Water for Climate Pavilion



Water at the centre of implementation: A cross-cutting agenda for COP31

Position paper of the Water for Climate Pavilion

COP31, Antalya, Türkiye, 9–20 November 2026

Executive summary

Water is the primary channel through which people experience climate change. Floods, droughts, storms, sea-level rise, glacier melt, and shifting rainfall patterns all act through water systems and disruption of the global hydrological cycle. Water is therefore present across the negotiation tracks and thematic days of COP31, directly and indirectly.

Water remains fragmented across the UNFCCC process. It is referenced in adaptation texts, not separately visible in mitigation accounting, and inconsistent in finance eligibility. The result is that water action is rarely planned, financed, or measured as a coherent whole. Water in climate processes competes at a disadvantage against energy and forests for finance, data systems, and political attention.

This paper consolidates the position of the Water for Climate Pavilion partner organizations for the COP31 negotiations in Antalya. COP31 also serves as the political bridge to the UN 2026 Water Conference in Abu Dhabi on 8-10 December. What is agreed at COP31 can inform global governance on water and the Pavilion partners will carry the same messages towards Abu Dhabi. This paper offers negotiators and Presidency teams a short set of concrete proposals and shows where each sits in the COP31 programme and in negotiations.



Key messages of the Water for Climate Pavilion at COP31

Overarching message. Water is a necessary part of the climate solution: without considering freshwater and the water cycle in mitigation and adaptation, the Paris Agreement will likely be out of reach. Building on the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, the COP29 Declaration on Water for Climate Action (73 signatories) and the Belém outcomes, the COP31 Presidency's call to move "from consensus to action" is an opening to turn water commitments into delivery.

1. Water for adaptation. By prioritizing adaptive water planning and management, countries can build climate-resilient communities and systems that benefit both people and the planet. At COP31, the Belém Adaptation Indicators and the call to triple adaptation finance by 2035 should be used to make water security visible, measured, and funded. This covers water resource management, ecosystem protection, nature-based solutions, water supply and sanitation, transboundary cooperation, and water's role in food and energy systems, through the water-energy-food-ecosystems nexus.

2. Water for mitigation. Water is fundamental to the net-zero transition. Many mitigation efforts are reliant on available water of sufficient quality, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from water management can be reduced significantly with current technology. Estimates show that water management accounts for at least 10 percent of global emissions yet receives less than two percent of global climate finance. The COP31 Energy and Transport day, the Article 6 negotiations, and the next Biennial Transparency Reports due at the end of 2026 (BTR2) are the entry points to measure, reduce, and finance water-related emissions and to account for water in mitigation. Strengthening methodologies and data on water is also essential for assessing the potential of innovative financing to strengthen water resilience, including through blue carbon projects.

3. Water as a means of implementation. Water is a resilience multiplier and a practical means of translating climate commitments into implementation. Integrated water planning (including through Rio Conventions synergies) can connect national climate priorities with investment pipelines across food systems, energy, cities, ecosystems and disaster risk reduction. Quality data and stronger monitoring, reporting, and verification mechanisms are essential for directing finance towards effective water and climate action.

4. Water for a just transition. A fair and just transition will recognize that for many vulnerable communities, progress on SDG 6 is threatened by climate change, while their experience and knowledge are essential for achieving SDG 6 and building resilience to climate change. At COP31, this means placing equity, women's empowerment, and Indigenous knowledge at the centre of water-climate action and linking water access to human and social development and a just transition. Global climate pledges can deliver practical support for communities and vulnerable groups affected by the transition away from fossil fuels. The Just Transition Mechanism Belém-to-Antalya Mechanism (BAM) requires clearer links to the water-energy nexus.

Water for Climate Pavilion: Seven headline recommendations for COP31

1. Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) indicators: consolidate water-relevant indicators into one coherent reporting cluster

2. New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) finance eligibility: recognize water security infrastructure as an explicit, trackable adaptation finance sub-category

3. Nationally determined contribution (NDC) alignment: establish guidance ahead of the next NDC cycle to strengthen the integration of water-related mitigation, adaptation, and resilience priorities in NDCs, and their coherence with NAPs

4. National Adaptation Plan (NAP) alignment: establish guidance on the water-climate alignment of NAPs, including coherence with the adaptation components of NDCs and alignment with adaptation finance, to develop investable project pipelines reflecting local and multi-stakeholder priorities

