



CITIES & REGIONS  
IN THE UNFCCC PROCESS



STATEMENT

14 DECEMBER 2023

## **LGMA Statement on the Outcomes of COP28: *Multilevel action and cooperation is at the heart of the response to the climate emergency***

*Cities, regions and other subnationals welcome the unprecedented inclusion in the COP28 proceedings and outcomes, which reflect their critical importance in tackling climate change and adapting to its impacts*

Upon the conclusion of COP28, the Local Governments and Municipal Authorities (LGMA) Constituency commends the political commitment of nation-states and the COP28 Presidency to engage with local and other subnational governments on climate planning, financing and implementation as one of the most significant outcomes for local and other subnational governments since the Paris Agreement. As the [LGMA jointly advocated leading up to and throughout COP28](#), effective multilevel action and sustainable urbanization will be among the most important tools to support nations in delivering their commitments adopted and announced here in Dubai.

Strong references of multilevel action in the UAE Consensus outcome, 70+ nations signing the COP28 [Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnership \(CHAMP\) for Climate Action](#), strong support for multilevel cooperation at the Ministerial Meeting on Urbanization and Climate Change, [nearly USD \\$500 million in climate finance for urban infrastructure announced](#), a [host of important local and regional government network announcements](#), and unprecedented inclusion by the COP28 Presidency in the official COP agenda, including the first-ever Local Climate Action Summit, all herald a new phase of collaboration between all levels of government.

The LGMA Constituency stands ready to continue the work with our national counterparts at COP29 in Azerbaijan and on to the submission of more ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) at COP30.

COP28 opens doors wide for a new era of climate action that is ready to respond to the climate emergency, with multilevel cooperation and action sitting at the heart of the response.

## COP28 UAE Consensus Outcomes

### *Global Stocktake*

[Global Stocktake](#): 7 relevant paragraphs, including “161. Urges Parties and non-Party stakeholders to join efforts to accelerate delivery through inclusive, **multilevel**, gender-responsive and cooperative action;”

### **The LGMA strongly supports the inclusion of multilevel action in Global Stocktake Outcomes**

LGMA has been actively engaging with the Global Stocktake process since its commencement and welcomes that some of its contributions have been reflected in the final text. We are pleased to see that the text includes as many as 7 paragraphs with references to local action. We also applaud the move away from just recognizing the role that multilevel action can play in delivering climate action but also actively seeks to apply principles of CHAMP in the text, such as in para 161 that “*Urges Parties and non-Party stakeholders to join efforts to accelerate delivery through inclusive, **multilevel**, gender-responsive and cooperative action;*”

With para 171 of the [global stocktake decision text](#) “inviting all Parties to put in place new or intensify existing domestic arrangements for preparing and implementing their successive nationally determined contributions.” The LGMA will stand ready to support Parties in ensuring that multilevel action is at the heart of preparing and implementing the NDCs.

These outcomes are built upon the [LGMA recommendations for the GST](#) and more than [20 parties that provided inputs with regards to multilevel action to the GST before COP28](#).

### **The LGMA supports CHAMP to be a part of the Roadmap to Mission1.5°C as a method of including multilevel cooperation**

At COP28, [more than 70 countries pledged to join the COP28 Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnership \(CHAMP\) for Climate Action](#) (full list to be updated) in order to enhance cooperation with their local, regional and other subnational governments - including cities, towns, states and regions - to collectively pursue efforts to limit global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels.

Towards this outcome, we welcome the Roadmap to Mission1.5°C initiative of the next three COP

presidencies towards COP30. We hope CHAMP can support this effort effectively.

The LGMA strongly supports CHAMP and applauds the forward-looking countries who have already pledged to join the Coalition and invite others to join between now and COP30 in time to produce more ambitious and more inclusive NDCs with their subnational governments.

CHAMP supports decades of climate advocacy by the LGMA Constituency for multilevel climate action, as well as championing the bridging of urban and climate communities, and particularly complements progress at COP26 and COP27. Thus, the LGMA fully supports the basis for CHAMP's approach - that by engaging local and other subnational governments, national governments can achieve more ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) by 2025. The LGMA also stands ready to support CHAMP endorsers to deliver on their pledge after COP28.

