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# UNFCCC: Latest developments towards transformation and transboundary collaboration

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# Structure

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- Global aspect: COP28 outcomes and beyond
- National perspective: transboundary aspects in national reporting
- Institutional perspective: collaboration ongoing and future



# Global perspective



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# COP 28 outcomes

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*Despite a difficult geopolitical background, COP-28 delivered the **UAE consensus** – a package of key decisions that include the GST decision and a number of other notable outcomes*

- Completion of the **first Global stock take** (GST) under Paris Agreement, and paving the way forward, including:
  - Call on Parties to transition away from fossil fuels
  - Call to triple renewables and double energy efficiency globally by 2030
  - Recognition of the crucial need to significantly scale up adaptation finance beyond doubling
  
- Agreement to operationalize the **Loss and Damage fund**, which reached \$792 million in commitments by the end of COP
- The **UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience** and associated targets by 2030 and progressively beyond=> All stakeholders are invited to support the implementation of the Framework.
- Decision on the immediate start of the **Just transition** work programme
- Others, e.g. tangible progress on new collective quantified goal on climate finance, paving the road for a possible outcome at COP 29; Youth Climate Champion; **Specific references to mountains**



# COP28: key interconnected developments

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- **Global Benchmark & three PA goals.** COP28 marked the culmination of *the first Global Stocktake*, a mechanism established to evaluate advancements toward the long-term objectives of the Paris Agreement and adopted the framework on *Global Goal on adaptation* ⇒ a global benchmark on all three goals mitigation, finance and adaptation
- **Transformation.** Political signal impacting futures markets ⇒ seeds for transformative thinking beyond the existing paradigm, including on adaptation and on means of implementation
- **Forward looking:** the GGA decision, within which Parties adopted resilience landing zones to measure progress towards a future state of adaptation
- **Key “new” concepts in “why” and “how”:** the collective wellbeing of all people; future generations and intergenerational equity; transboundary impacts and cascading risks; the regeneration of nature; and the worldviews, wisdom and values of Indigenous Peoples and locally-led strategies
- **Just transition:** transformation must avoid unethical or inequitable outcomes in mitigation and adaptation in context of SD and eradication of poverty ⇒ JT work programme is to deliver “JT pathways”



# National perspective

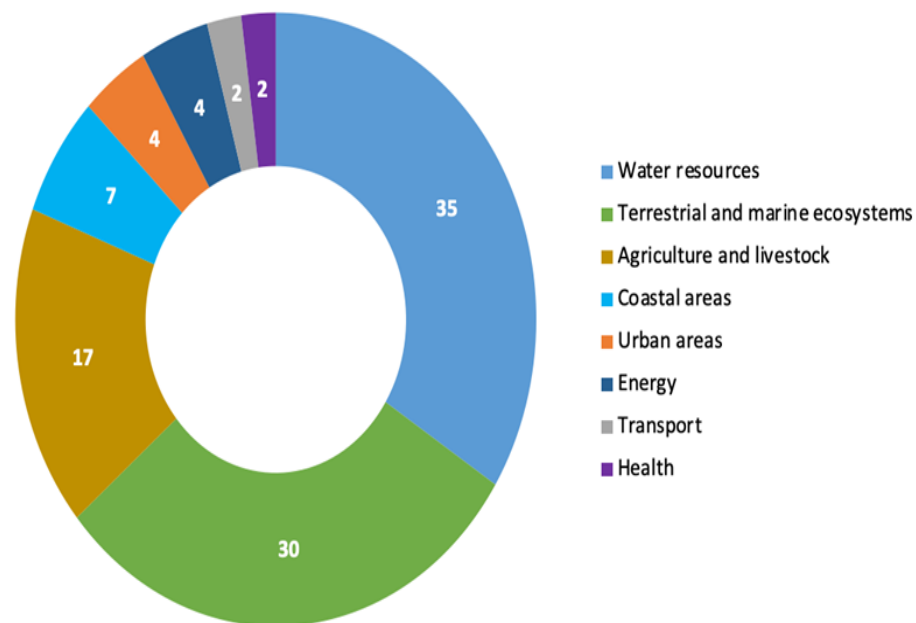


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# Transboundary aspects in national reporting (based on data from 195 countries)