5. Rio Convention coherence: institutionalize a follow-up mechanism from the Rio Synergies, with a mandate extending beyond COP31 and water as a common thread for synergies

6. Loss and damage evidence: recognize hydrological monitoring data in guidance from the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage

7. Blue carbon: accelerate Article 6.4 methodology approval for blue carbon, with mandatory hydrological co-benefit and risk disclosure

> *The partners of the Water for Climate Pavilion welcome the outcomes of COP31 and the Presidency's call to move from consensus to action.*
>
> *We commit to carry the evidence presented, knowledge shared and the partnerships forged in Antalya to the UN 2026 Water Conference in Abu Dhabi on 8-10 December, so that water is planned, financed, and measured as one system across climate, biodiversity, and land.*
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> *We call on all Parties and partners to join us in strengthening global governance for water and climate.*
>
> **Draft statement from the Water for Climate Pavilion for COP31**

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1. Rationale: Why water, why COP31

A. The evidence base: key statistics

Most climate impacts reach people through water. Floods, droughts, storms, and the intrusion of seawater into freshwater supplies are the main ways in which a changing climate shapes lives, livelihoods, and economies. For COP31 the number of new Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted has more than doubled with 124 Parties submitting updated NDCs, accounting for approximately 76 percent of global GHG emissions[1] Water cuts across all of these NDCs and is present in nearly all of them.[2]

Water is also the delivery mechanism for adaptation. Irrigation and water-efficient agriculture, urban water and sanitation systems, flood and drought management, and ecosystem-based adaptation all work through the management of water.

Water is an under-recognized mitigation lever. Wetlands and peatlands store and sequester carbon, and the energy-water nexus matters for mitigation in at least three ways: hydropower, the energy used for cooling, and the energy demand of desalination and of water and wastewater treatment. Water management accounts for at least 10 percent of global emissions yet receives less than two percent of global climate finance.[3]

Blue carbon ecosystems (mangroves, seagrass meadows, and tidal marshes) are a distinct, high-density lever for both mitigation and adaptation. Per hectare they sequester carbon at rates that far exceed those of terrestrial forests, and they also buffer coastal floods and sustain fisheries.

B. The institutional gap

Water is distributed across multiple UNFCCC mechanisms, but these do not yet provide a coherent framework for considering the hydrological cycle across mitigation, adaptation, finance, and implementation. It is currently distributed across the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) indicators, nationally determined contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and side events. Each track treats a different slice of the water cycle, and none is responsible for the whole.

The COP31 Action Agenda, which builds on the Global Climate Action Agenda for 2026–2030 launched at COP30, offers a partial remedy because it organizes voluntary action around thematic axes rather than negotiating items.[4] The Pavilion sees it as the natural place to give water a coherent home outside the formal agenda while the negotiating tracks catch up.

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1. United Nations Environment Programme (2026). Emissions Gap Report 2026: The point of return – Urgent emissions cuts needed to come back from overshoot of 1.5°C. Olhoff, A. (chief ed.), Lamb, W., Kuramochi, T., Rogelj, J., Pelz, S., Khanna, T., Boehm, S., den Elzen, M., Jeffery, L., Minx, J., Muûls, M., Pachauri, S., Pathak, M., Riahi, K. and Sudharmma Vishwanathan, S. (eds). Nairobi. https://doi.org/10.59117/20.500.11822/50038

2. In 2025, water was found to be referenced in 94 percent of NDCs. (UNDP, 2025).

3. Water for Climate Pavilion Knowledge Hub based on statistics from the UNFCCC. Knowledge hub - Water for Climate Pavilion

4. The Global Climate Action Agenda for 2026–2030 is a five-year vision with the aim to unlock new strategies for accelerating implementation of climate action under one unified Action Agenda that is guided by Paris Agreement goals and the outcomes of the Global Stocktake (GST) to strengthen the impact of voluntary climate action through regular progress tracking. The agenda is structured around six thematic axes, covering mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation: (i) transitioning energy, industry and transport; (ii) stewarding forests, oceans and biodiversity; (iii) transforming agriculture and food systems; (iv) building resilience for cities, infrastructure and water; (v) fostering human and social development; and (vi) the final cross-cutting axis of unleashing enablers and accelerators, including finance, technology and capacity-building. These are aligned with the Presidency themes noted in Table 1.

