



## Submission by Argentina on behalf of ABU and AILAC,

May 2023

### Vision on the sixth workshop of the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme (GlaSS) focused on mainstreaming adaptation, including target-setting, methodologies and indicators

#### 1. General views on the GGA framework under the first GST

The GST is a key process for achieving the common objective of enhancing the collective ambition of action and support towards achieving the purpose and long-term goals of the UNFCCC Paris Agreement. It should also enhance the implementation of the Convention so as to reflect equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC), in light of different national circumstances.

The GST process should enable us to **look backwards** at implementation shortcomings, gaps and challenges, including with respect to historical responsibilities and pre-2020 implementation of the Convention and its related instruments.<sup>1</sup> At the same time, we should **look prospectively** to fill outstanding gaps in means of implementation, in order to achieve our collective goals in a systemic and transformative way, in line with the principles of equity and CBDR-RC.

The Paris Agreement, in its article 7.14 establishes the main aspects for the consideration of collective progress in terms of adaptation in the GST. Thus, the completion of the first GST is critical for reviewing the progress made in achieving the Global Adaptation Goal and adjusting the overall ambition for action and support for the second cycle.

Additionally, Decision 3/CMA4<sup>2</sup>, makes explicit reference to the GST process and the progress made on the development of a framework on the GGA. In this sense, paragraph 23 invites the **SB 58** to consider the outputs under the GlaSS in reviewing progress in achieving the GGA as part of the first global stocktake. Also, in para 24 decides that the elements contained in paragraph 10 of Decision 3/CMA4 will be taken into consideration for reviewing overall progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation in the context of the 1<sup>st</sup> GST.

Taking the former in consideration, ABU and AILAC are pleased to send its views on how the GGA framework could serve as a tool to accomplish the decisions and deliver on the functions of achieving the GGA (forward looking) and, at the same time, reviewing the progress already made (backward looking) in dialogue with the GST.

#### 2. Further views of ABU on the GGA framework

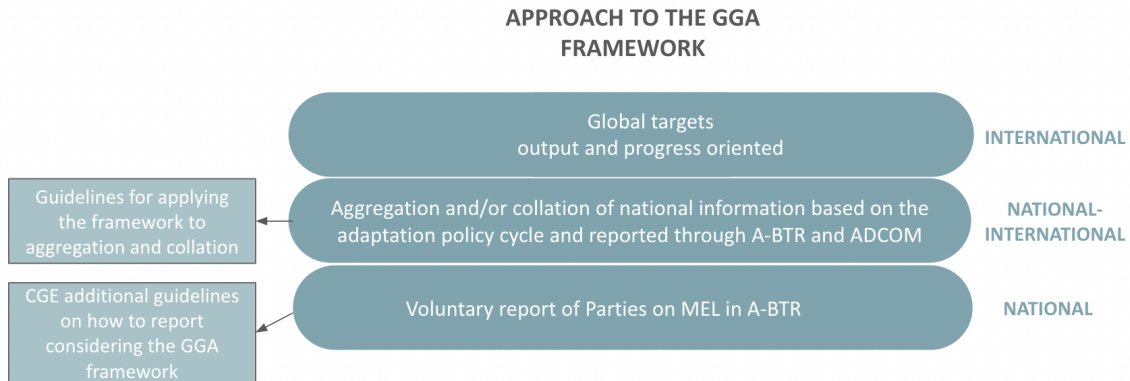
<sup>1</sup>

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/202206050832---G77%20and%20China%20input%20to%20GST.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2022\\_L16E.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2022_L16E.pdf)

## 2.1. Methodologies and approaches

Building on previous submissions and interventions made by ABU, the two groups are of the view that the GGA framework could rely on a mixed and multi-layered system, complemented by a granular approach from the first GST to the second GST cycle.



The mixed approach involves combining bottom up and top down dynamics in a virtuous way, contributing to the granularity of the first to the second cycle. From the **top down, the GGA framework must be adopted at COP28, including targets and indicators on action and support by dimension of the adaptation policy cycle and based on existing frameworks and processes** (SDGs, Sendai, UNFCCC process). From the **bottom up, it is proposed that each country that voluntarily** decides to submit an A-BTR in 2024 makes use of the MPGs in Decision 18/CMA.1, as well as the GGA framework, **reporting on its targets and indicators, as well as themes and cross cutting approaches.**

To this end, **it is suggested that the CGE that has already developed training materials on the A-BTRs can develop an additional guide to support the reporting process of the Parties regarding the GGA.** In turn, based on the A-BTR, the Secretariat could prepare a synthesis report that could be supported by the Adaptation Committee - AC as the main body on adaptation. Collective learning through the application of the framework will allow it to be fine-tuned towards the new cycle.

