

Submission by the Russian Federation
on issues related to the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme
on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3 in 2023

February 2023

The Russian Federation welcomes the opportunity to submit suggested themes for the workshops under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation (GlaSS) planned for 2023 in accordance with para 16 of the relevant decision of CMA4 (FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/L.16).

Approach to the choice of themes

According to para 20 of FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/L.16, the themes for the workshops to be held in 2023 should be selected, taking into account the following areas:

- target-setting, metrics, methodologies and indicators for the global goal on adaptation (GGA);
- means of implementation for achieving the global goal on adaptation;
- the steps of an iterative adaptation cycle: risk and impact assessment; planning; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation and learning;
- the systems and sectors set out in the contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC, with a focus on exploring options for enhancing efforts to mainstream adaptation in national priority areas or sectors;
- gender-responsiveness; intergenerational and gender equity and social justice; ecosystem- and community-based adaptation; governance at the local, national and regional level; transboundary approaches; private sector engagement; traditional, local and indigenous peoples' knowledge; and human rights;
- the stocktake of the GlaSS;
- changes in mindsets and world views towards transformation in adaptation, with the inclusion of indigenous peoples' values and knowledge;
- recent scientific research relevant to the GGA;
- the global stocktake.

In addition, a framework for the GGA with the elements agreed under para 10 of FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/L.16 shall be adopted at CMA5.

As the details of the framework require extensive elaboration, the workshops could provide a helpful venue to discuss the content of the framework. Special attention should be paid to the interlinkages between the GGA and the global stocktake.

As for the choice of more specific themes for the workshops, agreed discussion areas in 2023 could be regarded as a starting point in the context of the elements of the framework.

Theme 1: structure and content of the framework for the GGA

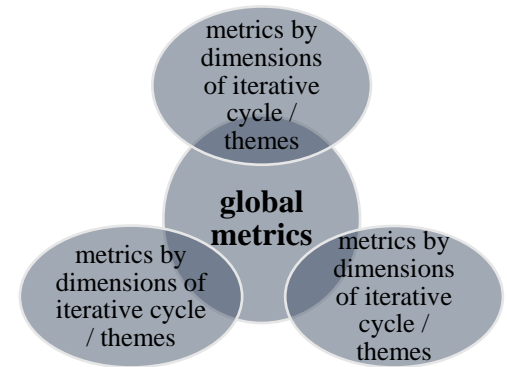
Areas under para 20: the stocktake of the GlaSS.

Framework elements under para 10: all elements.

The GGA is framed as 'enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2 of the Agreement'.

Considering the fact that adaptation represents a global challenge that has local, national, regional and international dimensions, it could be useful to look at a set of metrics and indicators that are context-specific when addressing the issue at regional or local level, while their ultimate general applicability and comparability should be ensured at the global level.

The following objective is suggested: preventing the increase in damage from climate change and the number of people affected and striving to minimize the damage and the number of people affected in the long term. This approach can be translated into specific quantitative indicators reflecting current state and corresponding benchmarks, against which progress can be tracked. The trends of damage estimations and number of people affected can be employed as aggregated indicators of the progress to GGA.



Noting the elements of the structured approach, the outline of the framework can be built upon the dimensions of the iterative adaptation cycle, each of them applied to the themes. Themes can be based on the 6th Assessment Report of the IPCC. Relevance of each theme can vary due to national circumstances. Each dimension-theme pair can use an extended set of indicators and a range of applicable means of implementation.

Cross-cutting considerations should be treated as overarching principles and considered at each level.

Dimension / Theme	Theme 1 Water	Theme 2 Food and agriculture	...	Theme N	Means of implementation	Cross-cutting considerations
Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment	Assessment 1	Assessment 2	...	Assessment N	Early warning systems	
	Assessment of risks / potential damage and number of people, vulnerable to climate change				Systems of meteorological, climate and statistics data collection	
Planning	National adaptation plans (quantity)				Support for developing country Parties in their national adaptation planning	
Implementation	Resources spent on the implementation of adaptation measures, including those from external sources				Development of insurance schemes	
Monitoring, evaluation and learning	Evaluation 1	Evaluation 2	...	Evaluation N	Support for developing country Parties in their implementation of national adaptation planning	
	Evaluation of factual damage and number of people affected					

Circumstances and conditions that define adaptation are likely to change in time. That would trigger revisiting and reviewing of objectives and regular assessment of progress.