Box 1. Key statistics for negotiators

Statistic	Source
Only 0.5 percent of the water on Earth is usable and available as freshwater, while roughly 97 percent is saltwater and remaining water sources reside in glaciers, ice caps, permafrost, or deep underground.	United Nations, 2026
Water cuts across all emissions sectors. However, the agricultural sector and energy sectors are especially linked to emissions related to water. 70 percent of the water humans use goes to food production.	WRI, 2026
According to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, roughly half of the world's population experiences severe water scarcity for at least one month per year.	IPCC, 2022
As of late 2024, only 8.9 percent of total official development assistance was allocated to water. Water receives less than an estimated two percent of global climate finance, distributed to wastewater and water and sanitation areas.	UN Water Conference Academic Hub, 2026 and Global Landscape of Climate Finance Data Dashboard - CPI
Limiting global warming to 1.5°C compared to 2°C would approximately halve the proportion of the world population expected to suffer water scarcity. However, certain regions face greater vulnerability to water scarcity as a result of climate change.	United Nations, 2025
The cost of neglecting water risks is estimated at USD 301 billion globally. Water-dependent sectors such as agriculture, industry, energy and services account for much of trade and economic productivity in many countries.[5]	World Economic Forum
Water-related disasters have dominated the list of disasters over the past 50 years and account for 70 percent of all deaths related to natural disasters. Asia is the region most impacted by flood-related deaths and economic losses. While Africa is most affected by drought related deaths.	World Bank 2026, WMO 2025
Global mean sea level is now around 11 cm higher than in 1993. The rate of sea-level rise is increasing, causing groundwater salinization, flooding, and damage to coastal ecosystems and infrastructure.	WMO, 2026
The ocean, a major carbon and heat sink, absorbs over 90 percent of excess heat and 30 percent of human-induced CO2 emissions.	UNEP, 2026
The global hydrological cycle is present in NDCs. 92 percent of coastal and island countries prioritized measures related to oceans and the blue economy, with a strong focus on adaptation, ocean resilience and freshwater ecosystems.	UNDP, 2025
2024/2025 was among the five worst years on record for glacier mass loss	WMO, 2026

5. Source: (Thomson & Marsudi, 2026) https://www.weforum.org/stories/food-water-air/water-cycle-ocean-freshwater-economy/

The consequence of this gap is that water investments struggle for finance eligibility, for consistent monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) and for political visibility, relative to energy or forests.

C. Water and climate linkages at COP31

The COP31 Presidency has framed the conference as moving "from dialogue to consensus, from consensus to action". For water, this is an opening to move from a side-event topic to implementation infrastructure: water projects that are bankable, monitored, and counted in national reporting.

The COP31 programme includes the formal launch of the Turquoise Nexus Initiative (TNI) on the food-water-climate nexus and a dedicated Rio Synergy thematic day on 17 November (Ocean, Seas, Nature, and Land Use), which the Presidency describes as strengthening coherent action across the climate, biodiversity, and land agendas.

The Pavilion presents this paper ahead of the UN 2026 Water Conference (8-10 December 2026). Relevant COP31 outcomes can inform that process without duplicating it, helping strengthen global water governance in response to climate change across regions and communities.

2. Water across the formal negotiating tracks

A. New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance

At COP29, Parties agreed the NCQG: developed countries take the lead in mobilizing at least USD 300 billion per year by 2035, within a broader call on all actors to scale up finance to at least USD 1.3 trillion per year by 2035. COP30 added a call to triple adaptation finance by 2035 and a two-year work programme on climate finance. Explicit language on the enabling role climate finance plays for water security and resilience as a result of climate change is needed.

Gap: Water infrastructure has a bankability problem: long payback periods, fragmented tariff structures and currency risk. Water finance is also often absorbed into generic "adaptation finance" without a dedicated tracking line, so it cannot be seen, counted or increased.

Recommendation: Parties should make explicit reference to water security investment as an eligible, trackable sub-category within adaptation finance reporting under the NCQG.

