Baku High-Level Dialogue on Adaptation
20 November, 10:00 – 13:00, Meeting Room 19

Notes by:
Danielle Falzon, Rutgers University - New Brunswick
Emilie Beauchamp, IISD

Presidency -
- What has been your experience in supporting implementation of the GGA targets? What challenges remain in implementing these targets at scale?
- UNDP - Lyes Ferroukhi is the first speaker

Lyes Ferroukhi-
- As impacts continue to worsen we have a long way to go
- Adaptation finance gap is widening
- INstitutional and policy fragmentation is a bottleneck
- Many countries leading the way demonstrating proven solutions that can be scaled up:
    - Integrated and inclusive solutions that connection human resilience with broader national development
        - EbA and NbS
        - more resilient social protection systems
    - Institutional capacity building
        - data and information systems
        - NAPs important for greater ambition
        - Having the right data and information is essential. Reactive to proactive resilience building (EWS)
        - Countries are stepping up efforts to identify and quantify information
    - LLA can drive impact
        - UNDP's commitment to LLA is "longstanding and steadfast"
- Need to move beyond project approach. Public policy alignment
- COP3 presidency, UNDP, Italy, NDC partnership, NAP [something] working on full implementation of NAPs
- Adaptation as a pillar of development
- Ensuring adaptation priorities in NDCs are delivered at scale
- Build a future where communities are equipped to thrive in the face of climate impacts

Animesh Kumar (UNDRR) -
- Recall what was agreed in Dubai, CMA.6
- Need a whole of govt approach to achieving GGA on thematic targets
- Highlighting some para 10 targets
    - EWS - new status report was released last week. There is still a gap in coverage
- 3.1 billion USD for early warnings for all
- Look at GGA nad respective targets in their totality, not in isolation

- Working to ensure that adaptation plans are informed by many elements including risks. Supporting countries in implementing adaptation adn DRR plans in synergy
- Link 10a with 10c. Countries with more comprehensice EWS have 6x lower mortality
- LDCs remain well below the global average

Rüdiger Krech (WHO) -

- GGA targets have not yet been universally agreed among Parties
- WHO has been implementing climate change and health targets for 2 decades
- 3 tier systems of global, regiona, and country offices for implementation
- So important to have health at the table when you are negotiating at COP. We have agreed health targets in the health field
- We have heard that some parties have said that health indicators are outside the scope and if we had been at the table we could have explained the importance of these targets [he's saying targets but means indicators]
- Glad that the number of [indicators] has been reduced to closer to 10 because it is not about how many but about measuring the general trajectory
- COP26 initiated the enhancement of climate and health globally
- Many countries have started to integrate health into NDCs

Julia Wolf (FAO) -

- [Audio not working so moving to next session and will come back]

Presidency -

- Now moving to adaptation finance. Making it more accessible, predictable, and investment-ready
- How multilateral funds and MDBs can improve access and predictability
- Banks and private sector increasing investment into adaptation strategies

Achala Abeysinghe (GCF) -

- World is facing massive finance gap on adaptation
- International adaptation finance is decreasing. 2023 global adaptation finance to developing countries fell from 28 bill USD to 26 bill USD.
- GCF build to provide and mobile concessional finance to developing countries through various aspects like the private sector
- Almost 10 billion USD has gone to finance adaptation projects from GCF. More than half of portfolio
- How, in practice we are filling the gap?
    - We have committed to supporting the transition of NAPs to implementation. Through readiness funding. $3million per country
    - Encouraging countries to think more long-term in terms of adaptation and development planning. Bring adaptation into center of planning. Co-benefits and systematic approaches
    - Concessional and grant finance need to reach the most vulnerable in the world. LDCs, SIDS, African countries.