The next important step is to connect all the dots on multilevel climate action and urbanization, including the outcomes of Multilevel Action and Urbanization Day on 6 December and the Ministerial Meeting on Urbanization and Climate Change at its second iteration at COP28. Read [the LGMA's full reaction to CHAMP \(1 December 2023\)](#).

## **The LGMA welcomes the inclusion of transitioning away from fossil fuels in GST, but we must go further**

The LGMA supported the strong pressure for fossil fuel phase-out that dominated the negotiations, as detailed in our [COP28 Position Statement](#): "We share the responsibility of addressing the climate crisis through multilevel cooperation between our levels of government to achieve the phase-out of fossil fuels as quick as possible." We will work with our national partners to ensure that the transition away aligns with meeting the 1.5 degree goal of the Paris Agreement and is fair, funded and fast.

While the inclusion of a transition away from fossil fuels is a landmark step, it fails to recognize the climate emergency state that we are in. Cities, towns and regions around the world are already making bold moves to phase out fossil fuels, thereby tackling the leading human contribution to the climate crisis, air pollution and environmental damage. All levels of government are urged to accelerate fossil fuel phase-out and achieve zero fossil fuels in our energy mix as soon as possible.

## **The LGMA commits to continue deeply including youth voices in the local stocktake process**

Towards Dubai, LGMA and YOUNGO jointly convened local stocktakes in all continents of the world. LGMA will now transform this experience into Town Hall COPs to be convened in thousands of cities and regions annually, with results to be communicated to UNFCCC COPs as an additional innovation

to support this era of multilevel climate emergency action.

## **Global Goal on Adaptation**

**Global Goal on Adaptation:** 5 relevant paragraphs, including “9. Urges Parties and invites non-Party stakeholders to pursue the objectives outlined in paragraph 8 above and to increase ambition and **enhance adaptation action and support, in order to accelerate swift action at scale and at all levels, from local to global**, in alignment with other global frameworks, towards the achievement of, inter alia, the following targets by 2030, and progressively beyond;”

Established under the Paris Agreement, the global goal on adaptation (GGA) is meant to help with adaptation finance provision. The agreed text aims to help deliver on climate finance by calling “continuous and enhanced international support” for developing countries as “urgently required.” While this may not be the outcome wanted by developing countries, it does provide a pathway forward to improve adaptation actions. It also marks the beginning of a formal coordinated global effort for adaptation and resilience where LGMA would like to see more inclusion of local and subnational governments.

### **The LGMA welcomes the inclusion of cities and subnationals in the GGA, but misses targeted finance to enable enhanced action**

LGMA has been actively involved in the negotiations to define the GGA and its associated framework and has taken part in the dedicated workshops within the Glasgow Sharm-el-Sheikh work program. The UNFCCC Presidency has requested our inputs on this topic.

We welcome the recognition of adaptation as a global challenge with “local, subnational, national, regional, and international dimensions” and the vital role of all stakeholders, including local governments. We applaud the call for increased ambition and support to facilitate swift action at all levels, from local to global, and the importance of guiding adaptation efforts using local knowledge systems, ecosystem-based approaches, nature-based solutions, and locally led and community-based strategies.

GGA recognizes strengthened and inclusive governance as crucial elements for enabling adaptation actions. LGMA underscores that effective multi-level governance is essential for their successful implementation. However, it falls short in addressing the specific financial needs required to empower local and subnational governments who are facing the impacts firsthand, along with coordinated mechanisms with national governments. Additionally, extending the timeframe through the inclusion of the language “2030, and progressively beyond” fails to recognize the climate emergency state that we are in.

## **COP28 Loss and Damage Fund**

The operationalization of the Loss and Damage (L&D) Fund on day one marked a historic moment, celebrating commitments from the UAE, USA, Japan, and the EU. With a commitment to direct access for subnational governments, this fund represents a tangible step toward addressing climate change's real and immediate impacts at the local level.

The agreement outlines conditions for the operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund, specifying that the World Bank must host the Fund in a manner that enables direct access to resources by all developing countries. This access includes subnational, national, and regional entities, as well as small grants funding for communities, in accordance with policies and procedures established by the Fund's Board and relevant safeguards. The Fund is directed to actively engage with national, subnational, and local levels to enhance efficiency and achieve tangible outcomes. The Board is tasked with developing modalities for resource access, including direct access through subnational, national, and regional entities, either independently or in collaboration with accredited entities from other funds such as the GCF, GEF, and the Adaptation Fund.

