

Summary of the second workshop under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation

22 October 2022

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement 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 to start immediately after that session and to be carried out jointly by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation. It also 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.¹

2. SB 56 requested the secretariat, under the guidance of their Chairs, to prepare a summary of each workshop, in the context of preparing a single annual report on the workshops,² for consideration at SB 57, capturing progress and informing subsequent considerations by Parties under the work programme.³

B. Proceedings

3. The second workshop under the work programme⁴ was held virtually from 30 to 31 August 2022 and webcast live, with over 400 registered participants.

4. The Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, Marianne Karlsen, opened the workshop with welcoming remarks. The participants took part in facilitated breakout group discussions under the four themes of the workshop and the moderators reported thereon at the end of each day. At the end of the second day, the Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, Tosi Mpanu Mpanu, closed the workshop with concluding remarks.

II. Summary of discussions

5. Building on the first workshop under the work programme, the objectives of the second workshop, on enhancing adaptation action and support, were to:

- (a) Share experience, best practices and lessons learned in relation to scalable and replicable adaptation action, including nature-based solutions, at the local, regional and national level to incentivize and inspire further adaptation action globally;
- (b) Discuss adaptation gaps and needs, and scaling up adaptation action and support;
- (c) Recognize adaptation efforts;

¹ Decision 7/CMA.3, paras. 2–4 and 12.

² As per decision 7/CMA.3, para. 16.

³ FCCC/SBSTA/2022/6, para. 159, and FCCC/SBI/2022/10, para. 192.

⁴ The concept note and agenda for the workshop, webcast and all presentations are available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/glasgow-sharm-el-sheikh-WP-GGGA#eq-4>.

(d) Consider the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation action and support, with an emphasis on exploring ways of addressing the adaptation needs of developing countries, particularly the most vulnerable, through adequate means of implementation.

6. The discussions under each of the four themes of the workshop are summarized below, structured around the topics addressed in the corresponding breakout groups.

A. Enhancing adaptation planning and implementation, including recognition of efforts

1. Adaptation gaps and barriers and ways to overcome them

7. In the presentation, a representative of the Botswana National Climate Change Committee and Special Advisor to the Africa Adaptation Initiative identified major gaps in climate information and weather data, which hinder adaptation. For example, only 10 per cent of Africa has ground-based observation networks and 54 per cent of its surface weather stations are unable to capture data accurately. Many countries in the region lack weather stations capable of regular reporting. However, adequate climate information is needed to inform adaptation planning. A representative of the Swedish National Knowledge Centre for Climate Change also shared the European Union's experience in national adaptation strategy and identified the need to speed up adaptation action and address adaptation gaps.

8. Participants mentioned the varying availability of data and gaps in information at different stages of national planning and the urgent need to address those gaps. Some reflected on the lack of infrastructure for collecting data and information and on the gaps in relevant technical capacity at the earliest stages of adaptation priority planning and reporting. Others recognized data and information gaps at later stages of the process, which had implications for monitoring and evaluation. Several participants highlighted that finance remains a critical barrier to adaptation as current flows of adaptation finance are inadequate to meet needs for planning adaptation and implementing adaptation solutions. One participant mentioned that current assessment by the Adaptation Gap Report suggests that estimated costs of adaptation in developing countries could reach USD 155 – 330 billion per year by 2030 with that figure, increasing significantly to USD 310 – 555 billion per year by 2050 (based on current 2020 prices) *Adaptation Gap Report 2021*.⁵

9. Participants discussed possible solutions for overcoming such gaps and barriers, including

(a) strengthening climate data and information management, for example strengthening climate information services and early warning systems was identified as an option for limiting losses resulting from climate events.

(b) the importance of capacity-building in areas including knowledge and science, and for proactive long-term planning and national reporting to support climate-resilient development was highlighted.

(c) Some participants proposed to strengthen adaptation policy and regional collaboration and to improve inclusive governance, such as through locally led and community-based approaches, that consider gender aspects and local context. The work programme – and the UNFCCC process more broadly – could contribute to bridging the gaps identified across regions and enhancing ambition.

(d) The importance of mainstreaming adaptation in planning and policies at different levels (national, regional, local) and coordinating across levels and sectors was emphasized. Participants highlighted that it is essential to undertake long-term planning and identify priorities, through an iterative process, to support climate-resilient development.

⁵ Available at Environment, U. N. (2021, October 31). *Adaptation Gap Report 2021*. UNEP - UN Environment Programme. <http://www.unep.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report-2021>.