Table 1. Water across the thematic day programme for COP31

Day	Date	Theme	Water linkage	Pavilion links
1	**9 Nov**	Food, Agriculture and Health	Irrigation and water efficiency named explicitly	Position the water-food-health nexus statement; link to WASH and health data
2	**10 Nov**	Energy and Transport	Energy-water nexus (hydropower, cooling, desalination energy load)	Position links and framework projects
3	**11 Nov**	Zero Waste (Leaders Summit Day 1)	Water and circular economy, wastewater	Position links and framework projects
4	**12 Nov**	Resilient Cities and Built Environment (Leaders Summit Day 2)	Water and local development, SDG 6 localization	Position links and framework projects
5	**13 Nov**	Finance and Trade	Water investment bankability, blended finance	Central: link directly to Section 2A (NCQG ask)
6	**14 Nov**	Children, Youth, Education and Skills	Water and children's health co-benefits, youth leadership, inclusion in water for climate, education and innovation/technical and vocational education and training (TVET) for children and youth empowerment in water and climate	Position links and framework projects: WASH, education, youth and inclusive governance
7	**15 Nov**	A Breath in Antalya (social and cultural programme)	Not a negotiating or technical day	Informal engagement
8	**16 Nov**	Science, Industry and Technology	Water data and monitoring technology, AI for hydrological forecasting	Position links and framework projects
9	**17 Nov**	Ocean, Seas, Nature and Land Use: Rio Synergy	Primary anchor day: inland water ecosystems, coastal resilience, freshwater-ocean continuum, blue carbon (mangroves, seagrass, tidal marshes)	Across the full Pavilion programme
10	**18 Nov**	Human and Social Development	Water access as a social equity and vulnerable groups issue	Secondary: women's empowerment and WASH linkage
11	**19 Nov**	İmece: Enhancing Implementation	Investment-readiness for water projects, capacity building	Position links and framework projects
12	**20 Nov**	Final Negotiations	Water language in final decision texts	Cutting across all activities

Note: the Leaders Summit (Days 3 and 4, 11–12 November) has no water-specific theme, but its Zero Waste and Resilient Cities and Built Environment themes connect to wastewater and other areas as described above.

B. Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA): Indicators and UAE framework follow-up

The UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience set water-related targets for adaptation. At COP30, Parties adopted the Belém Adaptation Indicators, reported as a set of 59 indicators, and asked for further work on them after Belém.

Gap: Water-specific indicators exist, but they are spread across several GGA targets rather than consolidated. Countries face challenges in reporting on water resilience as a whole and in producing comparable statistics and indicators measurable across countries. Adaptation finance for water requires monitoring, reporting, and verification data to support investment integrity.

Recommendation: Parties should request the consolidation or cross-referencing of water-relevant indicators (water availability, WASH resilience, and water-related disaster preparedness) into a coherent reporting cluster that builds on partner activities. The Water Resilience Tracker from Pavilion partners provides concrete examples of water resilience indicators for national implementation to inform these processes.

C. Loss and Damage (Fund for responding to loss and damage, FRLD)

The FRLD was established at COP27 and operationalized following COP28, with continued progress. The fund is now operational and moving through its first major funding cycles, but faces severe capital shortages and disbursement bottlenecks.

Gap: Floods and droughts are the dominant physical triggers of loss and damage globally, yet hydrological data standards for attribution and reporting remain inconsistent across Parties. Countries with limited monitoring networks are least able to document losses and damages to access funding.

Recommendation: FRLD guidance should explicitly recognize hydrological monitoring data (flood and drought indices) as an accepted evidentiary basis for funding requests. Recognizing gaps in the data used to measure climate change impacts on the global hydrological cycle is also essential to this process.

D. NDCs 3.0 and Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), Article 13

Parties are in the NDC 3.0 cycle, and the next BTRs are due by the end of 2026.

Gaps: The water-climate linkage in NDCs is uneven, as many Parties mention water qualitatively in their adaptation chapters, but few quantify water-sector emissions or set resilience targets.

Under the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework (Article 13), BTRs include reporting on climate change impacts and adaptation, which frequently encompasses the water management sector. But because the approach to mitigation is sectoral, data on green and blue water are patchy across BTRs. Emissions from water and wastewater treatment infrastructure are accounted for under the industrial processes and product use (IPPU) or waste sectors within greenhouse gas inventories, so they are not visible as water emissions. Developing countries require financial and technical support for water-resilient infrastructure and adaptation projects, and for the MRV of both.

Recommendation: Parties should refer to the water-climate NDC alignment guidance ahead of the next NDC cycle (NDC 4.0), and should recognize the importance of data integrity for advancing blue finance and the links to Article 6 and Article 13.