Regions like Scotland have led the way on this topic since COP26 in Glasgow. We also note and welcome that this is the only Fund that has been operationalized and funded in such a short timeframe and demonstrates the leadership of both the COP27 and COP28 Presidency.

## **The LGMA recognizes and commends the leadership of the COP28 Presidency and High-Level Champion on the inclusion of local and other subnational governments at COP28**

The LGMA recognizes and commends the leadership of the COP28 Presidency, as well as COP28 Presidency High Level Champion, Her Excellency Razan al Mubarak and all UAE COP28 Team, supported by the UNFCCC Secretariat, to include and make visible non-Party constituencies, especially local and regional governments, and their contributions to climate action and ambition within the official COP agenda. Of particular note was the inclusion of the [LGMA in the Heads of State level dialogue on 2 December](#). The LGMA wants to continue to engage at this level at future COPs - this level of inclusion has set the bar for future COP proceedings.

The LGMA particularly applauded the inclusion of the [Local Climate Action Summit](#) as part of the official COP28 agenda, which included a \$65 million commitment from UN Special Envoy on Climate Ambition and Solutions Michael R. Bloomberg to support local leadership, as well as 40+ announcements and new research. The LGMA also encourages the UNFCCC to take into account this inclusion and reflect it in all COP28-related reports and future COP planning in close coordination with the LGMA.

COP28 continued to advance the [Race to Zero](#) and the [Race to Resilience](#) campaigns. Local and

regional governments continue to play a crucial role in advancing the goals of the Race To Zero and Race to Resilience campaigns spearheaded by the High-Level Climate Champions. Local and regional governments are actively contributing to these flagship initiatives by implementing sustainable policies and practices at the grassroots level and annually reporting on progress through initiatives like [RegionsAdapt](#) and [Cities Race to Zero](#). By championing these initiatives, COP28 Presidency High Level Champion, Her Excellency Razan al Mubarak, together with local and regional governments, are not only supporting the objectives of the Race To Zero and Race to Resilience but also serving as essential catalysts for transformative change in the global fight against climate change.

## **LGMA supports the second Ministerial Meeting on Urbanization and Climate Change and urges UNFCCC to make this meeting a mandated Ministerial within the COP agenda**

The COP process' second Ministerial Meeting on Urbanization and Climate Change anchored COP28's Multilevel Action, Urbanization and Built Environment Day on 6 December. The high-level event convened a diverse set of ministers, local and regional leaders, financial institutions, and non-government stakeholders to agree on a suite of multilevel, Paris-aligned actions for cooperation in the UNFCCC space, focused on joint policy and finance for sustainable urbanization across sectors including buildings, waste, transport, water, energy, and nature.

A [joint outcome statement for both the Ministerial Meeting and LCAS](#) was released that encourages the Parties to include multilevel cooperation in achieving the Paris Agreement and including CHAMP and local stocktakes as critical mechanisms for this goal.

The meeting was co-hosted by UN-Habitat, the COP28 Presidency, and the UN Climate Change High-Level Champions. It convened more than 1000 attendees, including 40 Ministers and more than 200 subnational leaders in collaboration with LGMA, and included an important launch of the Urban Opportunity Fast Forward Initiative - UFFI by the Alliance of African Ministers for Urban Development Financing.

The LGMA encourages the UNFCCC to make the meetings of these Ministers a mandated meeting at every COP, so that these productive exchanges continue to build on each other in the coming years.

## **LGMA welcomes COP28 strengthened synergies on climate and nature**

COP28 has also shown progress regarding joint solutions for the climate and biodiversity crises, with a [joint statement for climate, people and nature](#) and the launch of relevant initiatives to support action, such as channeling more than 2.5 billion for ecosystem based solutions.

Bringing together the UNFCCC and CBD, the Statement is a powerful signal that there is no pathway to a net zero and resilient future that does not pass through nature positivity and references subnational authorities as part of the “whole-of-society approach in the synergetic planning and implementation of national climate, biodiversity and land restoration plans and strategies.” At COP28, we demonstrated that subnational governments are providing compelling leadership and real solutions integrating the climate and biodiversity agendas.

