

Information note on submissions received under the Baku Adaptation Road Map and arrangements for the first workshop thereunder at the sixty-fourth sessions of the subsidiary bodies

5 June 2026

I. Overview

1. This information note provides a summary of views contained in submissions received from Parties on the focus of the workshops and technical paper under the Baku Adaptation Road Map referred to in paragraph 29 of decision 3/CMA.6 in response to the invitation referred to in paragraph 3 below. It also provides information on the topics and arrangements for the first workshop, which is scheduled to take place on 9 June 2026.
2. After a careful review of the submissions and taking into account decisions related to the BAR, as outlined in the Mandate and Background sections of this note, the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies have selected the following topic for the first workshop:
3. Advancing progress in line with Article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement: the role of the UNFCCC adaptation architecture, its strengths, coherence and how it can best support implementation of the Global Goal on Adaptation and the elements outlined in paragraph 38 of decision 2.CMA.5. It will include a session on access to finance for adaptation to lay the groundwork for future discussions.
4. The workshop will also include a session on how the future workshops under the first phase of the BAR can best deliver on the aim of the BAR (decision 3/CMA.6, paragraph 29) as well as enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen cooperation and facilitate adaptation planning and implementation in line with different national circumstances and in the context of Article 2, paragraph 1(a), of the Paris Agreement.¹
5. Further information on the first BAR workshop can be found in the workshop concept note.²
6. The SB Chairs will communicate the topics of future workshop and the topic of the technical paper to be delivered by the secretariat after the first BAR workshop, and well in advance of the second workshop.
7. The SB Chairs note that at the consultation with parties on 28 May, they heard views on the initial proposed topic for the technical note: “Strengthening implementation of the UAE Framework targets through enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening cooperation and facilitating adaptation planning and implementation”. Parties and Groups were generally supportive of a focus on implementation, but felt the topic was too broad and ill-defined. The Chairs will take those views, as well as those expressed in submissions and during SB64 into account in revising the topic for the technical paper.

II. Mandate

8. CMA 7 decided that the first phase of the Baku Adaptation Road Map, covering 2026–2028, shall focus on initial implementation of activities under the Road Map, consisting of two workshops per year organized by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies with the support of the secretariat, one to be held in session and one intersessionally, and the preparation of a technical paper by the secretariat, aimed at enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening cooperation and facilitating adaptation planning and implementation in line with different

¹ Decision 12/CMA.7, para. 29.

² Available at: <https://unfccc.int/documents/658231>

national circumstances and in the context of Article 2, paragraph 1(a), of the Paris Agreement.³

9. Additionally, CMA 7 invited Parties to submit views on the focus of the workshops and the technical paper referred to in paragraph 2 above.⁴

III. Background

10. CMA 6 launched the Baku Adaptation Road Map with the aim of advancing progress in line with Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement and supporting the implementation of the elements outlined in paragraph 38 of decision 2/CMA.5,⁵ which are as follows:

(a) The exchange of knowledge, experience and information related to implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, including in relation to efforts to achieve the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 (hereinafter the global goal on adaptation (GGA) targets), with the aim of fostering implementation;

(b) The identification of potential inputs to future global stocktakes (GSTs) related to achieving the GGA, including by considering how the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience can facilitate the analysis of information required for assessing progress towards the GGA;

(c) The enhancement of understanding of, inter alia, the risks and impacts associated with different temperature increases across different regions;

(d) The opportunities for building on the best available science, including collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and other organizations, to provide information relevant to facilitating implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, including in relation to the targets; to developing indicators, metrics and methodologies; and to identifying adaptation capacity gaps, challenges and the needs of developing countries;

(e) The development of terms of reference for reviewing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, including the time frame for the review.

11. In paragraph 26 of decision 12/CMA.7, it was emphasized that work under the Baku Adaptation Road Map should bring coherence to the UNFCCC adaptation architecture and avoid duplication of work by leveraging the mandates of and outputs of work under UNFCCC constituted bodies and work programmes, including the Adaptation Committee (AC), the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) and the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (NWP); and the need was also emphasized for cooperation with regional adaptation networks, the private sector and research institutions in recognition of the important roles played by diverse actors in implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

12. CMA 7 decided that the work under the Baku Adaptation Road Map shall be guided by the following:⁶

(a) Aligning adaptation action with adequate adaptation responses in the context of the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, ensuring that national and global adaptation strategies and actions reflect the risks and needs arising from different warming increments within the temperature goal;

(b) Strengthening implementation of the targets outlined in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5;

³ Decision 12/CMA.7, para. 29.

⁴ Decision 12/CMA.7, para. 30.

⁵ Decision 3/CMA.6, para. 29.

⁶ Decision 12/CMA.7, para. 28.

(c) Enhancing knowledge-sharing;

(d) Ensuring access to MOI for adaptation, for adequate, predictable and accessible financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support, including from developed country Parties to developing country Parties, in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 1, and Articles 10–11 of the Paris Agreement.