*The IPCC emphasized the need for enhancing assessing, monitoring and reducing transboundary risks through a adaptation and climate-informed transboundary cooperation since climate vulnerabilities spill over national borders.*

Percentage of Parties referencing transboundary adaptation measures in key sectors in NDCs, NAPs and AdComs



- Only **25%** of Parties identified transboundary climate risks and adaptation
- **Shared freshwater resources** and terrestrial and marine ecosystems, followed by agriculture are highest priority.
- **Risks:** decreasing water availability, watershed degradation, increasing competition, inadequate riverine flood management. Related agricultural risks: drought and crop failure, in addition to geoeconomic reasons
- **Adaptation:** affirming the need for coordination and emphasizing CB, MoI the joint research and adaptation planning and policies, coordination mechanisms



# Institutional aspects and collaboration



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# Areas of collaboration

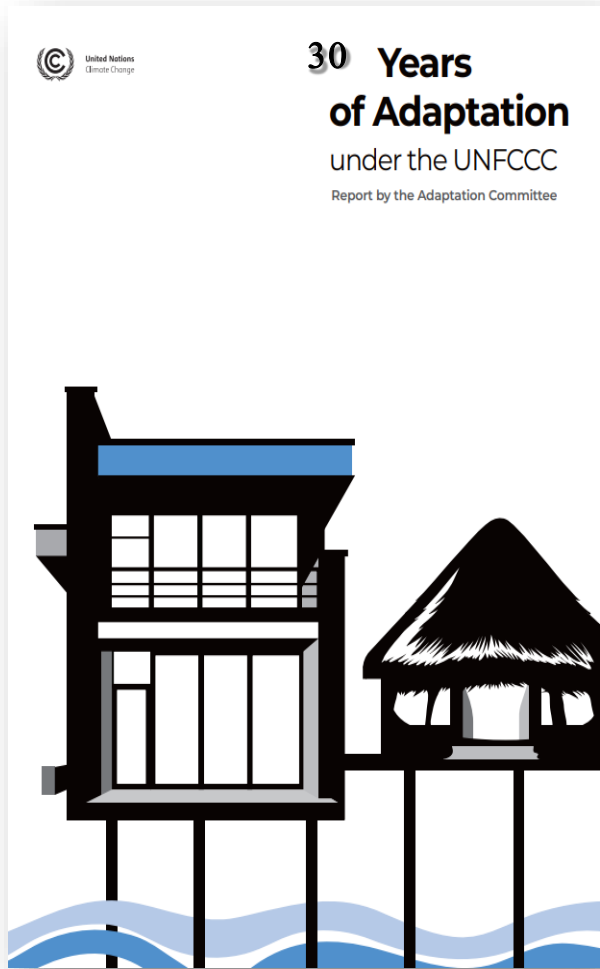
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- Enhancing coherence in multilateral action towards global goals on water:
  - The Partnership on Water-Resilient Food Systems is housed within the UNFCCC Climate Resilient Food Systems (CRFS) Alliance launched at COP28 by the UAE, includes FAO, GRP, IWMI-CGIAR, WEF, WFO, NDC Partnership, IFAD, Australian Water Partnership and WB
  - work of the Adaptation Committee (upcoming AC Forum)
  - Possible broader Water Partnership
  
- Enhancing knowledge base through collaboration within the UNFCCC Nairobi work programme through the action pledge aiming at building new types of partnership to bridge knowledge gaps
  
- Aligning reporting efforts towards contributing towards enhanced transboundary aspects ⇒ AC, LEG and other UNFCCC constituted bodies, Water and UNFCCC secretariats

*The COP outcomes provide a distinctive and historical opportunity to unite multilateral efforts, contributing to the realization of the forward-looking objectives outlined by the UNFCCC*