## 2.2. Indicators and targets set from a top-down approach

N°	Policy cycle dimensions	Targets	Indicators
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<b>1</b>	<b>Impact, risk and vulnerability assessments (AdCom and BTR)</b>	<p><b>1.1</b> By 2030, the impact, risk and vulnerability assessments induced by climate change lay the foundations for the planning and subsequent implementation of actions to adapt to these risks and reduce the impacts.</p> <p>(Source: <a href="#">FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2 – Apéndice 1</a>)</p>	<p><b>1.1.1</b> Number of National Communications, NAPs, NDCs, AdComs, and LTS, that incorporate risk, impact and vulnerability assessments and how these impacts affect the most vulnerable sectors and groups.</p> <p>(Sources: based on <a href="#">FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/4- para 158</a>)</p>
		<p><b>1.2</b> By 2030, all countries have early warning systems for at least two critical risks and information for risk reduction at national level.</p> <p>(Source: <a href="#">The Early Warnings For All Initiative</a> y <a href="#">Sendai Framework - target G</a>)</p> <p><b>*targets for cities and territories can be developed.</b></p>	<p><b>1.2.1</b> Number of countries that have early warning systems for at least two critical risks and information for risk reduction.</p> <p>(Source: <a href="#">FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2 – Apéndice 1</a>; outcome 1; <a href="#">Sendai Framework - target G1</a>)</p>
		<p><b>1.3</b> By 2030, all countries can access climate finance to carry out risk, impact and vulnerability assessments induced by climate change through the</p>	<p><b>1.3.1</b> Climate finance granted and available to carry out risk, impact and vulnerability assessments.</p>

		UNFCCC Financial Mechanism.	
2	Planning (NAP, AdCom, BTR)	<p><b>2.1</b> By 2030, all countries have developed national policy instruments to address adaptation to climate change and have integrated it into their development strategies.</p> <p><b>*Cross-cutting themes and approaches can be integrated into the national report and then into the aggregation and collation of information (graduality-2nd cycle)</b></p>	<p><b>2.1.1</b> Number of countries that have at least one adaptation planning tool</p> <p>(Sources: <a href="#">SDG framework, 13.2.1; Adaptation GAP Report 2022</a> Annex 2.A: Data sources used to assess the status of national adaptation planning around the world and the presence of quantified targets)</p> <p><b>2.1.2</b> Number of specific development strategies with climate change priorities applied</p> <p>(Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2- Apéndice 1; outcome 7)</p> <p><b>2.1.3</b> Number of countries and proportion of local governments that adopt and implement disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</p> <p>(Source: <a href="#">SDG framework, 11.b.1</a> y 11.b.2 and Sendai Framework, this should be revised)</p>

			<p>according to the Midterm Review de 2023).</p>
		<p><b>2.2</b> By 2030, all countries can access climate financing through the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund for the preparation and implementation of NAPs.</p> <p>(Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF. 2 – Appendix 1, output 2.2)</p>	<p><b>2.2.1</b> Number of developing countries that submit adaptation projects to the GCF (readiness and other programs) for the preparation and implementation of NAPs.</p> <p><b>2.2.2</b> Percentage of developing countries that actually access financing for the development of NAPs.</p> <p><b>2.2.3</b> Average time from the beginning of the application process to the effective disbursement of the financing.</p> <p><b>2.2.4</b> Climate finance granted and available to support NAP development processes through the UNFCCC Financial Mechanism.</p>
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p>Implementation (NAP, AdCom, BTR)</p>	<p><b>3.1</b> By 2030, increase the implementation, with respect to the 2023 baseline, of projects, plans, programs, adaptation actions in response to the impacts and risks of</p>	<p><b>3.1.1</b> Number of projects, plans, programs, adaptation actions implemented by sector and region.</p> <p><b>3.1.2</b> Proportion and type of transformative adaptation actions</p>

		<p>climate change identified by the countries in their adaptation documents.</p>	<p>implemented by sector and region.</p>
		<p><b>3.2</b> By 2030, all countries have accessed funds from the GEF, GCF, Adaptation Fund, etc. for NAP implementation, and address the needs and priorities reported in AdCom, BTR and other climate planning instruments at the national level.</p>	<p><b>3.2.1</b> Climate financing granted and available to support NAP implementation processes, addressing needs and priorities present in AdCom, BTR and other climate planning instruments at the national level.</p>
		<p><b>3.3</b> By 2030, the capacities to prepare and implement NAPs and address the needs and priorities present in ADCOMs, BTRs and other climate planning instruments at the national level have been strengthened.</p> <p>(Source: GST, Technical Dialogue 2023, Summary Report 2)</p>	<p><b>3.3.1</b> Financing, technology transfer and capacity building needs reported by developing countries in their NDCs, NAPs and ADCOMs..</p> <p>(Sources: <a href="#">SCF, 2022</a>; <a href="#">Adaptation GAP Report 2022</a>)</p>
		<p><b>3.4</b> By 2030, international climate financing for adaptation achieves a balance with respect to mitigation, and has increased, in line with the</p>	<p><b>3.4.1</b> Total climate finance, mobilized and awarded, to support NAP planning and implementation processes in developing countries,</p>

