DRAFT TEXT
on

SBSTA 64 agenda item 4(a)
SBI 64 agenda item 10(a)
Matters relating to adaptation
Global goal on adaptation

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[Opening paras

1. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled the relevant provisions and principles of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

2. The SBSTA and the SBI also recalled Article 2, paragraph 1(a), and Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement.

3. The SBSTA and the SBI further recalled decision 12/CMA.7, in particular paragraph 4.

4. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the adoption[1] of the Belém Adaptation Indicators and noted that the Indicators are part of the broader process of operationalizing the global goal on adaptation.

5. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled decision 12/CMA.7, in particular paragraph 7.

6. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled Article 9, paragraph 1, Article 10, and Article 11 of the Paris Agreement, welcomed the commitment outlined in paragraph 34 of decision 12/CMA.7 and emphasized the importance of means of implementation for developing country Parties to implement the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

7. The SBSTA and the SBI noted that effective adaptation depends on a range of enabling factors, including access to science and data; effective planning processes, institutional arrangements and governance systems; technical expertise and cooperation among stakeholders.

8. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled paragraph 31 of decision 12/CMA.7.

9. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the first phase of the Baku Adaptation Road Map and expressed appreciation to the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies and to the secretariat for organizing the first workshop under the Road Map and for holding consultations on matters relating to the GGA prior to SB 64.

Belém-Addis vision on adaptation

Overarching

10. The SBSTA and the SBI noted the value of existing international indicator processes, which can be used to guide the work under the Belém–Addis vision on adaptation.

11. The SBSTA and the SBI noted the importance of science, including traditional knowledge, the knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems, as well as other technical expertise, in informing the work under the Belém-Addis vision, while ensuring climate justice, gender equality and intergenerational equity, and ensuring that such work is responsive to and inclusive of the experiences and practices of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, people of African descent and other populations and communities in situations of heightened vulnerability.

Policy alignment process

[1] Decision 12/CMA.7, para. 6.

12. The SBSTA and the SBI reaffirmed the importance of ensuring that the work under the Belém-Addis vision on adaptation is conducted in a Party-driven manner, under the oversight of Parties, respecting the country-driven nature of adaptation, and reflecting the national circumstances, needs and priorities of Parties, in particular those of developing country Parties, and in full adherence to the relevant provisions of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, and emphasized the need to agree on clear modalities and guidelines to govern such oversight.

13. The SBSTA and the SBI affirmed that the work under the policy alignment process and that undertaken by the task force should inform each other, in a mutually reinforcing manner, including through a workshop where Parties can share experience with the task force as it undertakes its work on methodologies and metadata.

14. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that a steering committee should guide the overall work of the task force and policy alignment process.

15. The SBSTA and the SBI also underscored the importance of engaging relevant constituted bodies and technical processes, as appropriate, to support the policy alignment process under the Belém-Addis vision on adaptation.

16. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that the purpose of the policy alignment process is to support Parties in their voluntary testing and application of the Belém Adaptation Indicators, which may provide inputs to the work on metadata and methodologies, and to advance the operationalization of the Indicators.

17. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the work already undertaken by Parties relating to testing the Belém Adaptation Indicators and encouraged other Parties to undertake such work while reaffirming that the testing of the Belém adaptation indicators is voluntary.

18. The SBSTA and the SBI invited Parties and observers to submit via the submission portal up to September 2027 information on their experience of voluntarily testing and applying the Belém Adaptation Indicators, with submissions received prior to July 2026 serving as an input to the technical paper referred to in paragraph 16 of decision 12/CMA.7.

19. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat to prepare syntheses of the submissions received for consideration at CMA 8 and 9.

20. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that the technical paper referred to in paragraph 16 of decision 12/CMA.7 shall be Party-driven, scientifically robust and reflect developing country needs, and inform relevant future processes, including the second global stocktake, and requested the secretariat to hold an online briefing with Parties by 31 July 2026 to provide an update on the preparation of the paper and gather feedback and insights arising from Parties' testing of the Indicators.

21. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that the policy alignment process will inform a decision to be taken on the Belém–Addis vision at CMA 9, which may also inform the second global stocktake and the design of the second phase of the Road Map.

22. The SBSTA and the SBI recognized the significant capacity constraints faced by many developing countries, particularly the LDCs and SIDS, in testing the Belém Adaptation Indicators, and encouraged developed country Parties, international organizations, climate funds and other relevant agencies to provide technical, financial and capacity-building support to Parties wishing to undertake the voluntary testing.

23. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that any non-technical issues arising in the context of the work under the Belém–Addis vision shall be taken up for consideration by them.

Task force

Option 1:

Task force composition, number and selection process:

- A primarily technical body developing metadata and methodologies while remaining anchored in the involvement of Parties throughout the technical process.
- Representatives of the AC, the CGE and the LEG should play a role.

- Draw on the expertise of the expert group convened under the UAE–Belém work programme.

Task force deliverables:

- Metadata and methodology for the Belém Adaptation Indicators.
- An operationalization toolkit for the Indicators, a practical, modular set of methodological guidance and metadata that helps Parties apply the Indicators in line with their national circumstances. The toolkit can offer a menu of voluntary methods and clear computation guidance for each indicator, with options suited to different data ecosystems, including the constraints of SIDS and small data environments. The metadata should provide definitions, units, data-source guidance and quality descriptors without imposing a single global method.

Option 2:

Task force composition, number and selection process:

- The task force should ensure balanced membership from developing and developed country Parties, according to the UN regional groups as well as members representing UNFCCC non-governmental constituencies.
- The task force should include representatives of the Adaptation Committee, the LEG, the CGE, the Standing Committee on Finance and international organizations who act as custodian agencies, experts from the group of experts convened to support the technical work under the UAE–Belém work programme[2] and observers.
- The task force should ensure balanced representation across thematic sectors, dimensions, regions and gender.
- Nominations from Parties are to be expedited.

Task force modalities and sequencing of work:

- Contribute to the technical work to improve the metadata and methodologies of Indicators.
- Coordinate technical efforts to finalize work on Indicators in line with the targets under the UAE Framework, among the UNFCCC constitutive bodies and relevant organizations. This coordination will be aligned with the work under the Road Map, to ensure synergies and coherence.
- Start its work as soon as possible after SB 64, including two meetings organized in the second half of 2026 in a hybrid format, one of which could be held in conjunction with the second workshop under the Road Map.
- Three to four hybrid meetings in 2027.

Task force deliverables:

- Provide recommendations for consideration by Parties at CMA 9 (November 2027).
- By November 2027, prepare a report on the Indicators, including metadata and methodologies; a report summarizing ways to validate the applicability, robustness and consistency of examples tested across different contexts; recommendations on how to conduct the review on achieving the GGA in the second GST and recommendations on the role of NAPs in implementing the UAE Framework.
- Consideration of the updated 1994 technical guidance for assessing climate change impacts and adaptations in the metadata and methodology for the Belém Adaptation Indicators.

Option 3:

[2] As per documents FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, para 43, and FCCC/SBI/2024/13, para 81.

Task force composition, number and selection process:

- The representatives of the Adaptation Committee, working in collaboration with the representatives of the CGE, the LEG, the SCF and other relevant constituted bodies, should undertake technical work on improving the metadata and methodologies for the Belém Adaptation Indicators.
- A Party-led process for aligning policy, involving Party representatives nominated by regional groups, with equitable geographical representation, should consider and refine the technical outputs from the AC before their incorporation into the final knowledge product that will be submitted to SB 66 (June 2027) for consideration.
- Members of the expert group convened under the UAE–Belém work programme should not be included.

