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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



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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



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Adaptation Committee

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” (adaptation 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 of adaptation finance & making it timely & predictable**



Emphasizes on the importance of **early warning systems** to strengthen of 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



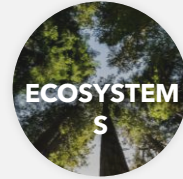
FOOD & AGRICULTURE

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



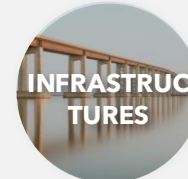
HEALTH

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**, calls 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



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Image sources: Freepik; Unsplash; Flaticon

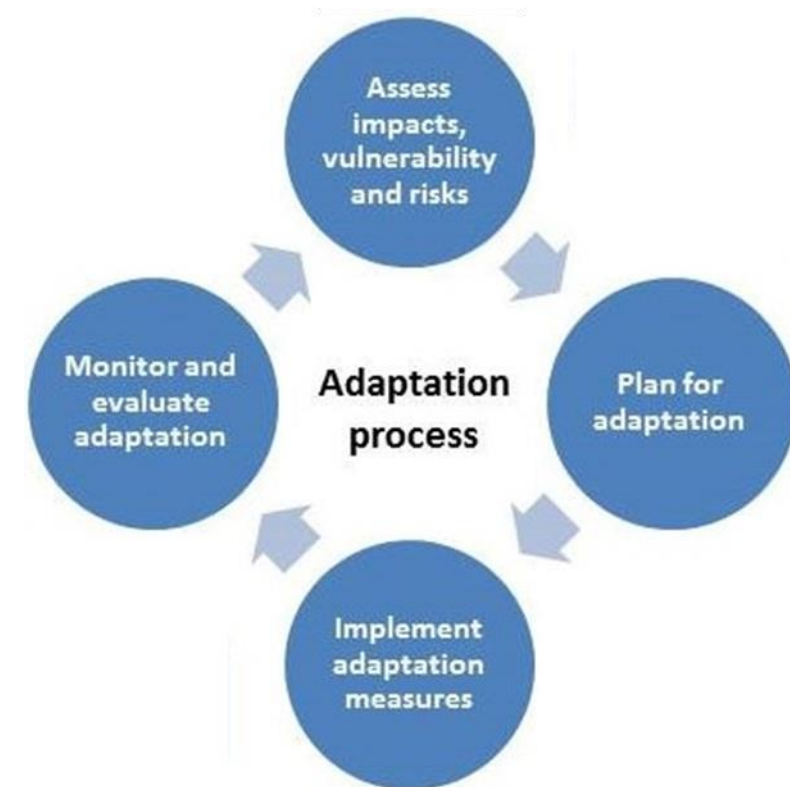
UAE Framework and GST1 on adaptation – “thematic” targets by 2030 and beyond

- **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!!!



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Adaptation Committee

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.*



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National adaptation plans – aspiration for SBI 60 & 61, and COP 29

Mandate	Good outcome	Reinforcing activities in 2024
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ COP 29 to assess progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs (3/CP.26) ❑ SBI 60 to initiate the assessment based on report on meeting of Party experts by the LEG, in collaboration with AC ❑ SBI 60 to continue discussion from SDBI 59 on consideration of progress, challenges, gaps and needs related to NAPs, from SBI 59 	<p>COP 29 decision reflecting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ 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