Views on the UAE–Belém work programme

Mandate: FCCC/PA/CMA/2023/L.18 para. 41

Submission from

> Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention)
> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
> International Labour Organization (ILO)
> International Organization for Migration (IOM)
> Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
> Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
> Sanitation and Water for All (SWA)
> United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
> United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
> United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
> United Nations Foundation
> United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
> United Nations University - Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)
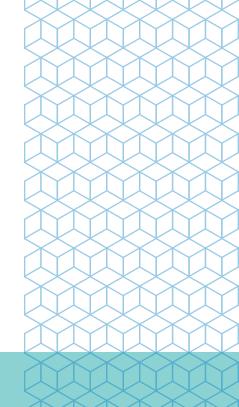> World Food Programme (WFP)
> World Health Organization (WHO)

Contents

Introduction

The Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Sanitation and Water for All (SWA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Foundation, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United Nations University - Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS), World Food Programme (WFP) and the World Health Organization (WHO) are pleased to submit collective inputs on the two-year UAE–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets in the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, as invited in Decision 2/CMA.5 of the UAE Consensus. The aforementioned organizations enthusiastically welcome the adoption of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience. We view this as a historic and important step forward in supporting progress towards achieving the Global Goal on Adaptation, and an important mechanism enabling both the review of overall progress in reducing the adverse impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change, as well as enhancement of adaptation action and support. We have been actively working to help raise awareness and socialize this important framework with governments and other implementors at national and subnational levels since its adoption.

This submission provides recommendations regarding the modalities of the UAE–Belém work programme including organization of work, inputs, outputs and the involvement of stakeholders, as well as reflections on the process of selecting indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets in the UAE Framework. The UN system has relevant experience in mainstreaming adaptation within and across sectors, adaptation planning and implementation as well as expertise and mandate in monitoring similar frameworks, such as those that have been developed for the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. As such, the UN has applicable expertise, tools and resources to support the implementation of the new framework and the UAE–Belém work programme. In an Annex, we offer several resources from across the UN System that may help inform the work programme. These recommendations were distilled from a series of conversations hosted by the United Nations Foundation involving focal points from across the UN system in February 2024, with the objective of co-developing this joint submission. It aims to compliment other submissions being put forward from UN entities with more specific recommendations.

Key Messages and Recommendations

MODALITIES FOR THE UAE-BELÉM WORK PROGRAMME:

- Convene a series of interactive, hybrid workshops
- Establish working groups to select proposed thematic and dimensional indicators
- Ensure wide stakeholder engagement and capacity strengthening through the work programme

KEY CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING INDICATOR SELECTION:

- Develop a structured approach to the indicator selection process
- Ensure proposed indicators are operationalizable, meaningful, and inclusive
- Adopt a forward-looking approach to indicator selection
- Draw on existing indicator frameworks and custodian organizations and seek to reduce reporting burdens

RECOMMENDATIONS ON MODALITIES FOR THE UAE-BELÉM WORK PROGRAMME

Convene a series of interactive, hybrid workshops

Valuable lessons learned from the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation should be incorporated into the new work programme. This includes conducting multiple face-to-face and hybrid workshops where parties and observers could collectively engage in generative, content-rich discussions and hear each other's perspectives. The hybrid modality allowed a wider range of both parties and observers to engage in the process, enabled sharing of experience, and brought forward perspectives that might not have been heard otherwise. Interactive sessions were particularly effective in guiding participants towards consensus and generating specific documents or texts. However, considering time and budget constraints, we recommend holding no more than four workshops per year.

We propose that the initial workshop, as outlined in paragraph 43 of Decision 2/CMA.5, should focus specifically on achieving the desired outcomes of the work programme. This includes a detailed examination of the framework's intended users and applications, as well as the initiation of a structured process to unpack the multidimensional targets and establish criteria for assessing potential indicators. It should also cover the high-level terms

of reference, management, desired composition and nomination process for proposed working groups to select and propose indicators (see below). It is furthermore recommended to open workshop participation to UNFCCC observer organizations to ensure engagement of additional technical expertise.

Subsequent workshops could be organized to convene specialized working groups, aiming to ensure the coherence of approaches, promote the integration of cross-cutting considerations across targets, leverage interlinkages between targets, and tackle shared issues and challenges. These sessions will serve as valuable opportunities to assess the progress of working groups and enhance transparency in their processes.

Potential workshop themes and issues to be discussed could include:

- Discussion and agreement on what is meant by each of the targets to support identification of the best available indicators;

- Key learnings from country experiences in selecting indicators to track adaptation progress in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined

RECOMMENDATIONS ON MODALITIES FOR THE UAE-BELÉM WORK PROGRAMME

Contributions (NDCs), reporting frameworks of different relevant funds and programmes; approaches to building requisite information systems and solutions to issues encountered in developing national monitoring, evaluation and learning systems for adaptation;

• Key learnings from SDG indicator development process driven by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals;

• A review of different frameworks proposed for selecting indicators (see Annex 1 for examples);

• Cost implications for data collection;

• Consistency of approaches and reporting in other processes and funds, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) etc. and including other funds that are relevant to adaptation;

• Data aggregation issues – the desirability of data aggregation, concerns with data aggregation, approaches and solutions and other considerations;

• Integration of transboundary considerations merits specific attention, along with cross-cutting considerations within the framework (such as country-driven, context specificity, gender responsive, participatory and fully transparent approaches, as well as human rights approaches, and to ensure intergenerational equity and social justice, just transition and decent work, taking into consideration vulnerable ecosystems, groups and communities and including children, youth and persons with disabilities; traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, local knowledge systems, ecosystem-based adaptation, nature-based solutions, locally led and community-based adaptation, disaster risk reduction, intersectional approaches, private sector

engagement, maladaptation avoidance, recognition of adaptation co-benefits and sustainable development). Indicator development should adopt a lens of cross-cutting considerations, incorporating vulnerable groups: migrants, refugees and other displaced persons in particular, leveraging existing indicator sets (see Annex 1 for more information);

• The role citizen science initiatives in supporting reporting against the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience;

• Technical assistance requirements for countries to effectively engage in the framework;

• Using the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience to encourage a global process of national and subnational target setting and reporting on adaptation. Exploring opportunities to engage and mobilize sectors, in line with the themes in paragraph 9 of Decision 2/ CMA.5.