Task force deliverables:

- The AC technical report must take into account national circumstances, data availability and capacity constraints as they relate to metadata associated with the Belém Adaptation Indicators taking into account different national circumstances; methodological information relevant to their voluntary application; and information on data availability and needs for means of implementation.
- The outcome should be a voluntary and non-prescriptive knowledge product containing optional metadata and methodological information relating to the Belém Adaptation Indicators, taking into account different national circumstances, needs and priorities and intended solely to support their voluntary application by Parties.

Option 4:

Task force composition, number and selection process:

- Task force to include two bodies: a steering committee made up of representatives of groups of Parties and a technical body of experts to carry out the work referred to in paragraph 23 of decision 12/CMA 7.
- The steering committee should provide overall guidance, set strategic direction and ensure that the task force operates within its mandate, and the technical body of experts referred to above will lead the substantive work on metadata and methodology with flexibility to decide the coordination structure and organization of their work.
- The technical body of experts should not add any new Indictors and not remove any existing Indicators.
- The number of members in the task force will be between 35 and 40, and geographic and gender balance, representation of Indigenous Peoples, people of African descent, local communities, and the groups most vulnerable to climate impacts should be considered while selecting the members of the task force.
- Consider experts convened by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme, representatives of the relevant constituted bodies, and statistical and data experts from national institutions as part of the task force.
- Invite international organizations and custodian agencies to provide technical contributions by offering input in their own areas of competence but not as members of the task force referred to in paragraph xx above.
- Identify custodian agencies from the United Nations system that already hold the data and the methods for each Indicator.
- If an indicator overlaps with the SDGs or with reporting under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, synergies should be considered and should align with existing information, rather than building a parallel system and adding to the burden of collecting data that developing countries already carry.

Task force modalities and sequencing of work

- The technical body of experts is to organize regular meetings in hybrid format.
- The steering committee is to hold virtual meetings with the technical body to keep direction and work aligned.
- Workshops should be organized to update Parties regarding the most recent products of the task force that are under development and for Parties to share with the task force their experience in piloting the Indicators.

Task force deliverables

- (a) an operational toolkit consisting of a metadata sheet for each Indicator, following SDG practice of providing a definition, units, data sources, method of computation, custodian agency, disaggregation, tier, and limitations, and a methodological report on how to apply Indicators in national adaptation plans, biannual transparency reports, adaptation communications and nationally determined contributions; and (b) a technical synthesis report on progress, gaps and recommendations on the work on improving metadata and methodologies for the Bélem Adaptation indicators to inform the contribution of adaptation to the second global stocktake.

Option 5:

Task force composition, number and selection process:

- Composed of Parties and experts.
- Nomination of Parties and experts will take place according to UN regional groups.
- Task force would invite participation, where necessary, from relevant constituted bodies, including representatives of the AC, the CGE, the LEG and the SCF.
- Relevant international organizations, custodian agencies and other stakeholders may be invited to participate according to the needs of the task force.

Task force modalities and sequencing of work:

- To commence its work immediately following SB 64.
- Party-led, with two co-chairs from Parties, one from a developed country and one from a developing country.

Task force deliverables:

- A scoping report for consideration at CMA 8 that assesses the status of metadata, identifies gaps in the metadata and proposes approaches for their completion, and a final technical report for consideration at CMA 9 accompanied by a comprehensive metadata package containing metadata and methodologies for all Belém Adaptation Indicators.

Option 6:

Task force composition, number and selection process:

- Include representation from constituted bodies, including all constituencies of the AC and representatives of the CGE and the LEG.
- Can rely on external expertise where necessary, including contributions from international organizations, as outlined in paragraph 25 of decision 12/CMA.7, members of the expert group convened under the UAE–Belém work programme, and submissions submitted via the submission portal[3] from Parties and non-Party stakeholders.
- Other groups as identified by the task force, such as the LEG roster of experts.