IV. Status of submissions received

13. As at 4 June 2026, 18 submissions⁷ had been received from Parties, including on behalf of groups of Parties: Ghana on behalf of the African Group; Palau on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States; Saudi Arabia on behalf of the Arab Group; Cyprus and European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its member States; Uruguay on behalf of the G77 and China; Uruguay on behalf of Group SUR (formerly Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay) and the Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean; Timor-Leste on behalf of the least developed countries (LDCs); India on behalf of the Like Minded Developing Countries; Brazil; Canada; Dominican Republic; Holy See; India; Japan; Norway; Mauritius; Russian Federation; and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

14. Additionally, while the mandate called for submissions from Parties, nine submissions were received from non-Party stakeholders: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; United Nations Children’s Fund (two submissions); World Meteorological Organization; Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; Geledés – Black Woman Institute; SouthSouthNorth Projects Africa; and Talanoa Institute.

15. The submissions received provide views on the workshops and technical paper under the Baku Adaptation Road Map, as well as on other issues, such as reflections on CMA 7 negotiations, the Belém–Addis vision on adaptation, and the broader UNFCCC adaptation landscape. However, this information note focuses solely on the views received from Parties, including groups of Parties, relating to the workshops and technical paper, as per the invitation referred to in paragraph 3 above.

V. Summary of views related to the workshops

A. Views on topics of the workshops

16. Across the submissions the majority include suggestions on the topics for the workshops under the Baku Adaptation Road Map. Some submissions elaborate in detail on the proposals, including views on the specific order of the workshops and topics, while others are more general in nature. Several submissions also referred to paragraph 28 of decision 12/CMA.7. Some highlighted the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances, and expressed the view that these should guide the work under the BAR, including the workshops.

17. Thematically, the views on the topics for the workshops can be clustered into the following categories:

(a) **Coherence across the UNFCCC adaptation architecture:** covers, inter alia, mapping existing mandates and processes under the UNFCCC related to adaptation to enhance coherence; mapping institutional mandates to identify overlaps and coordination gaps and clarify synergies; and ensure alignment within the UNFCCC adaptation architecture to support implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience; leveraging the UNFCCC adaptation architecture to enable temperature-responsive adaptation; and strengthening alignment of implementation across bodies and

⁷ Available at: <https://submissions.unfccc.int/> search ‘global goal on adaptation’

processes to support implementation of adaptation actions; streamlining national reporting pathways to reduce duplications and additional burdens.

(b) **Progress towards implementation of UAE Framework targets:** covers, inter alia, the integration of the UAE Framework targets into national adaptation plans and sectoral plans; practical examples, solutions and approaches pertaining to adaptation, including transformational adaptation for long-term resilience, as well as a focus on country-led domestic action; technologies for adaptation; enabling factors and incentivizing investments and the involvement of various actors, including from the private sector; innovative approaches; and gaps in and barriers to implementing the UAE Framework targets, building adaptive capacity and scaling up implementation in a manner responsive to developing country Parties' needs and priorities, cooperation (e.g. transboundary and cross-border adaptation, and stakeholder coordination); and identifying implementation gaps and support needs. The topic integrates, inter alia:

(i) Knowledge- and experience-sharing to foster implementation and scaling up of adaptation by structuring it around adaptation cycle targets (impact, vulnerability and risk assessment; planning; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation and learning), as well as exploring how countries connect these stages and how the cycle evolves over time, noting their different national circumstances and responses;

(ii) A focus on thematic areas corresponding to the UAE Framework targets, taking into account the guiding principles referred to in paragraph 28 of decision 12/CMA.7;

(c) **MOI:** covers, inter alia, how financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support can enable GGA implementation; MOI under different warming scenarios; strategic delivery of MOI; adequate support in line with Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement; improving access, predictability and adequacy of adaptation finance (in particular for the LDCs and small island developing States (SIDS)); strengthening national capacities and institutions; aligning finance flows to the UAE Framework targets; and ensuring MOI tracking supports implementation and the second GST without creating new conditionalities;

(d) **Adequate adaptation responses in the context of the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement:** covers, inter alia, options and practical solutions for operationalizing adequate adaptation responses under the temperature goal and according to Parties' needs and national circumstances, science based and temperature-informed risk assessments, scenario-based planning as warming intensifies, defining and assessing adequacy across different warming pathways and region-specific vulnerabilities, and adaptation limits and thresholds; and the relationship between achieving sustained adaptive capacity and maintaining the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement;

(e) **Cross-cutting considerations, including equity, justice and rights-based approaches to adaptation:** covers, inter alia, enabling factors for supporting effective adaptation planning and implementation in diverse regional and national contexts; common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, considering intergenerational equity, rights and knowledge systems of Indigenous Peoples, ethical and human rights based approaches, just transition considerations and prioritization of vulnerable groups and countries; and participatory approaches;

(f) **Indicators, data and measurement challenges, and linkages to the second GST:** covers, inter alia, operationalizing the Belém Adaptation Indicators, methodological issues, data gaps, capacity constraints for data systems, integration of qualitative and Indigenous knowledge, and readiness for piloting, reporting and aggregating indicators for GST purposes as well as the broader inputs to the global stocktake in relation to the GGA. Additionally, the exchange of good practices in relation to MEL systems, and technical support for development of flexible national indicator frameworks.

