

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

Option 1:

1. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that all work undertaken under the global goal on adaptation shall be implemented in accordance with the relevant principles and provisions of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.
2. The SBSTA and the SBI reaffirmed that the agenda item on matters relating to the global goal on adaptation is a standing agenda item and will continue to be included in the agendas for subsequent sessions of the subsidiary bodies and the eighth (November 2026) and subsequent sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA), unless otherwise specified by the CMA.¹
3. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled Article 2, paragraph 1(a), of the Paris Agreement, which covers pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels, and Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Agreement.
4. The SBSTA and the SBI also recalled decision 12/CMA.7, in particular paragraph 4.
5. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the adoption of the Belém Adaptation Indicators.²
6. The SBSTA and the SBI reemphasized that the Belém Adaptation Indicators are voluntary, non-prescriptive, non-punitive, facilitative, global in nature, respectful of national sovereignty and national circumstances and country-driven, and that the Indicators should not create additional reporting burdens, particularly for developing country Parties, are not intended to serve as a basis for comparison among Parties, shall not become a barrier and shall not be used under any circumstances as a condition for developing country Parties to access funding under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.³
7. The SBSTA and the SBI reaffirmed that the Belém Adaptation Indicators are intended to inform national approaches to tracking adaptation action and progress and shall not create new obligations for developing country Parties, benchmarks or evaluation criteria, nor establish global standardized methodologies or data-collection processes, nor establish any compliance frameworks, nor prejudice any Party's position or imply acceptance of elements inconsistent with national circumstances or with the principles and provisions of the Convention and the Paris Agreement.⁴
8. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled Article 9, paragraph 1, Article 10 and Article 11 of the Paris Agreement, welcomed the call 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.
9. The SBSTA and the SBI encouraged the full and urgent delivery of efforts to increase the trajectory, as referred to in paragraph 34 of decision 12/CMA.7, dedicated support for

¹ Decision 3/CMA.6, para. 28.

² Decision 12/CMA.7, para. 6. The Indicators are contained in the annex to that decision.

³ Decision 12/CMA.7, para. 7.

⁴ Decision 12/CMA.7, para. 9.

achieving the targets under⁵ and implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, and efforts to strengthen transparency and accountability in tracking adaptation finance commitments, regularly assess support provided, including under the work programme on climate finance referred to in paragraph 54 of decision 1/CMA.7, and increase the provision of predictable, grant-based, accessible and country-driven finance for developing countries.

10. 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.

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

12. The SBSTA and the SBI welcomed the initiation of 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 global goal on adaptation prior to SB 64.

Option 2:

13. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled Article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Paris Agreement.

14. The SBSTA and the SBI, recalled decisions 2/CMA.5, 3/CMA.6 and 12/CMA.7.

Belém–Addis vision on adaptation

Overarching

15. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled paragraph 14 of decision 2/CMA.5 and paragraph 10 of decision 12/CMA.7.

16. The SBSTA and the SBI affirmed that work under the Belém–Addis vision on adaptation shall not reopen discussions on, revise or expand the Belém Adaptation Indicators.

Policy alignment process

17. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled paragraph 22 of decision 12/CMA.7 and reaffirmed that work under the Belém–Addis vision on adaptation will be carried out jointly by the subsidiary bodies.

18. The SBSTA and the SBI also recalled paragraph 23 of decision 12/CMA.7, in which the subsidiary bodies were requested to undertake technical work on improving metadata and methodologies for the Belém Adaptation Indicators, to be considered at CMA 9 (November 2027), including by establishing a technical taskforce to contribute to that work.

19. The SBSTA and the SBI further recalled paragraph 11 of decision 12/CMA.7, in which Parties were encouraged, as appropriate and at their discretion, to test the Belém Adaptation Indicators, including in consultation with relevant practitioners and other stakeholders.

20. The SBSTA and the SBI invited Parties to submit via the submission portal⁶ by 30 September 2027 information on their experience in voluntarily testing the Belém Adaptation Indicators.

21. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the submissions referred to in paragraph 18 above for consideration at CMA 9.

22. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled paragraph 25 of decision 12/CMA.7 and invited international organizations and agencies to submit via the submission portal information on metadata and methodologies for the Belém Adaptation Indicators.

23. The SBSTA and the SBI recognized the significant capacity constraints of developing country Parties, in particular the LDCs and SIDS, in relation to testing the Belém Adaptation

⁵ Set out in decision 2/CMA.5, paras. 9–10.

⁶ <https://submissions.unfccc.int/>.

Indicators, and encouraged developed country Parties, international organizations, climate funds and their operating entities, and other relevant agencies to provide technical, financial and capacity-building support to developing country Parties wishing to undertake the testing.

24. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that the technical work referred to in paragraph 16 above will be undertaken as follows:

Composition, number and selection

25.

Option 1:

(a) The SBSTA and the SBI establish a taskforce convened by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies and supported by the secretariat in collaboration with the United Nations Statistics Division;

(b) The taskforce will consist of 16 members, with gender balance ensured, excluding negotiators and members of UNFCCC constituted bodies;

(c) The taskforce will include representatives from UN Water, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, who will provide expertise on the thematic targets under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Climate Resilience,⁷ as well as representatives from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction and the World Meteorological Organization and the United Nations Development Programme, who will provide expertise on the dimensional targets under the Framework;⁸

(d) The taskforce will include one member from each of the United Nations regional commissions established under the United Nations Economic and Social Council;

(e) The taskforce should not include representatives of Parties who actively partake in negotiations under the UNFCCC process;

(f) Oversight will be provided by Parties during meetings of constituted bodies and at SB 65 (November 2026) and 66 (June 2027).

Option 2:

(a) The SBSTA and the SBI establish a taskforce of technical experts;

(b) The task force should consist of no more than 20 technical experts, selected by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies from a pool of self-nominated experts on the basis of the relevance of their expertise, while ensuring regional and gender balance, and should include some of the experts convened under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5;⁹

(c) The taskforce may also draw upon the expertise of relevant constituted bodies, international organizations and United Nations agencies, as well as of experts with knowledge on the thematic and dimensional targets under the United Arab Emirates Framework on Global Climate Resilience;¹⁰

(d) The taskforce should include experts from communities vulnerable to the effects of climate change;

(e) There should be no direct Party representation in the taskforce;

⁷ Set out in decision 2/CMA.5, para. 9.

⁸ Set out in decision 2/CMA.5, para. 10.

⁹ See documents FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, para. 43, and FCCC/SBI/2024/13, para. 81.

¹⁰ Set out in decision 2/CMA.5, paras. 9–10.

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- (f) The selection of the taskforce is to be led by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies.

Option 3:

- (a) The SBSTA and the SBI establish the Policy Alignment Advisory Committee and a technical taskforce;
- (b) The Committee will be made up only of Party representatives and serve as an interface between the policy alignment process and the technical taskforce, and will produce a knowledge product comprising recommendations on policy alignment for the indicators for consideration by CMA 9. Nominations from Parties are to be expedited;
- (c) The Committee will provide overall guidance and set strategic direction for the taskforce and ensure that the technical taskforce operates within its mandate;
- (d) The technical taskforce will be composed of 35 to 40 technical experts, including experts from the group convened under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme, and will undertake substantive work on improving metadata and methodologies for the Belém Adaptation Indicators, with flexibility to decide on the coordination and organization of their work;
- (e) The experts participating in the technical taskforce will be selected by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, maintaining regional balance, with the LDCs and SIDS considered standalone regions as they were under the UAE–Belém work programme, and gender balance, and ensuring representation of Indigenous Peoples, people of African descent, local communities, and the groups most vulnerable to climate impacts;
- (f) The technical taskforce may invite the participation, where necessary, of relevant constituted bodies, including the AC, the CGE, the LEG and the SCF;
- (g) The technical taskforce may invite relevant international organizations and agencies, and statistical and data experts from national institutions, to provide technical contributions in their own areas of competence, but they shall not serve as members of the technical taskforce;
- (h) The technical taskforce will identify agencies under the United Nations system that have data and methodologies that may be relevant to its work on each Indicator;
- (i) If the theme of 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.