(e) Participants identified the need to enhance access to climate funds for climate-resilient agriculture, developing infrastructure, and strengthening project pipeline development

(f) Other suggested solutions to safeguard vulnerable populations included to strengthen social protection and better integration of climate risk management into the design of social protection programmes.

(g) Some participants suggested promoting nature-based solutions for adaptation.

10. Several participants shared their experience of enhanced adaptation action:

(a) The European Union adaptation policy cycle as a tool for long-term planning. All European Union member States have a national adaptation strategy and a national or sectoral action plan, and some also have regional plans. The policy cycle includes monitoring and evaluation and is in line with the vision under the European Green Deal of a climate-resilient society by 2050;

(b) Locally led solutions in Solomon Islands. In the absence of infrastructure and funding, rural communities have developed their own adaptation methods, such as, faced with rising sea levels, building stone walls; housing on higher ground; and, where saltwater intrusion affects agriculture, higher beds for plantations;

(c) Mainstreaming adaptation in Sweden. Sweden integrates adaptation policy into ‘business as usual’ work, rather than through a dedicated fund for adaptation. For example, cities integrate adaptation considerations into their planning and development.

(d) Early warning systems in Jamaica. In a pilot program for climate resilience and improvement of climate data and information management, there has been some success at reducing impact in certain areas from flooding;

(e) The Netherlands’ system of linkages at different levels to protect the country from flooding, in which a specially designated government official acts as an intermediary between subnational and local government entities, provinces and the national Government. This coordination has allowed for better planning in the event of flooding;

(f) The Climate Change Act 2008 of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which lays the foundation for national adaptation policy, including a five-year cyclical nationwide climate change risk assessment that enables identification of adaptation priorities and additional needs; and the establishment of the Climate Change Committee, which advises the national Government. The United Kingdom is in the process of developing an adaptation pathways programme with the aim of embedding the theory of change approach in adaptation planning, particularly at the local level.

2. Assessing adaptation needs and setting targets

11. In their respective presentations, representatives of the African Group and the Adaptation Committee drew attention to the needs of developing country Parties and shared reflections on the findings in the Adaptation Committee technical paper⁶. The presentations highlighted the gaps in relation to assessing needs and the support available for addressing those needs.

12. Participants recognized the value of existing UNFCCC processes, such as for nationally determined contributions (NDCs) and national adaptation plans (NAPs), in identifying adaptation needs. One participant suggested that needs assessment should take a participatory approach and take account of local needs. Some sources of information on adaptation needs were suggested, including the NDC synthesis report,⁷ the NAP Global Network’s NAP Trends⁸ and the World Resources Institute’s Climate Watch trends.⁹

⁶ See https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/AC_TP_GlobalGoalOnAdaptation.pdf.

⁷ See document FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/8/Rev.1 for the latest published version.

⁸ See <https://trends.napglobalnetwork.org/>.

⁹ See <https://www.wri.org/initiatives/climate-watch>.

13. Participants discussed possible approaches to building a framework for activities under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme. One suggestion was to use an approach similar to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) categorization of sectors, breaking down the work by sub-goals or targets with a set of indicators. It was generally accepted that the goals should have global relevance while reflecting local, national and regional contexts. Some participants suggested that synergies with other frameworks and forums, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)¹⁰ and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030,¹¹ should be considered under the work programme.

14. Regarding methodologies for target setting, some participants suggested that the aforementioned sub-goals and targets should be robust, measurable, time-bound and global, while reflecting national circumstances and local context and taking into account the provision of support and means of implementation under the UNFCCC. One participant, recognizing linkages to mitigation goals, proposed that sub-goals and targets under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme take into account different global temperature increase scenarios. One observer organization shared their experience from using the Economics of Climate Adaptation framework¹², an open-source methodology that allows for risk quantification.

3. Transformational adaptation addressing complex, compound, cascading and transboundary risks and climate-resilient development pathways

15. The presentations by representatives of the Stockholm Environment Institute and IPCC Sixth Assessment Report Working Group II focused on how the goal of transformational adaptation is to effect deep and long-term societal changes that can in turn influence overall sustainable development. It was highlighted that transformational adaptation requires transition of the five systems identified by the IPCC: energy; industry; society; urban, rural and infrastructure; land, and ocean, coastal and freshwater ecosystems. It was also highlighted that there is a narrowing window of opportunity to mitigate the impact of climate change on social ecological systems. Becoming climate resilient requires not only transformational adaptation but also mitigation, system transitions and sustainable development. Some participants identified transformational adaptation as essential to their adaptation strategies, along with short-, medium- and long-term planning.