    - Also new program Locally Led climate action - how to bring GCF concessional finance to most vulnerable communities
- Adaptation finance does not have to only be grant and concessional. We are working with private sector facility to bring various financial instruments to adaptation space

Carlos Manuel Rodriguez (GEF) -
- This is about closing the gap in adaptation finance
- I have a speech but I will speak as 3 time minister of environment of CR and now head of GEF
- Public expenditure continues to be the main source of investment
- We recognize that we need to mobilize more resources from global north to global south for adaptation but that will not be enough. It will never be enough if we don't pay attention to what's happening at the domestic level
- Many countries have never done climate expenditures review. Next financial needs. NDCs updates need to include these exercises
- I feel very sad that in this convention I always see countries conditioning action for more ODA without realizing that it's in their own self-interest to mobilize resources in a more efficient manner
- Need for more political coherence on adaptation in the executive branch
- We need to solve these problems: lack of political agreement and the recognition of countries that it is in their own self-interest to mobilize domestic resources in a better way
- [Something about deforestation - missed]
- GEF works with the ministers of environment, not countries, and we need to strengthen the work of the ministers of environment within the executive branch.
- We are promoting the establishment of steering committees to focus on how to use GEF resources
- GEF is a family of trust funds that addresses all the environmental conventions

Mubarak [Mukaila? - last name?] (West African Development Bank) -
- Continent had mobilized very little from what was promised
- During Covid-19 the work mobilized 17 trillion in 18 months. West african region mobilized 6 billion
- When the world decides something is urgent it finds the money. When the crisis is Africa the concern disappears
- African has received no rescue package
- This is the injustice we face today
- If we want to mobilize private capital at scale we must build the enabling environment. Bankable and scalable projects
- People are not suffering because they failed but because the promises of finance have not been fulfilled. They did not decide to burn their way to prosperity through fossil fuels
- We need adaptation finance to be not just fast, larger, but fairer

- 26 percent of portfolio is insurance and securitization. Expand lending capacity without increasing debt stress
- First African shock-responsive loan facility
- Established West African climate facility standards
- Adaptation finance must be predictable, concessional, anchored in justice. Every dollar delayed is a child pulled out of school due to flood, farmer losing crops, etc.
- 1. Honor climate finance obligations fully and transparency. 2. (Increase capital?) 3. Establish multi-year adaptation…[missed these]
- Choose fairness, choose action, choose adaptation at scale

Eva [something] (FAO) [since Julia couldn't connect] -

- Climate change shapes lives of farmers, pastoralists, and rural and indigenous communities
- The indicators would provide for the first time a way of tracking global progress on adaptation
- And agriculture is right in the center
- Countries already reporting impact on food systems through NAPs
- Balance action-oriented indicators with impact indicators
- It is very important to have adaptation indicators on food and agriculture, even if some require additional work. Need to have a foundation for future generations
- Countries need scaled up adaptation finance to take the necessary action on GGA
- Agrofood systems are 50% of adaptation needs but receive 20 percent of flows
- We have an opportunity to deliver one of COP30's major achievements - a framework for global climate resilience that is credible and measurable
- We stand ready to work with our partners to make sure that these translate into real resilience

Presidency -

- Now move to statements from groups of parties, parties, and observers
- What key messages should emerge from COP30? What should happen for COP31?

Marshall Islands obo AOSIS -

- Climate impacts are outrunning us. To win the race we must limit warming to 1.5 and secure the resources to keep our people safe
- For SIDS 1.5 is not a slogan, it is a limit. Beyond it, adaptation becomes meaningless, GGA meaningless
- Gap is large and growing on adaptation
- We must respond at this COP
- We along with many others call for a new adaptation finance goal that at least triples adaptation per year to $120 billion/year by 2030
- Least amount of conditionalities possible so most should be disbursed through GCF, SCCF, LDCF, and adaptation fund
- Non-concessional financing in unconscionable

- On private sector - it will not close the adaptation finance gap. How can we expect the billions required for adaptation in SIDS?
- Propose to leave COP30 with an adaptation package that includes reaffirming 1.5 degree limit, adopting a new finance goal, agreement on GGA targets and indicators
- Finance, implementation, and access

EU -

- Implementing climate adaptation is key priority for the EU
- Our continent is warming faster than other parts of the world
- We are all experiencing the consequences of cc - heat waves, floods, loss of lives, infrastructures
- Implementation is key to this COP. Needs strong institutions, effective governance and CB, accessible innovation and tech, transparency, finance
- We agreed on NCQG in Baku
- Landscape of finance already exists and is being delivered in a transparent manner. Stepping up adaptation implementation is key
- We don't want to make additional financial mechanisms or commitments, but deliver on what we agreed to in the NCQG
- Make these more efficient and streamlined to scale up implementation
- Conclude work programme and adopt the indicators
- Indicators are voluntary and need to be in line with the existing reporting system with no additional reporting burden or further conditionalities
- Longer-term post-Belem vision has been discussed in negotiating rooms last week
- Roadmap to 1.5 is key also from an adaptation perspective