Option 4:

- (a) The SBSTA and the SBI establish a taskforce; to undertake the technical work.
- (b) The taskforce is Party-led with two co-chairs, one from a developed country Party and one from a developing country Party;
- (c) The taskforce should ensure balanced membership from developing and developed country Parties, according to the United Nations regional groups, as well as comprise members representing constituencies in the UNFCCC process, with nominations from Parties to be expedited;
- (d) The taskforce should ensure balanced representation across regions and gender, and to include balanced representation of expertise across the thematic and, dimensional target areas of the targets referred to in paragraphs 9 and 10 of decision 2/CMA.5;
- (e) The taskforce should include representatives of the Adaptation Committee, the CGE, the LEG and the Standing Committee on Finance; experts from the group convened to support the technical work under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5; and observers;

(f) Relevant international organizations, custodian agencies under the United Nations system that have data and methodologies that may be relevant to work on the Belém Adaptation Indicators and other stakeholders may be invited to participate in the work of the taskforce according to its needs, but shall not serve as members of the taskforce;

(g) The taskforce will consist of 21 members: 5 representatives of Parties, namely 1 representative from each of the five United Nations regional groups; 1 representative from each of the AC, the CGE, the LEG and the SCF, and 1 representative of the NWP; and 11 experts, one for each of the thematic and dimensional targets under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.¹¹

Option 5:

(a) The SBSTA and the SBI establish a taskforce to undertake the technical work.

(b) The taskforce should be Party-led, comprising representatives of Parties and experts, and chaired by two co-chairs, one from a developed country Party and one from a developing country Party;

(c) Parties and experts will be nominated according to United Nations regional groups, with nominations from Parties to be expedited;

(d) The taskforce will include as appropriate, flexible representation from relevant constituted bodies, including the AC, the CGE, the LEG and the SCF, and invite their participation in the work of the taskforce, where relevant to their respective mandates and workplans;

(e) The taskforce will comprise between 35 and 40 members, ensuring geographical and gender balance;

(f) The taskforce may draw on external expertise, as necessary, including contributions from international organizations, as referred to in paragraph 25 of decision 12/CMA.7; members of the group convened under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5; Parties and non-Party stakeholders, through submissions; and other relevant experts identified by the taskforce, such as from the LEG roster of experts.

Option 6:

(a) Work under the Belém–Addis vision on adaptation should be 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 developing country Parties, and fully adhere to the relevant provisions of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, with a need to agree on clear modalities and guidelines to govern such oversight;

(b) Representatives of the Adaptation Committee, working in collaboration with 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;

(c) Work on metadata and methodologies should remain firmly anchored within UNFCCC institutions, and be led by the AC, with input from external experts and organizations;

(d) A Party-led policy alignment process, 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 a final knowledge product prepared for consideration at SB 66 (June 2027);

¹¹ Set out in decision 2/CMA.5, paras. 9–10.

(e) Experts from the group convened under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 should not be included.

Modalities of the work

26. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that, in undertaking the technical work referred to in paragraph 23 of decision 12/CMA.7, the following modalities should apply:

(a) Be under the guidance of [the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies][two elected co-chairs, each from a relevant United Nations agency, who will organize the work of the taskforce][two elected co-chairs, one from a developed country Party and one from a developing country Party][Policy Alignment Advisory Committee];

(b) Work should start as soon as possible following the conclusion of this session; (can be read with all options)

(c) A workplan should be agreed on during its first meeting; (can be read with all options)

(d) The work should be time bound, concluding at CMA 9;

(e) Meetings should be held regularly, primarily through virtual means, with any required in-person meetings to be organized in conjunction with existing meetings under the UNFCCC, such as climate weeks, NAP Expos or meetings of constituted bodies;

(f) Meet regularly with the Policy Alignment Advisory Committee, which will provide direction to the work; (Can be read with option three in the composition paragraph above)

(g) Updates on the progress of work should be provided during meetings of the constituted bodies held in 2026–2027, at which the constituted bodies may in turn provide inputs to work of the taskforce, where applicable;

(h) Update to Parties through a workshop, where Parties will be able to share their experience in testing the Indicators;

