

Concept note by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies on the fifth workshop under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation

Changing mindsets and worldviews towards transformation in adaptation, with the inclusion of indigenous peoples' wisdom, values and knowledge and consideration of cross-cutting issues included in paragraph 20 (g) (e) of decision 3/CMA.4

9 March 2023

I. Introduction

1. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) decided, at its third session, to establish and launch a comprehensive two-year Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation (GGA work programme) to start immediately after CMA 3 and be carried out jointly by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) (decision 7/CMA.3).¹ The CMA further decided that four workshops should be conducted per year, with the support of the secretariat and under the guidance of the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies (SBs).

2. In 2022, four workshops were held in June, August, September and October, covering a broad range of topics in line with the eight objectives of the work programme. The summary reports and annual report of the 2022 workshops are available on the global goal on adaptation (GGA) webpage.²

3. CMA 4³ welcomed progress made in the first year of the work programme, initiated the development of a framework for the global goal, set timelines and modalities for the 2023 work, and suggested areas which the workshop themes should take into account. CMA 3 decided that the SB Chairs would select the themes for the workshops. Accordingly, further details can be found in the SB Chairs information note, published 8 February 2023.⁴

4. The fifth workshop under the GGA work programme will take place on 20–22 March 2023. It will take place in-person in Maldives, with active virtual participation. The theme of the fifth workshop is ‘Changes in mindsets and world views towards transformation in adaptation, with the inclusion of indigenous peoples’ wisdom, values and knowledge and consideration of cross-cutting issues.’

5. As of 9 March 2023, a total of 27 submissions from Groups of Parties, Parties and observers have been made on the fifth workshop. 13 submissions were received from Parties, namely ABU (Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay), Australia, Costa Rica on behalf of the Alliance of Latin America and the Caribbean group of countries, the European Union, Iceland, Japan (2 submissions), Russian Federation, Samoa on behalf of Alliance of Small Island States, Senegal on behalf of the Least Developed Countries Group, the United Kingdom, United States, and Zambia on behalf of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN). 14 submissions were received from observers (Climate Action Network (CAN), Conservation International, Health Community, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Organization for Migration (IOM), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), Practical Action, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United

¹ Available at: <https://unfccc.int/documents/460952>.

² See https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/glasgow-sharm-el-sheikh-WP-GGA#tab_home.

³ Available at: <https://unfccc.int/documents/624436>.

⁴ Available at: <https://unfccc.int/documents/626532>

Nations Foundation (UNF), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations University (UNU), World Resources Institute (WRI), and World Wildlife Fund (WWF)).

6. The outcomes of the workshop will be published in a summary note following its completion. The fifth workshop will contribute to the development of the framework and overall outcome of the global goal on adaptation at CMA 5.

II. Overview of submissions

7. This section summarizes views from Parties and observers, respectively, in two parts. The first part reflects the views on the work programme for 2023, built on the proposals by the SBI and SBSTA Chairs presented in their Information note and the second part presents views that specifically relate to the content of the fifth workshop. Some submissions included specific suggestions relating to the content of subsequent workshops (6th – 8th), which will be reflected and taken into account when preparing concept notes for those workshops.

B. Views on the work programme for 2023

8. Many submissions discussed the development of the framework throughout the year, noting;

(a) The 2023 workshops should facilitate a deep discussion on what is meant by the framework and expectations for CMA 5. This could then be used to guide the workshops throughout 2023.

(b) The framework should be a vision of the progress of adaptation at a global level and include both an action and support function, whilst the purpose of the framework should be to organize and guide future decisions on the targets and indicators that will underpin the global goal.

(c) The framework should encourage transformative adaptation across levels, be informed by the best available science, and reflect traditional and local and indigenous peoples' wisdom, knowledge and values.

(d) The framework should facilitate national and subnational information sharing, utilizing existing frameworks and indicators, e.g. SDGs, Sendai Framework, Global Biodiversity Framework to avoid creating undue burdens.

(e) The framework could provide an articulation of common and shared adaptation priorities and how to measure progress towards them. There should be a focus on Party actions that contribute to those priorities, an outline of how international cooperation can further those priorities, and a description of the modalities and institutions that will contribute to the overall success of the framework.