		<p>commitments made and the new quantified collective goal for climate financing.</p>	<p>by region.  (Source: <a href="#">SDG framework</a> 13.a.1; OECD DAC; 2022 UNEP Adaptation Gap Report Annex 3B)</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>Monitoring, evaluation and learning (<b>NAP, AdCom, BTR</b>)</p>	<p><b>4.1</b> By 2030, all countries have designed and implemented a framework or system for monitoring, evaluation and learning of the adaptation component.</p> <p>(Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2- Appendix 1, Output 3.2)</p>	<p><b>4.1.1</b> Number of countries that have designed and applied a monitoring, evaluation, and learning framework or system for the adaptation component of their AdComs, NAPs, and other national climate policy instruments.</p> <p>(Source: based on <a href="#">FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/4- para 174</a>)</p> <p><b>4.1.2</b> Number of countries that incorporated quantitative process and outcome targets in their AdComs, NDCs or NAPs submitted to the UNFCCC.</p> <p>(Source: <a href="#">Adaptation GAP Report 2022</a>)</p> <p><b>4.1.3</b> Number of countries that update at least by 2030 their AdComs and/or NAPs based on ongoing monitoring, evaluation and learning systems.</p>

		<p><b>4.2.</b> By 2030, all countries have accessed funds from the GEF, GCF, Adaptation Fund, etc. for the design and implementation of MEL frameworks or systems.</p>	<p><b>4.2.1.</b> Number of countries accessing multilateral climate financing for the design and implementation of MEL adaptation systems.</p>
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### 3. Additional elements to consider under the framework

Likewise, there is a set of elements that could enrich the current design of the framework, such as the **enablers or enabling conditions**. They could be operationalized through: data and information; governance, institutional and regulatory frameworks; needs, barriers, challenges and gaps related to adaptation implementation, including finance, technology and capacity building; cooperation, best practices, experiences and lessons learned; and education, public awareness, training, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation (a.k.a ACE under the UNFCCC).

Another element that could be added is the **link with the existing reporting and communication instruments**, in order to demonstrate through which current vehicles this information is communicated or reported.

Regarding the voluntary report, it is worth mentioning that even though the **MPGs** (modalities, procedures and guides) of the Enhanced Transparency Framework established by Decision 18/CMA.1 does not allude to the GGA, **section F** introduces monitoring and evaluation elements of action and adaptation processes. Paragraphs 112 to 114 establish that each Party reports the establishment or use of M&E systems, including indicators, measures effectiveness evaluations, how support programs allow to address vulnerabilities and reduce needs, among many other aspects. In this sense, Parties that decide to voluntarily report on adaptation in their BTRs, could include information on indicators and other aspects contemplated in the framework of the GGA that coincide with the MPGs, such as the stages of the policy cycle: risk assessment, impacts and vulnerabilities is included in **section B**, planning in **D** and implementation in **E** of Decision 18/CMA.1

In this sense, the dimensions of the adaptation policy cycle and the enabling conditions are already incorporated into the current UNFCCC communication and reporting instruments related to adaptation, avoiding additional burden. Additionally, it is emphasized that the reporting process based on the GGA framework, just like the adaptation component of the BTR, must be flexible and voluntary for all Parties, regardless of the vehicle.”

### 4. A way forward for the SB58 session regarding the GGA framework in the context of 1st GST





As mentioned above, the SB58 is the moment to agree on the mandate to review the progress made regarding the GGA, one of the four aspects of adaptation in the GST. Thereby, one option is to request the **UNFCCC Secretariat to prepare a report by September 2023** collecting and synthesizing information submitted through the communication and reporting adaptation instruments on progress related to aspects already adopted in Decision 3/CMA.4, in order to assess how they contribute to each of the GGA components. The Report would assume a bottom-up logic complementary to the mixed approach of the GGA framework proposed by us.

Taking into account that the GGA framework deliberations occur in two parallel but differentiated spaces, on one hand the negotiations under CMA agenda item and, on the other hand, the Glass workshops, ABU and AILAC see the need to bring these two spaces together. Both tracks are crucial and are meant to feed one into the other, nevertheless since last year the discussions have been occurring without the articulation needed. Thereby, an additional and complementary option to the first one, would be to consider giving a mandate in the SBs to **establish an ad hoc working group to advance on the process of identification and/or targets and indicators setting for each adaptation policy cycle dimension**. The results of the ad hoc working group would be published on the GlaSS website in order to be considered as an input for the 7th workshop, this would ensure synergies between

**COP28-CMA5:**

**-Adoption of the GGA framework based on:**

- a) Global targets for each dimension of the adaptation policy cycle
- b) Dynamics of aggregation and collection of information at the international / national level
- c) Voluntary report by Parties through A-BTRs and AdComs