Netherlands -

- We see growing impacts of cc every day
- Even under low emissions scenarios the consequences and costs are high
- At this COP we must elevate the political importance of adaptation
- Adopting the Belem indicator framework is so important here
- We know what is at stake in the Netherlands as a low-lying delta
- We know we cannot fight nature. We embrace NbS
- Committed to adaptation finance. 50% of Dutch finance goes to adaptation. All grant-based
- EU is biggest donor in public finance and grants for adaptation
- Committed to implementing in full the finance decision that was made last year

AILAC -

- [not in the room, come back]

Uruguay obo Grupo Sur -

- Latin America is indebted
- Need grants for adaptation

- Adaptation gap report shows that adaptation gap is increasing and adaptation financial flows decreased in 2023.
- Assumptions like middle-income status given to our countries is a barrier to us receiving concessional financing
- Our nations have to compete for resources against large, highly vulnerable populations
- Adaptation needs are immense and require large scale cross-sectoral intervention
- Latin America is also in a position of leadership (Brazil leading COP 30, CBD)
- Countries included in their BTRs clear references to the GGA
- Will be extremely difficult to assess adaptation action without indicators. Not an end in themselves but a tool to do what we set out to do
- Without indicators we will be in the same situation at GST2 that we were at GST1
- Lack of adaptation finance and lack of indicators to assess progress collectively
- Support indicators covering all targets and the new adaptation finance goal

Chile -

- As minister of environment, what is my role for my country.
- I have to show the people of Chile that climate action makes sense
- I can organize and design policy-making so it has a positive impact on livelihoods and prosperity
- Urge parties to adopt the indicators here at COP. What we dont measure, what we don’t report, what we don’t manage, doesn’t exist
- Then we are not able to ensure that we are advancing
- We ar working on EWS, different targets of GGA, and we are building an impact inventory to understand how much current cliamte change is already costing us
- Cannot evaluate the costs if we don’t know the impacts of cc
- Really urge the COP to adopt the indicators
- We need the finance access without differentiation to measure those

AILAC -

- AILAC countries face persistent and structural barrier in accessing adaptation finance
- Long approval cycles, etc.
- Preference for larger projects int he funds. Makes it hard for smaller economies and community scale
- Adavancing NAPs improving transparency through ada BTR and enhancing regional cooperation on data, systems & preparation
- Genuine commitment to enhance readiness & ownership
- Domestic process cannot substitute scales up support
- Latam & carribean only 15% of finance
- Adaptation finance gaps is a reality - developing countries receiving too little
- Need more commitment - ada needs to be at centre of COP30
- Transparency commitment should provide a path and direct support - needs MoI
- By COP31 parties should have progress on GGA, including on new ETF formats, milestones for NAPs, and align with GHG cycle

Lithunia -

- Adapation is a necessity
- Starts with planning : IVRAs then planning, and decisions must be guided by data and science. Also develop integrated framework for resilience and risk management.
- Approach mainstreamed across sectors and to local level
- Nationally, NAP and legislation with localities to have plans
- Main challenges lack of private investments in adaptation - while grant needed - need more private sector space.
- Support the GGA and approve of science and data based indicators, universal, adaptable to local contexts
- For BTRs without more burden. Working with global partners - implementing NCQG decision with strong elements on adaptation.

Italy

- Adoption of UAE belem common platform to advance adaptation implementation
- Italy sees ada as strategic investments - all countries have capacity and systems to turn priorities and NAPs into results
- Purpose Adaptation Accelerator Hub - with UNDP: develop critical pipelines of bankable projects
- On Tuesday Alliance for implementation of adaptation plans: many countries have strong NAPs, but need plans to turn into strategies, institutional capacities, etc. E.g. Ethiopia.
- Committed to Hub & Alliance to help accelerate delivery.
- Ambition + capacity to implement needed for lasting resilience

Kenya

- Adaptation finance, and GGA indicators
- First current estimates of finance gaps underestimates challenges
- Developing countries have development plans and strategies for adaptation
- COP30 needs needs-based financing
- 64 submitted NAP documents - but for implementation - only 14 countries secured GCF funds
- Bankable projects need urgency for access and modalities. Power asymetries undermines ada action, reflects donor preferences not country priorities.
- Financing ada urgent: public grant finance is message, needs-based to support actions as NAPs
- GGA - call for robust indicators, to enable we effectively reporting on receiving finance for ada
- WIM request COP to have decision that high admin costs jeopardize network primary mandate of supporting developing countries

