

Global Stocktake Roundtable 1.3 on Adaptation and Loss and Damage Statement from the International Institute for Sustainable Development under the RINGO constituency.

June 8th 2023

Thank you co-facilitators for giving me the floor and all participants for the rich comments. I'm speaking under the RINGO constituency but representing the International Institute for Sustainable Development and its own independent views.

I won't take much time. Based on ongoing work and research from IISD and the NAP Global Network, We would like to point out the importance for the outputs from the first GST to provide linkages between different issues that are often siloed when talking about and addressing adaptation.

As mentioned by colleague from the Dominican Republic, IISD and the NAP Global Network's report on NAPs and loss and damage clearly illustrates the importance of addressing both adaptation and loss and damage in a coordinated manner, to avoid duplication of efforts and adding additional burdens.

The GST should also offer linkages to other agenda items under the Paris Agreement, such as National Adaptation Plans, finance, and the Global Goal on Adaptation as prescribed by Article 7.14. It should also go beyond the UNFCCC, to link with efforts such as the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework.

These linkages can be addressed both in the reflections from first GST and as a basis for structuring the next GST, which, let's remember, is starting in 3 years only. Yet learning from the GST should be ongoing.

From our experience in providing support to countries on national adaptation planning and implementation, in addition to the many good practices mentioned by Parties and other participants, we would like to emphasize three things:

1. The importance of integrating gender equality and social inclusion across processes to ensure that adaptation action is effective, sustainable, and equitable.
2. The growing evidence base that nature-based solutions, including ecosystem based adaptation, can help communities and ecosystems to adapt to climate change, and linking adaptation with mitigation and biodiversity conservation.
3. And third, we cannot forget that putting adaptation at the centre of decision-making can be a lever for system change. We must redouble efforts to make it standard practice to think about climate change impacts, who and what is most vulnerable to these impacts, and why. We must keep these points at the forefront when designing policies, building institutions, identifying



investment priorities, and measuring progress through monitoring, evaluation and learning systems across scales, towards a more peaceful and prosperous future.

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