E. Just transition roadmaps (fossil fuel transition and deforestation, from COP30 Belém)

The COP30 Global Mutirão decision did not include formal roadmaps on water and climate. It did emphasize the importance of conserving, protecting, and restoring nature and ecosystems, including through enhanced efforts to halt and reverse deforestation and forest degradation by 2030. At COP30, the Just Transition Mechanism (JTM) or Belém-to-Antalya Mechanism (BAM) was also established. Its core purpose is to translate global climate pledges into practical support to transition away from fossil fuels, but greater focus is needed on the water-energy nexus. COP31 in Antalya should adopt language that defines BAM's plans and timelines with explicit reference to the water-energy nexus.

Gap: Discussions on fossil fuel transition, land-use change, and deforestation rarely account for downstream hydrological consequences, such as watershed degradation and altered river flows. Forests and water are treated as separate accounting silos. The water-energy-food-ecosystems nexus remains unassessed in many negotiations with limited data inputs.

Recommendation: The Just Transition Mechanism Belém-to-Antalya Mechanism (BAM) should include language on the water-energy nexus. The deforestation roadmap should explicitly incorporate the impacts of climate change on the global hydrological cycle and impacts of land-use change, rather than treating forests and water as separate accounting silos.

F. Article 6 and carbon markets, including blue carbon

Methodology development under Article 6.2 and Article 6.4 is continuing. Parties and all stakeholders require guidance to develop market-based approaches under Article 6 and data systems to support monitoring, reporting and verification of investments.

Gap: Blue carbon methodologies (mangrove, seagrass and tidal marsh restoration and protection) remain less standardized than terrestrial forestry credits. This creates a bankability and MRV gap similar to the one that affects water infrastructure generally. Freshwater-linked projects, such as afforestation and wetland restoration, can also carry water-yield trade-offs that are assessed inconsistently.

Recommendation: Accelerate methodology approval for blue carbon crediting under Article 6.4, with mandatory disclosure of water-yield and hydrological co-benefits or risks for all land- and coastal-based mitigation projects.

3. COP31 and 2026 as the triple COP year

2026 is a triple COP year. UNCCD COP17 met in Mongolia from 17-28 August; the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) COP17 meets in Yerevan, Armenia, on 19–30 October; and UNFCCC COP31 meets in Antalya on 9–20 November. Each COP addresses a different Rio Convention, yet all three agendas depend on the same water resources and global hydrological cycle, and are all affected by climate change.

The Belém Joint Statement on the Rio Conventions was adopted on 18 November, 2025, in Belém, Brazil, during UNFCCC COP30. As a follow-up to this outcome, the COP31 Presidency has made synergies among the Rio Conventions one of its ten priority themes, with the aim of strengthening coherent action across the climate, biodiversity, and land agendas. This section links COP31 to the other two COPs and sets out why climate action needs to be joined up with the biodiversity and desertification agendas.

A. COP31 and the Rio Conventions: governing the full hydrological cycle

Blue water (rivers, lakes, and aquifers) and green water (soil moisture, evapotranspiration, and precipitation recycling) form a single hydrological system and should be treated as a single system for governance. Policies that manage only blue water overlook the green water on which crops, forests, and rangelands depend, and policies that manage land without regard to water overlook the effects of land-use change on rivers and aquifers. Water provides a practical entry point for greater coherence across climate, biodiversity and land commitments.

The UNFCCC (climate), the CBD (biodiversity), and the UNCCD (desertification and land) each govern a piece of the hydrological cycle without a shared accounting frame. The same wetland, mangrove, or watershed can be counted three times, or not at all. Synergies can be achieved through reporting instruments across the Conventions with water as a connector. Parties express water-relevant commitments through Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs),

National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), and Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN) targets. Water cuts across these reporting instruments.

B. Concrete synergy mechanisms proposed

- **Joint indicators in reporting.** The three Rio Conventions should develop joint indicators on water-related targets, avoiding triple-counting and enabling cross-reporting. Water-related indicators in the GGA, the Global Biodiversity Framework, and UNCCD land degradation reporting are a natural starting point.
- **Integrated national planning.** Parties should strengthen coherence between NDCs, NAPs, NBSAPs and UNCCD national planning by using compatible water data, baselines, and indicators, helping identify shared priorities and opportunities for joint implementation.
- **Blended water-climate-nature finance.** The Pavilion proposes strengthening existing climate finance facilities to prioritize synergistic projects that blend water, climate, and nature finance, building on existing models.
- **Blue carbon is a key synergy opportunity.** Mangroves, seagrass meadows, and tidal marshes simultaneously deliver UNFCCC mitigation (carbon sequestration), CBD biodiversity targets, and coastal water security. The Pavilion proposes blue carbon as its flagship illustrative case for joint indicators and blended finance.

