

**Submission by the Republic of Zambia on behalf of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN)**

**on**

**the UAE- Belém Work Program on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards targets in the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience**

**Introduction and reflections**

The Republic of Zambia welcomes the opportunity to submit views of the African Group in response to the call for submissions in paragraph 39 of decision 2/CMA.5 in advance of the two-year UAE – Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards targets in the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience (UAE-FGCR). The Synthesis Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 6<sup>th</sup> Assessment Cycle assessed with high confidence that there are widening gaps between the estimated costs of adaptation and the documented finance allocated to adaptation, that at current rates of adaptation planning and implementation, the adaptation gap will continue to grow particularly for developing countries—highlighting the need for enhanced adaptation action and support.

Africa expresses its appreciation of the UAE – Belém work programme and anticipates engaging actively in its activities to be completed by CoP30. We believe that the programme will offer an opportunity to develop indicators to advance the achievement of the Global Goal on Adaptation in Article 7, Paragraph 1 of the Paris Agreement and how to assess progress, taking into account national and local contexts of climate risks, impacts, adaptation needs and capacities to align with these appropriately.

The African Group acknowledges advances made in the GGA work programme as contained in decision 2/CMA 5, particularly the establishment of the framework, the associated adaptation dimensions and themes targets, the critical role of indicators in adaptation progress, and strengthening adaptation action and support (Paras 7, 8, 9, 10, and 19 of Decision 2/CMA 5).

We are of the view that the indicators should help us achieve the purpose of the GGA, which is to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability to climate change to contribute to sustainable development and ensure an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement and efforts to eradicate poverty.

Means of Implementation (MoI) is a critical consideration in the Belem work programme and must be included in the work on indicators. For successful achievement of the GGA and in line with the Convention and its Paris Agreement and mandates, it is clear that MoI is a critical dimension through which the targets set in Decision 2/CMA 5 will need to be resourced and recognizing that developing countries, particularly Africa, require finance, technology transfer, and capacity building to achieve the targets (paragraph 32 of 2/CMA.5).

Africa recognizes the critical need to develop specific and measurable indicators for the targets set out under the dimensions (paragraph 10) and the themes (paragraph 9) in Decision 2/CMA 5. We consider progress in achieving the theme targets referred to in paragraph 9 as the key interventions to advance the achievement of the dimensions. The objective is to provide the necessary understanding of metrics to be used to track the achievement of the GGA through the dimensions.

This submission, therefore, focuses on providing inputs and recommendations based on elements of Paragraph 39 of decision 2/CMA5, which adopts the outcome of the work programme. These are related to identifying and developing indicators where required and potential modalities of the work programme, including the organization of work, timelines, inputs, outputs, and the involvement of stakeholders.

### **Key areas and activities on matters under paragraph 39 in decision 2/CMA5**

The African Group of Negotiators welcomes the work programme and believes it should consider the following elements and inputs:

#### ***Modalities for the work programme***

We propose establishing four (4) workshops in each year of the two-year work programme. This will foster an adequate exchange of perspectives and garner inputs from all relevant stakeholders.

The first workshop is expected to be the mandated workshop, as decided in decision 2/CMA5, para 45. This should be followed by three workshops in 2024 and a total of four workshops in 2025.

Regarding approach, these workshops must be both technical and practical in nature. Parties and non-parties can submit their views on the workshops, and they should be innovatively conducted in a hybrid format leveraging both in-person and virtual elements for collective, interactive, and meaningful engagements while accommodating all time zones and taking into consideration the internet connectivity challenges of African countries.

Themes for the workshops should guide progress in achieving the work programme, increasing ambition, and enhancing adaptation action and support in order to accelerate swift action on adaptation at scale and at all levels, from local to global. It is the view of the AGN that workshops will be organised around the following themes:

- Workshop 1 (to be held in 2024) - Making the GGA framework operational
- Workshop 2 (to be held in 2024) - Indicators for Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment across theme targets, including enhanced adaptation action and support
- Workshop 3 (to be held in 2024) - Indicators for Planning across theme targets, including enhanced adaptation action and support
- Workshop 4 (to be held in 2025 before SB 62) - Indicators for Implementation across theme targets, including enhanced adaptation action and support
- Workshop 5 (to be held in 2025 before SB 62) - Composite indicators for the GGA dimensions and themes, including enhanced adaptation action and support
- Workshop 6 (to be held in 2025 before COP 30) - GGA and linkages to GST, reporting and communication
- Workshop 7 (to be held in 2025 before COP 30)- Monitoring, evaluation and learning

We are of the view that 3 weeks prior to each of the workshops described above, a technical report is produced by the secretariat, in collaboration with UN specialised agencies and regional organisations, to provide indicators and methodologies on tracking progress for the targets under specific themes and dimensions in paras 9 and 10 of Decision 2/CMA 5. The technical report will provide information on existing indicators that are necessary for achieving the targets and also identify where gaps exist on indicators for achieving the targets. A technical report will be provided

prior to each workshop (particularly for workshops 2–5 and 7 above) to trigger discussions at the workshops. This will ensure that the indicators that will be developed are well-defined, specific, measurable, quantifiable, aggregable, science-based, accessible, meaningful, and realistic. The Subsidiary Bodies (SBs) are expected to oversee the management and coordination of the UN agencies with well-defined Terms of Reference.