Theme 2: GGA in the context of the global stocktake

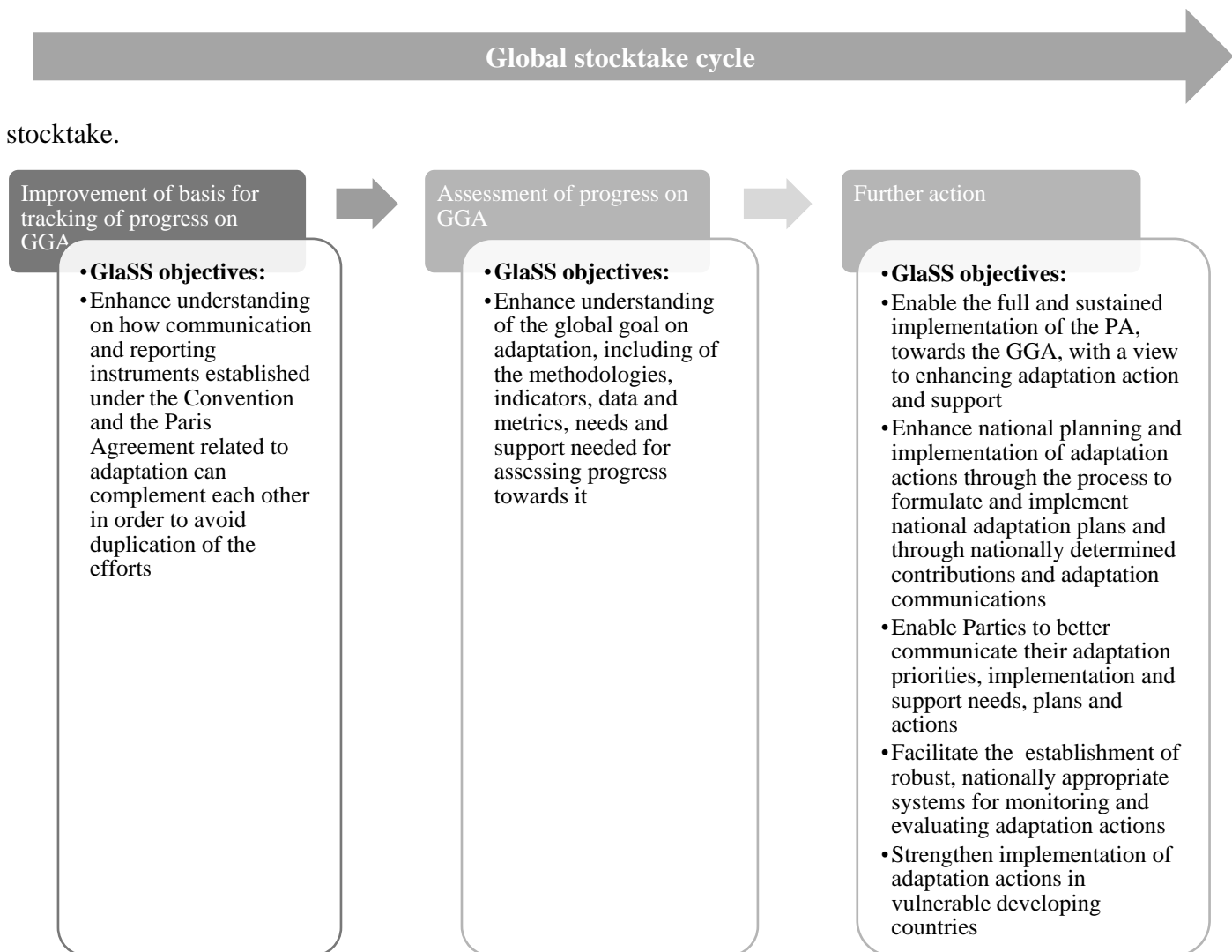
Areas under para 20: the global stocktake.

Framework elements under para 10: all elements.

According to para 23 of FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/L.16 the outcomes under the GlaSS will be considered in reviewing progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation as part of the first global stocktake.

The objectives of the GlaSS can be sequenced in several stages: improvement of the basis for tracking the GGA progress, assessment of the GGA progress and further action. Since climate conditions are likely to change with time, information base is expected to improve and new scientific data and adaptation technologies to appear, it is practical to regard the issue as a cycle rather than a linear process.

Recurrence can be ensured by the GGA framework with the timeframe aligned with a cycle of the global



Theme 3: cross-border impacts of climate-related hazards

Areas under para 20: target-setting, metrics, methodologies and indicators for the GGA; steps of an iterative adaptation cycle: risk and impact assessment, monitoring, evaluation and learning; transboundary approaches.

Framework elements under para 10: Dimensions (iterative adaptation cycle): impact, vulnerability and risk assessment, evaluation and learning applied to all the themes and noting the cross-cutting considerations.

Some climate-related hazards not only can pose the risks within the borders of the states where they occur, but also have cross-border and global impact. Adaptation measures should take into account these factors and could benefit from international cooperation in this regard.

The workshop could cover the examples of such hazards, relevant risks and vulnerabilities and approaches to the development of metrics and indicators that could reflect their transboundary nature.

The examples of hazards with cross-border effects:

- dust storms that can spread across states and impair air quality in populated areas;
- wild fires, emissions from which can also spread along great distances;

- droughts in export-oriented agricultural centers that affect the supply in global markets;
- drying up of transboundary rivers;
- variety of climate change impacts that spur migration, etc.

Theme 4: information gaps and data accessibility

Areas under para 20: recent scientific research relevant to the GGA.

Framework elements under para 10: sources of information.

Completeness and accuracy of data are essential at each stage of adaptation cycle. It is crucial to ensure that each Party and global community as a whole has free access to best available climate science that is relevant for national circumstances.

The framework should reduce the barriers for the flow of data and knowledge and facilitate their dissemination including through practical tools.

International cooperation in this sphere can be especially efficient for bridging the gaps in information and scientific data. It can imply both joint research and free exchanges of relevant information between the Parties.