India

- Art 7.6 provision finance from dev to developing but provision remains a problem.
- Current flows are too low
- Still, India is doing adaptation through domestic funds and access international funds

- Institutional capacity building, scaled up grant based finance is still needed further

Zambia

- Ada remains a priority for Zambia - hosted the NAP expo this year
- Zambia a launched its NAP in Nov 2023, prepared resource strategy for 7.X million until 20235.

Solomon islands -

- Speak on behalf of those on the frontline PSIDS
- Adaptation limites not theoretiacl boundaries but life realities
- Adaptation along cannot save us. MItigation is most important. Science is clear. Holding to 1.5 degrees is the only chance of resilient future for our people
- Accessing climate finance remains slow nad unpredictable
- Cost of preparing proposal exceeds resources and diverts from implementation
- PSIDS ambition is not matched by the level of finance
- No reliable support to sustain work into the future
- Urge parties to deliver a new ambitious finance goal and public, grant-based finance. $120 billion/year by 2030
- Must be a floor not a ceiling. Need to match rapidly escalating needs
- Window to act is closing. Delivering resources is not an option it's an obligation

Arab Group -

- Importance of progress on adaptation finance
- For each gorup and country this is a priority
- Key message that shoudl emerge from COP30 is strongly emphasizing the need for concessional and grant-based financing by developed countries
- Support provided should not add additional debt-burdens
- Developed countries shoudl provide cliamte finance in affordable and catalytic ways
- Equity and CBDR
- Operationaliing 9.1 of PA
- Triple the doubling of climate finance for adaptation from 2025 levels by 2030 reaching at least $150billion/year by 2030
- Close the adaptation finance gap and the gap between mitigation and adaptation
- On mobilization - we call for allocating a minimum floor for adaptation in the context of the 300 billion goal of NCQG
- No one-size-fits-all approach. Developed countries have to show how to mobilize public and private resources to meet developing countries' needs
- Principles in the Convention and its PA
- BAR coving 2025-2028 for GGA implementation and establishing a structured work programme that has 4 workshops focused on capacity-building. Etc. Adaptation plans in place by 2030. In the context of a temp goal. Nationally-determined, supported by MOI. Sustainable development, eradication of poverty

Mongolia -

- [Speaking Mongolian]
- COP of AMazon must deliver a political shift on adpatation along with mitigation
- Adaptation has been discussed but not acted on with urgency
- Landlock-countries like Mongolia need adaptation support
- Most vulnerable communities suffering
- COP30 must produce outcomes that drive strong political and financial commitments
- BAR can become a powerful process for parties if we can agree on clear modalities and a coherent timeline. More action and support.
- Adoption of GGA indicator list is essential. Indicators voluntary and non-punitive and non-prescriptive while allowing for global assessment
- BAR should incorporate transformational adaptation alongside EbA and other locally-relevant approach
- Adaptation cannot advance without finance.
- COP 30 must sound a resounding message to the world that adpataiton is a global policy backed by resources

Cyprus

- Opportunity to discuss as SIDS - experiencing impacts of CC - across economy and sector
- Citizens aware and important to adapt in sustainable ways
- Reaching agreement on UAE Belem and indicators on GGA - balanced and coherent set will strengthen planning and implementation and basis for GST2
- Will make ada smarter better, etc. smooth tracking but no reporting burden
- Clear indicators will also help mobilize private sector to scale up finance on infrastructure, other action for social and env benefits
- EU committed to provide support - encourage all providers of finance to step up their commitment

Gambia

- Adaptation is not a matter of option but survival
- 2.5 million rising sea levels on capital city
- Pushing more people into poverty
- MoI remain gravely insufficient per capita finance to LDC = $9U/ppl; in Gambia is 3/pp
- Many of this on loans making debt worst
- Ada finance is not charity, it’s a responsibility on convention and paris agreement
- Developed countries to increase finance tripling by 2030 new, additional, accessible, and grant based - art 7.4, 9.1. 9.9 (?) => Needs of LDCs and SIDS.
- Collective mobilization of at least 1bn for AF and LDC fund by 2025 to unlock plan implementation
- Support BTR reports to report meaningfully including on newly developed indicators
- Finance & implem not to be separated
- On NAP - welcomes the NAP progress report and technical guidelines but progress uneven

