



**SUBMISSION BY CHILE ON BEHALF OF THE AILAC GROUP OF COUNTRIES AND GROUP SUR  
ON MATTERS RELATED TO PARAGRAPH 38 OF DECISION 2/CMA.5 AND THE MODALITIES FOR  
WORK UNDER THE BAKU ADAPTATION ROAD MAP**

**02 April 2025**

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1. Following the invitation to Parties contained in paragraph 32 from CMA 6, **AILAC and Group SUR countries** are pleased to provide their **views on matters related to paragraph 38 of decision 2/CMA.5 and the modalities for work under the Baku Adaptation Road Map.**

**i. Paragraph 38 of decision 2/CMA.5**

**Context:**

2. **Paragraph 38 of Decision 2/CMA.5** invites Parties to submit their views to support the further development of the framework for the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA). At that time, it was expected that these submissions would initiate the consideration of several key elements, including:
  - a) Facilitating the **exchange of knowledge** and the assessment of collective progress towards achieving the GGA;
  - b) Identifying potential **inputs for future Global Stocktakes**;
  - c) **Enhancing understanding of climate risks and impacts**, among other relevant aspects;
  - d) Building on the **best available science**, including through collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and other relevant organizations; and
  - e) Developing **terms of reference for the review of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience**, including defining the timeframe for such a review.
3. These elements are crucial to advancing a robust framework that effectively guides global adaptation efforts, and should be address in different ways such us:



4. **ELEMENT A):** To strengthen knowledge sharing, the **Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) and the Adaptation Committee could collaborate closely to promote best practices** across regions regarding the implementation of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience (UAE Framework) and the measurement of both dimensional and thematic targets.
- This could also be an opportunity **to convene a diverse range of stakeholders**—including national and subnational governments, Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), UN agencies, the private sector, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and academic institutions—to facilitate the exchange of best practices and insights on adaptation. This multi-actor engagement should focus on **identifying and addressing barriers to implementation, as well as strengthening monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) strategies**. Creating a space for **open dialogue and collaboration** will help bridge knowledge gaps, ensure inclusive participation, and foster innovative solutions tailored to regional and sectoral needs.
  - To maximize outreach and impact, **the annual Focal Point Forum of the Nairobi Work Programme, the UNFCCC Climate Weeks, the NAP Expo and initiatives led by the High-Level Champions could serve as a valuable platform for gathering information on how Parties are implementing the Framework at the national level**. These platforms provide opportunities to facilitate the exchange of experiences, identify good practices and challenges, promote greater coherence and coordination in the implementation of the Framework across countries and advance the integration of adaptation considerations into broader sustainable development discussions.
  - However, it is essential to ensure that **any work mandated to these bodies is accompanied by the necessary financial resources to enable its effective implementation**. In recent years, the work of the NWP has been constrained by limited funding, which has also resulted in imbalanced engagement across regions in promoting knowledge exchange.
  - The Five-Year Regional Report on Activities highlights this gap, noting limited engagement in Latin America since 2014, with LAKI activities focused mainly on the Andean region and minimal expert participation from the region.



- **This underscores the need to ensure balanced regional engagement and adequate resource allocation to effectively support knowledge-sharing efforts and the implementation of the UAE Framework.**
  - **It is important to note that some AILAC and Group SUR countries are considering including these targets in their NDC 3.0 submissions and updated National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).** This would enable Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) to reflect progress in their implementation while promoting the exchange of knowledge and best practices.
5. **ELEMENT B):** AILAC and Group SUR highlight the significance of **Decision 2/CMA.5, particularly paragraph 45**, in strengthening adaptation reporting under the Paris Agreement. By tasking the Adaptation Committee, together with the Consultative Group of Experts and the LDC Expert Group, with developing recommendations to improve reporting on adaptation actions and progress, the decision **reinforces transparency and coherence across frameworks**. These recommendations will inform the review and possible update of the Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs) for the Enhanced Transparency Framework under Article 13.
- Additionally, the decision supports refining the training course referenced in **Decision 9/CMA.4, enhancing Parties' capacity to track and report adaptation efforts through Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs)**. This process offers an opportunity to address reporting challenges, improve consistency, and reduce burdens, while also strengthening adaptation tracking and assessing collective progress toward the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) and its role in the Global Stocktake (GST).
  - **Once the final list of indicators is established, it will be essential to develop detailed guidelines and provide targeted capacity-building support to developing country Parties.** This will enable the effective implementation of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience and enhance Parties' ability to report under the Enhanced Transparency Framework, in accordance with section IV of the Annex to Decision 18/CMA.1. Furthermore, these efforts will contribute to assessing overall progress towards the Global Goal on Adaptation, as outlined in Article 7.14(d) of the Paris Agreement.