## QUOTES FROM LGMA MEMBERS

*The quotes are reflected in alphabetical order, according to the last names of the respective speakers.*

“The outcomes of COP 28 indicate progress toward multilateral action, though at a slow pace. We applaud the fast strides being made through the endorsement of the CHAMP initiative and the GST outcomes that recognize the need of addressing climate inequalities in cooperation with LRGs. To address the impacts of the Climate Emergency where needed most, UCLG has launched a Structural Dialogue on the Local Perspective of Loss and Damage, in celebration of the Fund's approval. As focal point to the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, our role is to align the global agendas for common objectives. This is our main aim with the UN Secretary-General Advisory Board on Local and Regional Governments,” said **Uğur İbrahim Altay, President of United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), Mayor of Konya, Turkiye.**

“Ending the era of fossil fuels is an absolute necessity – as our warming planet has no other emergency brakes. In Turku we have already nearly completed our energy transition from fossils to renewables and are happy to support others in doing the same,” said **Minna Arve, Mayor of Turku, Vice President of ICLEI Global Executive Committee.**

“Beyond the first-ever mention of fossil fuels in the COP final text, this 28th conference on climate change represents a huge step for local and regional governments. For the first time, municipalities and regions were officially considered as part of the multi-governance process through the Local Climate Action Summit. And no less than 71 nations have joined the Coalition for High Ambition Multi-level Partnerships (CHAMP)! Now is the time to find adequate financing to secure a just and equitable green transition at local, regional, national and global levels,” said **Ronan Dantec, spokesperson on the Environment for the Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR), representative of PLATFORMA and President of Climate Chance Association.**

“For many years, we have been working in strengthening specific key players in the urban financing value chain, especially National and Subnational Development Banks in Latin America and Africa, to demonstrate the need for an articulated approach to designing and implementing the financial architecture and ecosystem of players we need for urbanization financing. This historic COP with several initiatives, announcements related to subnational climate action, and wording included in the

official negotiation documents adopted, shows that we have room for acceleration and improvement in bridging the multilevel cooperation gap. We will bring our multilevel and multistakeholder expertise and experience and stand alongside voluntary Parties that have endorsed CHAMP, are supporting SURGe and are working together in innovating for urbanization financing, such as the 23 member countries of the Alliance of African Ministers for Urban Development Financing. We commend the three COP Presidencies for the Roadmap to Mission1.5°C initiative that will, for sure, be another space where local, regional and national governments can make a difference and set a new framework for accelerating joint climate action and implementation, especially on the adaptation and resilience financing agenda,” said **Carlos de Freitas, Executive Director, FMDV - Global Fund for Cities Development.**

“This COP28 is a milestone, a breakthrough for multilevel action! With the Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships, over 70 parties are renewing their commitment to the vision of the Paris Agreement and their readiness for truly collaborative multilevel action. As we are starting the next phase of climate action by turning our commitments into action and results, ICLEI and Bonn are offering the well-established Daring Cities Forum, back to back to the June Climate Talks, to be used as a platform for concrete action and multilevel collaboration. Our commitment today will be turned into action along the way to Baku and Belém,” said **Katja Dörner, Lord Mayor, Bonn, Germany, and Global Executive Committee Member and Co-Chair of Climate Action and Low Emission Development Portfolio of ICLEI - Local Governments for Sustainability.**

“We've come a long way from the days where fossil fuels weren't even mentioned in COP texts, let alone criticised, and subnational actors were largely ignored. Yet this is precisely the level of government that is often the first responder and closest to impacted communities as the world experiences more and more extreme weather events. But we still haven't come far enough. The world desperately needs a phase out of fossil fuels alongside intensive efforts to triple renewable energy. It's also very concerning that the concerns of small island states - those at greatest risk from rising temperatures and rising sea levels - appear to have been sidestepped at the last minute. This is, however, an opportunity to start a new chapter on the climate crisis and for governments at all levels to take charge of our collective future. Now we can begin to address the real and present danger of greenwashing and take the action needed to address the state we're in,” said **Champa Patel, Executive Director of Governments and Policy, Climate Group - Secretariat to the Under2 Coalition.**