- Dedciated access window in financial mechanisms, need capacity building and implement GGA indicators to transition from planning to implementation, from commitment to delivery
- Special circumstances of the LDCs

Belgium

- Thanks to convene Baky Ada Dialogue
- Not just chapter but an objective…
- Belgium committed to do its part - part of champions group on finance, continue to commit to finance. Provide support but public finance alone cannot match needs
- Developing indicators on GGA are essential - inform GST, accountability, assess progress. Use existing mechanisms to guide policies. Use indicators developed by experts.
- Message in Belem should be clear - ada is an investment By COP31 must be able to see concrete progress.
- Ready to work with all for adaptation at heart…

Kyrgyzstan

- Appreciates COP29 & 30
- Convinced mountain ecosystem are critical for them and other countries
- Mountains are critical in global climate balance…
- Strengthening MEL frameworks to asses porgress - need to retain mountain related indicators to capture impacts and capacities , EWS, etc.
- Ada critically underfunded esp. For fragile mountain economies
- Grant based, accessible finance needed, science and EWS capacities
- Global Mountain Resilience centre (?) - propose to establish - to help accelerate work across mountain area & climate

New Zealand:

- Climate finance plays pivotal role to achieve GGA
- NZ experiences to provide support and achieving scale. Recognize importance esp to LDCs. Over 60% of support is on ada
- We try to listen to challenges on finance and access
- Recent decision of the fund to accelerate accreditation through othe climate funds is welcome
- Committed to providing flexible and ? finance needed. Flexible climate finance programs

UAE -

- Elevating adaptation to the highest strategic level
- UAE framework putting adaptation as top priority for all nations. A framework depends on resources. Financial support needed must be mobilized to turn promises into protection
- Cost of adaptation pales when compared to price of delay
- Need indicators to measure collective progress with transparency and clarity
- We are following national approach with sectoral plans

- We have prioritized private capital mobilization as a central pillar of climate strategy
- Scaling bankable projects to attract blended and institutional capital
- Prioritize adpataiton finance for developing communities
- Unlock climate finance at scale

Presidency -

- Simon Stiell will come soon and then list of speakers will continue after

Singapore -

- Need an indicator package
- NAPs are crucial blueprints for plans in achieving the GGA. ALso important for private sectors to understand where investment is needed on adaptation
- Singapore is developing robust adaptation policies
- Focus on resilient futures. Submitted first ADcomm in 2022
- Currently developing NAP
- Encourage all countries to develop and submit NAPs
- COP needs to deliver a strong adaptation support package
- COP should strengthen partnerships to scale innovative adaptation solutions
- Need to a BAR as a plan for countries to learn from each other. Scale adaptation action
- Allow multi-stakeholder participants so they can all contribute to the solutions

Spain -

- Adaptation is not a choice but a responsibility
- Need to scale up solutions that are already proven to be effective
- Regular national evaluations in Spain. Most recent identifies 140+ significant risks
- Spain has launched an initiative on climate emergency to act across all levels of public administration
- Aspires to agree in Belem a strong package as was set out in Dubai
- Spain announced 45 million Euros to Adaptation fund, L&D fund, and WMO facility
- This COP must be a turning point

Presidency -

- Please reduce speaking to 2 min if possible

AGN -

- Impacts of climate change are daily reality in Africa
- Communities are facing compounding climate risks
- We continue to demonstrate resilience, leadership, and innovation. Countries developing NAPs, investing in ag, creating EWS, etc
- [examples]
- The adaptation gap is widening and the finance gap is even greater. Developing countries require at least 400 billion annually for adaptation. 50 billion alone in africa. These are likely to be underestimates
- Must triple adaptation finance and move toward full funding of GGA targets

- These targets must now be costed. ABout restoring balance and fairness in the global response to cc
- As we finalize GGA we call for an outcome that gives equal weight to action and support. Must be a transformational tool not just a technical exercise
- "Ambition without finance is an empty promise"