4. Water for Climate Pavilion: consolidated negotiating recommendations

The seven recommendations in the table below are the core deliverable of this paper. Each is a single actionable sentence that a Party delegate could propose as textual language in a negotiation, and each is cross-referenced to the relevant section so that negotiators can use it as a handout or snapshot.

Table 2. Consolidated negotiating recommendations

#	Track	Recommendations
1	**GGA indicators**	Invites Parties to consolidate water-relevant indicators, including on water availability, WASH resilience, and water-related disaster preparedness, into a coherent reporting cluster under the Global Goal on Adaptation.
2	**NCQG finance eligibility**	Recognizes water security infrastructure as an explicit, trackable sub-category of adaptation finance in reporting under the New Collective Quantified Goal.
3	**NDC alignment**	Requests the development of guidance on water-climate alignment of nationally determined contributions (NDCs) ahead of the next NDC cycle.
4	**NAP alignment**	Requests the development of guidance on the water-climate alignment of National Adaptation Plans, including coherence with the adaptation components of NDCs and alignment with adaptation finance, to develop investable project pipelines reflecting local and multi-stakeholder priorities.
5	**Rio Convention coherence**	Calls for a follow-up mechanism to the Rio Synergy thematic day of 17 November, with a mandate extending beyond COP31, to promote coherent implementation on water across the UNFCCC, the CBD and the UNCCD.
6	**Loss and damage evidentiary standards**	Invites the Fund for responding to loss and damage to recognize hydrological monitoring data, including flood and drought indices, as an accepted evidentiary basis in its guidance on funding requests.
7	**Blue carbon methodologies**	Requests the Article 6.4 Supervisory Body to accelerate approval of blue carbon crediting methodologies, and to require disclosure of hydrological co-benefits and risks for all land- and coastal-based mitigation projects.

5. Concluding statement and pathways to the UN 2026 Water Conference

COP31 can provide outcomes that inform the UN 2026 Water Conference on 8-10 December 2026, co-hosted by the United Arab Emirates and Senegal. The Pavilion calls for relevant outcomes from Antalya, including those related to adaptation indicators, national planning, climate finance, data and Rio Convention coherence, to inform discussions at the UN 2026 Water Conference and strengthen the connection between global climate commitments and water implementation.

The following is a draft joint statement that sets out the links to the UN 2026 Water Conference on behalf of all partners of the Water for Climate Pavilion.

The partners of the Water for Climate Pavilion welcome the outcomes of COP31 and the Presidency's call to move from consensus to action.

We commit to carry the evidence presented, knowledge shared and the partnerships forged in Antalya to the UN 2026 Water Conference in Abu Dhabi on 8-10 December, so that water is planned, financed, and measured as one system across climate, biodiversity, and land.

We call on all Parties and partners to join us in strengthening global governance for water and climate.

Draft statement from the Water for Climate Pavilion for COP31

Annex

Annex A. Glossary of UNFCCC mechanisms referenced

Term	Meaning for non-specialist delegation staff
NCQG	New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance, agreed at COP29. It replaces the earlier USD 100 billion per year goal.
GGA	Global Goal on Adaptation, established under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement. Progress is tracked through a set of indicators, adopted at COP30 as the Belém Adaptation Indicators.
FRLD	Fund for responding to Loss and Damage, established to help developing countries respond to the economic and non-economic losses caused by climate impacts.
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report. Each Party reports under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (Article 13 of the Paris Agreement) on emissions, progress on its NDC, impacts, adaptation and support.
NDC	Nationally determined contribution. A Party's national climate plan, updated every five years under the Paris Agreement.
NAP	National Adaptation Plan. A country's process to identify medium- and long-term adaptation needs and to implement strategies to meet them.
Article 6	The Paris Agreement article on voluntary cooperation, including carbon markets (Article 6.2, bilateral transfers; Article 6.4, the centrally supervised crediting mechanism) and non-market approaches.
IPPU	Industrial processes and product use, a sector category in national greenhouse gas inventories.
MRV	Monitoring, reporting and verification of emissions, climate action and support.
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene.
Rio Conventions	The UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).