(i) Provide regular updates on progress to Parties during SB 65 and 66, with progress reports and drafts of outputs to be published prior to the sessions; (can be read with options 1 and 2)

(j) Seek submissions and inputs from external sources of expertise, including international organizations; (can be read with all options five and six)

(k) Seek submissions and inputs from national statistical offices and data custodians, and collaborate with constituted bodies;

(l) Use the knowledge product¹² prepared by the experts convened under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 as a source of information for the work;

(m) Finalize its output in a timely manner prior to CMA 9, with the deliverables outlined in paragraph X below to be published no later than six weeks prior to that session;

(n) Organize its work in a manner that aligns, where possible, with that undertaken under other mandates and processes under the UNFCCC, including in relation to preparations for the second global stocktake.

Deliverables

27. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that the technical work referred to in paragraph 23 of decision 12/CMA.7 will include the following outputs:

¹² Available at: <https://unfccc.int/documents/649629>.

(a) Noting the outputs containing information on optional metadata and methodologies relating to the Belém Adaptation Indicators, would be voluntary and non-prescriptive, to be prepared taking into account different national circumstances, needs and priorities and intended solely to support the voluntary application of metadata and methodologies by Parties;

Scoping Report

(b) A scoping report, for consideration at CMA 8 (November 2026), assessing the status of metadata availability and identifying gaps therein and proposing approaches to address the gap and CMA 8 to provide guidance on next steps of the technical work;

Toolkit for operationalization of Indicators

(i) A toolkit for operationalizing the Indicators, consisting of a practical, modular set of methodological guidance and metadata that helps Parties apply the Indicators in line with their national circumstances. The toolkit would offer a menu of voluntary methods and clear computation guidance for applying each Indicator, with options suited to different data ecosystems, including taking into account the constraints of SIDS and small data environments;

(ii) A fact sheet on metadata for each of the 59 Indicators, providing definitions, units, guidance on data sources, including data sources for reporting unclear formulations and suggestions for addressing them, the method for computation, the custodian agency, disaggregation, tier, limitations and quality descriptors, with a view to making the Indicators usable and intelligible without imposing a single global method; Draft methodologies and metadata fact sheets, to be published by 1 May 2027 for consideration at SB 66 with a view to facilitating further discussion thereon in advance of CMA 9;

Reports on metadata and methodology

(c) Regular updates on the work of taskforce, including draft fact sheets, as referred to in paragraph xx above, as they become available, published through a repository for metadata for the Indicators;

(d) A final technical report, produced by the taskforce and accompanied by a comprehensive package, as referred to in paragraph xx above, containing metadata and methodologies for all Indicators; The toolkit and the reports referred to in paragraph xx above are to be considered at CMA 9;

(e) A report on how to apply the Indicators in preparing national adaptation plans, biannual transparency reports, adaptation communications and nationally determined contributions;

(f) A technical report, prepared by the Adaptation Committee, covering metadata associated with the Indicators; methodologies relevant to their voluntary application; and national circumstances, data availability and capacity constraints of developing country Parties related to the facilitation of means of implementation by developed country Parties;

Other Reports and Syntheses

(g) A series of technical knowledge products, covering, inter alia, an assessment of consistency with the targets under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience,¹³ and criteria and modalities for the voluntary pilot testing of the Indicators, 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 regular updating of the Indicator fact sheets;

(h) A technical synthesis report, for consideration at CMA 9, on progress, gaps and recommendations related to the work on improving metadata and methodologies in relation to the Indicators to inform the contribution of adaptation to the second global

¹³ Set out in decision 2/CMA.5, paras. 9–10.

stocktake and on how to conduct the review on progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation in the second global stocktake

(i) A technical document to support consideration of aggregation approaches for the Indicators, prepared ahead of SB 67 (November 2027) and CMA 32 (November 2027);

Deliverables from Policy Alignment Process

(j) A knowledge product comprising policy alignment recommendations for the Indicators, produced by the Policy Alignment Advisory Committee referred to in paragraph xx above, for consideration at SB 66 and CMA 9;

(k) A report summarizing examples of Indicators tested across different contexts and including recommendations on the role of NAPs in the implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience for consideration at XX.

