge outputs with the Santiago Network	Operational network of technical assistance providers
3 Improving data, analytics, and risk information	Methodologies, knowledge products, and gap analyses	In-country support for context-specific response measures
4 Advancing implementation of effective response measures	Analytical and policy work on tailored solutions	Hands-on technical assistance to translate approaches into solutions
5 Strengthening capacity to access and utilize finance	Identifying needs, options, barriers and navigating funding arrangements	Technical assistance to prepare funding requests and proposals

WIM ExCom Knowledge Products and Technical Guides

1



2



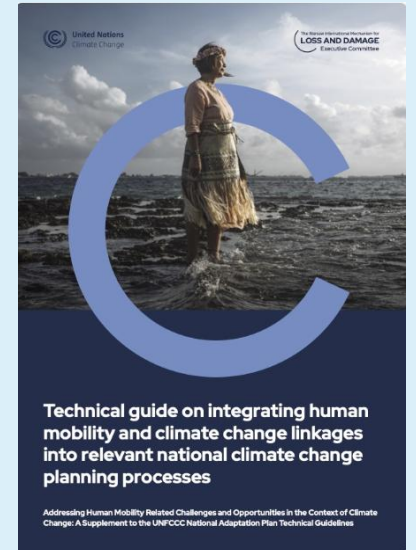
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4



5



LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES PLATFORM

COP 21 established the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) for the exchange of experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner.

(Decision 1/CP.21)





Functions

(Decision 2/CP.23, para 6)

KNOWLEDGE

Promote the **exchange of experience and best practices to apply, strengthen, protect and preserve traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems** to address and respond to climate change, taking into account free, prior and informed consent.

CAPACITY FOR ENGAGEMENT

Build capacity of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to engage in the UNFCCC process and **capacity of Parties and other relevant stakeholders** to engage with the Platform and with Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES AND ACTIONS

Facilitate the **integration of knowledge systems, practices and innovations** in designing and implementing international and national actions, programmes and policies. The platform also facilitates the undertaking of **stronger and more ambitious climate action by indigenous peoples and local communities** that could contribute to the achievement of the nationally determined contribution of the Parties concerned.



Case stories compiled under the work of the LCIPP

Community-owned rangeland and wildlife management in Tanzania

The Randilen Wildlife Management Area is a local community-owned conservation area managed by Maasai villages through collective governance of rangelands and wildlife. Community rangers, traditional leadership and participatory grazing practices support the protection of ecosystems while responding to climate variability, including prolonged drought and changing rainfall patterns. Conservation efforts have strengthened wildlife protection and created livelihood opportunities through tourism-related activities and local initiatives led by youth and women.

Case story shared by **knowledge holder from Africa** at LCIPP Fifth Annual Gathering of Knowledge Holders

Ancestral ocean knowledge in Tuvalu

Tuvalu's worldview is grounded in Fatele, a traditional dance that expresses balance and togetherness. In Tuvalu, local knowledge is carried through songs, stories and daily relationships with the ocean. Elders teach youth to read stars, winds and currents, and to build canoes that move with the rhythm of the sea. Communities report that seasons no longer follow familiar patterns and sea levels are rising. Adaptation practices remain rooted in intergenerational learning and collective stewardship.

Case story shared by **knowledge holder from the Pacific** at LCIPP Fifth Annual Gathering of Knowledge Holders

Access the draft Informal Summary Report of the LCIPP Fifth Annual Gathering of Knowledge Holders and Annual Dialogue here:



Share your views on the impact of the work under the LCIPP and help shape its next workplan (2028-2031)

In line with decision 14/CP.29, Parties, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and stakeholders are invited to submit their views on the issues below:

What to submit: Views on activities and thematic focuses for the workplan of the LCIPP for 2028-2031

Deadline: 30 September 2026

Views for consideration of the Facilitative Working Group at its 16th meeting (FWG 16), to be held in 2026

What to submit: Views on the impact of work under the LCIPP

Deadline: 1 November 2026

Views will serve as input to the review of the Facilitative Working Group in 2027

Access the guide to the LCIPP calls for submission here:



Stories and testimonials compiled under the work of the LCIPP

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

Olive trees and local community livelihoods in Palestine. In Palestine, olive trees are the symbol of identity, resilience, and local livelihoods. Olive cultivation supports a significant share of farmland and sustains many rural families. The loss of olive groves and other vegetation has affected farming systems and community environments, with implications for the continuity of land-based practices and local ways of life.

Case story by **knowledge holder from Asia-Pacific** at LCIPP Fifth Annual Gathering of Knowledge Holders

Protecting cultural heritage from the impacts of climate-related risks [...] guided by traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems

Language and cultural preservation depend on intergenerational knowledge sharing and the active involvement of youth in maintaining and revitalizing Indigenous cultural heritage.

"Revitalizing Indigenous languages is not just about preserving the past, but about ensuring the survival of the future."

"Language is very essential in passing down knowledge about sustainable land management and conservation of biodiversity."

Testimonials from knowledge holders during the LCIPP Fourth Annual Gathering of Knowledge Holders

Access the draft Informal Summary Report of the LCIPP Fifth Annual Gathering of Knowledge Holders and Annual Dialogue here:



Access the draft Informal Summary Report of the LCIPP Fourth Annual Gathering of Knowledge Holders and Annual Dialogue here:



Thank you!



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AC

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FWG

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