Create working groups to select proposed thematic and dimensional indicators

We believe the most efficient and robust way to develop informed, science-based, technically sound indicators for the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience is to establish working groups for each of the seven thematic targets in paragraph 9 of Decision 2/ CMA.5, and one working group to address the targets related to the Iterative Adaptation Cycle as presented in paragraph 10 of the decision. These eight working groups should include a broad range of actors engaged from the scientific community, the IPCC, NGOs, government representatives, transboundary basin and regional organizations, practitioner organizations, statistical agencies, workers and employers' representatives, civil society organizations, beneficiary communities, and the UN System, etc. to draw from literature, data sources, and lived experience within their respective communities of practice. It is critical that these expert groups have adequate geographic and local level representation.

Management of working groups should be overseen by co-chairs, which can include party volunteers, as well

RECOMMENDATIONS ON MODALITIES FOR THE UAE-BELÉM WORK PROGRAMME

as volunteers from relevant observer organizations or representatives of the UN system. We realize that creating such working groups is challenging under the UNFCCC system, but having technical expert engagement in the process of selecting indicators is crucial and will require a dedicated process to iteratively develop proposed indicators and methodologies, data sources, etc. throughout the duration of the work programme. Given experience in similar processes, we believe that one workshop per thematic area is insufficient to do the technical work of selecting and proposing meaningful indicators.

The first workshop, as proposed above, should discuss potential management arrangements for working groups, desired composition, nomination process, as well as the common terms of reference for the working groups. Working groups would meet virtually and would work between meetings to iteratively produce suggested targets, methodologies, potential data sources, and other elements as needed to track progress on the given target(s).

Given the significance of interlinkages between thematic areas (for example food and water security), and between thematic and dimensional targets (for example the importance of risk assessment from various sectoral perspectives), it is essential to establish a contact group. This group would be responsible for integrating cross-sectoral issues into the indicator selection process, thus preventing a siloed or purely sectoral approach. The hybrid workshops suggested earlier would serve as a platform for convening working groups and ensuring a cohesive approach across the entire framework.

Ensure wide stakeholder engagement and capacity strengthening through the work programme

As noted above, the UAE–Belém work programme requires wide stakeholder engagement, particularly from national-level thematic policy stakeholders and adaptation-focused entities. This includes adaptation Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) focal points, statistical agencies, civil society, workers' and employers' organizations, and other relevant practitioners.

Thematic expertise is crucial for defining and contextualizing the thematic targets in line with national circumstances. MEL expertise and engagement of broader national stakeholders are vital for leveraging existing systems, identifying data sources and gaps, highlighting innovative practices, and ensuring that recommendations are operationalizable. Engaging national level stakeholders also helps enhance awareness of the UAE framework and provides an opportunity for capacity strengthening at the national level.

Participation of representatives from fragile and conflict affected states, including migrants, refugees and displaced persons, is particularly important due to their unique adaptation needs. Likewise, participation of relevant populations such as Indigenous Peoples in data collection exercises, including planning, data collection, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination, is central to a rights-based approach to indicator selection. Additionally, it would be beneficial to involve representatives of transboundary basin and regional organisations.

Therefore, it will be important to provide a variety of opportunities for engagement and follow-up throughout the work programme, including in-person workshops, virtual participation, presentations, public digital platforms, and written submissions. Importantly, stakeholders may also serve as key facilitators of the workshops, bringing in their expertise to help structure the dialogue. Lastly, we urge the SBSTA and SBA to solicit submissions from technical communities of practice throughout the work programme.

KEY CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING INDICATOR SELECTION

Develop a structured approach to indicator selection process

The work programme and its working groups must develop and agree on a structured approach to selecting proposed indicators. This approach should enable for both scaling and aggregation of indicators to track global progress, while also providing a list of indicators to capture diverse country-specific circumstances. Countries can then select indicators to report against and operationalize at national and sub-national levels, according to nationally available data and capacity, similar to the Sustainable Development Goals framework. Indicators should not only serve to enable tracking and evaluation of progress but also to facilitate learning and adaptive management. In addition, the indicator selection process should include dimensions such as equity (justice, gender), environment, transboundary aspects, and means of implementation. As a guiding principle, the process should aim to remain simple and leverage existing frameworks to minimize duplication and reporting burdens.

We propose that each working group should start with dissecting the focal target (for both thematic and dimensional targets) as each target has several sub-components, many of which have multifaceted definitions or require further development of definitions. The steps in the process are as follows:

1) Initiate a normative process to understand and define what it is that we are trying to achieve under each target.

2) Identify possible contextually relevant indicators that can effectively characterize each sub-component and provide nuanced insights into the target.

3) Assess the availability of existing indicators, indices, tools, and frameworks to monitor each sub-component. Identify opportunities to leverage existing indicators / data sets and assess any gaps.

4) Determine whether new indicators and methodologies are necessary to fill the gaps, or if existing proxies can be modified effectively. The cost of data collection should be included in the list of considerations in indicator selection.

