

Global goal on Adaptation Framework

Possible inputs to the GGA framework, based on the 2022 annual report

This table provides an overview of the annual report from the 2022 workshops that may be relevant to the elements of decision 3/CMA.4, paragraph 10 (dimensions, themes, cross cutting considerations). This is only a brainstorming material, and not an exclusive document but is intended to provide some background to workshop participants on what has already been discussed, that can be used to build upon, whilst moving the discussion under the framework session forward.

Dimensions

Impacts, vulnerability and risk assessment	Planning	Implementation	MEL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alleviating climate impacts is a key purpose of the global goal on adaptation. - Impacts should be reflected in decision making of other key areas - Assessment is as a key element of the adaptation cycle, which could help to provide the structure of the GGA. - Vulnerability and risk as important considerations of adaptation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Part of the adaptation policy cycle as a framework for long term planning. - The importance of mainstreaming adaptation in planning and policies at different levels. coordinating across levels and sectors. - Setting up funds to bridge gaps in early-stage planning and to overcome the challenges of attracting investment in adaptation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing the implementation of climate adaptation actions is imperative to building resilience. - Implementation is a key pillar of the adaptation cycle. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MEL is a pillar of the adaptation cycle. - A possible indicator for the GGA could be the number of countries with M&E systems in place. - There is a long time-scale between the initial process of monitoring indicators, the evaluation of them, and the results feeding into future projects.
Support in terms of finance, capacity-building and technology transfer			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adequate means of implementation is needed to build resilience, and to achieve ambitious adaptation goals increases in finance are required. - Further, collaborations between governments and the private sector could unlock greater funding opportunities for adaptation. - Increasing capacity considered a key principle of increasing adaptation actions. - A target for increasing adaptive capacity, for example, to assess needs and develop NAPs. - A quantified target for technology transfer could be beneficial. - The enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement and the BTR could be used as a means of reporting on finance, technology and capacity needs. 			

Themes

Water	Food and agriculture	Cities	Settlements	Key infrastructure	Health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water as a possible indicator, with a caveat that population-based indicators are not suitable for all countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing vulnerability to prolonged droughts or increasing livestock welfare. - Many possible SDG indicators listed in WS3 Annex, e.g. Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local level governance will be a key stakeholder in the global goal on adaptation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited references during 2022 workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Infrastructure can also be linked to specific contexts such as coastal, transport or agricultural. - In WS3 Annex, there many infrastructure related indicators - E.g. Physical infrastructure improved to withstand climate change and variability induced stress, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are many health related impacts of climate change. - Human health should be an important consideration of the GGA. - Framing the GGA through wellbeing - Many health-related indicators aligned with SDG 3. - Narratives under the burning embers scenarios.

Poverty and livelihoods	Terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems	Oceans and coastal ecosystems	Cultural heritage	Mountain Regions	Biodiversity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SDG 1 (No poverty) can be utilized as a source of indicators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An aspired state of adaptation can consider the transboundary impacts of climate change and the reimagination of the global commons. E.g. The hydrological cycle and unequal distribution of water supplies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How integrated ocean-based solutions can be reflected in national climate policies and strategies. - How the ocean dialogue might contribute to reporting and communication on adaptation. - Enhancing the consideration of ocean-based adaptation in national reports, informed by the targets and indicators under the Convention on Biological Diversity or those for SDG 14. - Ocean-based adaptation solutions mentioned include mangrove restoration, enhancing fisheries infrastructure and blue carbon approaches. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited references during 2022 workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited references during 2022 workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Could be considered as a key pillar of global level indicators, related to SDG 15, Life on land. - Targets, indicators and reporting structures under the CBD can be utilized in the GGA.

Cross Cutting Considerations

<p>Country Driven</p> <p>GGA could reflect specific contexts and be country driven;</p>	<p>Gender Responsive</p> <p>Gender as a key consideration for the GGA, noting climate impacts faced by women</p>	<p>Participatory and fully transparent approaches</p> <p>Needs assessment in relation to the GGA should be participatory</p>	<p>Local knowledge systems</p> <p>The World Resource Institute presented on their eight principles of locally led adaptation for the GGA</p>	<p>Metrics and targets</p> <p>The GGA should consist of several targets at different scales, global, regional / transboundary, national and local. Both quantitative and qualitative can be appropriate, so a basket of approaches may be required.</p> <p>A wide range of examples and approaches were shared during the third workshop. For further information, it is suggested to read the summary report.</p>		
<p>Social justice</p> <p>The work programme should look towards a just and better future and deliver societal transformation, noting that this would be reflected at all levels.</p> <p>There are social elements of adaptation indicators, e.g. potential climate change impacts on schools or hospitals could be quantitatively measured despite representing a qualitative issue.</p>	<p>Best available science and Science based indicators</p> <p>The work of the IPCC was praised and cited throughout the 2022.</p> <p>The IPCC ‘burning embers’ diagram could provide a qualitative yet data-backed approach for estimating risk levels and the different levels of adaptation that countries face.</p>	<p>Traditional knowledge and Indigenous knowledge</p> <p>Important sources for the global goal on adaptation to build upon.</p> <p>The meaningful and equitable consideration of indigenous peoples and local communities in national reporting will help to deepen the collective understanding of adaptation needs and priorities and promote strengthening of adaptation action</p>		<p>Widespread consensus that existing sets of indicators such as the Sendai Framework, SDGs and other could be utilized when assessing progress for the GGA.</p> <p>The four-tier approach to target setting which could facilitate finding common ground for national and global goals whilst ensuring shared ambition, as well as using outcomes as indicators at the national and sub-national levels.</p> <p>Population based indicators are not suitable for all countries</p>		
<p>Intersectional approaches</p> <p>Some adaptation actions have mitigation co-benefits and can thus be aligned with NDCs</p>	<p>Intergenerational equity</p> <p>The GGA must reflect a desirable outcome for both current and future generations towards a better life, not just survival.</p>	<p>Vulnerable groups</p> <p>The most vulnerable should be protected, capacity building for them should be increased and their needs should be assessed.</p> <p>Multiple indicators for vulnerable groups were suggested in WS3.</p> <p>Communities and ecosystems</p> <p>Local communities were also a lens through which some indicators were considered, e.g. communities with access to water and irrigation.</p>	<p>Human rights</p> <p>Very limited references made during workshops in 2022.</p>	<p>Nature based solutions</p> <p>Promoting nature-based actions in adaptation actions.</p>	<p>Socioeconomic policies</p> <p>Limited references during the 2022 workshops.</p>	
			<p>Disaster risk reduction</p> <p>The UNDRR’s Sendai Framework can be utilized by the GGA.</p>	<p>Community based adaptation</p> <p>Limited references during the 2022 workshops</p>	<p>Ecosystem based adaptation</p> <p>Limited references during the 2022 workshops</p>	