

DRAFT TEXT

on

SBSTA 61 agenda item 5(a) SBI 61 agenda item 11(a) Matters relating to adaptation Matters relating to the global goal on adaptation

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[The SBSTA and SBI

Part 1 - UAE-Belém work programme

1. Welcomed the SB Chairs' convening of technical experts to assist in the technical work under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme, including reviewing and refining the compilation and mapping of existing indicators, and thanked the experts for their contributions to the work programme to date.
2. Commended the UNFCCC secretariat for its hard work in supporting activities under the UAE-Belém work programme on indicators.
3. Expressed great appreciation to the experts convened by the Chairs of the Subsidiary Bodies for their work to assist the technical work of the UAE-Belém work programme on indicators, acknowledging the significant progress made so far, noting the challenging time constraints faced in the delivery of the refined mapping of indicators prior to CMA 6, and the time and efforts the experts contributed.
4. Welcomed the contribution of the Adaptation Committee to the compilation and mapping of existing indicators.¹
5. Expressed appreciation to the Government of Egypt for hosting the mandated workshop, held in Sharm El-Sheikh, from 8 to 9 October 2024, on matters related to the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators and to the secretariat for organizing it.
6. [Welcomed][Took note of] the workshop report and refined mapping² prepared by the experts convened under the UAE-Belém work programme on indicators and noted the late publication of the report.
7. Requested the secretariat to make the reports prepared by experts available on the UNFCCC webpage.
8. [Requested the experts to submit their reports four weeks prior to SB 62 to allow adequate review time by Parties.]

Guidance to experts

9. Recognized that further guidance is required for the experts convened by the SB Chairs to assist in the technical work under the UAE-Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress towards targets outlined in the UAE framework for global climate resilience.

Option 1: No text.

Option 2: in the context of Article 7, paragraph 1 of the Paris Agreement and in line with the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

10. Emphasized the need for common approaches and methodologies to be used and applied by the experts as they continue their work under the UAE-Belém work programme on the refinement of indicators[based on further criteria in paragraph XX below][, including approaches and methodologies in data consolidation, data cleaning and duplicate elimination,

¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, paragraph 42 and FCCC/SBI/2024/13, paragraph 80.

² Available at: <https://unfccc.int/documents/642752>.

indicator selection, identification of linkages between thematic targets, as well as linkages between thematic and dimensional targets].

11. Emphasized the importance of ensuring geographical balance in expert representation across the different targets referred to in paragraphs 9 and 10 of decision 2/CMA.5 and adopting a flexible approach to expert collaboration across the targets.

12. [Recalled decisions 2/CMA.5 paragraph 39 and the conclusions of the 60th session of the Subsidiary Bodies³, which mandates technical experts to assist with reviewing and refining the compilation and mapping of existing indicators and as needed, developing new indicators where gaps are identified, and reiterated that Parties will decide on a final list of indicators to be adopted at CMA 7.]

13. Requested their Chairs to invite experts to:

(a) [use a systematic approach across the targets, and] ensure criteria and common methodologies are applied consistently for review and refinement of indicators for the targets, as appropriate [, whilst reiterating that experts are working in an independent capacity and can exercise their expert judgement when conducting their work].

(b) enhance collaboration across both the thematic and dimensional target areas to identify synergies and facilitate contributions from experts from all geographic regions to all target areas.

(c) provide recommendations on the list of indicators based on [the best available science][further criteria in paragraph 21 below].

(d) prioritize reducing the number of [global]indicators significantly, in the next stage of their work, whilst [proposing indicators that] reflect trends such as overarching patterns and common challenges in adaptation efforts across countries.

(e) prepare a streamlined and manageable set of [potential][global] indicators with a feasibility assessment of these indicators including methodological information and data needs.

(f)

Option 1: no text.

Option 2: develop, if needed, or identify from the current compilation and mapping, indicators for tracking means of implementation and support from developed countries to developing countries to align with their commitment under the UNFCCC and the targets on paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA5.