[3] https://submissions.unfccc.int/

Task force modalities and sequencing of work:

- The task force is to organize its work and to deliver on its mandated work in a timely manner prior to CMA 9, with its workplan and structure to be decided during its first meeting.
- The task force will conduct virtual intersessional work and hold regular in-person meetings in conjunction with meetings of the constituted bodies, as well as during events such as UNFCCC climate weeks or the NAP Expo.

Task force deliverables:

- Deliverables will be in line with paragraph 23 of 12/CMA.7.
- A series of technical knowledge products, including methodological guidance and a metadata fact sheet for each Indicator, options for the operationalization of each Indicator, recommendations regarding Indicators that require further refinement before personalization and identification of areas where additional work may be required beyond the timeline of the Belém–Addis vision on adaptation, including how to maintain regular updates to the Indicator fact sheets.
- Task force should publish regular updates on its work, including drafts of fact sheets as they become available, through a repository for metadata for the Adaptation Indicators.

Option 7:

Task force composition, number and selection process:

- Convened by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies and supported by the secretariat in collaboration with the UN Statistics Division.
- 16 members, with gender balance ensured.
- Representatives from UN Water, FAO, WHO, UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNDP and UNESCO to provide expertise on the thematic targets.
- Representatives from UNFCCC, UNDRR, WMO and UNDP to provide expertise on the dimensional targets.
- One member from each of the UN regional economic commissions.
- No negotiators of members of constituted bodies.

Task force modalities and sequencing of work:

- The task force will elect two co-chairs, each from a relevant UN agency.
- The task force will have regular communications with national statistical offices.
- The task force will meet physically once per year and otherwise conduct work virtually.
- The Chairs of the subsidiary bodies are to convene two virtual exchanges between the task force and the co-chairs of the Adaptation Committee, the LEG, the CGE, the SCF and the PCCB, in September 2026 and March 2027.
- The task force is to provide updates on its work during SB 65 (November 2026) and SB 66.
- The task force will conclude its work by 31 October 2027.

Task force deliverables:

- Methodologies and metadata developed for the Indicators, including information on definitions, data sources for reporting unclear formulations and suggestions to address them; the task force should also consider developing methods for aggregating Indicators.

- One fact sheet for each of the 59 Indicators, drawing on the work of the previous expert group.
- Methodologies and metadata fact sheets to be published by 1 May 2027.

Option 8:

Task force composition, number and selection process:

- A group of no more than 20 technical experts, selected through a self-nomination process on the basis of expertise while ensuring regionally and gender-balanced representation.
- There should be no direct Party representation in the task force.

Task force modalities and sequencing of work:

- Can engage with data custodians, UN agencies and statistical agencies, and collaborate with relevant constituted bodies.
- Prioritize modalities for virtual participation.
- Build on existing resources, including the knowledge product prepared by the experts referred to in paragraph 4 of decision 12/CMA.7, and information provided voluntarily under UNFCCC reporting processes and in response to a call for submissions.

Task force deliverables:

- Develop methodologies and metadata for the Indicators consistently with paragraph 23 of decision 12/CMA.7.
- Outputs taking the form of a concise technical fact sheet for each Indicator to support clarity and voluntary application thereof and reporting thereon by Parties, prepared ahead of SB 66, and a technical document to support consideration of aggregation approaches for the Indicators, prepared ahead of SB 67 and COP 32(November 2027).

Option 9:

Task force composition, number and selection process:

- A group of impartial experts self-nominated from the group of experts convened under the UAE–Belém work programme.
- Smaller in size than the group convened under the UAE–Belém work programme, but with sufficient representation relevant to the thematic and dimensional targets under the UAE Framework.
- Consider inclusion and representation of communities vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Task force modalities and sequencing of work:

- Conduct work virtually, ensuring inclusivity.
- Timeline should take into consideration preparations for the second global stocktake and other reporting cycle deadlines to support global adaptation assessments.

Option 10:

Task force composition, number and selection process:

- Draw from experts convened to support the technical work under the UAE–Belém work programme.