6. **ELEMENT C):** Many developing countries face significant challenges in identifying hazards and harmonizing the reporting of impacts from hydrometeorological events and temperature-related effects across diverse regions—an essential step to strengthen adaptation efforts. Additionally, the lack of established baselines and limited access to climate risk data further complicates comprehensive adaptation planning and evaluation. In this context, **the Adaptation Committee and relevant IPCC initiatives could provide valuable technical support by promoting standardized methodologies for robust risk assessments.** This approach could be supported by, inter alia, the use of disaggregated data on gender, race, age, social status, disabilities, geographic and cultural background among other factors in adaptation planning to ensure comprehensive and context-sensitive responses.
7. **ELEMENT D):** We understand that the **IPCC** has considered the work developed under the UAE Framework and is currently updating its Technical Guidelines for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations. As per paragraph 37 of decision 3/CMA.6, we fully support the organization of a special event during SB62 to provide an update on the work of Working Group II of the IPCC. Group SUR and AILAC believe it would be helpful to have an **enhanced collaboration between the IPCC and the UNFCCC through more periodic updates on their engagement**, and how they could contribute to the implementation of this framework or, alternatively, provide inputs to strengthen it once it enters the implementation phase.
- Effective adaptation strategies must be grounded in the best available science while also **incorporating traditional knowledge, the knowledge, wisdom and values of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems, recognizing their role in fostering resilience and enhancing adaptive capacities.** One of the many ways through which their perspective could be considered would be through **inviting the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) to provide information on how to better integrate** such a knowledge in the adaptation agenda, with a view to undertaking more ambitious climate action.
8. **ELEMENT E):** Group SUR and AILAC emphasize the importance of CMA 7 agreeing on the adoption of indicators as part of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience. Following their adoption, it is essential to allow Parties sufficient time to test



and assess the effectiveness of the indicators and their ability to gather the necessary data to evaluate collective progress. In this regard, **it would be appropriate to undertake a review of the framework after the completion of the second Global Stocktake, when Parties will report on their progress towards achieving the GGA.**

- **AILAC and Group SUR emphasize that the review of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience should reflect the importance of means of implementation, as recognized in paragraph 24 of decision 2/CMA.5.** In this context, the groups also recall paragraph 27, which highlights the need for concessional and grant-based adaptation finance, taking into account the limited fiscal space and economic challenges faced by developing countries.
- In this regard, AILAC and Group SUR underscore the importance of CMA7 agreeing on **structural elements of the review** of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, particularly on a **timeline** to guide this process.

## ii. **Modalities for work under the Baku Adaptation Road Map (BAR)**

### **Context:**

9. CMA.6, Paragraph 29 *“decides to launch 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 and requests the subsidiary bodies to develop modalities for work under the Road Map”*
10. Para 32 invited Parties to submit views on the modalities for work under the Baku Adaptation Road Map via the submission portal by 31 March 2025.

### **General considerations:**

11. **AILAC and Group SUR underscore the importance of incorporating all elements of paragraph 38 into the Baku Adaptation Roadmap (BAR). However, this does not mean**



**they should be the only considerations in defining the work modalities and deliverables.**

12. As the UAE–Belém Work Programme concludes at CMA 7, it is essential that the BAR serves as a key instrument to guide and strengthen the implementation of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), particularly with regard to the following elements:

- i. **Scaling up adaptation action and support: Group SUR and AILAC emphasize that the BAR should provide clear pathways for scaling up adaptation actions, particularly in developing countries.** This includes identifying priority areas, promoting locally led adaptation efforts, and strengthening institutional capacities. The roadmap should also foster synergies with existing initiatives to mobilize resources, improve knowledge-sharing, and ensure that adaptation actions are responsive to the needs of our countries.
- ii. **Setting the Scene for the Post-2025 adaptation agenda:** The Roadmap should contribute to structuring the post-2025 agenda, helping to establish clear guidelines for adaptation action and support and making linkages to other mechanisms relevant to adaptation under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement.
- iii. **Enhancing Implementation and Coherence:** The Roadmap should avoid fragmentation and duplication of efforts and instead promote complementarity and a comprehensive analysis of the current state of the adaptation architecture, identifying gaps and opportunities for a clear way forward.
- iv. **Broad Engagement:** The UAE-Belém work programme on indicators is an example of how the engagement of specialists can elevate adaptation discussions in the UNFCCC and produce concrete outcomes. The Roadmap could explore ways to promote the involvement of multiple stakeholders, including vulnerable groups<sup>1</sup>, the scientific community, the private sector and civil society. These groups could help to create a conducive environment for the

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<sup>1</sup> Vulnerable groups such as, vulnerable communities, Indigenous Peoples, people from local communities, people of African descent, women, youth, among others.