Simon Stiell -

- Pay tribute to COP29 and 30 presidencies for convening this dialogue
- Climate impacts are accelerating faster than our combined response
- [Climate impacts examples]
- Adaptation is a defining test of global climate leadership
- We have made progress since PA.
- Adaptation synthesis report shows that foundations are in place but implementaiton remains far too slow
- Adaptation is "underfunded, underimplemented, and underprioritized"
- The poorest and most vulnerable shoulder the risks and the costs
- Must raise adaptation finance by the end of this decade to avoid catastrophic impacts
- We need innovation in finance sources, new instruments, new ways to mobilize finance
- Need to shift the story from costs to investment, investment in resilience, prosperity.
- Mainstreaming adaptation across every part of government
- Only whole of government approaches can deliver whole of society resilience
- Positive and ambitious outcome on adaptation
- Resilence over risk, collaboration over consequences, action over avoided…?

Maldives -

- Support AOSIS - climate risks are here now, continue to lose land, water, heritage
- Capacity to address impacts depend on provision adequate predictable finance and technology
- Implementation gap is not merely financial, but also survival for us
- Need to revive faith on multilateralism
- Indicator list: we must ensure implementation framework is backed by real support with adequate means
- Calls to triple ada finance to at least 120bn / year
- This is to be accounted in lives and livelihoods - protect those for our people. New decade of the PA, let COP30 to be remembered as a milestone for ada finance

(30 speakers left - 20 are parties)

Nepal

- Forefront of climate crisis - forest and mountains
- Submitted our NAP and NDC - placing ada as a centre pillar- Ada & NBS are a focus
- Calls for increasing ada finance 30%? Of finance reach local levels, support a new finance goal in line with LDC

- Simplified accessible finance, grant based
- GGA - keep mountain ecosystem and MOI indicators
- Critical for resilient society, connect with all partners

Morocco

- Moving to doing GGA framework to implementing. Need credibility
- Ada success depends on planning and south south coop
- Support UAE FGCR objectives. We have identified actions aligned to several targets
- South south coop, and african coop as centre of policy
- Launched initiative on sustainable agriculture (?) launched by Marocco
- Adaptation a pillar of societal growth . Several challenges remain. Ability to meet the GGA by 2027 and 2030 - depend on access to finance
- Indicators must remain national, flexible, country driven - etc.
- Morocco reaffirms GGA must focus on delivery beyond indicators - backed by high quality finance target - without it, not able to implement

UK

- Strongly support call from Lula to make COP30 as turning point on ada
- Balanced and robust indicators
- Leading by example on ada finance: 11.6bn by April 2026, and triple ada funding in 2025
- Committed to drive reform of MDBs to improve access
- Supporting to drive private sector investment in adaptation by “mobilist program”
- Urges to do first stage of FRLD here - critical to reach most vulnerable
- Ada is foundation of future prosperity. Deeply committed on this.

Japan

- Adopt indicator list at this COP great achievement. Advance to track progress coherently, lead to enhanced transparency and accountability, and contribute to efficiency and quality of ada actions
- To ensure coherence across ada process, milestones to COP31 to carefully manage alignment with other GGA items (?)
- Japan has provided support on ada to date and will continue
- Meeting country finance needs require public finance, but also support from capable countries on ada private finance
- Finance needed to LDC and SIDS - How to deliver support to those countries, more needed

Malaysia

- COP30 meaningful because shift to given ada a level of importance. Seen in COP30 text, to actual implementation process
- Welcome common set of indicators - these indicators must be simple, action oriteted, no new burden, matches Malaysia view - not just about numbr, but communities, places etc to be more resilient

- Indicators can show progress in efficient way e..g whether people are better prepared.
- This wont happen without support - we can plan well but we need predictable and accessible resources to protect lives & eocosystems
- Stronger focus on resilience in global agenda, support for national efforts needed.