Task force modalities and sequencing of work:

- The task force is a time-bound arrangement under the guidance of the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies for the sole purpose of supporting the technical work mandated under paragraph 23 of decision 12/CMA.7.

- The task force should conclude its work upon consideration and adoption of the guidance at CMA 9.
- The task force shall draw upon the works of the experts convened under the UAE–Belém work programme, in order to build upon the substantial work already undertaken.
- The task force should conduct work through virtual means to maximize use of expertise.

Task force deliverables:

- Build upon the work already undertaken.
- Regular reporting by the task force to the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies; for example, the task force should prepare technical inputs and draft guidance on the operationalization of the Belém Adaptation Indicators and submit them to the Chairs by May 2027. The Chairs could then make the draft guidance available for consideration by Parties at SB 66 with a view to facilitating further discussion under the SBs in advance of CMA 9. CMA 9 could subsequently consider and adopt the guidance.

Option 11:

Task force composition, number and selection process:

- Task force to compose experts drawn from those convened under the UAE–Belém work programme, relevant UNFCCC constituted bodies, and relevant international organizations and UN agencies that could potentially serve as custodian bodies for indicators; as well as experts with sector-specific adaptation policy cycle knowledge.
- Regional balance and representation of vulnerable communities to be ensured.
- Selection of the task force to be led by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies.

Task force modalities and sequencing of work:

- Build upon the findings of the group of experts convened under the UAE–Belém work programme.

Task force deliverables:

- The guidance to be developed under the Belém–Addis vision shall maintain a clear focus on the operationalization of the Indicators, avoiding expansion into broader or unrelated policy discussions, and should be responsive to different national circumstances, including in the context of relevant UNFCCC processes, such as the BTR and NAP processes and the assessment of adaptation progress under the second global stocktake.

Option 12:

Task force composition, number and selection process:

- A balanced task force, building on the group of experts convened under the UAE–Belém work programme, ensuring balance of representation between developed and developing country Parties.
- Representative of the AC, the CGE and the LEG.
- International organizations and observers can contribute to the work.

Task force modalities and sequencing of work:

- The work of the task force is to begin in 2026, with a workplan established for delivering substantive outputs in 2027.
- The task force will have continuous interaction between technical and political streams of work.

Task force deliverables:

- Elements for further operationalization of the Indicators, including, where necessary, the refinement of Indicator specifications, metadata and methodologies, aggregation approaches, and assessment of consistency with the UAE Framework targets, and finally criteria and modalities for voluntary pilot testing of the Indicators.
- The work on metadata and methodologies and Parties' experience of testing the Indicators should inform Parties' negotiations on Bélem Addis vision on adaptation.
- CMA 8 to provide guidance on next steps, with CMA 9 providing concrete recommendations on methodologies.

Baku Adaptation Road Map

Option A: No text

Option B:

Appreciation and scope

24. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the first phase of the Baku Adaptation Road Map and emphasized the importance of maintaining the ambition and momentum thereof and ensuring that the work contributes to the achievement of the global goal on adaptation.

25. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled that all work under the Road Map should be anchored in and fully consistent with paragraph 28 of decision 12/CMA.7, guided by the principles of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, and respond to the needs and priorities of developing country Parties, in accordance with Articles 9, paragraph 1, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement.

26. The SBSTA and the SBI noted that the work under the Road Map should focus on the implementation towards achieving the global goal on adaptation in line with Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement and be responsive to the impacts of the temperature goal referred to in the Article 2, paragraph 1(a), of the Paris Agreement, including in the context of potential overshoot.

Finance related

Option 1:

27. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that work relevant to means of implementation for adaptation should constitute a standing element under the Road Map and that sessions on means of implementation, including on existing gaps and barriers to access, should be convened as part of the workshops.

Option 2:

28. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that financial discussions should not take place under the Road Map, which should not be used as a tool for tracking adaptation finance or duplicate the work of the SCF.