16. Participants discussed how compound, cascading and transboundary risks can be triggered, including by extreme weather events, geopolitical issues, and events in other regions or changes in natural systems (e.g. water availability, fish stocks) that are felt through trade and supply chains. The coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic, for example, demonstrated the interdependency of all countries, regardless of their level of development. Climate change and risks are becoming increasingly complex and more difficult to manage. The type of change needed therefore requires knowledge of countries' vulnerability to economic, political, social and cultural factors. It was stressed that existing adaptation plans and policies are not explicitly designed to address cascading and transboundary risks.

17. The Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme was considered a good opportunity to invite new actors, such as trade ministries, or new coalitions of Parties and non-Party stakeholders to get involved in overcoming obstacles to and raising ambition for transformational adaptation. One participant referred to a published study on transboundary risks from the Nordic perspective, which focuses on collaboration, sharing of experience and exchange of best practices, rather than on risks. Participants shared their observations regarding barriers to address transboundary risks, including data and information gaps and potential political sensitivities. One participant shared the experience of regional cooperation on adaptation and highlighted that this is currently limited to exchange of best practices. In the same vein it was suggested that, the Glasgow Sharm el-Sheikh work programme could act as an invitation to new actors, which are not currently involved in adaptation work, such as trade ministries.

¹⁰ See <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>.

¹¹ See <https://www.undrr.org/publication/sendai-framework-disaster-risk-reduction-2015-2030>.

¹² See <https://eca-network.org/eca/>.

18. Although many NAPs have been produced, only some contain information on transboundary risks. One participant mentioned the need for supplementary guidance on addressing transboundary risks in NAPs in order to increase the availability of transboundary data. Another participant mentioned the possibility of using the network of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group as a channel for requesting the development of such guidance. A third participant highlighted the need for finance and improved regional and international cooperation on trade and supply chains for addressing transboundary risks.

B. Enabling conditions, including recognition of adaptation efforts

1. Institutional frameworks, policies and instruments

19. A representative of Uruguay shared experience of a regional project, adaptation to climate change in vulnerable coastal cities and ecosystems on the Uruguay river. In their presentation, a representative of Climate Policy Radar recognized the increase in adaptation-related legislation and policies since 2015.¹³ The *Adaptation Gap Report 2021*¹⁴ published by the United Nations Environment Programme states that approximately 79 per cent of countries have at least one adaptation planning instrument at the national level. Such instruments include central coordination bodies, regulations, incentives, direct investments and funding, targets, planning, monitoring and evaluation, access to finance, inclusive governance and local ownership, scientifically grounded policies and actions, capacity-building, technology transfer and development.

20. According to the report, however, only 26 per cent of countries have dedicated monitoring and evaluation systems in place for adaptation and less than 50 per cent of countries have undertaken an evaluation of their adaptation plans. One participant shared their experience of a regional adaptation project and the challenges encountered in connection with lack of institutional arrangements. At the same time, the participant noted that the regional approach enabled joint problem-solving and strategy design, which facilitated development of sustainable adaptation solutions.

21. Several participants shared their experience of strong institutional frameworks, which helped them to make informed decisions and prioritize adaptation actions on the basis of their local, regional and national priorities. Some of the participants shared experience of aligning their institutional frameworks with their NDCs, NAPs and adaptation communications. Participants were of the view that establishing the right legal and institutional frameworks and/or mainstreaming adaptation in these frameworks is important for understanding needs, priorities and gaps and for ensuring the adaptation cycle is iterative and allows for assessment of results and effectiveness of adaptation measures. In addition, inclusive governance, ownership of adaptation strategies and implementation measures and efforts to build upon existing adaptive capacity were raised as key considerations in developing and strengthening effective institutional frameworks, policies and instruments for adaptation.

22. One participant recognized the challenge, particularly for the least developed countries and small island developing States, of accessing finance for establishing monitoring and evaluation frameworks. Some participants highlighted the need for capacity-building and support for creating the enabling conditions needed for establishing institutional frameworks and overcoming barriers related to lack of human capacity, information and awareness, and technology.