Ensure proposed indicators are operationalizable, meaningful, and inclusive

It is important that selected indicators effectively track adaptation progress, assess the quality of progress, evaluate the effectiveness of adaptation actions, and enable learning and adaptive management. Therefore, indicators should encompass both process-based as well as outcome-based measures. For instance, concerning target 9 (d) in the decision, it is important to not only measure the "number of nature-based solutions for adaptation projects implemented" but also factors that point to the outcomes of nature-based projects, such as increased species abundance, decreased frequency and severity of flooding damage, and other relevant outcome indicators. It is worth noting that the expansion of climate services may facilitate greater ability to track outcomes of adaptation actions. For instance, the expansion of impact-based early warning systems can enable the monitoring of risks, thus providing insights into adaptation successes over time.

Indicators must, of course, be specific, measurable, and realistic. Wherever possible, indicators should track the additionality of adaptation efforts and explicitly capture reductions in the adverse impacts of climate change, improvements in adaptive capacities, and/or increased resilience. This will facilitate alignment with climate funds and support greater tracking of climate additionality in domestic budgets, for example. In addition to tracking outcomes, it will be important to monitor output and input-based indicators, as these may be more feasible than outcome-based indicators in the near term.

Disaggregated data should be used wherever possible to ensure that the equity dimension of process and outcomes can be assessed. Indicators should be disaggregated by age, sex, gender, ethnicity, migration or displacement status, disability, income, as well as highlight process and outcome factors related to specific vulnerable groups and communities, and ecosystems where relevant. In situations in which key populations cannot be reliably identified, such as the case of remote communities or minorities, alternative procedures should be applied to

KEY CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING INDICATOR SELECTION

secure collection of disaggregated data. For example, oversampling, group-specific booster sampling, random-route sampling, respondent-driven sampling, and individual questionnaire modules, among others.

In addition, it is important that indicators can be operationalised at global, national, subnational and local levels, and in sectoral policies and strategies and through the development of country data collection mechanisms where needed. As noted earlier, these indicators must be carefully assessed according to feasibility, cost, and complexity of measurement, especially when proposing new indicators for development. If new indicators are proposed, a thorough assessment of the feasibility of reporting on the proposed indicator methodology must be undertaken.

As it can sometimes be difficult to digest results from many different indicators, the consolidation of indicators through the use of indexes could be considered. Indexes may facilitate comparisons of vulnerability or the effectiveness of adaptation efforts across and within countries, thereby providing greater meaning than lists of indicators.

The full spectrum of indicator development and data collection should adhere to international standards on ethics and statistics and fully align with the human rights-based approach to data and indicators, based on national legal and institutional contexts. This implies incorporating safeguards in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data, including ensuring data confidentiality, non-discrimination, privacy, accountability, participation, transparency, and guaranteeing access to information and self-identification.

Adopt a forward-looking approach to indicator development

In selecting proposed indicators, it is important to coordinate and leverage parallel processes that are taking place over the same period as the work programme, including synergies with the Biodiversity and Desertification Conference of Parties taking place this

year and depending on timelines, the revision of the IPCC's 1994 technical guidelines on impacts and adaptation. Opportunities for early and continued coordination of the UAE-Belém work programme, and its outputs, and the 2028 Global stock take, which is likely to start in 2026, should be sought where possible. Finally, indicators should be developed with an eye toward shaping the future of the framework which may succeed the Sustainable Development Goals, slated to end in 2030. This is particularly important considering the targets outlined in paragraph 9 of the decision, which indicate a longer time horizon ('by 2030 and progressively beyond') than the SDGs.

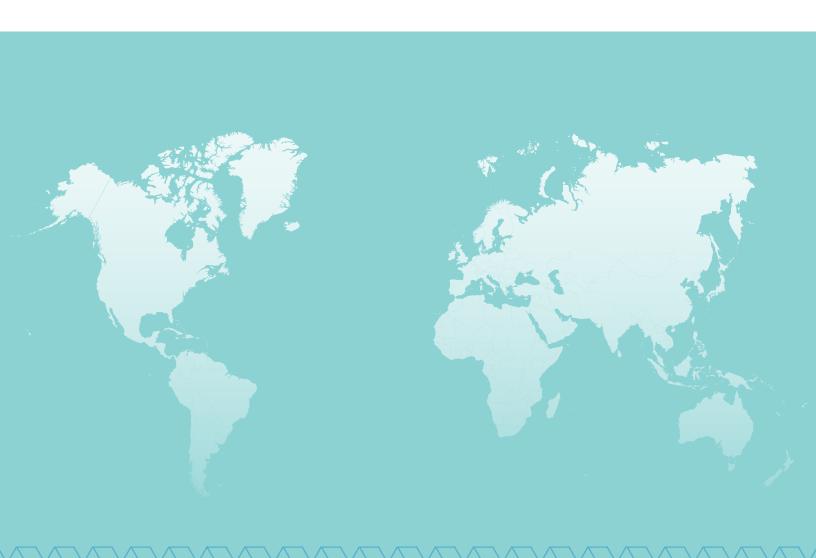## Draw on existing indicator frameworks and custodian agencies, and seek to reduce reporting burdens

Indicators should be selected to reduce reporting burdens wherever possible. This requires making efficient use of existing indicator frameworks, such as the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, indicators used by major climate and non-climate funds operating in relevant areas outlined in the seven thematic targets of paragraph 9 of Decision 2/ CMA.5, as well as indicators used in national adaptation plans and other national frameworks. New indicators should only be introduced or modifications made where necessary to address critical gaps. It also requires sectoral support for reporting on the thematic targets through the involvement of line ministries, and potentially the UN system to provide data, capacity and coordination strengthening. Coordination with the UN Statistics Division and custodian agencies to provide data for countries to reduce duplicative reporting requirements should be prioritized.

We urge the UAE-Belém work programme to make full use of UN resources to reduce reporting burdens. Annex 1 provides a more detailed list of resources (publications, indicator frameworks, data sources, methodologies, guidance notes, etc.) from the UN system which could be used to inform the work programme and its associated working groups.