14. Encouraged engagement with official statistical bodies at national, regional and global levels to build on existing experience in monitoring global goals.

15. Also encouraged ongoing dialogue among parties, experts, and non-party stakeholders to support indicator mapping, development, and refinement according to established criteria and guidance; and further invited the organization of regular dialogues and additional workshops, as needed, over the next year to review progress on indicator work

Option 1: No text.

Option 2: , including a focus on means of implementation for adaptation.

16. Recalled the paragraph within the conclusions of the 60th session of the Subsidiary Bodies⁴, which encourages United Nation organization, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations to host meetings of technical experts to facilitate coordination and to advance the progress given the very limited time and request that the secretariat provide regular updates on the expressions of interest received in this regard.

³ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7 paragraph 43 and FCCC/SBI/2024/13 paragraph 81.

⁴ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, para. 49 and FCCC/SBI/2024/13, para. 95.

17. Requested the SB Chairs to organize an additional [hybrid][in-person] workshop for the UAE Belém work programme to take place between SB 61 and SB 62 to facilitate experts' deliberations on their work.

18. Emphasized the importance of the inclusion of Indigenous and traditional knowledge in the work under that UAE-Belém work programme and maintaining gender balance within the pool of experts convened by the SB Chairs.

19. Also emphasized the integration of the IPCC and UN bodies into the UAE-Belém work programme on indicators, particularly in ensuring a solid scientific basis.

Criteria

20. [Noted that the criteria in the SB 60⁵ conclusions should be considered in the refinement of the mapping and development of any new indicators, acknowledging that the relevance of indicators to adaptation, including enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change as well as relevance to measuring progress towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9 and 10 of decision 2/CMA.5, as the most important criteria.]

21. Agreed to consider the following [additional] criteria:

(a) Measurability and the availability of data, to allow the monitoring of the progress currently and transparently;

(b) The ability to use data that is already available or can be easily collected by countries, including data from international databases or standardized reporting practice;

(c) Use of established and available metrics when baselines are established;

(d) Relevance to multiple thematic targets;

(e) Outcomes and outputs focused;

(f) Genericness to be open to national interpretation whilst maintaining meaning in an illustrative global aggregation, including but not limited to, transboundary risk;

(g) An indicator should be global in nature, with local relevance.

(h) Ability to enable aggregation of information

(i) Ability to enable comprehensiveness,

(j) [Ability to enable tracking of the means of implementation, supporting the targets in para 9 and 10, of decision two, CMA five, on the number of indicators]

22. Requested experts to provide insights on how indicators currently considered 'maybe relevant', and what refinement would be required for these to be considered relevant.

23. Recalled paragraph 16 of decision 2/CMA.5 and reiterated that no additional on reporting burdens should be placed on Parties.

Final outcome

24. Agreed that the final outcome of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme should:

Option 1: support an assessment of progress towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9 and 10 of Decision 2/CMA.5.

Option 2: be in line with Article 7.1 of the Paris agreement to assess overall progress in responding to the challenges and impacts of the temperature referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement.

25. Agreed that the final outcome United Arab Emirates–Belém the work programme can include:

⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, para. 41 and FCCC/SBI/2024/13, para. 79.

Level/scale of final outcome

(a)

Option 1: A core set of globally applicable indicators and a supplementary menu of indicators from which Parties can choose what they will report on based on national circumstances.

Option 2: Indicators that are globally applicable, with national and local relevance.

Option 3: A manageable set of national-level indicators that can capture the context specificity that is required to understand adaptation action across contexts and in different circumstances, with guidance on how to use these indicators to inform an analysis of global directions.

Number of indicators

(b)

Option 1: for both dimensional and thematic targets, resulting in a concise shortlist of approximately five indicate indicators per target type.

Option 2: at least one headline indicator for each target, supplemented, as appropriate, with complementary indicators providing flexibility in use of those by Parties on additional criteria for the future.

Option 3: that is meaningful and can provide a broad picture of progress to provide a richer assessment of global progress against the targets, capturing a broad range of contexts, rather than narrowing what constitutes progress to a few specific elements.

