

INFORMAL NOTE

on

SBSTA 58 agenda item 5

SBI 58 agenda item 11

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

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This informal note is an attempt by the co-facilitators of the negotiations on this agenda item to informally capture the views expressed by Parties on this agenda item to date. The note has been prepared under the responsibility of the co-facilitators and thus has no formal status. The content of the note is not intended to prejudge further work that Parties may want to undertake nor does it in any way prevent Parties from expressing other views they may have in future.

A. Preamble

- Recalling Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement and decisions 7/CMA.3 and 3/CMA.4.
- Welcoming the findings of the contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).
- Recognizing the need to strengthen adaptation action and support in achieving the global goal on adaptation.
- Reiterating the importance of adaptation as a global priority under the Paris Agreement.
- Option 1: Principles, including common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, recalling Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement, historical responsibility, flexibility for developing countries, Party-driven, needs-responsive, no additional burden for developing countries, adaptation is a continuous and evolving process that requires consideration of dynamically changing objectives, which are interconnected with the ability to adapt to and the level of impact and risk posed by climate change.
- Option 2: Recalling the dimensions as set out in decision 3/CMA.4;
- Option 3: No references to the principles.
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B. Acknowledgement of progress and conclusions under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation

- Welcome the work undertaken to date under the two-year Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme, including the summary notes for each workshop and the single annual report on the workshops.
- Capture the progress made.
- Option 1: Completion of the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme.
- Option 2: The SBSTA and the SBI to continue work on the implementation of the framework for guiding the achievement of the global goal on adaptation.
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C. Establishment of the framework for the global goal on adaptation

- Establish the framework for the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 3/CMA.4, paragraph 8 (hereinafter referred to as the framework).
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D. Elements of the framework for the global goal on adaptation

D.1 Purpose

- Option 1: The purpose of the framework is to guide and facilitate the enhancement of action and support for adaptation and the assessment of global progress on adaptation and to guide the development of national and subnational adaptation policies.
- Option 2: The purpose of the framework is to:
 - Achieve the global goal on adaptation referred to in Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement;

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- Enhance adaptation action and support, as per Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement;
 - Contribute to reviewing overall progress towards achieving the global goal on adaptation as per Article 7, paragraph 14, of the Paris Agreement;
 - Reduce the increasing adverse impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change;
 - Recognize that the global goal on adaptation will contribute to reducing the risks associated with climate change impacts in the context of the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2, paragraph 1(a), of the Paris Agreement in line with different national circumstances, needs and priorities and in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.
 - Option 3: The purpose of the framework is towards achieving objectives set out in Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement and the implementation of the mandates arising from decisions 7/CMA.3 and 3/CMA.4.

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D.2 Dimensions

- Option 1: Reference to the dimensions as set out in decision 3/CMA.4, paragraph 10(a).
- Option 2: Reference to the purpose of adaptation communications set out in decision 9/CMA.1, paragraph 1.

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D.3 Themes

- Option 1: The themes set out in decision 3/CMA.4, paragraph 10(b), and their relevance to enhancing global adaptation ambition.
- Option 2: The themes from the Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC.

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D.4 General and cross-cutting considerations

- Option 1: The framework may take into account the cross-cutting considerations set out in decision 3/CMA.4, paragraph 10(c), and how best to integrate them (potentially through relevant guidance) into countries' adaptation plans and priorities.
- Option 2: The framework is inclusive; serves as a single centralized space on adaptation for Parties, UNFCCC constituted bodies (e.g. the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group) and workstreams (e.g. the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change) and non-Party stakeholders, including policymakers, practitioners, the private sector, civil society, vulnerable people, youth, women and men, boys and girls, in all their diversity and, vulnerable people and enhances focus on social justice, gender and intergenerational equity.
- Option 3: The framework reflects a balance of ambition and realism and streamlines the adaptation agenda moving forward.
- Option 4: Recognizes that mitigation is our first line of defence against climate change impacts, that can be already observed world-wide. For this reason, urgent action on adaptation at global level is needed
- Option 5: The framework is structured around the dimensions of the adaptation policy cycle, which are simple and universal and reflect global priorities while taking into account different regional circumstances and priorities, and facilitates the acceleration of action towards transformational adaptation with a view to avoiding maladaptation.
- Option 6: The framework takes into consideration the long-term observations for monitoring of vulnerable ecosystems; the impacts of climate change on economic activity and livelihoods; possible adaptation action; and participatory approaches to monitoring climate change impacts.
- Option 7: The framework highlights synergies between adaptation and mitigation and related co-benefits.
- Option 8: The framework is designed to contribute to the global response to adaptation (at 1.5 °C or 2 °C) by considering loss of biodiversity, including of warm-water corals, heat-related morbidity and mortality, increased incidence of vector-borne diseases, reduced food security, the impact of heat stress on human health, and reduced water availability.

