

LMDC Submission on The Draft Text

We align our submission with the G77 and China submission on the structure and input to the draft text.

Purpose:

The framework will guide to achieve the global goal on adaptation as per article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, reduce the increasing adverse impacts, risks, and vulnerabilities associated with climate change, ensure an adequate adaptation response in the context of the long-term temperature goal referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, and contribute to sustainable development, eradication of poverty and also to recognizes the challenges associated to adequate, appropriate and sufficient means of implementation to enhance adaptation action and support, as per Articles 9, 10, and 11, of the Paris Agreement; meanwhile, contribute to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation as per article 7.14 of the Paris Agreement.

Principles:

- The GGA should take into account equity, CBDR-RC, in the light of national circumstances, priorities, and needs and contribute to sustainable development and poverty eradication
- Recall articles 9, 10, and 11 from the Paris Agreement.
- Historical responsibility - 1.1 deg. C rise has already happened
- 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 and the level of impact and risk posed by climate impacts

To take into consideration:

- long term observatories for monitoring vulnerable ecosystems
- Impacts on economic activity and livelihoods
- Examining possibilities of adaptation actions
- Promoting participatory approaches for monitoring impacts.
- Modalities: Workshops, Dialogues, Synthesis Report

Overarching Targets:

- ❖ Ensure an increase of adaptive capacity in the context of the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2 Para (1) a,b.
- ❖ Ensure adequate support for adaptation actions to reduce risk and vulnerability to climate change.

Initial Work Plan for the Framework:

Assessment on impacts, risks, and adaptive capacity:

By 2024, SBI and SBSTA Chairs and constituted bodies provide indicators that could assist countries to review progress on their plan implementation

By 2025, SBI and SBSTA Chairs and constituted bodies to provide an assessment of the adaptive capacity gaps, challenges, and needs, especially in developing countries, to withstand the risks and impacts from increasing global temperature and climate change in the near term, mid-term and long term.

Planning:

Until 2030 Parties are encouraged to finalize developing plans to address gaps, needs and challenges in adaptive capacities, outlining specific actions and strategies and support needed for the near, medium, and long term based on the activities on the first phase of the GGA.

Implementation:

Annual review of the implementation of adaptation plans from 2030 onward, challenges and gaps, and needs based on the indicators provided in 2027.

Means of Implementation and Support:

Ensure support on means of the 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 GGA framework within the finance mechanism of UNFCCC.

GGA Beyond the Framework:

- Establish a separate standalone agenda Under all the SB sessions, COP and CMA
- Reiterates the invitation, as per the decision 7/CMA.4, to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to consider updating its 1994 technical guidelines for assessing climate change impacts and adaptation as part of its seventh assessment cycle, as appropriate.
- Invite constituted bodies including AC, LEG to conduct further work on the Global Goal on Adaptation.
- Calls upon the IPCC in its 7th cycle to conduct a special report on the GGA taking into account the framework targets and indicators for parties considerations.

CMA Vs. UNFCCC:

The Paris Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol are international treaties under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. While enhancing the implementation of this Convention, the Paris Agreement is guided by the principles of the Convention. We request the co-facilitators to keep all the references to the convention and its Paris Agreement.