Other considerations

(c)

(i) Include information on the intended purpose of each indicator, potential data sources and mechanisms needed to develop data standards;

(ii) [Reflect the progress of adapting to the impact and challenges of the temperature goal set out in Article 2 of the Paris agreement;]

(iii) Ensure a balance between outcomes and output for thematic targets;

(iv) Ensure a balance of qualitative, quantitative, input, output, outcome, impact and process indicators, including both existing and newly developed ones;

(v) Include indicators that reflect social inclusion, Indigenous peoples, participatory processes, human rights, children and young people;

(vi) Provide scope for the inclusion of indicators that are relevant in specific ecosystems, including mountain and permafrost regions, where relevant, and to highlight these where appropriate to assist Parties with similar geographic conditions;

(vii) Include specific indicators that respond to their unique vulnerabilities of children to climate change impacts across the thematic target areas, and to also consider including cross-cutting indicators related to education and the health of children and youth;

26.

Option 1: no text

Option 2: Further agreed the final outcome should:

(a) Include MOI indicators that are both qualitative and quantitative and oriented toward both input and outcome;

(b) Include indicators that enable tracking of the means of implementation, supporting the targets and its effectiveness;

27. Agreed that the final outcome of United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme should contribute to the sources of input, including reporting by parties being used to inform the technical phase of future global stocktakes through a way to structure and inform the assessment of progress on adaptation through the GST.

28. Confirmed that indicators should allow the aggregation of information to support future global stocktakes and the assessment based on indicators should be [dis]aggregated for [SIDs and LDCs][all countries] within the global context.

29. [Recognized that indicators must reflect the progress of adapting to the impact and challenges of the temperature goal set out in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement.]

30. [Agreed that the final outcome can include indicators which could be reported on by international and regional organizations, rather than only governments.]

31. [Noted that the use of [adaptation-focused] indicators from various conventions will make it easier for Parties to report on the achievement of the GGA, reducing the burden of parties in compiling the report.]

32. Emphasized that reporting on the indicators is voluntary.

Timeline of work moving forward

33. Urged the establishment of a clear timeline for outputs from the experts working on the different targets referred to in paragraphs 9 and 10 of decision 2/CMA.5 to be considered between SB 61 and SB 62.

34. Requested experts to:

(a) Further refine the mapping, beginning immediately after COP 29, addressing gaps and consolidating indicators into a manageable package;

(b) Include a gap analysis in the refined mapping, and subsequently develop new indicators as needed;

(c) Produce a consolidated list of indicator options for Parties, and produce a progress report no later than four weeks prior to SB 62, which would be considered by Parties at that session, where any further requests to experts may be made;

(d) Finalize their recommendations for Parties, to be published no later than two weeks prior to the workshop referred to in the SB 60 conclusions⁶.

35. Requested the Secretariat to publish the final mapping and compilation, which includes metadata for each indicator, prior to SB 62.

36. Invited Parties and observers to submit, via the submission portal, their views on the final mapping referred to in paragraph 34 above following its publication.

⁶ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, para. 54 and FCCC/SBI/2024/13, para. 92.

Part 2 – Paragraph 38 of 2/CMA.5

37. Recalled paragraph 38 of decision 2/CMA.5

Option 1: no text

Option 2: and requested the establishment of a standalone agenda item under the Subsidiary Bodies and the CMA on matters relating to the global goal on adaptation.

38. Noted that limited number of submissions relating to this matter were received⁷, and requested that the call for submissions on matters related to para 38 of Decision 2/CMA.5 be reopened, with a deadline of 31 March 2024, to provide an opportunity for all Parties to reflect on these matters and to provide views.

39.

Option 1: No text.