We expect that the work programme must consider the interconnectedness between dimension and thematic targets. Workshop 1 should unpack decision 2/CMA.5 text and operationalize the framework to ensure common understanding by the parties. Workshops 2–5 and 7 must be structured and linked to the thematic targets in para 9(a - g) of decision 2/CMA.5

- a) Significantly reducing climate-induced water scarcity and enhancing climate resilience to water-related hazards towards a climate-resilient water supply, climate-resilient sanitation and towards access to safe and affordable potable water for all;
- b) Attaining climate-resilient food and agricultural production and supply and distribution of food, as well as increasing sustainable and regenerative production and equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all;
- c) Attaining resilience against climate change-related health impacts, promoting climate-resilient health services, and significantly reducing climate-related morbidity and mortality, particularly in the most vulnerable communities;
- d) Reducing climate impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity and accelerating the use of ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions, including through their management, enhancement, restoration and conservation and the protection of terrestrial, inland water, mountain, marine and coastal ecosystems;
- e) Increasing the resilience of infrastructure and human settlements to climate change impacts to ensure basic and continuous essential services for all and minimizing climate-related impacts on infrastructure and human settlements;
- f) Substantially reducing the adverse effects of climate change on poverty eradication and livelihoods, in particular by promoting the use of adaptive social protection measures for all;
- g) Protecting cultural heritage from the impacts of climate-related risks by developing adaptive strategies for preserving cultural practices and heritage sites and by designing climate-resilient infrastructure guided by traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems;

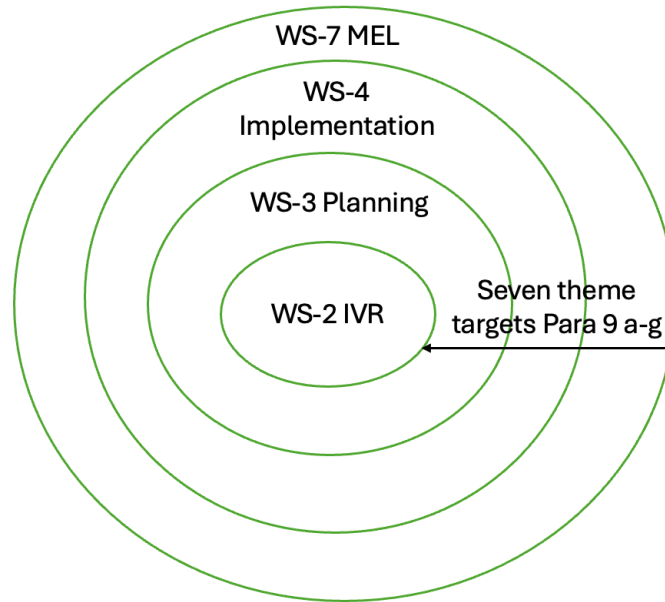


Figure 1: Relationship between the workshops with the thematic targets cutting across all indicator Workshops 2,3,4,5, and 7 and the GGA dimension targets.

*(NB: The seven themes in Para 9 of the decision text 2/CMA5 will be discussed for each of these workshops.)*

It is our expectation that workshop 1,2 and 3 should be completed in 2024. Workshops 4 and 5 are to be organized in 2025 before SB 62, and workshops 6 and 7 are to be organised before COP 30. It is the expectation of the AGN to have composite indicators agreed by Parties by workshop 7.

### **Stakeholders involvement**

The work programme should ensure equal regional representation of workshop participants and speakers. Considering the difficulties in Internet connectivity for many African parties, the African Group suggests that African country representatives from all regions to participate in person at the workshops to ensure inclusive participation of the parties. We suggest the programme should promote broad multi-stakeholder participation, including government representatives, civil society, adaptation policy experts, the scientific community and practitioners and **must be** inclusive with equal geographic representation.

## **Views on indicator development**

Indicators must be developed for both the targets in Paragraphs 9 and 10 of 2/CMA.5 and for the Means of Implementation, as paragraph 10 of 2/CMA.5 recognizes the need for enhanced adaptation action and support. Importantly, the indicator development process must consider how the indicators, in an aggregated manner, contribute to the global effort to enhance adaptation action and support and address the adaptation gap in accordance with Article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement and the Convention.

## **Conclusion**

The Africa Group remains dedicated to supporting the UAE – Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress towards achieving the targets referred to in decision 2/CMA.5 and how that contributes to the three pillars of the GGA as set out in Article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement and the Convention. We will actively participate in its implementation and collaborate with all parties and non-parties to progress globally in adaptation to achieve a successful work programme.