

**Submission by the Republic of Zambia on behalf of the African Group of
Negotiators (AGN)
To
8th Workshop of the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the Global
Goal on Adaptation**

The Republic of Zambia welcomes the opportunity to submit the views of the African Group in response to the calls for submissions in paragraph 17 of decision 3/CMA.4 for the workshops planned for 2023. It is our understanding that the 8th workshop planned for 27-29 September 2023, in Gaborone Botswana will focus on taking stock of the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation (hereafter referred to as the work programme), as such a comprehensive review of work previously done under the work programme towards a conclusion of the work programme at CoP 28.

This submission therefore focuses on elements of the decision that adopts the outcome of the work programme, whilst providing substantive inputs on aspects to be addressed in each of those elements. This submission is without prejudice to further inputs and views by the African Group towards the conclusion of the work programme, and any subsequent work thereof.

The African Group welcomes the draft programme for the 8th workshop and makes the following inputs,

- We welcome the opportunity for the discussion on means of implementation as a stand-alone item, as we are of the view that MoI are a critical dimension for which targets will be set, whilst noting that the targets set will be for resourcing all other dimensions of the framework.
- We are of the view that the sessions on development of the GGA Framework constitute an opportunity to address elements of what would be the work programme CoP 28 outcome, where there will be an opportunity to exchange views on each of the elements of such a decision.

It is our view that outcome of the CoP 28 work programme decision should amongst other elements contain at least the following, Preamble, Purpose of the GGA Framework, Structure of the GGA Framework, Targets (both Dimensions and Themes), Linkages with other processes under the UNFCCC, Further Work, and Budgetary Implications of the decision.

1. Preamble

The preamble should,

- position the CoP 28 Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation outcome, Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) that recognise the purpose of climate action as addressing climate impacts; Article 2 of the Paris Agreement (PA) which links the temperature goal to impacts and the required adaptation action.
- recall the mandate of the work programme in decision 7/CMA.3 in respect of operationalisation the GGA in Article 7.1 of the PA; acknowledge advances made in the work programme as contained in decisions 3/CMA.4 particularly the establishment of the framework, the associated adaptation dimensions and themes; the importance of target setting for the dimensions and themes as well as the role of indicators.
- recognise linkages/implications of the work programme on other processes such as,
 - on Adaptation Communications in Article 7.10 and the associated decision 9/CMA.1;
 - reporting arrangements for adaptation on information to be contained Biennial Transparency Reports in decision 18/CMA.1;
 - assessment of progress towards the achievement of the in Article 7.14 of the PA and decision 19/CMA.1;
 - means of implementation for adaptation action in Article 9-11 of the PA.

2. Purpose

The purpose of the GGA framework is to achieve the GGA referred to in Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, which is to reduce the increasing adverse impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change through,

- enhancing adaptation action and support, including in relation to Article 7.9 of the PA
- enhancing adaptation action and support, as per Articles 9-11 of the Paris Agreement, through addressing the needs of developing countries
- contributing to reviewing overall progress towards achieving the GGA as per Article 7, paragraph 14, of the Paris Agreement, including the necessary information streams to support the assessment.

3. Structure of the GGA Framework

- We understand the structure of the GGA as comprising of four levels which include,
 - i. an overarching target that provides a context for adaptation action linked to a temperature goal, quantifiable and time bound.
 - ii. Dimensions of the iterative adaptation cycle building on paragraph 10 of decision 3/CMA.4 for which targets will be set in line with paragraph 20 of the same decision, with those linked to the temperature goal, quantifiable, aggregable, time bound.
 - iii. adaptation themes for specific sectors, building on paragraph 10 of decision 3/CMA.4 for which targets need to be set for which are also quantifiable, aggregable, and time bound in line with paragraph 20 of the same decision
 - iv. metrics, methodologies and indicators necessary for tracking the targets in (i)-(iii) above in line with decision 3/CMA.4.

- It is our view that the CoP 28 outcome as a minimum should conclude on (i) – (iii) and decide on a further process towards (iv) which should be concluded well in time for the preparatory phase of the 2nd global stocktake [December 2026].
- This element of the decision would therefore reflect consensus amongst Parties and then decide to adopt the framework.

4. Targets

- Targets are presented here for the dimensions and the themes as outlined in the guidance on the GGA framework in the CoP27 GGA decision. An overarching target is also provided.
- The African Group emphasizes the need to have targets, as it provides the basis for tracking progress on adaptation action and support , it further demonstrates collective global political will for full support of adaptation action and support, while provides the needed elements to assess progress and provide clarity for future ambition cycles in accordance with the PA global stocktake.
- Quantified time bound targets also will help to focus all Parties and development partners planning, support and implementation towards attainment of global goal like GGA and its sub-goals
- Such targets should enable adaptation needs and progress to be adequately captured, as such, establishing ambitious and robust targets for adaptation in the GGA framework is crucially important.
- It is further our view that, the characteristics of targets should include, (i) outcomes based as well as coherent and consistent with the framework, (ii) outcomes being measurable, reportable, verifiable, (iii) Broad enough to allow for the context specificity of adaptation, (iv) targets being aggregable, comparable and feasible, (v) time-bound, with an explicit timeframe against which the outcomes should be achieved.