(f) The framework should comprehensively guide an adequate and ambitious adaptation action and support response commensurate with adaptation priorities and needs which closes gaps.

(g) The framework should recognize Parties' special circumstances and provide guidance in the provision of adaptation support for the different stages of the adaptation cycle.

(h) The framework should facilitate adaptation reporting, in line with adaptation communications and the enhanced transparency framework.

(i) The framework should include overarching principles, short- and long-term visions, a set of concrete goals, targets, indicators, as well as methodologies for monitoring, evaluation and learning, and review. Such elements could be reviewed over time and can include nature and ecosystem-based approaches.

(j) The framework should commit to an inclusive and participatory approach to ensure solutions are tailored to local circumstances and are informed by diverse perspectives.

9. Several submissions highlighted the link between the global goal on adaptation and the global stocktake, with one noting that it will provide an opportunity to put the global goal on adaptation within the context of the overall structure of the Paris Agreement and achieving its long term goals. One Party suggested a two-step ‘collection’ and ‘analysis’ approach, which generates a feedback loop over time in order to (1) enable the identification of meaningful trends in global progress and (2) inform and scale up transformative local practice. Another submission suggested that assessment under the global stocktake should be cyclical rather than linear, using the work programme objectives as its basis. Other submissions highlighted that assessment of progress of the GGA under the global stocktake should be country-driven, but that inputs should be focused on the elements of the adaptation cycle, as well as relevant reports from the IPCC. Finally, one submission suggested that the outputs of the global stocktake must result in enhanced mobilization of and simplify access to financial resources, as well as providing technical guidance on increasing climate resilience.

10. Several submissions discussed the issue of metrics, targets and indicators for adaptation. Multiple noted that articulating these for the GGA should be prevalent throughout the work programme in 2023, whilst others reiterated the challenges of uniform global level targets, and that targets should be focused at the national and local levels. One submission reviewed the submissions made during 2022, noting that indicators can be grouped in categories, including planning and process, population, systems and resilience, avoiding losses and damages, and security.

11. Several submissions noted the importance of the adaptation policy cycle, and that the elements of the global goal, including the framework, should be developed within this context, for example, identifying gaps. It was highlighted that the adaptation policy cycle should be used as a reference point and an overarching blueprint of good practices throughout the workshops, to enable each stage of the cycle to be considered within different contexts, sectors, and themes. It was also noted that means of implementation should be considered alongside the adaptation cycle and as part of a wider discussion on adequate and effective instruments in adaptation, including directing finance flows towards low emissions and climate resilient development.

12. One submission suggested that national adaptation goals and assessments towards achieving them should be the point of departure, with a collective analysis of this feeding into measuring progress towards a global goal.

13. Another submission highlighted that the global goal on adaptation is inextricably linked to the temperature goal, and that progress on mitigation will impact the severity of climate impacts. Therefore, it is suggested that the global goal on adaptation should be a moving target.

14. Multiple submissions highlighted that adaptation should be based on an assessment of the type and nature of climate hazards, to prioritize actions to help those who are most at risk e.g. youth, future generations and displaced peoples.

15. Other submissions noted that finance, and access to it is a primary enabler for adaptation. It was suggested that the workshops in 2023 should draw attention to means of implementation to achieve the global goal on adaptation, with a clear focus on time-bound targets and indicators.

16. Some submissions shared national experiences and adaptation priorities in line with workshop themes, and it is hoped that these can be further elaborated on throughout the workshops in 2023.

17. One submission suggested existing work of constituted bodies and their work on adaptation can be utilized in informing the work programme, as well as learning from experiences of Parties development of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

18. Additionally, multiple submissions reiterated that the global goal on adaptation is defined in Article 7, paragraph 1 of the Paris Agreement, and that the work programme should align with this definition, with others noting that the global goal should build upon the Cancun Adaptation Framework and Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, yet avoid duplication. One submission highlighted that the inherent nature of the GGA is global and should address the concerns, interests and priorities of all Parties, and that this global focus needs to be maintained throughout the work under the work programme, including the workshops.