2. Governance and engaging non-Party stakeholders

23. A representative of WWF shared experience-based insights on inclusive governance and engaging non-Party stakeholders in adaptation planning, emphasizing that there is no one proven approach. A representative of Australia shared their country's experience, highlighting the benefits of involving non-Party stakeholders, such as improved planning and

¹³ See <https://climatepolicyradar.org/>.

¹⁴ Available at Environment, U. N. (2021, October 31). *Adaptation Gap Report 2021*. UNEP - UN Environment Programme. <http://www.unep.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report-2021>.

implementation processes thanks to the consideration of specific needs and vulnerabilities (e.g. local languages and local context).

24. Some participants found involving non-Party stakeholders to be critical at all stages of the adaptation process and essential for creating enabling conditions for enhanced adaptation action and transformational change towards climate-resilient development. One participant shared the view that recognizing indigenous peoples' rights to self-determination is key to sustainable development. Participants recognized common barriers to participation of non-Party stakeholders, such as difficulties in explaining and understanding the science, language barriers and, in some cases, lack of institutional capacity to include all local perspectives in adaptation planning and implementation.

25. Some participants and observers organizations shared examples of engaging non-Party stakeholders, such as building on efforts and leadership solutions that indigenous peoples and local communities have developed; using storytelling and adapting science and knowledge to the local context; engaging with traditional local leadership in communities; and following the eight principles of locally led adaptation.¹⁵ One participant shared the view that inclusive governance should apply to the local context to avoid having maladaptive consequences.

3. Role of the private sector

26. Representatives of Japan and South Africa presented their experience of adaptation strategies and working with the private sector. The critical role of the private sector in achieving the scale of action needed to meet adaptation needs was recognized. There are challenges inherent to involving the private sector, mainly around the need for the private sector to be profitable when not all adaptation efforts are profit-making initiatives. The private sector is needed for financial support, technology transfer and skills-sharing. One participant raised the issue of the process for accessing funds from the GCF, which is too lengthy for most private sector investors.

27. Participants shared possible solutions for overcoming such challenges, including creating enabling governmental conditions, such as collaboration between governments, the private sector and civil society. One participant shared ways to overcome the barriers to private sector engagement, such as engaging with small and medium-sized enterprises, providing grants, setting up local government and enterprise partnerships, and setting up funds to bridge the gap between early-stage planning and the challenge of attracting investment in adaptation. Some other participants suggested linking the private sector to various international processes and multilateral banks, such as the NDC partnership adaptation accelerator, the Adaptation Fund or the GCF. It was suggested that workshops could be held under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on how to involve the private sector in adaptation planning and implementation.

28. One participant shared their experience of engaging with the private sector in key areas of climate action, namely in manufacturing technology that can contribute to adaptation action in other sectors of the economy and help to increase resistance to adverse environmental conditions; and implementing adaptation and mitigation action within business facilities, such as climate monitoring, developing low-emission production technologies, using renewable energy sources, transitioning to circular economy as part of their corporate social responsibility. Some participants stated that private sector activities were complementary to national policy and often filled gaps created by a lack of State resources or expertise. Another approach suggested was that private organizations should mainstream adaptation in their business practices and decision-making, for example as part of their corporate social responsibilities, such as to invest in adaptation action.

29. One participant raised concerns that the private sector should not be used as a replacement for the fulfillment of agreed and existing international financial obligations, while, at the same time, they acknowledged that the private sector is critical for providing the supplementary finance needed to scale up adaptation.

¹⁵ See <https://www.wri.org/initiatives/locally-led-adaptation/principles-locally-led-adaptation>.

C. Enhancing adaptation support, including recognition of adaptation efforts

1. Adaptation support gaps and barriers and ways to overcome them

30. Representatives of the least developed countries and the United Nations Environment Programme presented their experience regarding adaptation support gaps, barriers and potential solutions. Several participants found that limited finance remains the main barrier to adaptation action, including the widening gap between adaptation finance needs and support provided, which is supported by the findings in the contribution of Working Group II to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report¹⁶. Another related barrier is the lack of technical capacity to apply for financing through the GEF, the GCF and the Adaptation Fund. Participants suggested that the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme should drive ambition of adaptation action and address the urgent need for financial and capacity-building support for vulnerable communities, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States.