Topics of workshops

Option 1:

29. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that the topics for the future workshops under the Road Map referred to in paragraph 29 of decision 12/CMA.7 will be selected on the basis of the views in the submissions received from Parties referred to in paragraph 30 of decision 12/CMA.7.

Option 2:

30. The SBSTA and the SBI invited Parties to submit via the submission portal views on topics for and in advance of each workshop and requested the secretariat to prepare syntheses of the submissions for consideration at the session of the subsidiary bodies and the CMA following each workshop.

31. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that the second workshop under the Road Map will focus on enhancing understanding of adequate adaptation responses in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1(a), of the Paris Agreement taking into account different national circumstances, needs and priorities.

32. The SBSTA and the SBI emphasized that the consideration of coherence of UNFCCC adaptation architecture under the Road Map should focus on strengthening the contribution of existing adaptation-related processes, activities and support arrangements under the Convention and the Paris Agreement to the implementation of adequate adaptation responses, rather than on institutional arrangements, mandates or governance structures of the architecture.

Workshop outputs

Option 1:

33. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that the concept notes for future workshops under the Road Map shall be shared in a timely manner at least four weeks in advance of each workshop to enable effective preparation and engagement by Parties.

34. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat to prepare a summary report on each workshop under the Road Map, including the first workshop, for consideration at the sessions of the subsidiary bodies and the CMA following the workshop.

35. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat to prepare an annual report on the two workshops held each year for consideration by the CMA, setting out key messages.

36. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that the first phase of the Road Map should conclude with the preparation of a consolidated synthesis report by the secretariat under the guidance of the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies integrating the outcomes and key findings from all workshops and related activities conducted so far under the Road Map, for consideration at CMA 10.

37. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that the work under the first phase of the Road Map should be designed as a single coherent body of work, ensuring that the outputs from each workshop and the technical paper referred to in paragraph 29 of 12/CMA.7 are designed to feed directly into the adaptation-related contribution to the global stocktake over the three years of the first phase of the Road Map.

Option 2:

38. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that no workshop reports should be prepared under the Road Map.

Technical paper

Option 1:

39. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat to prepare a technical paper that synthesizes and maps adaptation-related work completed and under way across UNFCCC workstreams, constituted bodies and relevant processes contributing to the implementation towards achieving the global goal on adaptation.

Option 2:

40. The SBSTA and the SBI noted that a technical paper is an expected outcome of the first phase of the Road Map and that the theme of the technical paper should reflect the language in paragraph 29 of decision 12/CMA.7 informed by the discussions and outcomes of the workshops conducted under the Road Map.

Modalities

41. The SBSTA and the SBI encouraged broad and inclusive participation in the workshops under the Road Map, including by representatives of regional adaptation networks

and research institutions, external actors, practitioners working directly on adaptation implementation, and other non-State actors.[4].

42. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to conduct the workshops under the Road Map in hybrid format.

43. The SBSTA and the SBI encouraged the use of interactive workshop formats, including breakout groups, small group discussions, and sharing of case studies and country experience, to support more substantive and informal exchanges of views, promote collaboration and generate outputs, and facilitate discussions on adaptation implementation in cooperation with regional adaptation networks and relevant institutions.

44. The SBSTA and the SBI emphasized that the work under the Road Map should support developing countries in accessing means of implementation for adaptation, and identifying practical approaches and tools for implementing adaptation action while respecting the country-driven nature of adaptation.

Terms of reference for the review of the UAE Framework

45. The SBSTA and the SBI initiated consideration of developing the terms of reference for the review of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

46. The SBSTA and the SBI invited Parties and observers to submit via the submission portal their views on the scope of the terms of reference for the review of the UAE Framework.

47. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue consideration of the terms of reference for the review of the UAE Framework at SB 65.]

[4] See Decision 12/CMA.7, paragraph 26.