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- Option 9: The framework is intended to spur greater international cooperation, considering the transboundary approaches and complex and cascading risks.
 - Option 10: The framework captures external factors, that is, aspects independent of national policy but important for adaptation (e.g. global and societal shifts and geopolitical circumstances such as those related to climate-related hazards, as well as exposure and vulnerability to them).
 - Option 11: The framework provides guidance on avoiding maladaptation; the formulation and implementation of national adaptation plans; and mainstreaming adaptation, and thus resilience, in the development of sectoral policies.
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D.5 Option 1: Enabling conditions

- Option 1: Institutions, coordination and reporting instruments, etc., are needed to fulfil the purpose of the framework.
- Option 2: Enablers vary for each system or sector, but include elements such as political commitment, data collection, knowledge-building, communications, finance, capacity-building, technology transfer, inclusive governance, research, engagement and education.
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D.5 Option 2: Means of implementation

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D.6 Reporting

- Use of current reporting instruments to avoid additional burden on Parties.
- Option 1: Use of current reporting instruments from other conventions and multilateral agreements.
- Option 2: Each Party could voluntarily report on elements contained in paragraph 10(b) of decision 3/CMA.4 in the adaptation section of its biennial transparency report.
- Option 3: Each Party could voluntarily report on elements contained in decision 9/CMA.1.
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D.7 Option 1: Overarching targets and specific targets, indicators and metrics

- Option 1: One high-level political target for each dimension of the adaptation policy cycle. No specific targets for the themes outlined in decision 3/CMA.4, paragraph 10(b).
- Option 2: Potential targets that build on existing processes, including internationally agreed targets under treaties, multilateral frameworks and mechanisms such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
- Option 3: A shortlist of targets and indicators based on the dimensions, including action and finance targets and indicators for each dimension.
- Option 4: A shortlist of targets based on the dimensions including action and finance targets and indicators for each dimension. In addition, establish a small ad hoc working group whose aim is to identify and/or develop a set of indicators for the targets referred to in paragraph X above for consideration at SB 60 (June 2024) with a view to forwarding recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) at its sixth session (November 2024).
- Option 5: A shortlist of targets based on the dimensions and themes referred to in decision 3/CMA.4, paragraph 10(a–b), including action and finance targets for each of them. In addition, establish a small ad hoc working group whose aim is to identify and/or develop a set of indicators for the targets referred to in paragraph Y above for consideration at SB 60 with a view to forwarding recommendations for consideration at CMA 6.
- Option 6: Each Party could voluntarily report on the elements contained in paragraph 10(b) of decision 3/CMA.4 in the adaptation section of its biennial transparency report.
- Option 7: An overarching target and targets for each dimension and theme referred to in decision 3/CMA.4, paragraph 10(a–b). Establish an ad hoc working group or additional work to be undertaken

by the IPCC with the aim of developing sets of indicators for the targets under the dimensions and themes, taking into account the cross-cutting considerations referred to in decision 3/CMA.4, paragraph 10(c).

- Option 8: One target and set of indicators per dimension of the framework, to link with its themes.
- Option 9: Concise overarching targets for operationalizing the global goal on adaptation and subtargets based on dimensions and themes, including targets for action and support for each of them. In addition, establish an ad hoc expert working group whose aim is to identify and/or develop a set of indicators for the targets referred to in paragraph X above for consideration at SB 60 with a view to recommending a draft decision on targets and indicators for consideration and adoption at CMA 6.
- Option 10: An overarching target with output-oriented indicators that does not either directly or indirectly link mitigation to adaptation action.
- Option 11: No list of targets and indicators.
- Option 12: Use the IPCC ‘burning embers’ method.
- Option 13: Articulate common shared priorities that national and subnational governments can choose to adopt to guide their adaptation planning, implementation and reporting via nationally determined indicators.
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D.7 Option 2: Shared adaptation priorities under the framework for the global goal on adaptation