19. Finally, several submissions suggested alternative themes and ordering of the workshops in 2023, for example, focusing the sixth workshop (June) on the global stocktake.

C. Views relating to the content of the fifth workshop

20. Many submissions discussed the issue of transformational adaptation, and that an ambitious global goal should have transformation at its centre, in line with the findings of the IPCC’s Working Group II report.

21. Further, multiple submissions reiterated the IPCC’s findings that transformational adaptation is a “major opportunity” and that “transformations are often considered to involve deeper and more fundamental changes than transitions including changes to underlying values, worldviews, ideologies, structures, and power relationships.”

22. One submission suggested characteristics that distinguish transformational from incremental adaptation, notably, that it enables systemic change; catalyzes broader changes in systems and structures; is operational at scale; includes and prioritizes the needs of vulnerable, poor and marginalized populations; and has sustainable impacts.

23. One submission noted that the transition to a transformational approach is closely linked to enhancing adaptation action and support, including enabling conditions, means of implementation, outcomes-based approaches (and indicators), assessments regarding climate resilient development (including the quality of these assessments) and locally-led adaptation actions, evidence and processes. Another submission raised the point of whether existing support arrangements are fit for purpose for developing long-term adaptation actions in developing countries.

24. Multiple submissions noted the IPCC’s work on climate resilience and development, and that transformational adaptation should be aligned with principles of social, economic and environmental justice and equity, whilst avoiding potential maladaptation. Another noted that it is important to consider those impacted by conflict and violence during the development of the global goal on adaptation.

25. Multiple submissions noted the wider benefits of a transformational approach to adaptation, including on health and wellbeing, water and food security, with another noting that there is currently little guidance on interventions to reduce risk and increase resilience to vulnerable groups such as children. One submission noted the importance of mainstreaming human mobility in the context of climate change, as explained by the IPCC, and that a transformational approach can reduce forced migrations and the associate risks.

26. Another submission noted that in 2022, Parties highlighted the importance of transformational adaptation for national adaptation planning and implementation, involving a longer-term holistic approach to development and adaptation, with a focus on improving human well-being and ecosystems. Now, in 2023, it was suggested that Parties and participants should focus on how a framework for the GGA could help decision-makers determine when transformational adaptation is the best approach, and how to integrate these considerations across broader development planning.

27. Several submissions noted the opportunity to strengthen transformative adaptation, and that the fifth workshop should increase understanding of this issue, including how to adopt a transformational approach at national, sub-national and local levels. Another

suggested that the fifth workshop should identify how to prioritize transformational adaptation within the adaptation cycle.

28. Other submissions highlighted the importance of metrics, methodologies and indicators, and that identifying how these can deliver transformational adaptation through the adaptation cycle is key, as well as building on existing indicators and frameworks.

29. Several submissions noted the role mindset change will have in mainstreaming adaptation into societal processes, and that it is important to consider how a transformational approach can be applied and scaled up in varying priority sectors, best utilizing local and indigenous people’s knowledge and values.

30. Multiple submissions noted the influence of the leadership of local and indigenous peoples on changing mindsets, and their critical role in ensuring appropriate actions are taken, in building resilience and in delivering nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation across various scales. Other submissions further noted that at least a quarter of the global land area is traditionally owned, managed, used or occupied by indigenous peoples. Therefore, it is critical that traditional, local and Indigenous Peoples’ knowledge, and their experiences, concerns, interests and rights, are fully taken into account during this workshop, and throughout the development of the framework for the GGA.

31. Multiple submissions highlighted that in relation to mindset change, it is important that vulnerable groups are recognized, involved and accounted for, with particular attention given to women, children and youth, through gender-responsiveness and age-responsiveness, as well as humanitarian actors. Another submission noted the role of women as ‘agents of change’ in relation to climate policy, and ensuring their voices are heard is key to changing mindsets towards transformational ambition.

32. One submission noted that many adaptation hazards, risks and vulnerabilities are transboundary in nature, and thus international cooperation is key. Another suggested that transboundary adaptation can help inform the global response and goal.