Conclusions

We welcome the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience and appreciate the opportunity to provide recommendations to shape the UAE-Belém work programme on Indicators for the framework. We urge parties and the Secretariat to commence the work programme promptly given its complexity, and the need for careful deliberation and engagement.

The UN System specialized agencies that have coordinated this submission offer to the Parties their thematic expertise across all thematic and dimensional targets to support the process of developing indicators, including through using or adjusting global datasets when needed. This support also aims to minimize to the extent possible additional burden on reporting mechanisms to the UNFCCC. We stand ready to engage and support the process, with the shared commitment of realizing the objectives of the Global Goal on Adaptation.

ANNEX 1:
RESOURCES FROM ACROSS THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
including publications, indicator frameworks, data sources, methodologies, guidance notes

ITEMS FROM THE DECISION TEXT	RESOURCES

9. *Urges* Parties and *invites* non-Party stakeholders to pursue the objectives outlined in paragraph 8 above and 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:

Tools:
- CLIMADA. *Economics of Climate Adaptation (ECA) framework.* Open-source modeling platform for risk assessment and prioritization of adaptation investments. Indicators on adaptation investments and the expected reduced economic impacts from climate disasters due to such investments provide a quantitative basis for monitoring outcome-based progress. [link]

- IDDRI. *Global Adaptation Progress Tracker (GAP-Track).*[link]

- Humanitarian Data Exchange. an open platform for sharing data across crises and organisations. [link]

Global Frameworks:
- General comment No. 26 (2023) on children's rights and the environment with a special focus on climate change. Stresses urgent action on environmental degradation, especially climate change, to safeguard children's rights to a healthy environment. [link]

- IOM and IDMC (2023) Displacement indicators for DRR [link] [link]

Other resources:
- UNEP. (2018). *Adaptation Metrics: Perspectives on measuring, aggregating and comparing adaptation results.* [link]

- World Adaptation Science Programme. *WASP Policy Brief: Global Goal on Adaptation.* This is the sixth issue in the series published by seven United Nations agencies that form the World Adaptation Science Programme (WASP): UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the United Nations University (UNU) and United Nations Educational Scientific Organization (UNESCO). [link]

- UNDP. (2022). *Adaptation Monitoring and the importance of the Glasgow Sharm el Sheikh programme in building national systems.* [link]

ANNEX 1:
RESOURCES FROM ACROSS THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

including publications, indicator frameworks, data sources, methodologies, guidance notes

ITEMS FROM THE DECISION TEXT	RESOURCES

(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 towards access to safe and affordable potable water for all;

Data:
- The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) has reported country, regional and global estimates of progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990. [link]

Tools:
- UNESCO. *Climate Risk Informed Decision Analysis (CRIDA) methodology.* The CRIDA methodology, developed by UNESCO, is a five-step process that adopts a participatory, bottom-up approach to identify water security risks related to hydro-climatic events, and is sensitive to the water vulnerabilities of indigenous populations and is guided by a gender perspective. [link]

Other resources:
- Rossi, Wens, et al. (2023). *European Drought Risk Atlas. European Commission.* [link]

- United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health. (2023). *Global Water Security 2023 Assessment.* [link]

- World Health Organization, Climate-resilient Water Safety Plans: Managing Health Risks Associated with Climate Variability and Change (Geneva, 2017). [link]

- Addressing climate change: supplement to the WHO water, sanitation and hygiene strategy 2018-2025 [link]

- Approaching climate and disasters in an age of uncertainty: case studies and insights for the High-level Experts and Leaders Panel on Water and Disasters (HELP) [link]

- UNHCR WASH Manual, Practical guidance for refugee settings [link]

- UNICEF & Global Water Partnership. *WASH Climate Resilient Development – Strategic Framework.* The Strategic Framework provide guidance to service providers on how to ensure climate-resilient WASH services. [link]

- UNICEF. WASH Climate Resilience: A compendium of case studies. [link]

- UNECE (2009) Guidance on Water and Adaptation to Climate Change [link]

ANNEX 1:
RESOURCES FROM ACROSS THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
including publications, indicator frameworks, data sources, methodologies, guidance notes

ITEMS FROM THE DECISION TEXT	RESOURCES
	- UNDRR (2018) Water and Climate Change Adaptation in Transboundary Basins: Lessons Learned and Good Practices, [link] - IOM, IGRAC and GWR (2024) Groundwater: a Resilient Resource for Climate Change Adaptation in Displacement and Migration Situations [link] - IOM (2022) WASH and the environment [link] - IOM (2023) Water and Its Extremes – Shaping Development and Mobility [link] **Processes underway:** - UN Water has adopted a decision to request UN-Water Members and Partners, through the UN-Water Expert Group on Water and Climate Change to support the UAE-Belém work programme. UN-Water acknowledges with appreciation the initiative by the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) Partnership, with inputs from some UN-Water Members and Partners, including the Stockholm International Water Institute with other Core Partners of the Water for Climate Pavilion, to prepare a draft proposal on the development of indicators for the Global Goal on Adaptation. Building on this draft proposal, UN-Water commit to submit, as a first step, a joint UN-Water proposal on the development of indicators, co-coordinated by UNICEF and the SWA partnership through the Expert Group on Water and Climate Change and in close collaboration with the Integrated Monitoring Initiative (IMI) of SDG6. The submission will be made by UNICEF on behalf of all partners through the UNFCCC submissions portal by 31 March 2024. - The WHO has guidance on climate-resilient water safety plans.Work has been commissioned to incorporate climate resilience into definitions and monitoring protocols. The SWA Climate Task team is finalizing wide consultations to agree on a common definition of the GGA Target references to "climate resilient water supply" and "climate resilient sanitation". Setting such definition first, is viewed as a pre-condition to monitor progress. - In December 2023 the WHO/UNICEF JMP and the UN Water/WHO GLAAS launched a request for proposals to enter into a contractual agreement with a successful bidder to carry out work to identify global indicators for climate-resilient water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) to be monitored by WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water

