

Baku Adaptation Roadmap (BAR) submission

Task Force “Adaptation as a priority” and Climate Action Network Latin America

This submission is jointly presented by Talanoa Institute, Argentina 1.5, the Group of Climate Finance for Latin America and the Caribbean (GFLAC), Climate Action Network Latin America (CANLA), WWF-Brazil, Latin American Youth Climate Scholarship (LAYCS), Conectas Direitos Humanos, Instituto Socioambiental, Fundación Avina and Instituto Decodifica on behalf of the Task-Force “Adaptation as a Priority for Latin America and the Caribbean” and Climate Action Network Latin America.

This submission responds to paragraph 30 of the COP30 decision on the Global Goal on Adaptation, which invites Parties to submit views on the focus of the workshops and the technical paper under the first phase of the Baku Adaptation Road Map (2026–2028).

In response to this call, the Task Force “Adaptation as a Priority” and Climate Action Network Latin American (CANLA), representing more than 85 organisations, would like to acknowledge the results achieved in Belém, while recognising that Decision 12.CMA7 put us one step ahead in the process of full operationalisation of the global goal on adaptation; there is still a long way to go before it is GST-ready and implementable.

Several elements have arisen from the Belem decision, and it is important to ensure coherence within the broader adaptation architecture to avoid further fragmentation of the agenda and dilution of global efforts. In this sense, the first phase (2026–2028) of the BAR must transition from dialogue to delivery. To this end, our inputs are guided by the following principles:

- 1. Implementation-oriented approach to the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA):** The BAR must deliver tangible progress toward the GGA beyond indicators development, with a cross-cutting human rights approach combining negotiated and non-negotiated modalities to ensure formal accountability and institutional coherence in the adaptation architecture. Should place particular emphasis on implementation at national, subnational and local levels, including the enabling conditions required for adaptation action to be effectively planned, financed, delivered and monitored. In this regard, locally led adaptation should be recognised as a core implementation principle for the operationalisation of the GGA.
- 2. Coherence across adaptation-related processes:** The BAR should promote coherence across adaptation-related processes under the Convention and its Paris Agreement, including linkages with the Belém Adaptation Indicators (BAI) and the Belém-Addis Vision, the tripling adaptation finance target and the Article 9 Work Programme to support a more integrated and effective adaptation framework.
- 3. Contribution to the next Global Stocktake (GST):** The BAR should be designed to generate analytical insights and synthesized findings that identify persistent gaps and highlight good practices, as well as enhance the understanding of climate risks and impacts under different scenarios, providing a robust evidence base for the second Global Stocktake in 2028.

While decision 12/CMA.7 formally invites submissions from Parties, it is consistent with both the spirit of the BAR and established practice under the UNFCCC process to ensure that the perspectives of non-Party stakeholders are duly considered. In this regard, we would like to reemphasise the importance of strengthening civil society and wide non-Party stakeholder participation in the 2026 process, embracing the principles of transparency and inclusiveness. The BAR would benefit from structured modalities to receive, reflect and integrate inputs from non-state actors in its workshops and technical products.

We trust that these inputs will contribute constructively to the design and implementation of the first phase of the Baku Adaptation Road Map.

Inputs to the Workshops

We would like to submit our views on the two workshops to be organised during the first year of the first BAR phase. As per Belem's decision, the first workshop should take place in-session at SB64, and the second could take place after the Secretariat's technical paper is released (as per paragraph 16 of decision 12/CMA.7) and before COP31, potentially in October.

General approach

All BAR workshops (2026-2028) should be designed to simultaneously:

- Accelerate the implementation of GGA in developing countries;
- Facilitate in-depth technical exchange between Parties;
- Support the progressive development of negotiated outcomes;
- Promote dialogues between Parties and non-state actors, such as observers, academia and Indigenous, local communities experts and subnational actors.
- Strengthen coherence between the GGA, adaptation finance commitments and related work programmes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.
- Promote a cross-cutting human rights approach to climate action.
- Identify practical pathways to close the gap between global adaptation commitments and adaptation action delivered on the ground.

The workshops should include dedicated segments aimed at:

- Identifying priority areas for implementation under the Baku Adaptation Road Map (BAR);
- Clarifying phased timelines and mandates;
- Defining measurable outputs and milestones to inform the next Global Stocktake (GST) on adaptation;
- Sharing national experiences, locally led adaptation approaches, such as adaptation citizen-generated data initiatives, and challenges in implementing adaptation policies in different national circumstances, including effective civil society engagement, inter-institutional cooperation, and mechanisms that enable direct financing to local and community levels.