Option 2: Decides to establish the Baku Adaptation Roadmap (BAR) as a forward looking continuation of work on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) under the Paris Agreement, with the aim of advancing progress in line with Article 7.1 and supporting the elements outlined in paragraph 38 of decision 2/CMA.5. Under the Baku Adaptation Roadmap, and to hold a series of workshops, annual high-level dialogues, to facilitate regional cooperation and exchange of knowledge to overcome existing adaptation barriers and to develop solutions to enhance implementation of Global Goal on Adaptation including the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience; thereby facilitating the analysis of information required for assessing progress towards inclusive and comprehensive input for future global stocktakes.

Option 3: Requested the secretariat to prepare a technical paper, with input from the Adaptation Committee, to provide an overview of what is relevant from the work of other adaptation-related agenda items, as well as work by the AC, LEG, and other constituted bodies and the Nairobi Work Program to provide a clear picture of the current landscape, after which modalities for items under paragraph 38 can be considered.

40. Requested the Adaptation Committee to report on work already being done relating to each element of paragraph 38 under existing workstreams and constituted bodies to avoid duplications and that any new mandates should have a clear purpose and respond to unmet needs.

41.

Option 1: no text

Option 2: Recognized the importance of principles of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities when implementing paragraph 38 of decision 2/CMA.5.

38(a) Emphasized the importance of the exchange of knowledge, experience and information in achieving the global goal on adaptation

42.

Option 1: Emphasized the importance of the exchange of knowledge, experience and information that should be utilized under the work of the Adaptation Committee. Recognized the Nairobi Work Programme, as a key forum for knowledge sharing, and that the knowledge to action hub and the adaptation Knowledge Portal should be utilized for the sharing of experiences and best practices, specifically around the targets.

Option 2: Exchange of knowledge should be promoted via in-person exchanges including at the Adaptation Forum, and regional climate weeks.

Para 38(b) The identification of potential inputs to future global stocktakes

43.

⁷ FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, para. 31 and FCCC/SBI/2024/13, para. 69.

Option 1: Stressed the importance of linking the global goal on adaptation and the global stocktake

Option 2: Recognized that indicators should contribute to the sources of input, including reporting by parties, AC reports, synthesis reports by the Secretariat, that are used to inform the technical phase of future global stock takes

Option 3: Highlighted that the second global stocktake will be informed by the global goal on adaptation and the UAE Framework for global climate resilience and it will recognize adaptation efforts of developing countries.

Option 4: Called to update adaptation communications and biennial transparency reports referred to in decision 19/CMA.1, using inputs from the global goal on adaptation and requests the secretariat to review progress towards the targets referred to in paragraph 9 and 10 of decision 2/CMA.5 in its synthesis report to be prepared as part of the second global stocktake.

Option 5: Requested that the workshops to be convened under the UAE-Belem work programme, referred to in the SB 60 conclusions,⁸ have a primary focus on the inputs from the global goal on adaptation into the global stocktake to allow for this topic to be adequately unpacked and for linkages to be considered in the context of the final outcome on indicators referred to in paragraph 25 above.

Option 6: Emphasized that a holistic approach to inputs into the global stocktake should be considered, whilst noting that it is challenging to determine such inputs whilst the UAE-Belem work programme on indicators is ongoing and noted that the indicators to be adopted at CMA 7 will not be the only source of input into the second global stocktakes and future global stocktakes.

Option 7: Should also review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation support.

38(c) Enhancing understanding of risks and impacts associated with different temperature increases across different regions,

44. Recognized the role of the IPCC and regional scientific bodies in enhancing understanding of regional climate risks and impacts, and encourages collaboration with external source researchers, such as NWP partners, to leverage expertise and sharing of experiences in conducting regional risk assessments.

45. Promoted the sharing of knowledge and best practices among Parties to enhance understanding of and impacts associated with different temperature increases across different regions, emphasizing the importance of scientific knowledge and the need for a consistent approach in conducting climate risk impact, vulnerability and adaptive capacity assessments.

Para 38(d) Recognizing the importance of building on the best available science

46. Called for continued engagement of the scientific community in the UAE-Belém work programme on indicators and emphasized collaboration between scientists and adaptation practitioners within the UAE framework.

47.

