

**SUBMISSION by Center for Participatory Research and Development-CPRD along with Climate Justice Alliance- Bangladesh (CJA-B) and Network of WASH Networks (NofWN) in Bangladesh**

**SUBMISSION on “Views on a UAE – Belém work programme on indicators for the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience”**

**BASIS OF THE SUBMISSION**

1. Paragraphs 9-10 of decision 2/CMA5 outline sectoral targets of adaptation actions and dimensional targets of the iterative adaptation cycle to achieve the broad objectives on adaptation outlined in paragraph 8 of the same decision;
2. By paragraph 39 of decision 2/CMA5, the CMA launches a two-year United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets outlined in paragraphs 9–10 of the same decision in order to identify and, as required, develop indicators and potential quantified elements for those targets;
3. By paragraph 41 of decision 2/CMA5, the CMA invites country Parties and observers to submit views on the matters related to the indicators of the Global Goal on Adaptation and modalities of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme, including organization of work, timelines, inputs, outputs, and the involvement of stakeholders;
4. The CMA, by paragraphs 42-43 of decision 2/CMA5, requests the secretariat to synthesize these submissions by May 2024 as input to the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme and the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies to organize a workshop, as part of the work programme;
5. CPRD, along with the Climate Justice Alliance- Bangladesh (CJA-B)<sup>1</sup> and Network of WASH Networks (NofWN)<sup>2</sup>, welcomes this invitation for submissions and takes pleasure of providing its views on the two-year work programme on indicators of the Global Goal on Adaptation and modalities of the work program.

**GENERAL REMARKS**

6. CPRD along with the Climate Justice Alliance - Bangladesh and Network of WASH Networks in Bangladesh, welcomes the adoption of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience at CMA 5 as an important step towards achieving resilience to climate change across the globe. International collaboration, within and outside of the UNFCCC process, is the foremost thing for implementing the goals agreed upon in the UAE.

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<sup>1</sup> Climate Justice Alliance- Bangladesh is a consortium of more than thirty like-minded CSOs working in Bangladesh for achieving climate justice, which is led by Center for Participatory Research and Development-CPRD.

<sup>2</sup> Network of WASH Networks include FANSABD, SWA, MHM Platform, FSM Network, IWA BD Chapter.

7. Scaling up the adaptation action is critical for ensuring the implementation of the framework helping it deliver on its ambitious targets— both thematic and dimensional.
8. Parties and non-Party stakeholders must make sure from their end that the adaptation targets outlined in paras 9 and 10 of decision 2/CMA5 are included, supported and pursued by action in relevant plans, policies, and work programs, in a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent manner and following a human rights-based approach; they must also make sure that the targets ensure intergenerational equity and social justice, taking into account vulnerable ecosystems, groups and communities including women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, and indigenous peoples.
9. CPRD along with CJA-B and NofWN, welcomes the overall mandate of the UAE – Belém work programme outlined in decision 2/CMA5, para 39. The work programme should build on, and utilize the opportunity to improve, both current reporting requirements and guidelines for Parties as well as the existing reporting practices by Parties and other relevant actors.
10. The work programme must also utilize the opportunity to improve the analysis and assessment of progress on adaptation and give idea of how to obtain a more structured assessment of progress towards the targets described in paragraphs 9 and 10 of decision 2/CMA.5.

**VEWS ON THE MATTERS (RELATED TO INDICATORS)  
outlined in paragraph 39 of decision 2/CMA5**

11. The UAE framework aims at setting out the global priorities and the direction of adaptation action and facilitating a continuous review of progress towards the global goal on adaptation. Hence, CPRD (along with CJA-B and NofWN) is of the view that identifying and establishing quantifiable indicators for the targets outlined in paragraphs 9 and 10 of decision 2/CMA5 are instrumental for ensuring accurate, certain, and objective information to assess the global progress of these targets, and their contribution towards achieving the Global Goal on Adaptation set out in Article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement.
12. The work programme must build on and utilize previous information and progress, leveraging the vast domain of existing data based on scientific, traditional, and indigenous knowledge, experiences from other existing international frameworks, adaptation reports of the Parties to the UNFCCC, experiences of countries, private sector, multilateral organisations, and NGOs, academic experts and best available science.
13. Many processes are happening around the globe to collect data on national adaptation progress, offering a rich base of experiences that may provide useful input to the UAE – Belém work programme. Such processes include the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030), and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development- known as Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), just to name a few. The SDGs are of particular importance in this regard. Apropos of this, CPRD (along with CJA-B and NofWN) finds the following SDGs worth considering and referring to while developing the indicators for the thematic targets:

