

**SBSTA – SBI**  
**SUBMISSION BY COSTA RICA ON BEHALF OF THE AILAC GROUP OF COUNTRIES - CHILE,**  
**COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, HONDURAS, GUATEMALA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY AND PERU**  
**February, 2023**

**Views on the workshops of the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation to be held in 2023.**

Following the invitation to Parties contained in paragraph 16, decision 3/ CMA 4, AILAC countries are pleased to provide their views on the workshops to be held in 2023 of the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation, GlA55, referred to in decision 7/CMA.3.

**General considerations**

1. Based on the “**Information note on the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation**”, prepared by the Chairs of the Subsidiary Bodies, in response to the request in paragraph 20, decision 3/CMA 4, the SB Chairs proposed the following preliminary themes and timeline for the workshops in 2023: **Workshop 5: Changing mindsets and worldviews towards transformation in adaptation**, with the inclusion of indigenous peoples’ wisdom, values and knowledge and consideration of cross-cutting issues included in paragraph 20 (g) (e) of decision 3/CMA.4; **Workshop 6: Zooming in: Target-setting, metrics, methodologies and indicators for the GGA as well as steps of an iterative adaptation cycle and means of implementation**, taking account of the systems and sectors set out by the IPCC, and of options for enhancing efforts to mainstream adaptation in national priority areas or sectors (para 20(a)(b)(c)(d) of 3/CMA.4); **Workshop 7: Zooming out: Interfacing the GGA with other processes**, including a specific focus/session on the GST process (para 20(i) of decision 3/CMA.4) and **Workshop 8: Taking stock of the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme: transforming towards an adapted/resilient world**, building on: recent scientific research/ knowledge/ assessment/ understanding; and action and support towards that transformation (para 20(f)(h) of 3/CMA.4)
2. In general terms AILAC supports the proposed themes. However, considering that the first Global Stocktake (GST) will take place in COP28 in the United Arab Emirates, it matters strongly to look back at the GST, and see how the GST can – and should – serve as the mechanism that urges countries to take decisive action in this critical decade for climate action, particularly on adaptation. Therefore, we would like to suggest that the workshop 7 turns into workshop 6, aiming to contribute to the GST process, particularly during the Third Expert session to be held in June, with the aim to facilitate the assessment of the global collective progress on adaptation.
3. Taking into account that Parties decided in Sharm El Sheikh to initiate the development of a framework for the global goal on adaptation through a structured approach under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work program in 2023, and will be adopted at the fifth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement; we encourage the SB’s chairs to consider as part of the workshops **a deep discussion on what is meant by this framework and what is expected to be achieved at the CMA5. A detailed conversation on the subject would guide the work of subsequent workshops and will contribute to having a clear horizon for the UAE.**
4. Additionally, we would like to provide further reflections on Workshop 5, including questions related to the proposed themes for that workshop.

### *Topics for discussion under the theme of the workshop 5*

5. According to the Information note of the SB Chairs, the **Workshop 5** considers the cross-cutting issues included in paragraph 20 (g) (e) of decision 3/CMA.4.3 18: (g) **Changes in mindsets and world views towards transformation in adaptation, with the inclusion of indigenous peoples' wisdom, values and knowledge;** and (e) **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.** Additionally, the SB Chairs took into consideration the findings of the Working Group II of the IPCC AR6 that highlights **transformative adaptation** as a major opportunity and that “transformations are often considered to involve deeper and more fundamental changes than transitions including changes to underlying values, worldviews, ideologies, structures, and power relationships”. They stated that an ambitious GGA should have transformation at its center.
6. **Transformational adaptation** has also been put forward by the IPCC as a driver of the overall socio-ecological systems' transformation that is necessary for climate resilient development, since such adaptation is inseparable from mitigation and sustainable development. According to the IPCC, “when incremental adaptation is insufficient to avoid intolerable risks, transformational adaptation may be able to extend the potential to sustain human and natural systems”; furthermore, “**transformational adaptation can allow a system to extend beyond its soft limits and prevent soft limits from becoming hard limits**”.
7. AILAC proposes for this workshop to take into account elements that, according to the IPCC, provide insights relevant to policymakers actively pursuing the integration of **climate resilience into development**, since any transformational adaptation should be in line with principles of social, economic and environmental justice and equity:
  - i. Management of climate risk (by implementing adaptation, mitigation or other risk management options) must be accompanied by interventions that **address social and ecological vulnerabilities** that enhance climate risk.
  - ii. Considerations of Climate Resilient Development<sup>1</sup> on **achieving transitions in key systems** (including the rate at which actors can achieve system transitions, their nature—incremental or transformational, and simultaneous progress on all transitions), including:
    - i. Energy
    - ii. Land and ecosystem
    - iii. Urban and infrastructure
    - iv. Industrial
    - v. Societal
  - iii. Aspects related to equity, social justice, climate justice and just transition of adaptation.
  - iv. Alignment of development interventions to climate resilient development pathways – CRDPs- is contingent on the presence of multiple **enabling conditions** (enabling governance systems and formal policy frameworks and policies; economics and sustainable climate finance; institutional capacity; science, technology and innovation; and monitoring and evaluation frameworks)
  - v. Preferences for **different pathways** and specific actions in pursuit of those pathways will be

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<sup>1</sup> In line with the GGA as established in Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, the IPCC AR6 puts forward the guiding principle of “**climate resilient development**” (CRD), defined as a process of implementing GHG mitigation and adaptation options to support sustainable development for all.

subjected to analysis and debate among diverse actors within various arenas of engagement.