33. One submission highlighted the role adaptation actions can have in increasing economic growth, innovation and lifestyle change, and the impacts these can have in fostering deeper and fundamental changes. Submissions also noted the importance of unlocking the potential of the private sector and the trade sector, and the opportunities these bring in enhancing adaptation actions and promoting innovation, for example in implementing early warning systems.

34. Multiple submissions discussed the importance of having an opportunity to discuss linkages and inputs to the global stocktake during the fifth workshop, whilst others prioritised the global stocktake in proposals on alternative themes for 2023. Paragraph 9 above elaborates on views related to the global stocktake which can be further expanded upon, considering the principles of transformational adaptation.

35. Multiple submissions also proposed in-depth discussions on the global goal on adaptation framework during the fifth workshop, with key points of view outlined in paragraph 8 above. One submission noted the importance of coming to an early collective understanding of the framework and approach during this workshop, which can inform the remainder of the work programme and develop understanding of ambitions for COP 28.

III. Substantive overview and structure of the discussion at the workshop

36. The workshop will take place over three days, with each day focusing on a specific thematic area.

(a) Transformational adaptation and indigenous peoples’ wisdom, values and knowledge.

(b) Changing mindsets towards a transformational approach:

- Intergenerational and gender equity, social justice and human rights

- Private sector engagement
- Transboundary approaches

(c) Developing the global goal on adaptation framework and contributing to the global stocktake.

37. The workshop will begin with a focus on defining transformational adaptation, considering the varying adaptation contexts Parties face. There will be presentations from the scientific community and experts, and Parties will have the opportunity to share what a transformational approach would look like in their own countries and circumstances.

38. Learning from indigenous peoples' wisdom, values and knowledge is key in achieving transformational adaptation. The workshop will feature presentations from Facilitative Working Group members and indigenous experts, who will share their expertise, as well as key principles that policy makers at all levels can utilize to ensure that the most beneficial social and environmental outcomes are achieved through adaptation. Following the presentations, participants will move into breakout groups to discuss in greater detail how they can learn from indigenous peoples' inputs.

39. To achieve the highest possible adaptation outcomes and to make transformational progress, changing mindsets is imperative. The sessions on day two will build on the conversations that take place on day one and will consider some of the cross-cutting considerations outlined in 3/CMA.4, paragraph 10(c).

40. The first session of day 2 will include presentations from a range of groups, sharing their different approaches and perspectives on adaptation. This will include representatives from youth, human rights and gender, as well as the private sector and trade bodies. This session will showcase the breadth of ideas and considerations that differing groups may have regarding adaptation and will also highlight the many opportunities that an ambitious adaptation goal will have to improve the lives and livelihoods of diverse groups across the globe.

41. In the second session, participants will be encouraged to discuss how they can take these diverse outlooks and aspirational goals into account in national adaptation plans (NAPs), nationally-determined contributions (NDCs) and Adaptation Communications, enabling the highest possible adaptation outcomes with positive impacts for marginalized groups. There will be an opportunity to consider how transformational adaptation and mindset change can be reflected within the policy making process across governance levels, considering specific climate policies, as well as wider social and economic policies.

42. The final day of the workshop will provide the opportunity to reflect on what was discussed during days one and two, and to consider how transformational approaches, indigenous peoples' knowledge and changing mindsets can be reflected in the global goal on adaptation framework, and how this can be developed in a coherent manner during the year. Alongside this, there will be a session on the global goal on adaptation's contribution to the first and subsequent global stocktakes, as well as an opportunity to provide any further reflections on the work programme throughout 2023.

43. Throughout the workshop, moderators will provide some guiding questions. The workshop is not intended to become a negotiation session, but we are aware that providing a space for increased understanding on these topics is valuable at this stage of the work programme.

44. The full agenda including speakers and presenters will be posted on the global goal on adaptation website in advance of the workshop.

IV. Guiding Questions

45. Based on submissions from Parties and Observers, the following questions will be used to guide the discussions at the plenary and break out groups. The full list of proposed guiding questions can be found in the annex at the end of this document.