“Cities are where the battle against climate change will be won or lost. It is therefore positive to see increased momentum around the role of cities, driven by LGMA, C40, and many more partners. The Global Stocktake urges countries to accelerate action through multilevel cooperative action, and we will be proactively offering partnership to our own national government. Securing the transformational finance to deliver on this ambition is essential, so the \$65 million further commitment from Michael Bloomberg to support local leadership and climate action is most welcome,” said **Marvin Rees, Mayor of Bristol and Chair of Core Cities UK.**

“Even if many of us wanted to go further, the COP28 agreement addresses for the first time the



major root cause of climate change and marks the beginning of the end of fossil fuels. A most significant takeaway from COP28 is the historic recognition of subnational governments as key drivers of the change we need. The first-ever Local Climate Action Summit and the Coalition of High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships for Climate Action (CHAMP) are welcomed milestones. This COP has also adopted the framework to enhance and finance adaptation. While recognizing the vital role of local governments, it falls short in addressing the specific financial needs required to empower subnational governments grappling with direct impacts. We welcome the historical launch of the loss and damage fund that does provide direct access for subnational governments to support impacted communities and calls for pledges to step up at the level of the challenge. Lastly, COP28 has made substantial strides in recognizing nature as a crucial ally in the fight against climate breakdown and enhancing resilience. We welcome the COP28 Joint Statement for Climate, People, and Nature as a visionary alignment of climate and biodiversity agendas. Subnational leaders are already committed to innovative, nature-based solutions and to building a resilient future with people and nature at the core," said **Natalia Uribe Pando, Secretary General, Regions4**.

"We know the window is rapidly closing to keep temperatures below 1.5C degrees and that transformative action on emissions and resilience is rapidly needed in the rest of this decade to keep the Paris Agreement in reach. The Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy welcomes the outcomes of COP28 as further cementing cities' central role in tackling climate change," said **Mohamed Sefiani, Mayor of Chefchaouen and Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy (GCoM) Regional Ambassador for Africa**.

"After a record-breaking year of temperatures and an unprecedented series of adverse climate events directly affecting local communities across the world, the COP28 marks an important step forward for world's governments to a transition away from all fossil fuels in view of a future phase out. However, this urgency still needs to be translated into stronger commitments. Many cities and regions keep working hard to reach climate-neutrality way before the global, European or national targets, and accompany their ambitious goals by action on the ground. We can be proud of the COP28's key achievements: the agreement on a Loss and Damage Fund with direct financing to the most affected local and regional communities, the organization of the first ever [Local Climate Action Summit](#) and the launch of the [Coalition for High Ambition Multilevel Partnerships](#) (CHAMP), which includes a commitment to involve local and regional governments in the planning and implementation of climate policies, including the nationally determined contributions (NDCs). With the next round of NDCs to be submitted by 2025, these goals must now be converted into tangible actions. There is no time to lose," said **Apostolos Tzitzikostas, Governor of the Central Macedonia region and 1st Vice-President of the European Committee of the Regions**.

"The key test of COP28 was whether it could achieve inter-governmental agreement to stop new investment in coal, oil and gas and begin the rapid phase out of fossil fuels. It has not done that, but the closing agreement has, for the first time, recognised that this must be the direction of travel. In the painfully slow world of inter-governmental climate negotiation this is progress. We owe a debt of gratitude to UN Secretary General, António Guterres, for defining so clearly that phasing out fossil fuels was the dividing line at this COP and to the negotiators, mayors, governors, business leaders and millions of activists who applied enough pressure to overcome a fossil fuel lobby that

tenaciously attempted to block even these small steps forward. The key to turning nuanced language into world-changing action now lies with the ‘doers’ who want to get on with the rapid phase out of fossil fuels. C40 is proud to stand in the vanguard of that movement and welcomes the CHAMP initiative of COP28, creating a bigger opportunity for mayors and governors to work with national governments to achieve that,” said **Mark Watts, Executive Director, C40 Cities**.

