

DRAFT TEXT

on

SBSTA 58 agenda item 5

SBI 58 agenda item 11

Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3

Version 9/6/2023 21:00

1. The Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) welcomed the progress in the implementation of the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation and the fifth and sixth workshops held under the programme in the first half of 2023.¹
2. The SBSTA and the SBI expressed appreciation to their Chairs for providing guidance on the workshops referred to in paragraph 1 above, to the secretariat for conducting the workshops and implementing interactive modalities for participation, and to Parties and non-Party stakeholders for contributing to and engaging in the workshops.
3. The SBSTA and the SBI also expressed appreciation to the Governments of Maldives and Germany for hosting the fifth and sixth workshop under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme.
4. The SBSTA and the SBI agreed to take into consideration the single annual report on the workshops held under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme² as an input to the high-level events of the global stocktake.³
5. The SBSTA and the SBI requested the secretariat, when preparing the single annual report referred to in paragraph 4 above, to take into account the information submitted by Parties in the UNFCCC adaptation communication and reporting instruments.
6. The SBSTA and the SBI reiterated that the development of the framework for guiding the achievement of the global goal on adaptation and the review of overall progress in achieving it⁴ is to be undertaken through a structured approach, containing the elements referred to in paragraph 10 of decision 3/CMA.4.
7. The SBSTA and the SBI noted that the views from Parties and Groups of Parties presented below may be considered in continuing the development of the framework referred to in paragraph 6 above, including at the remaining workshops to be held under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme, recognising that they do not represent consensus among Parties.

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- 1.1. 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 impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change, as well as to enhance adaptation action and support.
 - 1.2. To guide and facilitate the enhancement of action and support for adaptation and the assessment of global progress of adaptation.
 - 1.3. To guide the assessment of progress towards the global goal on adaptation using targets, metrics, indicators, and methodologies for monitoring, evaluation and learning.
 - 1.4. To guide the structuring of the global agenda on adaptation and raising adaptation ambition with the aim of enhancing adaptation action and support.

¹ The summary note on the fifth workshop is available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/627908>. The summary note on the sixth workshop is under preparation.

² Referred to in decision 3/CMA.4, para. 15.

³ Referred to in decision 19/CMA.1, para. 33.

⁴ See decision 3/CMA.4, paras. 8–9.

2.1. The framework:

- 2.1.1. Encompasses all adaptation efforts, including those under the Cancun Adaptation Framework, the Lima work programme on gender and other agendas contributing to the global stocktake.
- 2.1.2. Avoids the duplication of work by relevant UNFCCC constituted bodies and, rather, builds on their work.
- 2.1.3. Benefits from improved coordination on adaptation under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and enables constituted bodies, as well as institutions outside the UNFCCC, to collaborate more effectively by setting out clear priorities under a GGA Framework.
- 2.1.4. Is inclusive and serves as a single centralized space on adaptation for Parties and non-Party stakeholders, constituted bodies and existing institutions (e.g. Adaptation Committee, Least Developed Countries Expert Group, Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change and other relevant bodies), experts, practitioners and civil society.
- 2.1.5. Improves monitoring, evaluation and learning without adding to the reporting burden of Parties and creates the opportunity for organizations and the private sector, to engage in setting an ambitious global goal on adaptation.
- 2.1.6. Facilitates adaptation responses, recognizing that adaptation is a global challenge faced by all but the responses are tailored to national circumstances, needs and priorities.
- 2.1.7. Ensures that practices that may lead to maladaptation are avoided.
- 2.1.8. Reflects the importance of protecting, conserving and restoring nature and ecosystems to adaptation.
- 2.1.9. Reflects the stewardship of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in relation to living in harmony with nature, and builds upon the knowledge, wisdom and values of Indigenous Peoples and local communities, respecting their rights and recognizing their leadership.
- 2.1.10. Is also inclusive of a range of non-Party stakeholders, including policymakers, practitioners, the private sector, civil society, youth, women and vulnerable people, and enhances focus on social justice, gender and intergenerational equity.
- 2.1.11. Facilitates locally led adaptation.
- 2.1.12. Is based on and guided by the best available science, including the contribution of Working Group II to the assessment reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, a key scientific resource recognizing the need for transformational adaptation.
- 2.1.13. Reflects a balance of ambition and realism and streamlines the adaptation agenda moving forward.
- 2.1.14. Provides a realistic time frame for accelerated implementation of adaptation action by Parties.
- 2.1.15. Is structured around the dimensions of the adaptation policy cycle, which are simple and universal and enable the identification of global priorities as well as national priorities, accelerating adaptation action accordingly.
- 2.1.16. Is framed around the adaptation policy cycle, thus improving the coordination of adaptation action under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and contributing to the strengthening of adaptation action and learning globally.