B. Other considerations related to the workshops

18. In their submissions, Parties also provided suggestions on other issues relating to the workshops, particularly relating to organizational matters and participation in the workshops.

19. In relation to workshop modalities, design and outputs:

(a) One group of Parties suggested that all preparatory and background materials be made available to Parties no later than three weeks before the opening of each workshop. In preparing all workshop materials, the secretariat should ensure active collaboration with the AC, the LEG, NWP and other constituted bodies with relevant mandates, as well as with relevant United Nations agencies, international organizations and other knowledge partners operating in the adaptation space;

(b) It was proposed by one group of Parties that the technical paper be prepared prior to the first workshop, so that it can inform discussions;

(c) One group of Parties proposed organizing the workshops in conjunction with or during existing implementation-related adaptation events, including NAP Expos, regional climate weeks and the Adaptation Forum, as well as the Global Implementation Accelerator launched at CMA 7, to ensure an interlinkage between negotiations, the action agenda and implementation;

(d) One Party suggested that the workshops be organized in hybrid format, with groups of Parties proposing that the workshops be convened for two full days;

(e) One group of Parties suggested that each workshop include a technical session presenting relevant data and analysis, a session on regional perspectives to reflect diverse national circumstances, a dedicated segment on MOI, and an interactive segment focused on identifying solutions;

(f) Some Parties proposed including activities focused on practical implementation efforts, taking into account different national circumstances. One group proposed including dedicated sessions for developing country Parties to provide evidence of national challenges, implementation barriers and means of implementation gaps;

(g) Some groups of Parties suggested that workshops be action-oriented and Party-driven, but not serve as information-sharing events disconnected from the political process. Rather, they should produce outputs that feed into subsequent technical and negotiating sessions, including sessions on the second GST and future CMA deliberations on the GGA;

(h) Several Parties suggested that a summary report be prepared after each workshop to capture key discussions.

(i) One group noted that there should be a clear distinction between the work under the BAR, and that of the Belém-Addis vision on adaptation.

20. In relation to participation in the workshops, several Parties and group of Parties emphasized that the workshops should ensure the inclusive participation of a diverse range of stakeholders, drawing on a broad range of experiences, perspectives and expertise:

(a) Finance providers, including bilateral donors, multilateral development banks and climate funds, including the GEF, GCF and AF, to report on progress in improving the adequacy, predictability and accessibility challenges relating to adaptation finance

(b) The private sector and regional institutions

(c) Experts, practitioners, and observer organizations,

(d) Representatives of constituted bodies,

(e) Indigenous Peoples, local communities, youth and elders, people of African descent and other stakeholders whose contributions to adaptation are recognized in paragraph 10 of decision 12/CMA.7;

21. One group of Parties highlighted the importance of ensuring balanced representation in the workshops, including from developing countries, regional institutions, constituted bodies and operating entities of the Financial Mechanisms;

22. One group of Parties proposed convening joint workshops across constituted bodies be held, as well as a dedicated high-level political dialogue to elevate adaptation ambition and accountability.

VI. Summary of views on the topic of the technical paper

23. Across the submissions, the majority include suggestions on the topic of the technical paper. As was the case for the suggestions for the workshops, some submissions include detailed suggestions, whereas others are more general.

24. Thematically, the suggestions can be clustered into the following topics:

(a) Mapping and aligning adaptation-related work under the UNFCCC to identify complementarities and support implementation, as well as to provide recommendations on how to deliver coherent and predictable technical guidance for adaptation;

(b) Focusing on MOI, in particular on predictability, adequacy and access; barriers faced by developing countries; and alignment of support with needs and planning processes; types of finance, including grants, as well as provision of a synthesis of MOI gaps and their consequences on capacity constraints, particularly for the LDCs and SIDS;

(c) Advancing the use of indicators by clarifying the status and application of Belém Adaptation Indicators, outlining approaches to piloting them and identifying and aligning reporting pathways (e.g. for biennial transparency reports, national adaptation plans and outputs of constituted bodies) to inform the second GST;

(d) Providing analysis and options for operationalizing adaptation in the context of the Paris Agreement temperature goal and Article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement, including evolving risks, needs and costs, especially for developing countries, as well as identifying implementation gaps, challenges and barriers, and capacity constraints and support needed for developing country Parties;

(e) Synthesizing workshop discussions to support enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening cooperation and facilitating planning and implementation, while reflecting updates from related processes (e.g. Belém–Addis vision on adaptation) and offering forward-looking recommendations for the Baku Adaptation Road Map.