- Ensure that the BAR supports the implementation of relevant outcomes of the GGA and actively advances the prioritisation of adaptation finance within the ministerial round table to reflect on the implementation of the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG), among other finance discussions, particularly with respect to addressing gaps in the financing of adaptation;
- Integration of the best available science, including the ongoing IPCC AR7 process, with locally led and context-specific adaptation approaches, in order to ensure that adaptation planning and implementation are evidence-based, inclusive and responsive to on-the-ground realities.

As for the first workshop, we propose the topic “**Creating synergies and coherence within the adaptation architecture,**” to unpack a collective understanding of the Belém-Addis Vision and the BAR, and their intersections and complementarities. For the second workshop, we propose to address the issue of “**Laying the ground for the second Global Stocktake**” to identify ways to improve the assessment of the four elements outlined in paragraph 7.14 of the Paris Agreement.

In addition, we suggest that the following workshops could spotlight **adaptation finance issues**, particularly regarding means of implementation for developing countries and their coherence with the financial mandates of the Paris Agreement, including Article 2.1.c.¹ and Article 9.1; specific sectors such as health, water resources, agriculture and food security, resilient infrastructure, ecosystem protection and social protection systems; and strengthening alignment between National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and other elements of the broader adaptation architecture, among others.

These workshops could address the following questions:

- What is meant by strengthening coherence across the BAR and the adaptation architecture? What are the main building blocks of global adaptation architecture?
- How does the adaptation architecture support and shape the collective assessment process within GST2?
- How can GST2 operationalize UAE-FGCR targets, cross-cutting issues and BAIs within its collective assessment, and strengthen linkages with the Belém-Addis Vision?
- Which methodological refinements and metadata are required to operationalize BAIs and Decision 2/CMA.5 targets for GST use, and by when should these be finalized?
- How is policy alignment understood under the Belém-Addis vision?
- How can the BAR support the implementation of the tripling adaptation finance target?
- How can the BAR serve as a platform to quantify the adaptation needs of developing countries?
- How can the BAR promote the mobilization of public, grant-based and accessible adaptation finance within the financial mandate processes of the Paris Agreement, including Article 9?

¹ See REDFIS submission on the organization of the Veredas Dialogue, section 3.4, which explicitly calls for recognizing adaptation and resilience as central dimensions of financial alignment under Article 2.1.c and for preventing mitigation bias in alignment-related discussions. Available at: https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/202603021056---Submission_Art.2.1.c.pdf

- How can the BAR promote a cross-cutting human rights approach to adaptation?

Modalities and Participation

The workshops should be organised in a hybrid manner, accommodating different time zones and be open for observer and civil society organisations participation. Moreover, to ensure inclusiveness and technical robustness, the workshops should incorporate:

- Technical expert dialogues;
- Multi-stakeholder roundtables and breakout-group sessions, including representatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, observers, academia, and other non-state actors, with interactive dynamics that strengthen trust and cooperation among Parties and involve enriching and valuable views from non-Party stakeholders. This will provide flexibility and generate grounding for substantive conversations to inform formal deliberations.
- Dedicated opportunities for constituted bodies and relevant non-state actors to present scientific and technical inputs.
- Inclusive language arrangements and modalities that facilitate the effective participation of stakeholders from different regions and contexts;
- Transparent reporting on how stakeholder inputs have been reflected in workshop discussions, technical outputs and subsequent steps under the BAR process.

3. Inputs to the Technical Paper

The technical paper to be prepared by the secretariat could focus on the topics of the first and second workshops. It is expected the technical paper will contribute to:

1. Identify gaps and opportunities for strengthening coordination and coherence across the adaptation architecture; including the BAR and the Belém - Addis Vision;
2. Present structured elements that may inform future deliberations, particularly at COP31, including potential milestones; and
3. Reflect inputs from constituted bodies, observers and experts.

It is important to stress that BAR knowledge products and activities undertaken under it should contribute to strengthening data systems, including improved availability and disaggregation, recognizing that aggregated national data can obscure differentiated vulnerabilities and unequal access to resources. In particular, it should address cross-cutting considerations as gender, race, age, income, geography, disabilities and other relevant socioeconomic factors, identifying good practices for integrating such data into national adaptation plans, monitoring and reporting frameworks to enhance transparency and targeted support.

4. Concluding remarks

The Task-Force “Adaptation as a Priority” emphasizes that the effectiveness of the first phase of the Baku Adaptation Road Map will depend on clearly defined milestones and outputs, balanced negotiated/non-negotiated modalities, institutional coherence, enhanced

means of implementation, and inclusive science-based approaches reflecting national circumstances with cross-cutting considerations.

To achieve a holistic and participatory approach, it is expected that the BAR spirit should be guided by equity and inclusive principles, guaranteeing participation and inputs of non-state actors in its process, taking into account the expertise of frontline communities experts, civil society organisations, observers, academia on other relevant adaptation actors.