2.1.17. Focuses on the progress of implementation of adaptation action for each country on the adaptation policy cycle, including national adaptation plans for progress assessment.

- 3.1. Avoiding specific targets for the themes outlined in decision 3/CMA.4, paragraph 10(b).
- 3.2. Making progress on developing substantive targets for inclusion in the framework.
- 3.3. Applying a combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches to reviewing overall progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation.
- 3.4. Noting the importance of bottom-up learning approaches.
- 3.5. Including high-level targets that support the articulation of the global goal on adaptation through the components of the framework and its purpose in enhancing global adaptation action and support.
- 3.6. Including an overarching target to qualify and quantify the global goal on adaptation, as referred to in Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement.
- 3.7. Including one high-level political target for each dimension of the adaptation policy cycle.
- 3.8. Developing specific targets for the themes listed in decision 3/CMA.4, paragraph 10(b).
- 3.9. Including potential targets that build on existing processes, including internationally agreed targets under treaties, multilateral frameworks and mechanisms such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
- 3.10. Including a common, manageable set of global targets complemented by context-specific policies (top-down approach) and building on reports and communications submitted by Parties as part of the UNFCCC process to avoid the duplication of effort and any additional reporting burden (bottom-up approach).
- 3.11. Including common, standardized targets, indicators and metrics from different levels, allowing the possibility of comparison.
- 3.12. Setting targets and indicators for assessing the progress of adaptation at the discretion of countries, given the challenges in developing uniform quantitative targets and indicators at the global level.
- 3.13. Providing examples of potential overarching targets, including:
 - 3.13.1. By year 20xx reduce vulnerability and enhance long-term resilience and adaptive capacity, reaching and benefiting x billion people and their livelihoods;
 - 3.13.2. Conserve x percentage of land, freshwater and ocean ecosystems in line with the 1.5 °C target while increasing action and support in line with demand arising from the increasing impacts of climate change;
 - 3.13.3. Achieve 100 per cent coverage multi-hazard early warning system, climate information services and response systems by 2027;
 - 3.13.4. By 2030, 100 per cent of developing countries have been supported to develop national adaptation planning instruments;
 - 3.13.5. Enhance the adaptive capacity and resilience of the global population to the adverse effects of climate change by 50 per cent by 2030 and by 90 per cent by 2050.
 - 3.13.6. Requesting the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to develop indicators in line with the targets identified by Parties by COP28.

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- 4.1. The framework reflects common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, as referred to in the Convention.
 - 5.1. Enhancement of action and support for the implementation of the global goal on adaptation, as per Articles 9–11 of Paris Agreement.
 - 5.2. Provision and delivery of means of implementation through capacity-building, technology development and transfer, and climate finance.
 - 5.3. Enabling conditions to support adaptation action and avoid maladaptation.
 - 5.4. Enhancement of adaptation action by enabling voluntary Party-led action that allows countries and communities to accelerate the implementation of actions in their priority areas across the adaptation policy cycle.
 - 6.1. Global goal on adaptation road map beyond COP 28 and a review of the framework prior to the second global stocktake.
 - 6.2. Global goal on adaptation framework as an additional element of or tool for the first and subsequent global stocktakes.
 - 7.1. Structure of the text:
 - 7.1.1. The preambular text;
 - 7.1.2. Capturing progress of the Glasgow Sharm El Sheikh work programme 2021–2023;
 - 7.1.3. Establishment of the GGA framework;
 - 7.1.4. Follow up work;
 - 7.1.5. Additional work;
 - 7.1.6. Reporting instruments;
 - 7.1.7. Finance;
 - 7.1.8. Budgetary provisions.