Baku Adaptation Road Map

Option A: No text

Option B:

Appreciation and scope

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

29. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled that all work under the Road Map shall be anchored in and fully consistent with paragraphs 28–29 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.

30. The SBSTA and the SBI recalled paragraph 27 of decision 12/CMA.7, in which it was agreed that work under the Road Map should include consideration of the elements outlined in paragraph 38 of decision 2/CMA.5, focus on implementation of 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 Article 2, paragraph 1(a), of the Paris Agreement.

Finance related

Option 1:

31. The SBSTA and the SBI reaffirmed that work under the Road Map relevant to means of implementation for adaptation shall be guided by paragraph 28(d) of decision 12/CMA.7 and shall be included as a standing element of work under the Road Map, including workshops.

Option 2:

32. 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:

33. 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 submitted by Parties in accordance with paragraph 30 of decision 12/CMA.7.

Option 2:

34. The SBSTA and the SBI invited Parties to submit via the submission portal additional views on future workshops under the Road Map, including in relation to general

considerations for and the organization of the workshops, in advance of each workshop and requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis of the submissions, to be included in the concept note for each workshop.

35. 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.

36. The SBSTA and the SBI emphasized that the consideration of coherence across UNFCCC adaptation architecture in work 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 in the context of the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement and the support referred to in Articles 9, paragraph 1, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement, rather than on reviewing institutional arrangements, mandates or governance structures for the architecture.

Workshop outputs

Option 1:

37. 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.

38. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat to prepare a summary report on each workshop under the Road Map, including the first workshop, reflecting the discussions in a balanced and factual manner and avoiding the introduction of new interpretations, conclusions or recommendations, for consideration at the sessions of the subsidiary bodies and the CMA immediately following the workshop.

39. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat to prepare an annual report on the two workshops held under the Road Map each year for consideration by the CMA.

40. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that the first phase of the Road Map should conclude with the preparation by the secretariat, under the guidance of the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies, of a consolidated synthesis report integrating the outcomes and key findings from all workshops and related activities conducted so far under the Road Map, for consideration at CMA 10 (November 2028).

41. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that the outputs from each workshop under the Road Map and the technical paper referred to in paragraph 29 of decision 12/CMA.7 serve as part of the adaptation-related inputs to the global stocktake, as per Article 7, paragraph 14(d), of the Paris Agreement

Option 2:

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

Technical paper

Option 1:

43. 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 of the global goal on adaptation¹⁴.

Option 2:

44. The SBSTA and the SBI noted that a technical paper is an expected outcome of the first phase of the Road Map¹⁵ and that the theme of the technical paper should reflect the

¹⁴ Decision 12/CM.7, para.29.

¹⁵ Decision 12/CM.7, para.29.

language in paragraphs 28–29 of decision 12/CMA.7 and be informed by the discussions and outcomes of the workshops conducted under the Road Map.

Option 3:

45. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat to prepare the technical paper referred to in paragraph 29 of decision 12/CMA.7, which should focus on the topic of adequate adaptation responses in the context of Article 2, paragraph 1(a), of the Paris Agreement, taking into account different warming increments within and beyond the temperature goal referred to therein.

Modalities

46. The SBSTA and the SBI reemphasized the need for cooperation with regional adaptation networks, the private sector and research institutions in recognition of the important roles played by diverse actors in implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.¹⁶

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

48. 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 implementing adaptation action in cooperation with regional adaptation networks and relevant institutions.

49. The SBSTA and the SBI emphasized that the work under the Road Map should support developing countries in accessing means of implementation for adaptation in line with Articles 9, paragraph 1, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement, 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

Option 1: no text

Option 2:

50. The SBSTA and the SBI initiated consideration of the development of the terms of reference for the review of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

51. The SBSTA and the SBI invited Parties and observers to submit via the submission portal by 31 October 2026 views on the scope of the terms of reference for the review of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

52. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to continue consideration of the terms of reference for the review of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience at future sessions following SB 64 in 2026 and 2027.

53. The SBSTA and the SBI took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs xx above.

54. They requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.]

¹⁶ Decision 12/CMA.7, para. 26.