31. Participants discussed several potential ways to build technical capacity for reporting on and developing and implementing climate-resilient projects, including engaging the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and improving education and collaboration platforms. Participants highlighted the urgency of minimizing delays in and streamlining the burdensome processes of accessing multilateral finance. Some participants suggested that mainstreaming adaptation in national planning and improving monitoring and evaluation processes could help to enhance such technical capacity, improve NAPs and facilitate, consequently, access to finance for implementing identified actions.

2. Planned adaptation finance: gaps, needs and opportunities

32. A representative of Ghana presented from the perspective of the African continent on the topic adaptation finance in Africa and the capacity challenges faced when trying to access adaptation finance. A representative of the GCF provided an update on the Fund's policy framework, including action on enhancing access to support, such as updating the accreditation framework. This update included the project-specific assessment approach; updating the simplified approval process; and updating the GCF Strategic Plan; as well as the second replenishment of the GCF.

33. Participants shared their experience of and identified some key barriers to obtaining finance for adaptation. It was recognized that preparing NAPs enables Parties to identify priorities and needs for funding; but it is clear that not all countries have the technical capacity to develop NAPs and assess their needs. Lack of such capacity makes it difficult to access finance through multilateral institutions and UNFCCC financial entities, such as the GCF, the GEF and the Adaptation Fund. Support is needed to overcome such challenges to enable easier access to funding, and for planning and especially implementing identified adaptation action.

34. Some participants suggested that there is a need for better understanding of the barriers to accessing finance and to simplify this process for accessing finance to overcome such barriers. One option would be to devolve the role of accredited agencies to subnational entities that recognize the need for national adaptation planning. Other possible solutions include recognizing the potential for engaging the private sector, which entails improving understanding of private sector motivation for investing in adaptation. Other participants argued that private sector finance is not sufficient to fill adaptation finance gaps.

3. Planned technology development and transfer, and capacity-building: gaps, needs and opportunities

35. Representatives of the Technology Executive Committee and Saudi Arabia provided, respectively, information on the work of the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Technology Executive Committee and shared relevant country experience. It was identified that the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement and the

¹⁶ See <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/sixth-assessment-report-working-group-ii/>.

biennial transparency report could be used as a means of reporting on finance, technology and capacity needs. The key finding in the Climate Technology Centre and Network progress report¹⁷ is that countries – with the help of technology solutions – can play an important role in securing the economic, institutional and social support needed to scale up technology solutions in other countries. The presenter from the Technology Executive Committee drew attention to recent scientific findings, including the importance of endogenous capacities and innovation systems for supporting technology transfer and adoption, as well as the urgency of focusing innovation and technology development on the adaptation responses identified by the IPCC as having low technological feasibility. It should be noted that research, development and innovation can take many years and developing countries require immediate transfer of existing technology to address urgent adaptation priorities in the near term. Striking this balance and advancing the development and use of technologies for adaptation will depend on cooperation between and the engagement of various actors, including different levels of government, the private sector, technology end users, research institutes and the UNFCCC.

36. Some participants noted the urgent need in developing countries for technology transfer, capacity-building and finance for adaptation. According to the Standing Committee on Finance reports on the determination of the needs (financial, technology and capacity building) of developing country Parties expressed through their national reports¹⁸. The report also provides an assessment and overview of climate finance flows in 2020, which identifies the difference between the share of adaptation finance compared to finance provided for mitigation. Support provided should be calibrated to actual needs and it is necessary to move beyond feasibility studies for adaptation projects towards on-the-ground implementation. Building endogenous capacities within countries to facilitate the transfer of hardware, software and orgware is also essential. Adaptation measures that are expected to have significant mitigation co-benefits should be considered a key opportunity for helping to achieve adaptation goals.

37. One participant suggested that, in the context of the global goal on adaptation, a quantified target for technology transfer could be useful. However, in view of the time that is required for research and development and the urgent need for adaptation action and implementation, innovation in the field of adaptation technologies needs to be balanced with the transfer of existing technologies. Quantified targets for adaptation technologies that attempt to capture the extent of technology transfer are often limited to the number of pieces of hardware transferred or financial indicators and it may be difficult to set targets in relation to orgware or software. It should be noted, however, that the search for the perfect indicators should not delay action.

38. Other immediate priorities were outlined, such as enabling suitable infrastructure or a suitable environment that would help to make concrete and effective adaptation action. In complement to that suggestion, another participant stated that enhancing national technical capacity is a more immediate goal. This may include capacity-building to assist with identifying necessary and appropriate technologies at the local and national level. Participants recalled the technology needs assessment process, which serves as a helpful basis for determining barriers to and enablers of adaptation action.

D. Adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation action and support

1. Adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation action and support, including approaches and metrics

39. In their presentations, representatives of IPCC Sixth Assessment Report Working Group II and the European Environment Agency explained that adaptation action has effects on many scales, including geographical and temporal scales, as well as on entities, sectors and societal groups. The representative of the IPCC introduced six possible dimensions and

¹⁷ See <https://www.ctc-n.org/resources/2021-ctcn-progress-report>.

¹⁸ Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/54307_2%20-%20UNFCCC%20First%20NDR%20technical%20report%20-%20web%20%28004%29.pdf.

20 related indicators through which the feasibility (ex ante assessment) and effectiveness (ex post assessment) of adaptation actions can be measured. In general, participants emphasized the need for any type of metrics to capture the affected people, particularly the most vulnerable and marginalized, and their societal choices.

40. Additionally, a representative from International Institute for Sustainable Development, presented a global perspective on the adequacy and effectiveness of support means and methods. A representative of the Marshall Islands shared their specific national experience, on developing their national strategy and their financial and technical needs for implementation.

41. The gaps between estimated costs and needs for finance were highlighted. Further, capacity building, financial and technical support are needed to develop needed national transparency systems for reporting adaptation in BTRs, and other reporting mechanisms.

42. Participants recognized the need to accelerate implementation of adaptation and monitoring and evaluation of its outcomes, in addition to planning adaptation and monitoring outputs. Some shared the view that lack of monitoring and evaluation of outcomes – and the resulting limited understanding of effective adaptation – can be a reason for slow progress of implementation. Others underlined the increasing recognition that a focus on monitoring outputs rather than outcomes often leads to maladaptation.

43. Participants recognized that effective adaptation requires enabling conditions, including inclusive governance, adequate financing and political commitment, and that the establishment of such conditions requires adequate national and international support. Some participants highlighted the linkages between the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme and other processes under the UNFCCC and also other international agenda, such as the SDGs and the Sendai Framework. They mentioned that these linkages should be considered when determining specific quantitative and qualitative targets, indicators and metrics under the work programme.

44. Participants extensively discussed how specific national and regional indicators, which take into consideration the context of adaptation action, can be aggregated at the global level for assessing collective progress. In this context, participants agreed that new approaches and a combination of methodologies are needed and that the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme could serve as an important forum for discussing how to approach this challenge.

2. Linkages with the global stocktake and the global temperature goals under the Paris Agreement

45. The presentations by representatives of the Group of 77 and China and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development focused on the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, and linkages with the global stocktake. It was highlighted that the global stocktake is an important milestone in the UNFCCC process, providing the opportunity to take stock of collective efforts and to ‘course correct’ by enhancing efforts in line with the global goals of the Paris Agreement; identifying data needs for reviewing adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation action and support; increasing understanding of available approaches to assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation action and support; and increasing understanding of how to increase such effectiveness.

46. It was also highlighted that information on both adaptation support (e.g. under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement) and action (e.g. under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement) are included in the inputs to the global stocktake. Participants emphasized the importance of assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of action and support in order to provide a complete picture of progress on adaptation under the UNFCCC, and using that assessment to inform enhancement of action and support and future global stocktakes.

47. Some participants alluded to the need to provide a more accurate picture of progress on adaptation globally for national monitoring and evaluation systems to enhance understanding of the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation action and whether adaptation action has been successful.

48. Methodological issues in terms of how to create synergies between the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme and global stocktake were highlighted, for example how the output from the work programme to inform the global stocktake could be formulated. One participant suggested, building on a diverse set of sources of input and adaptation initiatives, at the regional level, that could be fed into the work programme and subsequently into the global stocktake. One suggestion was to share information on regional adaptation initiatives at the UNFCCC regional climate weeks. Participants were interested in considering relevant processes, such as those involved in formulating the SDGs and the Sendai Framework, and gaining insights into experience under other forums of setting subgoals or targets.

49. Additionally, participants referred to the link between adequacy of adaptation response and the temperature goal referred to in Article 2 and noted that this link might not be a linear one.

50. Finally, participants reflected on the ‘learning by doing’ nature of the first global stocktake and agreed that more time is needed to comprehend the linkages between the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme and the stocktake. Participants highlighted that platforms such as the workshops under the work programme can provide opportunities to continue discussions on such challenging issues and to develop the methodologies required to review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation action and support.