ANNEX 1:
RESOURCES FROM ACROSS THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
including publications, indicator frameworks, data sources, methodologies, guidance notes

ITEMS FROM THE DECISION TEXT	RESOURCES
	Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene; and the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS).
(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;	**Data sources:** • The UN World Food Programme's Dataviz platform for data, visualized. Access food security, climate, economic and emergencies information on hunger hotspots globally. [link] • WFP and FAO co-produce a bi-annual Hunger Hotspots Report which highlights those countries dealing with increasing food insecurity due to several drivers, including climate change. [link] • The Global Network Against Food Crises conducts a Food Crises Report and Financing Flow report which track food crises globally, as well as humanitarian and development financing trends to food sectors in food crisis contexts. [link] • The Food System's Countdown Initiative [link] • UNICEF, WHO and The World Bank produce annual Joint Malnutrition Estimates, pulling from dataset consists of 1119 data sources from 162 countries and territories. [link] **Other resources:** • Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). (2023). *"Using Metrics to Assess Progress towards the Paris Agreement's Global Goal on Adaptation: Transparency in Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector."* The publication offers a metric framework, facilitating the assessment of adaptation progress in agriculture sectors using Sustainable Development goal and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction Indicators. Countries can measure and report on adaptation efforts within the broader domains of the GGA while complementing it with context-specific indicators. [link] • ILO, 2019: A just transition towards a resilient and sustainable rural economy. [link] • ILO, 2023. Policy guidelines for the promotion of decent work in the agri-food sector. [link] • UNICEF. UNICEF Agenda for Child Nutrition and Climate Action. [link]

ANNEX 1:
RESOURCES FROM ACROSS THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
including publications, indicator frameworks, data sources, methodologies, guidance notes

ITEMS FROM THE DECISION TEXT	RESOURCES

(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;

Data sources:
- WHO and partners in the Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health (ATACH) are conducting a survey of member countries, which includes indicators on climate resilient health systems. This survey is WHO's triennial Global Survey on Health and Climate that serves as its key mechanism for monitoring progress in member states on the health response to climate change. It is expected to be deployed in May 2024, with results becoming available by the end of 2024. Through the Secretariat function of ATACH, WHO has the capacity to collect data also from key non-governmental partners on their contributions to support health systems becoming climate resilient and low carbon. [link]

Other resources:
- WHO has published guidance on building climate resilient and low carbon heath systems Indicators to measure progress in line with the guidance are expected to be finalized soonest and partially incorporated in the 2024 Global Survey (see above). [link].

- ILO. Social Health Protection and climate response technical assistance offer [link]

- WHO Mainstreaming Gender in Health Adaptation to Climate Change Programmes: provides practical information and concrete guidance for programme managers working in climate change and health adaptation to mainstream gender throughout all four phases of the project cycle. [link]

- ILO and UNHCR Handbook on social health protection for refugees: Approaches, lessons learned and practical tools to assess coverage options [link]

- UNICEF. Healthy Environments for Healthy Children framework [offers guidance on child survival, environmental hazards, children's rights, multilateral agreements, and combating threats like pollution and climate change. [link]

- UNICEF. Heat Stress: a technical note. This note addresses heat stress impact, symptoms, interventions, risk communication, clinical management, and planning for child health protection. [link]

- UNICEF. The coldest year of the rest of their lives. Findings on current and forecasted exposure and impacts of global heating. [link]

ANNEX 1:
RESOURCES FROM ACROSS THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
including publications, indicator frameworks, data sources, methodologies, guidance notes

ITEMS FROM THE DECISION TEXT	RESOURCES
	• UNICEF and WHO. Children's Environmental Health Collaborative Training package on children's environmental health. [link] • IOM (2023) Climate Change Impacts on Health - Affecting Development and Human Mobility [link] **Processes underway:** • WHO's 14th General Programme of work covering 2025 to 2028 and expected to be adopted at the World Health Assembly in May 2024, climate change is identified as a strategic objective with indicators on health sector climate-resilience and mitigation. [link] • The WHO Academy with the WHO Climate Change and Health Unit are developing a comprehensive online, interactive training programme on Climate Change and Health. The course comprises six modules of which an early-release version of Module 1 is currently available, the remainder of the modules are expected to be released during 2024. A WHO Academy Award of Completion for each module will be provided. [link]
(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;	**Indicator Framework:** • The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators of the Convention on Biological Diversity. [link] **Other resources:** • Joint publication by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the UN Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) and Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (FEBA) under the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). (2020). *Guidebook for Monitoring and Evaluating EbA*. [link] • Walz, Yvonne, Nick, Florence, Higuera Roa, Oscar, Nehren, Udo and Sebesvari, Zita. (2021). *Coherence and Alignment among Sustainable Land Management, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Ecosystem-based Disaster Risk Reduction and Nature-based Solutions*. United Nations University – Institute for Environment and Human Security. [link] • Walz, Yvonne, Janzen, Sally, Narvaez, Liliana, Ortiz-Vargas, Andrea, Woelki, Jacob, Doswald, Natalie and Sebesvari, Zita (2022). *A way forward to monitor disaster-related losses of ecosystems and ecosystem services in the Sendai Framework Monitor*. United Nations University – Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS). [link]