## References of interest in the UAE Consensus

### *References of interest in the GST outcomes*

1. **Global Stocktake** [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2023\\_L17\\_adv.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2023_L17_adv.pdf)

28. Further recognizes the need for deep, rapid and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions in line with 1.5 °C pathways and calls on Parties to contribute to the following global efforts, in a nationally determined manner, taking into account the Paris Agreement and their different national circumstances, pathways and approaches:

- (a) Tripling renewable energy capacity globally and doubling the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030;
- (b) Accelerating efforts towards the phase-down of unabated coal power;
- (c) Accelerating efforts globally towards net zero emission energy systems, utilizing zero- and low- carbon fuels well before or by around mid-century;
- (d) Transitioning away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade, so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in keeping with the science;
- (e) Accelerating zero- and low-emission technologies, including, inter alia, renewables, nuclear, abatement and removal technologies such as carbon capture and utilization and storage, particularly in hard-to-abate sectors, and low-carbon hydrogen production;
- (f) Accelerating and substantially reducing non-carbon-dioxide emissions globally, including in particular methane emissions by 2030;
- (g) Accelerating the reduction of emissions from road transport on a range of pathways, including through development of infrastructure and rapid deployment of zero and low-emission vehicles;
- (h) Phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that do not address energy poverty or just transitions, as soon as possible;

125. Also recognizes national efforts to respond to **loss and damage** associated with climate change impacts, including in relation to comprehensive risk management, anticipatory action and planning, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction, actions to address the impacts of slow onset events policymaking and planning for displacement and planned relocation, **and mechanisms for channelling funding, including at the local level and for those who are on the frontline of climate change**, to support activities relevant to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts;

156. Recognizes the importance of international collaboration, **including transboundary cooperation**, for contributing to progress towards the goals of the Paris Agreement;

157. Also recognizes that international cooperation is critical for addressing climate change, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, particularly for those who have significant capacity constraints, and **enhancing climate action across all actors of society**, sectors and regions;

158. Acknowledges the important role and active engagement of non-Party stakeholders, particularly civil society, business, financial institutions, **cities and subnational authorities**, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, youth and research institutions, in supporting Parties and contributing to the significant collective progress towards the Paris Agreement temperature goal and in addressing and responding to climate change and enhancing ambition, including progress through other relevant intergovernmental processes;

161. Urges Parties and non-Party stakeholders to join efforts to accelerate delivery through inclusive, **multilevel**, gender-responsive and cooperative action;

191. **Decides to launch**, under the guidance of the Presidencies of the fifth, sixth and seventh sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, a set of activities ("**Road map to Mission 1.5**") to significantly enhance international cooperation and the international enabling environment to stimulate ambition in the next round of nationally determined contributions, with a view to enhancing action and implementation over this critical decade and keeping 1.5 °C within reach;

## ***References of interest in the GGA outcomes***

### **2. Global Goal on Adaptation -**

[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2023\\_L18\\_adv.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2023_L18_adv.pdf)

**Recalling** Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, in particular paragraph 1, which established the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, and paragraph 2, which recognizes that adaptation is a **global challenge faced by all with local, subnational, national, regional and international dimensions**,

and that it is a key component of and makes a contribution to the long-term global response to climate change to protect people, livelihoods and ecosystems, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of those developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as well as Article 14 of the Paris Agreement and decisions 7/CMA.3, 1/CMA.4, paragraph 39, and 3/CMA.4,

**9. Urges** Parties and invites non-Party stakeholders to pursue the objectives outlined in paragraph 8 above and to increase ambition and **enhance adaptation action and support, in order to accelerate swift action at scale and at all levels, from local to global**, in alignment with other global frameworks, towards the achievement of, inter alia, the following targets by 2030, and progressively beyond:

**14.** Emphasizes that adaptation action should be continuous, iterative and progressive and be based on and guided by the best available science, including through use of science-based indicators, metrics and targets, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, local knowledge systems, ecosystem-based adaptation, nature-based solutions, **locally led and community-based adaptation**, disaster risk reduction, intersectional approaches, private sector engagement, maladaptation avoidance, recognition of adaptation co-benefits and sustainable development;

**20.** Recognizes the important role of all stakeholders, including the private sector, multilateral development banks, **local governments**, United Nations and other organizations, civil society, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and research and academic institutions, in implementing the framework for the global goal on adaptation towards achieving the goal;

**24.** Recognizes that means of implementation for adaptation, such as finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, are crucial to the implementation of the framework for the global goal on adaptation and also recognizes that factors such as leadership, institutional arrangements, policies, data and knowledge, skills and education, public participation, **and strengthened and inclusive governance** are also crucial to enabling the implementation of adaptation action;