8. AILAC proposes that the **workshop 5** builds on **questions** like:
  - a. Is transformation **feasible** for all sectors of adaptation? What are examples of **successful transformation** in adaptation?
  - b. What **methodologies exist to assess, ex-ante**, the convenience of implementing transformative adaptation versus incremental adaptation?
  - c. How do we ensure that we do not overestimate the **real need for transformative adaptation** and that this transformation is **effective in strengthening the resilience** to climate change of the targeted systems/sectors?
  - d. How do we ensure that transformative adaptation measures **do not increase the vulnerability** in other related sectors/systems/populations that are not the main focus of the transformative measures? How do we **avoid maladaptation** in a transformative environment? How can **traditional knowledge contribute** to transformative adaptation and climate resilient development?
  - e. How to Integrate **Transboundary Climate Risk** into national planning processes to avoid maladaptation?
  - f. What is the **level of support needed** for designing and implementing transformative adaptation? What are the **funding streams to promote** transformative adaptation? Discussion based on study cases.
  - g. What are the **obstacles** that constrain parties -or any other key actors in general- **from engaging in transformative adaptation**? Gaps for the implementation of transformative adaptation.
  - h. Discussion on **study cases related** to the implementation of transformative adaptation including aspects of social and climate justice, just transition, and equity.
9. Finally, we would like to propose the following speakers for the workshop:
  - i. The UNFCCC secretariat to briefly present at the beginning of the workshop a synthesis of the workshops carried out in 2022, as a state of the art of where we are in terms of technical work under the GlaSS program.
  - ii. IPCC authors, to present the findings on transformative adaptation at local, national, and global levels, as contained in the WGII contribution to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report.
  - iii. Representatives of the Local Communities and Indigenous People Platform –LCIPP.
  - iv. Successful country/region experiences of transformational adaptation; ecosystem and community-based adaptation; transboundary approaches; local and indigenous peoples’ knowledge relevant for adaptation.
  - v. Organizations, communities and private sector that are working towards achieving climate-resilient development for the most vulnerable people (I.E International Institute for the Environment and Development –iied)

### ***General reflections on the 2023 workshops, timeline, modalities and expected outcomes***

10. For AILAC, the workshops are not negotiation spaces. They should help to enhance the understanding of Parties on issues related to the objectives of the GlaSS, so as to agree on specific mandates and recommendations **under the SBs and the COP and CMA**, as appropriate.

11. For AILAC, an important consideration to take into account is that the GGA is already defined in Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, and for assessing progress towards the GGA, Article 7.1 should be considered in its entirety, that is, “enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change” and “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”. In this sense, we should take a holistic approach to it.
12. AILAC agrees to have a **dedicated workshop on the GST** (we suggest to switch workshop 7 into 6) that provides substantial input on what should be assessed and the approaches that could be used in the first GST, in line with the framework established in decision3/CMA4. This dedicated workshop should also look into other outcomes to subsequent GSTs, considering the needs for support of the Parties to **establish robust adaptation monitoring and evaluation systems** at the local, national and regional levels, to improve their future capacity to monitor and evaluate adaptation;
13. The workshops should be informed, to the extent possible, by **examples and case studies** that are in line with their selected themes. With this aim, the SB Chairs, with the assistance from the secretariat, could ask IPCC WGII authors and the Adaptation Committee to suggest specific examples and case studies for each workshop as well as who can present them.
14. Regarding the modalities of the workshops, AILAC is of the view that the in person modality is best for the engagement of the participants and that there should be **balanced geographical representation**. In this sense, we kindly ask the Secretariat to provide support to a number of AILAC countries to attend the workshops in person.
15. In the same line, the **virtual modality** also presents advantages for inclusive participation and we appreciate that the 2023 workshops will be spread over longer time periods, with fewer hours per day, in favor of this type of participation.
16. Regarding the new modalities suggested by the SBs Chairs for greater interaction and inclusivity, we would like the proposal of having breakout groups with different areas of work, followed by plenary sessions to exchange the views expressed.
17. The participants should receive in advance the guiding question and information on the format of the sessions; relevant UNFCCC constituted bodies, organizations, experts, and practitioners should be considered as part of the moderators.