High-Level Dialogue on Adaptation, ensuring that it builds momentum and helps to mobilize resources.

- v. **Alignment with Future Global Stocktakes (GSTs):** the Roadmap should be aligned with GST cycles, ensuring that adaptation efforts are captured and used to inform the review and strengthening of national commitments.
- vi. **Means of Implementation: Group SUR and AILAC consider that MOI are essential to accelerate adaptation action.** The Baku Adaptation Road Map presents a valuable opportunity to advance concrete outcomes that enhance support for adaptation, enabling countries — particularly developing countries — to overcome barriers and scale up their efforts.
- vii. **Implementation: AILAC and Group SUR underscore the importance of ensuring that the implementation and future review of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience fully reflect the provisions of paragraphs 24 to 34 of Decision 2/CMA.5. These paragraphs recognize the critical role of means of implementation — including finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building — in enabling effective adaptation action, particularly for developing countries.** Ensuring that these elements are central to the Baku Adaptation Roadmap will be fundamental to advancing collective progress towards GGA and promoting equitable resilience-building efforts globally.
- viii. **Monitoring and evaluation mechanism:** We emphasize that the BAR should establish a robust and transparent monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanism to assess progress towards the GGA. This mechanism should include clear metrics, periodic reviews, and ensure consistency with the broader UNFCCC transparency framework.

#### Modalities of work:

13. As highlighted in previous submissions, a **trial period will be essential to assess the performance of the indicators and their effectiveness in tracking progress towards the**



**targets.** Therefore, it is important that CMA 7 defines how the follow-up process will be conducted and by whom. **This follow-up should be integrated as a key component of the Baku Adaptation Roadmap.**

- 14.** AILAC and Group SUR acknowledge the valuable efforts of the expert group in identifying potential indicators for the thematic objectives and dimensional goals. While the final outcomes of this work are still pending, **we underscore the importance of further refining those indicators that remain under development and have been identified as priorities for closing information gaps and establishing baselines.** In this regard, **we consider it essential that the BAR provides a pathway to advance this work, if Parties deem necessary.**
- 15.** **As per paragraph 30 of the CMA 6 decision, Parties agreed to establish the Baku High-Level Dialogue on Adaptation,** held alongside each CMA session and co-chaired by the current and previous session Presidents. Its objective is to enhance the implementation of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience. **AILAC and Group SUR believe the first dialogue should focus on identifying concrete actions and support mechanisms to advance implementation, as well as strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems to track progress and facilitate future reporting.**
- 16.** Recognizing that the UAE Framework comprises seven thematic objectives and four dimensional targets, and acknowledging that it may not be feasible to address all necessary measures simultaneously, **Group SUR and AILAC suggest adopting a step approach. This approach would prioritize goals that require urgent implementation, such as assessing climate hazards, climate change impacts, and exposure to risks and vulnerabilities. These assessments are critical to informing the formulation or updating of national adaptation plans, thereby strengthening countries' adaptive capacity in a strategic and effective manner.**
- 17.** AILAC and Group SUR reiterate that AdComs should not serve as an additional reporting mechanism for progress but rather focus on forward-looking elements, including plans, priorities, needs, and actions (as outlined in Article 7.10) to enhance future efforts by Parties. Therefore, **AILAC and Group SUR consider that AdComs could help incorporate targets related to the GGA, while Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR) should remain**





**the primary instrument for reporting progress on implementing thematic objectives and dimensional targets.**

- 18. Strengthening the role of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) in the AdComs can help create incentives for international funding to align with nationally identified adaptation priorities.** This would prevent resources from being directed toward isolated initiatives set by international agencies and instead promote a more coordinated and needs-driven adaptation response.
  
- 19. In this regard, it is essential that the BAR facilitates discussions and further guidance to Parties on harmonizing the Convention’s reporting and communication mechanisms. This includes effectively integrating the GGA and its goals across relevant instruments while avoiding duplication, minimizing additional burdens, and optimizing the use of existing mechanisms under the Convention and Paris Agreement.**
  
- 20. All the work undertaken under this roadmap should contribute to and be taken into account in future Global Stocktakes,** as it will play a critical role in guiding collective efforts towards achieving the Global Goal on Adaptation. Ensuring this alignment will help maintain coherence, promote learning, and strengthen the overall assessment of progress in enhancing adaptive capacity, resilience, and reducing vulnerability globally.