Option 1: No text

Option 2: Invited the IPCC to establish a task force on adaptation with the view of providing guidance and relevant information towards the implementation of the global goal on adaptation.

Option 3: Invited the IPCC, constituted bodies under the UNFCCC, and UN specialized agencies to provide contributions on adaptation methodologies.

38 (e) The development of terms of reference for reviewing the United Arab Emirates Framework

48.

Option 1: Proposed that CMA 7 set the timeline, scope and modalities for the review of the UAE Framework, with milestones ensuring that the review begins post-GST in 2028 (CMA 10), noting that the terms of reference for the review should not constitute a renegotiation of the framework.

Option 2: Agreed to postpone the review until after 2028 to allow time for technical work to support the framework's implementation. Additionally, suggested formulating terms of reference for the review after completing these tasks.

Option 3: Agreed to defer the review until after the second global stocktake, allowing for discussions on the terms of reference for the review to take place after the completion of the UAE-Belém Work Programme.

Option 4: Agreed to outline the terms of reference at SB 66, with a view to the review process starting after CMA 9 and concluding at CMA 10 and emphasized the need for a review process that keeps the roadmap adaptable and effective in addressing changing adaptation needs, noting that a necessary step to initiate this process is to set the date for establishing or initiating the terms of reference for the review as per decision paragraph 11 of decision 3/CMA.4.

49. The SBSTA and the SBI took note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs xx above.

50. The SBSTA and the SBI requested that the actions of the secretariat called for in these conclusions be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

[Part 3 – Transformational adaptation]

Option 1: No text

Option 2:

51. The SBSTA and SBI recognized that both incremental and transformational adaptation approaches are essential for the implementation of the UAE framework for global climate resilience towards achieving the global goal on adaptation. They acknowledged that the indicators for measuring progress towards targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 could include a combination of indicators that relate to both incremental and transformational adaptation.

52. The SBSTA and SBI welcomed the technical paper prepared by the secretariat titled “How transformational adaptation is defined and understood at different spatial scales and sectors, and how progress in planning and implementing transformational adaptation approaches might be assessed at the global level” (FCCC/TP/2024/8).

53. The SBSTA and SBI recognized that the UAE Framework could serve as a catalyst for promoting transformational adaptation through regional dialogues that incorporate regional knowledge and experience. They encouraged further building the understanding of transformation and adaptation given its potential to significantly enhance resilience in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and other vulnerable countries.

54. The SBSTA and SBI also noted paragraphs 81 in the technical paper FCCC/TP/2024/8, which provides specific recommendations for the next steps, including on incorporating transformational adaptation into the UAE-Belém work programme and identifying indicators to measure transformational adaptation and on promoting transformational adaptation approaches in all regions.

55. The SBSTA and SBI emphasized the importance of gaining a deeper understanding of the relationship between transformational adaptation and future trends, particularly those related to economic opportunities through new markets and innovations, emerging technologies that can support adaptation and enhance existing capabilities, and the

integration of indigenous knowledge into adaptation planning. They also highlighted the need to consider external pressures or conditions that leave no alternative but to transform due to intolerable risks.

56. The SBSTA and SBI invited the experts convened by the SB Chairs to identify transformational adaptation indicators guided by the technical paper FCCC/TP/2024/8.

57. The SBSTA and SBI invited the AC to develop a technical paper that builds on the technical paper FCCC/TP/2024/8, for considered at CMA 7 under the agenda item on matters related to the GGA. The paper should explore practices, opportunities, and challenges related to implementing and assessing progress on transformational adaptation in relation to the targets of the UAE framework for global climate resilience. The paper should also address information needs by practitioners for this purpose.

58. The SBSTA and SBI requested the secretariat make available user-friendly knowledge products based on the technical paper FCCC/TP/2024/8 available for widespread dissemination for facilitating discussion among stakeholders.

59. The SBSTA and SBI encouraged further research on best practices and tangible areas to enhance understanding of transformational adaptation. This would involve examining more practical elements that Parties can utilize in their national adaptation planning approaches holistically, along with examples of such approaches.]]