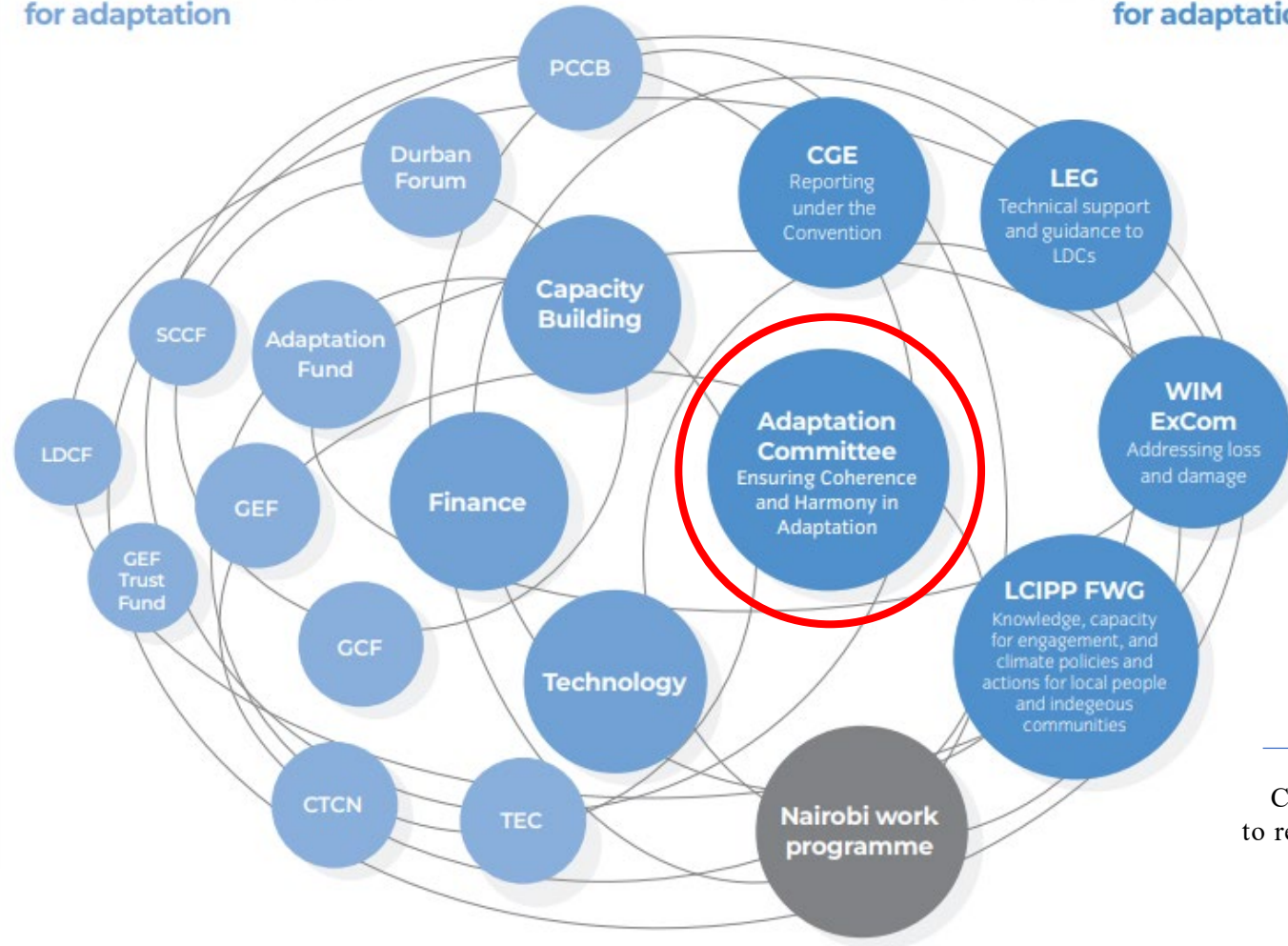
# The Adaptation Committee: landscape under the UNFCCC



[Link](#)

Supporting the provision of  
means of implementation  
for adaptation

Strengthening technical  
and institutional capacities  
for adaptation



Currently undergoing review  
to reflect the COP28 outcomes