4.1 Overarching target

The AGN proposes an overarching target of **‘Enhance the adaptive capacity and resilience of the global population, including the reduction of climate impacts by at least 50% by 2030, and by at least 90% by 2050 compared to the business as usual scenario and expected impacts identified by scientific reports.**

4.2 Dimension Targets

- It is our view that paragraph 10 (a) of decision 3/CMA.4 can serve as a basis for defining the adaptation dimensions, noting the consistency with decision 9/CMA.1 Annexure on the minimum information to be communicated in Adaptation Communications.
- It is however our view that, means of implementation, particularly finance is a critical element that needs to be addressed concretely despite being applicable to all the other dimensions.
- The African Group proposes the following targets for the Dimension Targets,
 1. Risk, vulnerability, and impacts: **Reduce the climate impacts related to climate impacts on people, the economy and biophysical environment (human, economic and non-economic impacts) by at least 50% in 2030, and by at least 90% in 2050.**
 2. Adaptation Planning: **Achieve 100% coverage of multi-hazard early warning systems and climate information services and response systems by 2027; and ensure all developing countries have been supported to have comprehensive, implementable and effective adaptation plans, policies and strategies, taking into account the GGA framework.**
 3. Implementation: **Accelerate implementation of adaptation action and support to close the adaptation gap by 2030 in line with reduction of climate impacts of at least 50% by 2030, and at least 90% by 2050.**
 4. MEL: **By 2030, all developing countries have been supported to design and implement monitoring, evaluation and Learning systems for assessing potential impacts and vulnerabilities and for tracking adaptation outcomes**

4.3 Theme Targets

1. Health: **Achieve universal coverage for addressing climate impacts by 2030, and reduce by 100% global climate-related mortality and 50% morbidity by 2035–2040.**
2. Ecosystem and Biodiversity: **By 2030 increase the resilience and adaptive capacity of biodiversity and ecosystem services, including through protecting at least 50% of land, freshwater, marine and coastal ecosystems against climate impacts, and enhancing other ecosystem services.**
3. Poverty and Livelihood: **Reduce climate impacts on livelihoods and economic sectors by 50% in 2030, and 100% by 2050, including through social protection and economic resilience interventions.**
4. Food and Agriculture: **Reduce adverse climate impacts on agricultural production and productivity by 50% in 2030 and 100% by 2050, and ensure food security and improved nutrition for all.**
5. Cities, Settlements and Infrastructure: **Reduce people and infrastructure vulnerable to climate impacts by 50% in 2030, and 100% by 2050, whilst increasing development of climate resilient urban and rural infrastructure.**
6. Water: **By 2030, achieve universal access to potable water, reduce climate induced water scarcity for domestic, industrial and ecological purposes, through enhancing drought management and flood protection and climate-resilient infrastructure development.**
7. Tangible Cultural Heritage: **By 2050, protect all significant tangible heritage sites and cultural heritage from climate change impacts through infrastructure development that promote climate-resilient development to conserve tangible and intangible cultural heritage.**
8. Mountain Regions: **Promote climate-resilient development through policies that reduce the vulnerability of mountain populations, ecosystems and protect threatened biodiversity and ecosystems from increased warming.**

5. Means of Implementation

As means of implementation is a consideration in each stage of the cycle, the AGN proposes targets that captures the following:

- **By 2030, achieve the funding of at least 80% of expressed needs by developing countries, within their NDCs, NAPs, or other nationally identified programs and projects, with the quantum of adaptation finance reaching at least \$400bn per annum by 2030, and achieving 50% adaptation finance of the total share of the total flows of finance to developing countries;**
- **Deliver needed funding, on grant and concessional basis instruments, for achieving the purpose the GGA;**
- **Ensure that at least 50% of the NCQG agreed goal is delivered to adaptation and resilience.**

6. Linkages

- The purpose of the GGA being to achieve the objectives set in Article 7.1 in the context of Article 2, towards enhancing adaptation action and support suggests that, the framework should provide further guidance to,
 1. Adaptation Communications, such that the needs of developing countries, and what is required by science can be understood, taking into account the dimensions of the adaptation framework.
 2. Reporting, such that the guidance to BTRs in respect of adaptation coherently contribute information that can be synthesised towards the global stocktake as envisaged in decision 19/CMA.1.
 3. Assessment of progress towards achieving the GGA in accordance with Article 7.14 of the PA, and in the short-term paragraph 23, 24 of decision 3/CMA.4.
- On the basis of existing mandates, decision 3/CMA.4, paragraph 23 and 24 invited SB 58 to review progress in achieving the GGA in the first GGA based on paragraph 10 of the same decision;

- On the basis of decision 3/CMA.4, the African Group proposes further work to address this mandate, at CoP 28, with a view to deliver on the mandate by CoP 29 using the modalities determined for the GST in decision 19/CMA.1

6. Further Work and Process

- The CoP 28 decision on the work programme should conclude as per mandate from decision 7/CMA.3, however recognising that further work[1] is necessary to fully deliver on the mandate, including the review of framework as envisaged in decision 3/CMA.4.
- Noting the linkages outlined in Section 5 of this submission, we recognise the following as being critical in further work,
 1. Further development of indicators for each of the targets set for both dimensions and thematic areas; with the objective of providing the necessary understanding of the metrics to be use to track the targets, with the work completed by CoP 30.
 2. Assessment of the finance related needs to achieve each of the targets, with a clear separate assessment of developing country's needs, to be done by the SCF and to be delivered by COP29, and to inform the NCQG.
 3. Adaptation Communications; launch a process to further define guidelines and methodologies for Adaptation Communications to reflect outcomes of the work programme; with a view of completing the work by CoP 30 such that the next cycle adaptation communications can build on the GGA framework.
 4. BTRs; launch a process to ensure consistency between the BTR guidelines in decision 18/CMA.1 with the GGA framework; with a view of completing the work by CoP 30, so that there is at least one set of BTRs using the GGA framework going to the second global stocktake.
 5. Assessment of progress towards the GGA based on decision 3/CMA.4 so that adaptation and the GGA receive the priority it deserves, further noting

the findings in the Technical Dialogue Synthesis Report, with adaptation and the GGA barely having any recommendations on how to enhance action and support.

7. Budgetary implications

- Budget available for the Secretariat and relevant bodies to undertaking the further work