ITEMS FROM THE DECISION TEXT	RESOURCES
	• Walz, Yvonne, Sandholz, Simone, Urrutia, Manuel, Narvaez, Liliana, Ramírez, Andrea and Saenger, Nathalie. (2023). *Nature-based Solutions for integrated planning and implementation of disaster and climate risk management.* United Nations University – Institute for Environment and Human Security and United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. [link] • Walz, Yvonne, Janzen, Sally, Narvaez, Liliana, Ortiz-Vargas, Andrea, Woelki, Jacob, Doswald, Nathalie and Sebesvari, Zita. (2021). *Disaster-related losses of ecosystems and their services. Why and how do losses matter for disaster risk reduction?* International Journal for Disaster Risk Reduction, 63(102425), 1-16 [link] • ILO.2022. Decent work in nature-based solutions [link] • ILO.2022. Green work in just transition [link]
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;	**Other resources:** • WHO supports countries in making their health facilities safe from climate impacts, with guidance which includes protecting health infrastructure from climate change [link]; and guidance to assess health facilities' vulnerabilities [link] • UNHCR guides and supports the integration of climate risks in settlement planning and responses for forcibly displaced persons and their hosts in emergency and protracted situations [link] • UNICEF. Children displaced in a changing climate: preparing for a future already underway. Report provides analysis of recorded child displacements due to weather-related events [link] **Processes underway:** • The Global Shelter Cluster is currently developing an Environmental Addendum for the Settlement Approach Guidance Note. [link]
(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;	**Other Resources:** • WFP. (2023). Integrating Anticipatory Action and Social Protection. An overview of ways to integrate anticipatory action and social protection, WFP's added value in this agenda and key steps for a successful integration [link]

ANNEX 1:
RESOURCES FROM ACROSS THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
including publications, indicator frameworks, data sources, methodologies, guidance notes

ITEMS FROM THE DECISION TEXT	RESOURCES
	• UNDP. *UNDP's Social Protection Offer*. 12 social protection solutions with the aim of supporting 120 countries by 2025 [link] • Global Partnership on Universal Social Protection by 2030 (USP2030). Working group on Climate Change [link] • ILO. Social Protection and Climate Change technical cooperation offer [link]. • ILO. World Social Protection Data Dashboard [link] • ILO. 2023: Social protection for a just transition [link] • ILO, FAO. 2021: Extending social protection to rural populations: Perspectives for a common FAO and ILO approach [link] • ILO Strategy on extending social protection to migrant workers, refugees and their families [link] • ILO Policy brief: Human mobility and labour migration in a just transition [link] • UNHCR. 2022. Social Protection and the Inclusion of UNHCR Persons of Concern [link] • End Child Poverty Global Coalition. A Disproportionate Burden: Children in Poverty Bearing the Brunt of the Climate Crisis [link] • UNICEF (2019). UNICEF's Global Social Protection Programme Framework [link] • UNICEF Practical guidance to support work on shock-responsive social protection. [link] • IOM (2023) S/32/8 - Enhancing social protection for migrants and populations in situations of vulnerability, including internally displaced persons [link] **Processes underway:** • UNICEF and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) are developing an evidence programme to contribute to the increased effectiveness of the adaptive social protection systems.

ANNEX 1:
RESOURCES FROM ACROSS THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
including publications, indicator frameworks, data sources, methodologies, guidance notes

ITEMS FROM THE DECISION TEXT	RESOURCES
(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;	• ILO. Employment intensive projects for Cultural Heritage Conservation [link] **Processes underway:** • As part of their respective Plans of Action, the members of the Task Force on Displacement (representatives from IOM, UNHCR, ILO) and the Expert Group on Non-economic losses (representatives from Hugo Observatory for the Environment, Migration and Politics at the University of Liège and the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States) are co-leading the development of a technical guide on averting, minimizing and addressing non-economic losses in the context of human mobility, including impacts on indigenous or local knowledge, societal identity and cultural heritage.
10. *Decides* that the framework for the global goal on adaptation includes the following targets in relation to the dimensions of the iterative adaptation cycle, recognizing the need to enhance adaptation action and support: (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;	**Data sources:** • INFORM Climate Change Risk Index is an upgrade of INFORM Risk Index as it includes climate and socio-economic projections. It provides quantified estimates of the impacts of climate change on the future risk of humanitarian crises and disasters. [link] • UNICEF. The Children's Climate Risk Index (CCRI) [link] and its corresponding interactive platform [link] generate country-level evidence on exposure of children to climate and environmental hazards, shocks and stresses as well as level of vulnerability. It is complemented by the Subnational Child Climate Disaster Risk Assessment, a model for assessing risk to children in Somalia, both in terms of exposure and vulnerability. [link] • IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a key provider of data on internal displacement and migration and many of its active data collection operations capture data on the impact of natural hazards on human mobility [link]. DTM also developed a tool to assess a location's vulnerability in relation to climate and displacement, implemented in Iraq. [link] • UNHCR Refugee Population Statistics Database, covering refugees, asylum seekers and people internally displaced (IDPs) by conflict or violence [link], and Operational Data Portal [link].

ANNEX 1:
RESOURCES FROM ACROSS THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
including publications, indicator frameworks, data sources, methodologies, guidance notes

ITEMS FROM THE DECISION TEXT	RESOURCES
	Tools: • World Adaptation Science Prorgamme. (2020). Adaptation decision-support tools and platforms. [link] • UNESCO. *Climate Risk Informed Decision Analysis (CRIDA) methodology.* The CRIDA methodology, developed by UNESCO, is a five-step process that adopts a participatory, bottom-up approach to identify water security risks related to hydro-climatic events, and is sensitive to the water vulnerabilities of indigenous populations and is guided by a gender perspective. [link] **Other resources:** • *Adaptationcommunity.net.* Climate Risk Sourcebook. The Climate Risk Sourcebook (CR-SB) delivers a conceptual framework for a comprehensive Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) together with modular instructions, divided in eight modules, on how it can be conducted. [link] • United Nations University - Institute for Environment and Human Security. 2023. Understanding and *characterizing complex risks with Impact Webs: A guidance document.* [link] • World Adaptation Science Prorgamme. (2021). *Early Warning Systems for Adaptation.* [link] • World Adaptation Science Prorgamme. (2023). *The risk of cascading climate change shocks and stressors.* [link] • Global Water Partnership- UNICEF. WASH Climate Resilient Development guidance notes. The risk assessments methodology for water supply and sanitation, developed by the Global Water Partnership and UNICEF guides the facilitation of national and subnational workshops and sets out an approach for conducting risk assessments for water supply and sanitation, providing evidence to support the prioritisation of risks requiring action: It covers risks across a wide range of hazard groups that affect the WASH sector, as well as climate related risks in more detail: It focuses primarily on rural services encompassing small-scale and community systems; however, the approach can be applied to both rural and urban settings. [link] • ILO '*Working on a warmer planet: The effect of heat stress on productivity and decent work*' This report shows the impact of heat stress on productivity and decent work across world regions. It potential solutions based on social dialogue to promote occupational safety and health for the most vulnerable groups of workers. [link]

