Updates on adaptation and the Framework on the Global Goal on Adaptation

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Structure

➢ Context: evolution of adaptation under the UNFCCC and current momentum

➢ Adaptation outcomes of COP28 and CMA5: Global goal and the UAE framework for Global Resilience / GST1

➢ Next steps – COP 29 outlook
CONTEXT AND CURRENT MOMENTUM
Context

• Decision on GST1 and GGA: defined first time in history a global aspect of adaptation => goals for 2030 and beyond in a key thematic areas and for different stages of adaptation (adaptation cycle)

• This represent a culmination of evolution of the adaptation issue under the UNFCCC in terms of comprehensiveness and scale and provides guiding stars for the future developments and assessments of progress
CONTEXT: Evolution of adaptation under the UNFCCC

-> 2023: UAE Framework for Global Resilience & GST1: global benchmarks for 2030 and beyond - transformation, aspirational progress

-> 2021: Glasgow - Sharm el Sheikh GGA w/p

2022: L&D TC

- > 2015: PARIS AGREEMENT. Global Goal, GST
- NAPs /GCF link
- Adaptation Communications & Transparency

- > Building coordinated and coherent means to adaptation implementation

- > 2010-13: How to adapt? Arrangements for enhancing action in the context of broader socio-economic development: AC, NAPs, L&D arrangements

- > 2007: IPCC Third Assessment Report

- > Early 2000:
  - Addressing urgent and immediate needs
  - Building knowledge base

- > 1994: Whether to adapt? => Assessing impacts and vulnerability
Context: current momentum

- **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 and seeds for transformative thinking beyond the existing paradigm, including on adaptation and on means of implementation

  ➢ **Forward looking:** the GGA&GST 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”
Outcomes of COP28/CMA5: global goal on adaptation and the UAE framework
Decision on the Global Goal on adaptation

- The **UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience**;
  - Defines purpose: to guide the achievement of the global goal on adaptation and the review of overall progress in achieving it with a view to reducing the increasing adverse important enhance adaptation action and support;
  - Includes future oriented Targets – “thematic” and “dimensional” (adaptaiton cycle)
  - Invites Parties and broad range of stakeholders to support the implementation
  - Requests the AF and GCF Board to provide updates on support in relation to assisting developing country Parties in their efforts towards the implementation of the UAE Framework
  - Invites the Standing Committee on Finance, in line with its mandate, to take into account the UAE Framework
  - Mandates to AC, LEG on transparency aspects to facilitate contribution to GST2 ; to the secretariat => on clarifying transformation in adaptation

- A **two-year UAE – Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets**

- **Two tracks:**
  - Technical: the UAE – Belém work programme => indicators
  - Political : consideration of the UAE Framework => new “agenda item” to consider
Understanding the Global Goal on Adaptation

**UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience**

The UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience guides the achievement of Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) and reviews the overall progress in adapting to climate change. It presents a comprehensive approach to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience & reduce vulnerability to climate change.

**KEY ASPECTS OF THE FRAMEWORK**

- Focuses on well-being of people, protection of livelihoods, economies, & nature preservation and regeneration.
- Adaptation efforts should be country-driven, voluntary, and tailored to national circumstances.
- Highlights importance of scaling up adaptation finance & making it timely & predictable.
- Emphasizes on the importance of early warning systems to strengthen adaptation action.
- Forms a two-year work programme to develop indicators to measure progress.
- Emphasizes the need to examine transformational adaptation at different scales and sectors.

**KEY SECTORS / AREAS PRIORITIZED AND IDENTIFIED TARGETS IN the FRAMEWORK**

- **WATER & SANITATION**
  - Reducing climate-induced water scarcity & attaining climate-resilient water supply & sanitation and access to safe & affordable potable water for all.

- **FOOD & AGRICULTURE**
  - Enhancing climate resilient food and ag production, supply & distribution and equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all.

- **HEALTH**
  - Attaining health resilience against climate change and promoting climate-resilient health services & reducing climate-related morbidity.

- **ECOSYSTEMS**
  - Accelerating ecosystem based adaptation and nature-based solutions.

- **INFRASTRUCTURES**
  - Building climate resilient infrastructures and human settlements to ensure essential services for all.

- **LIVELIHOODS**
  - Reducing climate impacts on poverty eradication & livelihoods, and promoting adaptive social protection.

- **CULTURAL HERITAGE**
  - Protecting cultural heritage from climate-related risks guided by traditional, indigenous peoples and local knowledge.

**TARGETS FOR THE ITERATIVE ADAPTATION CYCLE**

The framework details a series of targets linked to different stages of the adaptation policy cycle.

By 2030, call the parties to:

**IMPACT, VULNERABILITY & RISK ASSESSMENT**
- Conduct up-to-date assessments on climate hazards, impacts & exposure to risks & vulnerabilities.

**PLANNING**
- Put in place country-driven, gender responsive NAPs, policy instruments and mainstreamed adaptation planning processes.

