

ROADMAP TO MISSION 1.5

TROIKA MAJLIS

Transformational adaptation for climate resilience: Enhancing NAPs and securing finance for global goals

Context

The COP Presidencies Troika aims to enhance international cooperation and create an enabling environment to stimulate ambition and action for the next round of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). The adaptation outcomes of the UAE Consensus could complement these efforts and contribute to the Roadmap to Mission 1.5.

The UAE Consensus emphasized that effective adaptation - encompassing both transformational and incremental approaches - is essential for reducing vulnerability, boosting adaptive capacity, and ensuring the protection of livelihoods, economies, and ecosystems in line with the Paris Agreement's temperature goal.

To advance progress towards the global goal on adaptation, CMA5 adopted the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience with seven thematic targets aimed at enhancing resilience through measures in sectors essential for human wellbeing and sustainable development such as water, food, health, ecosystems and biodiversity, infrastructure and settlements, poverty eradication and livelihoods and cultural heritage, and four process targets on the dimensions of the iterative adaptation cycle covering: impact, vulnerability and risk assessment; planning; implementation and; monitoring, evaluation and learning. As part of the outcome of the first Global Stocktake, CMA5 called on Parties to have in place their national adaptation plans (NAPs), policies and planning processes by 2025 and to have progressed in implementing them by 2030. At COP29, Parties will assess the progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

Furthermore, COP29 will provide ample opportunity for increasing the effectiveness of adaptation efforts and bridging the adaptation finance gap, which is of utmost necessity for enhancing adaptation action overall, including attaining tangible progress on the global goal on adaptation.

Scope

The UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience plays a crucial role in complementing and enhancing NDCs. By providing structured adaptation measures, financial support, and capacity-building, it helps countries achieve their climate resilience and adaptation goals and contribute to turning ambition into action.

Despite these efforts, adaptation needs are growing, and the adaptation finance gap is widening. The first Global Stocktake found that adaptation efforts are not on track to achieve our long-term goals.

To meet these needs, UNEP estimates that adaptation finance flows in developing countries must increase 10-18-fold from current levels. Bridging this finance gap is crucial for the effective implementation of adaptation, which hinges on well-structured plans, strategies and technical capacity.

NAPs are instrumental in this context. They allow governments to assess long-term trends, impacts, and vulnerabilities, identify critical thresholds, and develop strategies to safeguard public services, nature, and livelihoods. As of July 2024, 58 developing countries have submitted their NAPs, marking significant progress. However, despite these advancements, the implementation of adaptation plans remains slow. The first Global Stocktake recognized the significant challenges developing country Parties face in accessing finance for implementing their NAPs. Considerable progress on at least doubling adaptation finance and attaining a balance between adaptation and mitigation in the provision of scaled-up financial resources would support the exigence of speeding up adaptation efforts. Addressing the gap in ambition and action in adaptation is vital for translating the goals of the UAE Framework into tangible outcomes.

Looking ahead, the Troika will convene its next session on September 6 during the **Fifth Global Conference on Strengthening Synergies between the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** in Rio de Janeiro. The Conference provides an invaluable platform for the Troika Majlis, as the aim of the Paris Agreement is positioned “in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty,” while the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) links resilience of ecosystems and people to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The session will focus on exploring solutions and opportunities related to adaptation and means of implementation. It will provide a comprehensive overview of adaptation finance in relation to NDCs, delve into recommendations and best practices for implementing NAPs, and address the challenges associated with financing adaptation efforts.

Proposed Guiding Questions for Discussion

The Troika invites participants to focus their interventions on the following areas:

- What are the expectations from COP29 in terms of an impactful adaptation outcome that would push for a more effective adaptation action?
- What are the most promising financing mechanisms and strategies that can be scaled up to address the widening adaptation finance gap and make adaptation finance accessible to individual countries and regions?
- What critical bottlenecks in the formulation and implementation of NAPs must be addressed to lead to an accelerated implementation?