ANNEX 1:
RESOURCES FROM ACROSS THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
including publications, indicator frameworks, data sources, methodologies, guidance notes

ITEMS FROM THE DECISION TEXT	RESOURCES
	• Global Protection Cluster Guidelines [link] and Toolkit [link] on Preparedness for Protection in the Context of Climate Change and Disasters • Global Protection Cluster Protection Analytical Framework to inform multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary strategies that reduce and prevent protection risks for use across humanitarian contexts, including where vulnerability and exposure to climatic hazards is particularly high. [link] • UNDRR-GIZ (2022) Technical Guidance on Comprehensive Risk Assessment and Planning in the Context of Climate Change. This document is also a key contribution to the Plan of Action of the Technical Expert Group on Comprehensive Risk Management of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts. [link] **Processes underway:** • WHO is supporting countries to prepare Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments helping countries to prepare their health contributions to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change national adaptation plans. [link] • UNHCR-CGIAR forthcoming global publication and online tool for user-driven analysis of individual and compound climate-related hazards in forced displacement contexts, including the nexus with fragility and conflict. Tailored hazard indices enable the evaluation of climate-related risks affecting displaced persons. See Laderach, P.; Craparo, A.; Taiwo, I. (2023) Catalysing sustainable solutions to the growing climate crisis [CGIAR-UNHCR] [link]
(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;	**Tools:** • The Water Tracker for National Climate Planning developed by the Alliance for Global Water Adaptation (AGWA) questionnaire guides climate planners and policymakers to systematically evaluate both the explicit and implicit ways in which water is included in a country's national climate plans and planning processes. This includes exploring the synergies and trade-offs between multiple water-using sectors. [link]

ANNEX 1:
RESOURCES FROM ACROSS THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
including publications, indicator frameworks, data sources, methodologies, guidance notes

ITEMS FROM THE DECISION TEXT	RESOURCES
	Other resources: • Overview of Sectoral National Adaptation Plans from NAP Central [link] • The Global Water Partnership has developed with UNFCCC A NAP water supplement to the NAP technical guidelines. The NAP water supplement is designed for countries to use as they prepare their NAPs, and contains examples of actions that countries, regional institutions, and development banks have taken on water-related adaptation. [link] • UNICEF and SIWI. (2023). *WASH Bottleneck Analysis Tool: Country Implementation Guide.* This is a resource developed jointly by UNICEF and the World Bank. The primary objective of WASHBAT is to assess the enabling environment for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) delivery. WASHBAT enables stakeholders to define targeted activities aimed at addressing the root causes of these bottlenecks. Recently, a new version of the WASHBAT Country Implementation Guide was introduced, incorporating over 10 years of implementation experience across several countries. This updated version includes a new module specifically designed to support the implementation of Risk-Informed WASHBATs, which play a crucial role in adapting to climate shifts and ensuring resilient WASH services. [link] • WHO Guidance to Protect Health from Climate Change through Health Adaptation Planning: outlines the process for developing a Health National Adaption Plan (HNAP) and is designed to ensure that the process of iteratively managing the health risks of climate change is integrated into the overall National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process, including through assessing risks; identifying, prioritizing, and implementing adaptation options; and monitoring and evaluating the adaptation process. [link] • WHO Quality Criteria for Health National Adaptation Plans (HNAPs) : good practice in HNAP development to assist countries in developing a comprehensive, feasible and implementable plan. The criteria are also intended to guide countries in setting the foundation for a long-term iterative HNAP process. [link] • UNHCR Toolbox: Planning Relocations to Protect People from Disasters and Environmental Change (2017). [link]

ANNEX 1:
RESOURCES FROM ACROSS THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
including publications, indicator frameworks, data sources, methodologies, guidance notes

ITEMS FROM THE DECISION TEXT	RESOURCES
	• Bower, E. & Weerasinghe, S. (2021). Leaving Place, Restoring Home: Enhancing the Evidence Base on Planned Relocation Cases in the Context of Hazards, Disasters, and Climate Change. Platform on Disaster Displacement (PDD) and Andrew & Renata Kaldor Centre for International Refugee Law. [link] • IOM (2022) Leaving Place, Restoring Home II: A Review of French, Spanish and Portuguese Literature on Planned Relocation in the Context of Hazards, Disasters, and Climate Change. [link] • UNICEF and WHO. Water and sanitation for health facility improvement tool: a framework with a set of tools for undertaking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) improvements as part of wider quality improvements in health care facilities. [link] • OECD (2023), "Addressing forced displacement in climate change adaptation: No longer a blind spot", OECD Development Policy Papers, No. 46. Considering the role of NAPs and NDCs. [link] **Processes underway:** • NAP Guidance: LND4NAP (being drafted) covering ecosystems and land degradation. • NAP Guidance for the inclusion of human mobility in NAPs, WIM Task Force on Displacement (Co-led by IOM, UNHCR and ILO, under development) • Forthcoming: UNDRR-UNHCR-PDD Updated global mapping of the inclusion of human mobility in national and regional disaster risk reduction strategies.
(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;	**Other resources:** • Green Employment Diagnostics: These guidelines, complemented by an overarching ILO framework for employment diagnostics, aim to inform the development of climate-responsive employment policies by identifying the interplay between climate change impacts and the labour market dynamics and suggest appropriate policy responses. [link] IOM and PDD (2022), Analytical Framework and Indicators for Monitoring and Reporting on the Implementation of GCM commitments related to Addressing Human Mobility Challenges in the Context of Disasters, Climate Change and Environmental Degradation [link]