Rwanda

- Highlight that adaptation is a central pillar of climate response
- Evidence in our NDC3
- In Rwanda, accelerating water management through land restoration, irrigation, strengthen climate proof health services, etc.
- Commitment to leave here with a successful outcome on the indicators
- Matter of survival for our country
- Announce that Rwanda is expressing interest to host NAP expo 2026 this April. Welcome parties to come showcase what you are doing

Peru -

- Associates with AILAC
- Adaptation urgent priority. Not an option, it's a necessity
- This COP must recognize the importance of adaptation in cliamte action. Human rights, intergenerational equity
- Adaptive capacity of ecosystems
- Urgency of closing finance and cb gaps for all developing countries without distinction of geographic location
- At COP31 we should establish a set of arrangements and milestones to assess and measure progress on GGA
- Invite parties to updates NAPs in line with GST

China -

- Effective adaptation is an urgent task
- Need to address developing countries core concerns on GGA. Current proposed indicators on MOI fail to reflect adaptation priorities and needs in line with Art 9, 10, 11 of PA
- Some indicators are not relevant like national budgets and ones that are very sensitive like transboundary issues. Those go beyond the mandate
- We need a follow-up mechanism through BAR to continue work on adaptation
- Need to deliver adaptation finance from developed countries
- Tripling adaptation finance by 2030. New goal focused on public finance
- Climate adaptive society is a goal in China's NDC
- Also support early warning for all initiative

Oman -

- Commitment to equity and CBDR
- Adaptation is essential not a choice
- Call for a significant scaling up of adaptation finance

- Call for predictable, accessible, and adequate finance
- Finance must be new and additional and not repackaged development aid
- Delivered through transparent mechanisms
- Regret over recent rejection of funding proposal from GCF citing income classification
- Call upon GCF and partners to revists such frameworks to make sure they do not unintentionally exclude proposals from developing countries
- Procedural barriers should not stand in the way of climate justice

Syria -

- Syria faces cliamte impacts under exceptional circumstances
- Meaningful progress on GGA requires both political will but international cooperation
- Need predictable financing tailored to the needs of developing countries
- Do not burden fragile economies
- Strengthening local capacities
- Adopting participatory approaches in adaptation programs that reflect national priorities
- This is an investment in regional and global stability in Syria

Norway

- Adaptation is deeply contextual, so are responses.
- NAPs are backbone of collective systems
- By 2030 all countries should have NAP - systems are effective, concluding the NAP review is essential at this COP
- In Norway working to adapt to changing climate but work to do for systematic
- UAE belem work porgramme on indicators: build on expert work for balanced and robust set of indicators. Not perfect but starting point
- Make best possible use of resources. CC is a shared challenge, shared solutions needed
- Ada must be systematic and measurable

Indonesia

- Ada not a peripheral agenda, central pillar of sustainable development
- Just last week Indonesia submitted its NAP and NDC - mainstreaming in development planning is key, yet accelerating impacts
- No surprised, need predictable and accessible finance

Philippines

- Support to implement UAE FGRC. Ada not abstract, it’s imperative
- Prone to disaster - prusuing whole of gvt and society approach in implementing our NAP
- Presents our cross sectoral needs and priorities, with climate analytics
- Developing their national MEL system - need global indicators to support NAP planning, their updates, and inform global progress
- Face challenges: GGA indicators voluntary - non punitive, no added burden
- Indicators must account for detailed geographies and context

- Principal barriers to implement UAE FGCR is the lacl of MoI - huge gap on finance need public grant based finance art 9.1
- Ada will remain out of reach for vulnerable countries
- But we're localising our NAP and targets will lead ot changes on the ground
- Climate analytics, pipelines and planning can come together for finance
- GGA must be based on equity and strengthened MOI especially based on 9.1 - do not shift burden on developing countries

Ukraine

- Experiencing impacts of climate change and already having the impacts of war
- Dedicated to a green recovery incl large scale reforestation of areas devastated by war
- Ukraine declared how a portion of compensation received could be directed to developing countries
- We invite most vulnerable state to engage on how compensation can be best channeled - esp vulnerable conflict states
- We call international community to defend internal law and

Fiji

- Framework already helping strengthen coherence between community needs and national policies
- Gap between ambition of GGA targets
- PSIDS have limited, fragmented access to adaptaiton finance
- Data availability is a systematic hurdle
- Indicators proposed at global level do not align neatly with the realities of island contetxs
- Implementation is stalled by constraints in MOI not ambition
- Community centered resilience planning can be scaled across regions
- NAPs, Global Adaptation Network, (other partnerships)
- Predictable and simplified adaptation finance channeled directly to national systems and local communities
- Successful implementation of GGA targets requires global solidarity