46. Some of the proposed questions relevant to the topic of Transformational adaptation and indigenous peoples' wisdom, values and knowledge are as follows:

(a) What does transformational adaptation mean in your country? How could the GGA framework support transformational adaptation and climate resilient development pathways in your country?

(b) How can traditional knowledge contribute to transformative adaptation and climate resilient development?

(c) What are best practices and methodologies for incorporating underlying values, world views, ideologies, structures and power relationships into adaptation strategies?

(d) How can a transformational approach be applied in monitoring and responding to natural hazards?

(e) What are examples of successful transformation in adaptation?

(f) How to strengthen the implementation of innovative transformational adaptation actions in developing countries?

(g) How do we ensure that transformative adaptation measures do not increase the vulnerability in other related sectors/systems/populations that are not the main focus of the transformative measures?

47. Some of the proposed questions relevant to the topic of Changing mindsets towards a transformational approach are as follows:

(a) How to adopt a rights-based, nature-based approach that emphasizes ecosystem-based adaptation, nature-based solutions, and community-based adaptation to enhance resilience in the context of making progress towards the GGA?

(b) How can we operationalize equity and justice considerations in designing the framework and achieving the GGA?

(c) How to implement climate adaptation in places affected by conflict, and to connect international sources of funding and action with indigenous knowledge and experience?

(d) How to ensure that the GGA framework is taken into account future generations and coherent with relevant SDG and Sendai Targets, indicators and monitoring mechanisms?

(e) What are the innovations and lifestyle changes that the private sector can bring about through the implementation of adaptation actions? What are the implications for each country?

(f) How to integrate transboundary climate risk into national planning processes to avoid maladaptation?

(g) How can a focus on locally-led adaptation contribute to the transformative approach?

48. Some of the proposed questions relevant to the topic of Developing the GGA framework and contributing to the GST include:

(a) How can a framework for the global goal on adaptation build upon – while not duplicating – the Cancun Adaptation Framework and Article 7 of the Paris Agreement?

(b) How can transformational ambition be reflected in the global goal on adaptation framework?

(c) How could the GGA framework and targets be designed to be both backward looking and forward looking?

(d) What are the main issues of the adaptation policy cycle that can be collated/aggregated at the global level and what should be the added value of the GGA framework?

- (e) How can the GGA framework build on and facilitate existing reporting systems?
- (f) How can the framework use and build on existing evidence to enhance adaptation action and support?
- (g) In which way different stakeholders like subnational governments, NGOs, institutions, communities, etc. can make use of the framework and also contribute with information for the assessment of the GGA progress?
- (h) What elements of a global goal on adaptation can be considered for the first global stocktake?

V. Modalities and preparations for the workshop

49. Many Parties and observers suggested moving away from formal workshop settings, which would allow for more active participation. This approach would allow for a break from the formal negotiations setting and ensure real exchange through back-and-forth exchanges across regions, negotiating groups and stakeholders.

50. Suggestions on how to achieve this included holding the workshop in different formats, using different active and passive participation options, and having a variety of speakers and participants throughout the course of the workshop days. Meanwhile, these approaches should ensure equal participation for both in-person and virtual representatives, and a balanced geographical representation. To accommodate different time zones, it was suggested to have fewer workshop hours over more days, and having longer breaks between sessions.

51. Proposed ideas on how to conduct the workshop to include more innovative and interactive sessions included the following:

- (a) A mix of plenary sessions, breakout groups (small groups), Global or World café sessions, hands-on exercises, brainstorming sessions, retreat style engagement opportunities, presentations by both Party and non-Party representatives;
- (b) Using innovative formats which allow for brainstorming, among these: whiteboards, post-its, drawings and jam-boards, to help develop common views (some suggestions);
- (c) Active moderation throughout the sessions.