ANNEX 1:
RESOURCES FROM ACROSS THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
including publications, indicator frameworks, data sources, methodologies, guidance notes

ITEMS FROM THE DECISION TEXT	RESOURCES
	Processes underway: • The Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Indicators of the CBD. [Guidance on Section C Implementation, will be released in May 2024 in the 26th meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice.
(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;	**Other resources:** • FAO/UNDP publication: Strengthening monitoring and evaluation for adaptation planning in the agriculture sectors | Climate Change Adaptation (adaptation-undp.org) [link] • Edward Sparkes and Saskia E. Werners. (2023). Monitoring, evaluation and learning requirements for climate-resilient development pathways. [link]
13. Encourages Parties, when implementing the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience and their adaptation efforts, when integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions and in pursuing the targets referred to in paragraph 9–10 above, to take into account, where possible, **country-driven, gender responsive, participatory and fully transparent approaches,** as well as **human rights** approaches, and to ensure intergenerational equity and social justice, taking into consideration **vulnerable ecosystems, groups and communities and including children, youth and persons with disabilities;**	**Indicator Frameworks:** • United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner. (2012) Human Rights Indicators: A Guide for Measurement and Implementation (with Illustrative Indicators Tables Updated with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Indicators. [link] **Other resources:** • United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner. (2018). A Human Rights approach to data collection and disaggregation. [link] • Policy Brief: Sustainable Development, Decent Work and Social Justice. An update on progress towards achieving SDG 8, 2023 [link]
18. Recognizes that climate change impacts are often **transboundary** in nature and may involve complex, cascading risks that can benefit from collective consideration and knowledge-sharing, climate-informed transboundary management and cooperation on global adaptation solutions;	**Data sources:** • Africa Climate Mobility Initiative Data Portal (partially UNDP-owned, forecasts climate mobility shift in the African region, LAC platform currently being developed) [link] • CGIAR Climate Security Observatory (overlaps climate-risk data with other datasets to assess climate-related security risks; currently only available for a few countries) [link] • IDMC GRID report/data- Monitors internal displacement associated with disasters. [link]

RESOURCES FROM ACROSS THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

including publications, indicator frameworks, data sources, methodologies, guidance notes

ITEMS FROM THE DECISION TEXT	RESOURCES
	Other resources: • The World Adaptation Science Programme. (2020). *Transboundary climate risk and adaptation.* [link] • Nansen Initiative [link] Agenda for the protection of people displaced across borders in the context of disasters and climate change, A toolbox, endorsed by 109 States, to better prevent, prepare for and respond to displacement within and across borders. Volume I [link] and Volume II [link] • Adaptation Fund (2022) Transboundary Approaches to Climate Adaptation: Lessons Learned from the Adaptation Fund's Regional Projects and Programmes. [link] • UNECE and INBO (2023) Progress report on activities of the Global network of basins working on climate change adaptation [link] • UNECE and INBO (2015) Water and Climate Change Adaptation in Transboundary Basins: Lessons Learned and Good Practices [link] • The Task Force on Water and Climate under the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) [link] • The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (2018, GCM) [in particular specific references to adaptation under Objective 2: Minimizing the adverse drivers and structural factors that compel people to leave their country of origin, and under Objective 5: Enhance availability and flexibility of pathways for regular migration. [link] **Processes underway:** • UNECE and UNESCO are preparing a report on SDG indicator 6.5.2 on transboundary water management covering the period of 2021-2023 with a focus on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. The report will be ready by summer 2024.
23. Also encourages efforts by Parties to broaden **climate education** and to empower people, in particular children and youth, with the knowledge, skills, values and attitudes necessary for active action to combat climate change;	**Indicator Frameworks :** • The Indicator Framework of the Comprehensive School Safety Framework (by the Global Alliance for Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience in the Education Sector) provide measurements to incorporate risk reduction and resilience into the education-sector [link]

ANNEX 1:
RESOURCES FROM ACROSS THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM
including publications, indicator frameworks, data sources, methodologies, guidance notes

ITEMS FROM THE DECISION TEXT	RESOURCES
	Other resources: • Greening Education Partnership is a cross sectoral partnership that has been launched at the UN Transforming Education Summit, now has 85 member states and 1100+ organizations involved. There are four indicators that are relevant for adaptation – greening schools, greening curriculum, greening teacher training and education systems capacities and greening communities. Greening Curriculum Guidance and Green School Quality Standard support countries to integrate climate education into schools and teaching, which aim to empower learners with knowledge, skills, values and actions on climate adaptation. [link] • Greening technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and skills development: A practical guidance tool-provides "how-to" guidance on designing competency standards and curricula for jobs that contribute to climate action, adopting practices to maintain a greener campus, capacitating teachers and trainers, and sensitizing enterprises. [link] • UNESCO Openlearning Platform -The UNESCO Open Learning platform aims to provide e-learning capacities for online course development and dissemination for topics that are aligned with UNESCO's mandate under the Natural and Human Sciences, Communication and Information, Education and Culture Sectors. The initial focus is on science related topics, such as water resources management, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation, remote sensing, information and communications technologies (ICT) and other science related topics. [link] **Processes underway:** • UNESCO (2024, upcoming) Greening Curriculum Guidance • UNESCO (2024, upcoming) Green School Quality Standard