- Articulate common shared priorities that national and subnational governments can choose to adopt to guide their adaptation planning, implementation and reporting via nationally determined indicators.
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E. Link to the global stocktake

- Option 1: The framework is to contribute to reviewing overall progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation in the first global stocktake and to inform the first and subsequent global stocktakes.
- Option 2: The framework is to provide a road map for the first to the second cycle of ambition of the global stocktake.
- Option 3: The framework is to be an additional element of or tool for the first and subsequent global stocktakes.
- Option 4: Reference to paragraphs 23–24 of decision of decision 3/CMA.4.
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F. International cooperation and the role of stakeholders

- Option 1: Outline how international cooperation, including with United Nations organizations, academia, civil society and the private sector, can further the priorities under the framework.
- Option 2: Invite Parties to contribute to the success of the framework and track their progress.
- Option 3: Recognize the role of various stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society, local governments, youth, women and girls, local communities and Indigenous Peoples, in contributing to the success of the framework.
- Option 4: Consider the role of relevant constituted bodies, institutional arrangements and the role of other stakeholders in implementing activities related to the framework.
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G. Follow-up work

- Review the framework prior to the second global stocktake, as per decision 3/CMA.4, paragraph 11.
- Option 1: Define the institutions and modalities, including cooperation, coordination and coherence, that are necessary contributors to the overall success of the framework.
- Option 2: Establish arrangements, including reporting instruments, for monitoring progress under the framework.
- Option 3: Develop a road map for the first to the second cycle of the global stocktake.

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- Option 4: Establish a small ad hoc working group whose aim is to identify and/or develop a set of indicators for the targets referred to in paragraphs X and Y above for consideration at SB 60 with a view to forwarding recommendations for consideration at CMA 6.
 - Option 5: Each Party to voluntarily report on elements contained in paragraph 10(b) of decision 3/CMA.4 in the adaptation section of its biennial transparency report.
 - Option 6: Establish an ad hoc working group or additional work to be undertaken by the IPCC with the aim of developing sets of indicators for the targets under the dimensions and themes (para. 10(a–b) of decision 3/CMA.4), including consideration of cross-cutting referred to in decision 3/CMA.4, paragraph 10(c).
 - Option 7: Establish an ad hoc expert working group whose aim is to identify and/or develop a set of indicators for the targets referred to in paragraph X above for consideration at SB 60 with a view to recommending a draft decision on targets and indicators for consideration and adoption at CMA 6.
 - Option 8: No additional work on indicators to be undertaken by the IPCC.
 - Option 9: Adopt the framework at CMA 5 and further develop indicators in the coming years.
 - Option 10: Define the activities that need to take place from 2024 onward, such as entrusting work to various bodies and producing reports to provide guidance, as follows:
 1. By 2024, the SBI and SBSTA Chairs and constituted bodies to develop indicators that could assist countries in reviewing progress in their adaptation planning and implementation.
 2. By 2025, the SBI and SBSTA Chairs and constituted bodies to provide an assessment of the adaptive capacity gaps, challenges and needs, especially in developing countries, so that the risks and impacts from the increasing global temperature and climate change in the near, medium and long term can be reduced or withstood.
 3. Until 2030, Parties are encouraged to finalize the development of plans to address gaps, needs and challenges in adaptive capacity, outlining specific actions and strategies, as well as support needed, for the near, medium and long term on the basis of the activities to be carried out in the years following the adoption of the framework.
 4. From 2030 onward, conduct an annual review of the implementation of adaptation plans, including challenges, gaps and needs, on the basis of the indicators to be provided in 2027.
 5. Establish a stand-alone agenda under all the sessions of the subsidiary bodies, the COP and the CMA.
 6. Reiterate the invitation in decision 3/CMA.4, paragraph 21, to the IPCC to consider updating its 1994 technical guidelines for assessing climate change impacts and adaptations as part of its seventh assessment cycle, as appropriate.
 7. Invite constituted bodies, including the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, to conduct further work related to the global goal on adaptation.
 8. Call on the IPCC to prepare, in its seventh assessment cycle, a special report on the global goal on adaptation, taking into account the framework targets and indicators, for consideration by Parties.
 - Option 11: Communicate the outcomes of the of the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme and link them to information provided by Parties in their adaptation communications.
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H. Option 1: Finance and budgetary provisions

- Option 1: Recommendations on support, including financial support, for developing countries.
- Option 2: Recommendations on ensuring support for means of implementation, including finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for developing countries from developed countries to enable the operationalization of each target and stage of the framework under the Financial Mechanism.