52. On speakers and participation, Parties and observers suggested:

- (a) Hearing from a wide range of experts and knowledge, in particular non-Party stakeholders, including corporates, multilateral development banks, international financial institutions, civil society organisations and academia;
- (b) Exploring how to engage research institutions and scientists on the different aspects of adaptation;
- (c) Inviting experts from research institutions and UN agencies e.g. CBD, UNCCD, UNDRR, WMO, GCF, WASP, and academia, also as many experts as possible from the private sector and other areas;
- (d) Hearing from relevant UNFCCC constituted bodies, organizations, experts, and practitioners;
- (e) An inclusive approach to the workshops accounting for different perspectives of vulnerable and stakeholder groups in the workshops.

53. Other general suggestions on the modalities included:

- (a) Moving some background presentations to a virtual training session before the workshops.
- (b) The participants should receive guiding questions in advance of the workshop.

Annex

Suggested guiding questions for the workshop

1. What does transformational adaptation mean in your country?
2. How could the GGA framework support transformational adaptation and climate resilient development pathways in your country?
3. How can we embed and incorporate transformational adaptation evidence and wider picture impacts through national systems and planning processes?
4. How can support for adaptation better drive/enhance national adaptation processes and priorities?
5. What should be the main components of the framework and how should they relate to one another?
6. How can the framework use and build on existing evidence to enhance adaptation action and support?
7. What would be the responsibilities of each stakeholder to implement the framework?
8. How can we ensure we are building on what we have?
9. How can we gain an understanding of how indicators and metrics have worked in different sectors, regions and at various levels, and how this information could be understood and assessed at a higher level?
10. How can a framework for the global goal on adaptation build upon – while not duplicating – the Cancun Adaptation Framework and Article 7 of the Paris Agreement?
11. How can a framework help inform the implementation of adaptation priorities, including those detailed in national adaptation plans, in a way that recognizes unique national and local circumstances?
12. How can this framework facilitate reporting on adaptation in line with adaptation communications and the enhanced transparency framework so that we gain a clearer picture of progress made toward achieving the GGA?
13. Is transformation feasible for all sectors of adaptation?
14. What are examples of successful transformation in adaptation?
15. What methodologies exist to assess, ex-ante, the convenience of implementing transformative adaptation versus incremental adaptation?
16. How do we ensure that we do not overestimate the real need for transformative adaptation and that this transformation is effective in strengthening the resilience to climate change of the targeted systems/sectors?
17. How do we ensure that transformative adaptation measures do not increase the vulnerability in other related sectors/systems/populations that are not the main focus of the transformative measures?
18. How do we avoid maladaptation in a transformative environment?
19. How can traditional knowledge contribute to transformative adaptation and climate resilient development?
20. How to integrate transboundary climate risk into national planning processes to avoid maladaptation?
21. What is the level of support needed for designing and implementing transformative adaptation?

22. What are the funding streams to promote transformative adaptation?
23. Discussion based on study cases. g. What are the obstacles that constrain parties -or any other key actors in general- from engaging in transformative adaptation?
24. What are the gaps for the implementation of transformative adaptation?
25. What are examples/cases related to the implementation of transformative adaptation including aspects of social and climate justice, just transition, and equity?
26. How best to approach necessary transformation and enhancement of built-in risk assessments and the current scope of government processes and procedures to research, monitor and response to particular natural hazards?
27. How can transformative action be assessed based on a diverse set of assumptions?
28. What are the innovations and lifestyle changes that the private sector can bring about through the implementation of adaptation actions? What are the implications for each country?
29. What are the challenges, opportunities and good practices in promoting innovation and creating lifestyle change through the promotion of adaptation by the private sector?
30. How can technologies and services that contribute to adaptation from the private sector contribute to promoting innovation and lifestyle change?
31. What are the barriers to the development of businesses and solutions that can contribute to adaptation in developing countries by the private sector, and what role is required of public-private partnerships to overcome these barriers?
32. What is the role required of governments to ensure that the promotion of adaptation by all actors in society, including the private sector, leads to transformation while making more private companies become interested in adaptation?
33. What are the expectations of the private sector in transformation in adaptation?
34. How can we attract investment from the private sector for adaptation projects in developing countries?
35. What are the main information and data gaps that developing countries are experiencing and constrain the development of vulnerability and risk assessments to inform adaptation decision-making processes?
36. What are the main lessons learned from the adaptation planning process that can be drawn on?
37. What are the main issues of the adaptation policy cycle that can be collated/aggregated at the global level and what should be the added value of the GGA framework?
38. How can national monitoring, evaluation and learning systems provide information to the GGA framework?
39. How can the GGA framework contribute to the national efforts made to build adaptation M&E systems?
40. What additional approaches can be useful to address each of the adaptation policy cycle, sectors/themes and cross-cutting approaches?
41. In which way different stakeholders like subnational governments, NGOs, institutions, communities, etc. can make use of the framework and also contribute with information for the assessment of the GGA progress?
42. What elements and conditions should consider the GGA framework to assess progress but also the challenges that different countries and regions have in terms of adaptation?
43. How can the GGA framework adequately reflect the balance between action and support?

