

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland's submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change ahead of the 8th workshop under the Glasgow Sharm el Sheikh Work Programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GlaSS)



UK Government

Workshop 8 theme (according to SB Chairs' info note): Taking stock of the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme: transforming towards an adapted/resilient world, building on:

- recent scientific research/knowledge/assessment/understanding
- action and support towards that transformation (para 20(f)(h) of 3/CMA.4).

26. This workshop theme covers the areas in decision 3/CMA.4 paragraph 20(f) The stocktake of the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme and (h) Recent scientific research relevant to the global goal on adaptation. As the final workshop before CMA 5, we believe it would be beneficial to assess progress made during the two-year work programme. Alongside this, having the opportunity to examine the latest science and research, and to understand what actions are needed to reach an adapted and resilient world will be vital in informing the overall outcome of the GGA. Our hope is that this workshop will feed into the GGA annual report, and for all participants to be prepared and informed before the negotiations in Dubai, to ensure an ambitious outcome is reached.

1. Context

The UK welcomes the progress made during the work programme and seven workshops to date. We also welcome the additional mandate from SB58 and the need to build from one workshop to the next.

As such, and building on the information note from the SB Chairs which focussed on “Taking stock of the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme: transforming towards an adapted/resilient world”, we understand the main theme of this workshop to be on **assessing progress on the GlaSS towards building an ambitious outcome at COP28**, and look forward to participating in the workshop.

2. Progress to date

The UK would like to highlight five key messages from the previous workshops and key learnings that can be taken forward and further incorporated into the outcomes of the work programme:

- **Targets, indicators and metrics:** Given the highly contextual nature of adaptation (i.e. that it can take many different forms in a large diversity of settings) and the array of applied definitions of adaptation and “success”, there is no – and cannot be a – single global set of adaptation metrics and indicators or definition of adaptation success. Targets or other sets of metrics can help build political momentum around certain ideas, but should be used with caution and considered as means to an end (enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change) rather than an end in itself. Triangulation of data should be used to help to understand the explanatory power (or lack thereof) of metrics in any particular situation, informing learning about transferability across different contexts.
- **The adaptation policy cycle:** The workshops recognised the foundational importance of the adaptation policy cycle, which provides a universal structure for further action and support and links to the Cancun Adaptation Framework and Article 7 of the Paris Agreement.
- **Country-driven & locally led:** We need to ensure that the framework puts at its centre practical action, in line with the best available science, and national plans, and that they are locally-led and flexible enough to be tailored to circumstance.
- **Reporting & coherence:** In line with decisions 7/CMA.3 and 3/CMA.4, and with discussions in the workshops, the outcomes of the work programme should not seek to create any additional reporting process – but instead build on existing reporting instruments and processes inside (e.g. Adaptation Communications, National

Adaptation Plans, Biennial Transparency Reports, etc) and outside the UNFCCC (e.g. through reporting under the Sustainable Development Goals, Sendai Framework, Global Biodiversity Framework, etc). Learning from these other processes and frameworks, and building on information included in country-led plans, and from practitioners, civil society organisations, Indigenous Peoples and other experts, there is an opportunity for the framework for the GGA to help bring coherence to the adaptation agenda.

- **Towards solutions:** The framework provides us with a unique opportunity to bring evidence-based solutions forward that would enable countries and the global community to move towards Climate Resilient Development and transformational adaptation – in line with the findings from the IPCC Working Group II report. Science and evidence have shown the need to mainstream adaptation across systems and sectors to ensure coherence in action and to strengthen enabling conditions for adaptation action to be successful.

These messages and facts all lead to the need for an ambitious outcome at COP28.

3. Towards an ambitious outcome at COP28

Progress made in Glasgow provided the necessary political and technical push to make progress on the eight objectives of the work programme – across assessment of progress, implementation, planning and reporting, communication and coherence.

We expect the last workshop of the GlaSS to support parties in continuing to find areas of commonalities, particularly around:

1. **A common vision**, in line with the GGA. We would support a political message supporting a well-adapted world securing wellbeing for all.
2. **Global adaptation priorities established by the GlaSS.** Particularly around:
 - a. Findings on the IPCC related to the need for systems change, transformational adaptation and climate resilient development.
 - b. Communities, Economies, and Nature.
 - c. Water, Food, Health and Infrastructure.
 - d. The need to scale up support for adaptation.
3. **Global targets along the adaptation policy cycle.** We appreciate the many proposals discussed in the negotiations and in many of the workshops. We see value in ensuring any new global target fits into a package of monitoring, evaluation and learning actions and solutions and substantive progress is made by 2028 (the second global stocktake). For instance:
 - a. 100% of people covered by a national adaptation policy instrument which includes monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL).
 - b. All countries have mechanisms in place to monitor, evaluate and learn from the implementation of their planning instruments.
 - c. Enhanced enabling conditions (leadership, institutional frameworks, policies, knowledge, financial resources, monitoring and evaluation, and governance) supporting adaptation plans and policies.
 - d. 100% of people protected by early warning systems.
4. **Implementing the framework:** the role of different stakeholders. Important element to discuss which links to ongoing discussions around follow-up work. It would be important to recognise what is missing, while building on existing information, bodies and institutions. We would appreciate particularly discussions on the role of:
 - a. The Adaptation Committee, the Nairobi Work Programme, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and other constituted bodies in implementing the framework.

- b. The potential role of the secretariat, working with parties, constituted bodies and experts, to bring together the necessary information coming out from the framework and Parties' reporting into a new "*Adaptation Synthesis Report*" ahead of the second GST, and then one year ahead of each GSTs. We see specific value in a new analysis providing global information that would bring together:
- i. **Progress on global priorities and targets:** As these may vary over time and could be reviewed in the GST context.
 - ii. **National targets/priorities:** Nationally driven on themes/sectors/systems most relevant to countries (building on the lenses provided in cross-cutting considerations and the themes in Decision 3/CMA.4 and which would be included in adaptation vehicles/instruments).
 - iii. **Enablers:** Good policy will only succeed if the enablers are in place and barriers removed. Enablers vary for each system/sector, but include themes such as funding & investment, research and evidence-based data, and engagement & education.
 - iv. **Policies and plans:** This lays out what good policy should look like. This will include existing Governments' strategies where this is sufficient, but also show other policy interventions or plans that may be necessary (e.g. standards, subsidies, legislation, etc) and be a key part of the learning component of the framework, including for shock responses.
 - v. **External factors:** This will capture aspects that are largely independent of national policies, but important for adaptation. This includes global and societal shifts, transboundary risks and geopolitical circumstances (e.g. related to hazard, exposure and vulnerability).

We would encourage the secretariat to ensure interactive modalities e.g. through setting up small breakout groups during the workshop to facilitate technical discussions.

We look forward to engaging in Workshop 8 & towards an ambitious outcome at COP28.