Senegal -

- We are on frontlines of climate impacts
- IMpacts threaten food security, reduce ag yields, increase internal migration
- More than 2 million senegalese can fall into poverty
- Adaptation is not a strategic option, it is a matter of national survival
- This dialogue puts adaptation on equal footing with mitigation
- Ambition in our plans far exceed support
- 60% of global climate finance to be allocated to adaptation and primarily in the form of grants
- Indicators for GGA must be flexible, context specific, and focused on tangible results for those on the ground

Egypt -

- Align with AGN
- Impacts accelerating faster than we can respond
- Current financial flows fall short
- Adaptation finance gap
- Adaptation must be an equal pillar to mitigation
- Scale up of grant-based finance, tech support and cb
- GGA delivery must be matched with real resources
- COP30 must send the signal that adaptation is a global priority

Ireland -

- Welcome reforms in international climate financial architecture more work to be done
- Need to do more on debt. Cannot lock countries in a vicious cycle of borrowing
- Debt restructuring must contribute to adaptation outcomes
- We understand the need for adaptation but demonstrating successful adaptation has been challenging
- Look forward to an adoption of the adaptation indicators at this COP

Germany -

- EU wants to adopt a robust outcome
- Need to balance adaptation with mitigation action
- Limit warming to 1.5 degrees
- Need to enhance collaboration and promote international partnerships, knowledge sharing, etc on the targets of the framework
- NAPs - still many countries don't have NAPs by 2025
- Public budgets alone cannot meet the adaptation investments needed
- Public and private investors needed. Derisking investment for private sector is crucial

Qatar -

- Thanks ot presidency
- Need support to develop indicators that reflect different national context
- Tahnk expert and technical bodies - true succes of BAR lies in streghtening MOI to allow developing countries to implement NAPs
- Importance of insuring this dialogue is constructive platform based on trust and practical outcomes
- Commitment to work constructively

Belize

- Remains committed in advancing NAP and NDC 3.0
- Our national CC policy - ada as a national priority
- UAE framework welcome, believe a list of indicators useful to track progress, to review progress, not means of evaluation or comparison
- But MoI remains a challenge

UNHCR -

- This is a matter of human rights
- Adaptation is not optional
- Embedding human rights into adaptation indicators
- Scaling up adaptation finance, particularly grant-based resources is essential to safeguarding lives and rights
- MOI, robust mointoring framework is essential, legal responsibilities

LGMA -

- Parties have included the importance of local and climate governance here
- We hope that COP30 will be the COP of adaptation, implementation
- Subnational governments must be at the heart of adaptation
- Ask parties to support our proposal for meaningful participation

RINGO -

Thank you Chair, for the opportunity to speak at this high-level segment. My name is Emilie Beauchamp from the International Institute for Sustainable Development, and I am speaking on behalf of the Research and Independent NGOs.

This year is the 10th anniversary of the Paris Agreement. While the Agreement laid a strong foundation for enhanced action on adaptation, there is still much work to be done to ensure that adaptation actions at all levels provide adequate responses to the changes and impacts anticipated by science - and that we better understand the status and progress on adaptation. We want to underscore that acting according to the best available science on adaptation should not be politicized.

As RINGO we continue to emphasize the need for transparency and a strong evidence basis in all climate actions. Following the best available science, in particular that synthesized by the IPCC, but also building needed processes and practices under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement to meaningfully and robustly assess adaptation progress is essential. At this COP, this means adopting a set of adaptation indicators, and continuing to work on developing sound methodologies for measurement. A strong signal and increased support for countries to track, report, learn, and build nationally meaningful evidence is crucial to inform their decisions including in national adaptation plans. This evidence is also key for the assessment of collective progress against the Global Goal on Adaptation. These indicators, their disaggregated components, and the provision of means to implementation, are critical for transparent reporting and stocktaking in the upcoming second rounds of BTRs and the GST starting in 2026.

Right now, further work is needed to fully refine many key indicators in the list that experts have provided, especially on new indicators that are uniquely produced to track adaptation-specific concerns. We remind the Presidency and Parties to seek collaborations and partnerships with research institutions and universities to continue strengthening the much needed evidence on adaptation effectiveness, as part of further work and in the implementation of the indicators, along with actions in general including under national adaptation plans.

Climate actions must accelerate in the face of increasing climate risks. Robust and meaningful science is not optional, but a critical component of successful adaptation for all.

Thank you

[During the RINGO statement, a fire broke out in the pavilion area of the venue, and everyone had to evacuate. This meeting ended abruptly and did not resume.]