44. What does transformation in adaptation mean?
45. Are we doing enough for adapting to climate change and building resilience to the current and future climate impacts to people and nature that are already locked in? If not, what needs to happen?
46. How can a focus on locally led adaptation contribute to the transformative approach?
47. What does transformative adaptation mean??
48. Are we doing enough adaptation to address current and future impacts that are already locked in?
49. How to conduct climate impacts, vulnerability and risk assessments of both human and nature aspects (biodiversity/ecological systems) in that landscape?
50. What is the best approach to undertaking the vulnerability assessments between theme vs. geography/location/landscape?
51. What temperature scenarios (1.5 vs 2.7) should we consider for a) understanding impacts, b) assessing climate risks, and c) assessing vulnerability and exposure in geographies and landscapes in developing adaptation strategies?
52. What are best practices and methodologies for incorporating underlying values, world views, ideologies, structure and power relationships into adaptation strategies?
53. How to strengthen implementation of innovative and transformative adaptation actions in vulnerable developing countries?
54. How to adopt a rights-based, nature-based approach that emphasizes ecosystem-based adaptation, nature-based solutions, and community-based adaptation to enhance resilience in the context of making progress towards the GGA?
55. How can the GGA framework build on existing reporting systems?
56. How would national MEL systems contribute the data necessary for monitoring progress on the GGA, and how are these data aligned?
57. What criteria should be used to determine what indicators, metrics, and targets are prioritized within the framework for the GGA (i.e. feasibility and resources required to measure, whether it is already being measured, salience, equity considerations and who benefits from measuring what are examples of possible criteria)?
58. In what ways if any, the GGA process can inform about the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance and the need to double adaptation finance that should be discussed at COP28?
59. How the recognition and integration of climate vulnerability as a risk factor in lending instruments can lead to significant transformation in policy, and how to affect this in particular with MDBs and the IFC?
60. How can the knowledge of migrants and displaced persons be used to design transformational adaptation measures that respond to the most vulnerable?
61. How can migration experts from sectoral government entities, UN agencies, research institutions, civil society organisations and international organisations be involved in the four planned workshops?
62. Given GGA is expected to set a common understanding of what an adequate/desirable level of adaptation is and how to monitor progress toward it, how the GGA can be designed to deliver on these expectations and add value in the context of other ongoing activities?
63. How to implement climate adaptation in places affected by conflict, and to connect international sources of funding and action with indigenous knowledge and experience?

64. What examples, experience and expertise humanitarian actors, particularly local humanitarian organizations, who are present in places affected by can share with climate actors to ensure that climate action is conflict and context-sensitive?
65. How to ensure that the GGA framework is taken into account future generations and coherent with relevant SDG and Sendai Targets, indicators and monitoring mechanisms?
66. What methodological gaps and challenges and opportunities exist in assessing global progress on adaptation within the framework?
67. How can different adaptation approaches (technological, built and engineered, institutional and ecosystem-based, among others) be combined to enhance long-term adaptation capacity within the GGA framework?
68. What is the state of coverage of climate information and systematic observation in different regions and how can a framework on the global goal on adaptation enhance access to climate data? What challenges and gaps need to be overcome?
69. How can we operationalize equity and justice considerations in designing the framework and achieving the GGA?
70. How could the GGA framework and targets be designed to be both backward looking and forward looking?