**IMPLEMENTATION**
- Progress in implementing NAP policies, strategies & reduce impacts of climate hazards.

**MONITORING, EVALUATION, LEARNING**
- Design & operationalize a system for monitoring, evaluation & learning.
UAE Framework and GST1 on adaptation – “thematic” targets by 2030 and beyond

- **WATER**: Significantly reducing climate-induced water scarcity and enhancing climate resilience to water-related hazards towards a climate-resilient water supply, climate-resilient sanitation and towards access to safe and affordable potable water for all.

- **FOOD-AGRICULTURE**: Attaining climate-resilient food, agricultural production, supply and distribution.

- **HEALTH**: Attaining climate-resilient health services.

- ** ECOSYSTEMS**: Reducing climate impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity, and accelerating the use of ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions, including through their management, enhancement, restoration and conservation and the protection of terrestrial, inland water, mountain, marine and coastal ecosystems.

- **INFRASTRUCTURE-HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**: Minimizing climate-related impacts on infrastructure and human settlements and ensure basic and continuous essential services for all.

- **POVERTY ERADICATION-LIVELIHOODS**: Promoting the use of adaptive social protection measures for all.

- **CULTURAL HERITAGE**: Developing adaptive strategies and designing climate-resilient infrastructure.
UAE Framework and GST1 on adaptation – “dimensional” targets of the adaptation cycle

By 2030, all Parties:

• have conducted up-to-date assessments of climate hazards, exposure and vulnerabilities to inform their NAPs, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies. By 2027 multi hazard early warning and information systems

• have in place NAPs, policy instruments covering ecosystems, sectors, people and vulnerable communities

• have progressed in implementing their national adaptation plans, policies and strategies

• have designed, established and operationalized a system for monitoring, evaluation and learning
Next steps: outlook to COP29

И тебя конечно, мама Люни!!!
Political track: SB agenda => Matters relating to GGA

- Requests the SBI and the SBSTA to initiate the consideration of GGA matters focusing on, inter alia:
  - The development of terms of reference for reviewing the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, including the time frame for review
  - The exchange of knowledge, experience and information related to implementing the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience;
  - The identification of potential inputs to future global stocktakes;
  - The enhancement of understanding of, inter alia, the risks and impacts associated with different temperature increases across different regions;
  - The opportunities for building on the best available science, including collaboration with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and other organizations, including in relation to the; to developing indicators, metrics and methodologies;
Technical track: Two-year UEA-Belem work programme ...

- ... on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 above with a view to identifying and as needed, developing, indicators and potential quantified elements for those targets

- Submissions on Matters referred to the UAE – Belém work programme; Modalities of the work programme, including organization of work, timelines, inputs, outputs and the involvement of stakeholders – 18 from Parties, 42 – from observers;

- Synthesis of the submissions: https://unfccc.int/documents/638384

- Workshop in Bhutan – May 15-17
Next steps on the Dubai – Belem w/p: Insights from submissions

**Convergence**
- Building on the existing indicators
- Having outcomes ready at SB 62 before Belem
- Having a menu of indicators that Parties can select from
- Using a combination of quantitative and qualitative indicators
- No new reporting channel: use BTRs, NDCs, NAPs etc.
- Inclusion of diverse stakeholders in the work programme, especially technical experts

**Divergence**
- MOI indicators vs no MOI
- Developing countries want more workshops vs developed countries want the work to be done under the existing processes
- Developed countries are against having quantified global indicators vs developing countries want some global indicators
- Some developing Parties stressed that CBDR-RC principles be adhered to throughout the work programme.
COP-29 – Adaptation

- Started the implementation of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience,
- Mid-point of the UAE – Belém work programme on indicators to measure progress achieved against thematic and dimensional targets of the GGA
- Fostering enhanced ambition on adaptation through NAPs – with completed 5-year periodic assessment, revision of guidelines, trainings
- Launched work on transformational adaptation
- Reports and progress made under AC; LEG work, WIM, etc.
### National adaptation plans – aspiration for SBI 60 & 61, and COP 29

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<th>Mandate</th>
<th>Good outcome</th>
<th>Reinforcing activities in 2024</th>
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| ❑ COP 29 to assess progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs (3/CP.26) | ❑ **COP 29 decision reflecting:**  
  ❑ Overall progress made in NAPs  
  ❑ Support provided and received  
  ❑ Priority gaps and needs, and ways to address those  
  ❑ Ways to ensure real progress in adaptation through NAPs  
  ❑ Stronger request from Parties for GCF to further fulfil COP 21 mandate  
  ❑ Embracing the updated NAP technical guidelines | ❑ Maintain strong political momentum on NAPs in 2024, to help increase ambition on adaptation  
  ❑ Elevate the statistics on slow progress in NAPs  
  ❑ Communicate the urgency for all developing countries to produce NAPs by 2025 in line with decision 1/CMA.5, para. 59;  
  ❑ Challenge the GCF (plus all major agencies) to see which approaches they intend to take to allow countries to meet the 2025 deadline of all developing countries to produce a NAP  
  ❑ Promote the NAPs as de facto investment plans for adaptation resilience, and generate joint vision towards implementation of the NAPs  
  ❑ Continue raising awareness of the need for GCF to fully implement decision 1/CP.21, |