H. Option 2: No section on finance and budgetary provisions

I. Option 1: Possible targets for the framework

- By year 20xx reduce vulnerability and enhance long-term resilience and adaptive capacity, reaching and benefiting x billion people and their livelihoods, conserving x percentage of land,

freshwater and ocean ecosystems in line with the 1.5 °C goal while increasing action and support in line with demand arising from the increasing impacts of climate change;

- Achieve 100 per cent coverage multi-hazard early warning systems, climate information services and response systems by 2027;
- By 2030, 100 per cent of developing countries have been supported to develop national adaptation planning instruments;
- Enhance the adaptive capacity and resilience of the global population to the adverse impacts of climate change by at least 50 per cent by 2030 and by at least 90 per cent by 2050;
- Enhance resilience and reduce the impacts of climate change by increasing adaptation action and support by at least 30 per cent by 2030;
- Regarding assessment, by 2030, the assessment of impact, risk or vulnerability induced by climate change lays the foundation for planning and subsequent implementation of actions to adapt to the risks and reduce the impacts; or Regarding assessment, by 2030, all countries have early warning systems for at least two critical risks and information for risk reduction at the national level;
- Regarding support, by 2030, all countries can access climate finance to carry out risk impact vulnerability assessments induced by current climate change through the UNFCCC Financial Mechanism;
- Regarding planning, by 2030, all countries have developed a national policy instrument to address adaptation to climate change, and have integrated it into their development strategies;
- Regarding planning, by 2030, all countries can access climate financing through the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Adaptation Fund for preparation and implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs);
- Regarding implementation, by 2030, increased implementation, with respect to a 2023 baseline, of projects, plans, programmes, adaptation actions in response to the impacts and risk of climate change, as identified by the countries in their adaptation documents;
- Regarding implementation, by 2030, all countries have access to support from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), GCF, and Adaptation Fund for NAP implementation and to address the needs and priorities reported in their adaptation communications, biennial transparency reports and other climate change planning instruments at the national level;
- Regarding implementation, by 2030, the capacities to prepare and implement NAPs and to address the needs and priorities presented in adaptation communications, biennial transparency reports, and other climate planning instruments at the national level have been strengthened;
- Regarding monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL), by 2030, all countries have designed and implemented a framework system for MEL of the adaptation component;
- Regarding MEL, by 2030, all countries have access from funds from the GEF, GCF, and the Adaptation Fund for the design and implementation of MEL framework or system;
- Additional suggestions on targets, as made in Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean/Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay groups submission of additional views on the workshops to be held in 2023¹;
- Enhance well-being and prosperity by increasing access to water, food and health for the most vulnerable groups by 2030;
- Reduce exposure to climate related risks by reducing the numbers affected as a share of total population by 2030;
- Ecosystems are maintained, enhanced or restored by protecting 30 per cent of the land and oceans by 2030;

¹ Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/SubmissionsStaging/Documents/202305162235---Submission%20by%20Argentina%20on%20behalf%20of%20ABU%20-%20AILAC.pdf>.

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- All countries are undertaking the dimensions of the framework, which are impacts vulnerability and risks assessment, planning, implementation and MEL, and implementing NAPs by 2030 to reduce communities' vulnerability to climate risks;
 - Ensure an increase of adaptive capacity in the context of the long-term temperature and adaptation goals set out in Article 2, paragraph 1(a–b), of the Paris Agreement;
 - Ensure adequate support for adaptation actions to reduce risk and vulnerability to climate change;
 - Any target for the reduction of vulnerability and reduced mortality will have to be absolute in nature – such as reducing mortality from extreme events and climate-related disasters to zero – unethical to have a halfway target;
 - An overarching target with output-oriented indicators. For example: 100 per cent coverage of all regions with early warning systems; the enhancement of health infrastructure and cooperation for the same, across regions, would be another good output indicator.
 - Output-oriented targets for the expansion of disaster resilient infrastructure.

I. Option 2: No section on possible targets for the framework