- a) SDG 1 aims to end all forms of poverty everywhere. Climate action is recognized as integral to achieving this goal, as climate change disproportionately affects the livelihoods and well-being of poor and marginalized populations. This goal is relatable to the thematic target ‘f’ in the paragraph 9 of decision 2/CMA5. Relevant targets under Goal 1 include:
- i) By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than USD 1.90 a day (Target 1.1);
  - ii) By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions (Target 1.2);
  - iii) Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030, achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable (Target 1.3);
  - iv) By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, and appropriate new technology, and financial services, including microfinance (Target 1.4);
  - v) By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters (Target 1.5);
  - vi) Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programs and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions (Target 1 A);
  - vii) Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional, and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions (Target 1 B);
- b) SDG 2 on Zero Hunger sets targets to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture by 2030, calls for efforts to increase agricultural productivity, ensure sustainable food production systems, and address the root causes of food insecurity, including poverty, climate change, and environmental degradation, and highlights the importance of building resilience to climate change impacts in agriculture and food systems. This goal has a strong relevance for the thematic target ‘b’ in the paragraph 9 of decision 2/CMA5.
- c) SDG 6 explicitly addresses water insecurity by aiming to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. The SDG 6 can provide a valuable input for the development of indicators for the thematic target ‘a’ in the paragraph 9 of decision 2/CMA5. The relevant targets under Goal 6 include:
- i) By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all (Target 6.1);
  - ii) By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations (Target 6.2),

- iii) By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally (Target 6.3);
  - iv) By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity (Target 6.4);
  - v) By 2030, implement integrated water resources management (IWRM) at all levels, including through trans-boundary cooperation as appropriate (Target 6.5);
  - vi) By 2030, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and lakes (Target 6.6);
  - vii) By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling, and reuse technologies (Target 6.A);
  - viii) Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management (Target 6.B);
- d) SDG 3 aims to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. SDG 3 encompasses a broad range of health-related objectives, which include: Promote Good Health and Well-being, Reduce Mortality Rates, Combat Disease Epidemics, Promote Mental Health and Well-being, Achieve Universal Health Coverage and Address Health Inequities. This goal is relatable to the thematic target ‘c’ in the paragraph 9 of decision 2/CMA5. Relevant targets of SDG 3 are:
- i) By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births (Target 3.1);
  - ii) By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births (Target 3.2);
  - iii) By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases (Target 3.3);
  - iv) By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases (NCDs) through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being (Target 3.4);
  - v) By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programs (Target 3.7);
  - vi) Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all (Target 3.8);

- e) Goal 14 focuses on "Life Below Water" and aims to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development. It recognizes the importance of oceans and marine ecosystems in supporting life on Earth and emphasizes the need to protect marine biodiversity, reduce pollution, and promote sustainable fishing practices. The SDG 14 must be referred to for developing indicators for the thematic target 'd' in the paragraph 9 of decision 2/CMA5. The considerable targets under Goal 14 include:
- i) By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, particularly from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution (Target 14.1);
  - i) By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans (Target 14.2);
  - ii) Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels (Target 14.3);
  - iii) By 2020, conserve at least 10% of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information (Target 14.5);
  - iv) By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing, and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation (Target 16.4);
  - v) By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing states (SIDS) and least developed countries (LDCs) from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture, and tourism (Target 14.7);
  - vi) Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity, and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing states and least developed countries (Target 14.A);
  - vii) Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets (Target 14.B);
- f) SDG 15 focuses on "Life on Land" and aims to protect, restore, and sustainably manage terrestrial ecosystems, forests, biodiversity, and combat desertification, land degradation, and loss of biodiversity. This goal recognizes the vital role that land ecosystems play in supporting life, providing essential services such as clean air and water, food, and climate regulation. This goal can also provide valuable input for the development of indicators for the thematic target 'd' in the paragraph 9 of decision 2/CMA5. The climate relevant targets under Goal 15 include:

- i) By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration, and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains, and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements (Target 15.1);
  - ii) By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests, and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally (Target 15.2);
  - iii) By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land, and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought, and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world (Target 15.3);
  - iv) By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development (Target 15.4);
  - v) Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity, and protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species (Target 15.5);
  - vi) Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed (Target 15.6);
  - vii) Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products (Target 15.7);
  - viii) By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species (Target 15.8);
  - ix) By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, and accounts (Target 15.9);
  - x) Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems (Target 15.A);
  - xi) Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation (Target 15.B);
- g) SDG 11 on Sustainable Cities and Communities primarily focuses on making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable. However, the Target 11.4 therein specifically focuses on the preservation of cultural and natural heritage. This target could be linked to the thematic target ‘g’ in the paragraph 9 of decision 2/CMA5. The target reads:
- i) Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage (Target 11.4) that highlights the importance of preserving cultural heritage, including tangible and intangible cultural assets, historic sites, monuments, and traditions. It recognizes that cultural heritage is a vital component of sustainable development, contributing to social cohesion, economic development, and environmental sustainability.

14. The Work Programme should take into account UNGA declaration of international decade for action water for sustainable development 2018-2028.
15. The Work Programme should make a comprehensive assessment of the appropriateness of SDGs targets and associated indicators in terms of scaling-up of adaptation actions, redressing maladaptation and loss and damages, and also assess the progress and challenges of SDGs implementation including the flow of finance and other means of implementation towards SDGs implementation.
16. The Work Programme should also assess the mandate and implementation progress of other global, multilateral framework having potentials of scaling-up of adaptation actions, redressing maladaptation and loss and damages to provide valuable idea for the development of the indicators for thematic and dimensional targets; they include:
  - a) **UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030)** that aims to prevent, halt, and reverse the degradation of ecosystems worldwide. It highlights the importance of ecosystem restoration in addressing climate change impacts, enhancing resilience, and promoting sustainable development.
  - b) **UN Convention on Biological Diversity** that aims to conserve biological diversity, promote sustainable use of its components, and ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources. It emphasizes the importance of addressing climate change impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems and integrating biodiversity considerations into climate change policies and actions.
  - c) **The United Nations Watercourses Convention (UNWC)** that recognizes importance of cooperation between riparian states to ensure the sustainable management and equitable utilization of international watercourses, which contributes to water security; highlights the principles of equitable and reasonable utilization of water resources, preventing harm to other riparian states, and promoting sustainable development and environmental protection and; encourages riparian states to cooperate on issues such as water allocation, joint management of shared water resources, and the prevention and mitigation of water-related conflicts, ultimately contributing to enhanced water security at the international level.
  - d) **The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030)** that emphasizes the importance of understanding and addressing disaster risk, including risks related to water-related disasters such as floods, droughts, and cyclones; calls for the development and implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies that incorporate measures to enhance water security, such as strengthening early warning systems, improving land and water management practices, and enhancing infrastructure resilience to extreme weather events; and highlights the need for multi-stakeholder cooperation and international collaboration to build resilience to water-related disasters and reduce the impact on vulnerable populations and ecosystems.

The Sendai Framework also recognizes the importance of protecting cultural heritage from disasters, including those induced or exacerbated by climate change. It emphasizes the need to integrate cultural heritage considerations into disaster risk reduction strategies and actions.

- e) **World Health Organization (WHO) Framework Convention on Climate Change and Health** that aims to strengthen health systems' capacity to respond to climate change, promote climate-resilient health services, and reduce morbidity and mortality associated with climate-related health risks. The WHO Global Strategy on Health, Environment and Climate Change 2019 that aims to protect health from environmental risks, including those associated with climate change. It focuses on building resilient health systems, promoting health adaptation to climate change, and reducing environmental health risks. The strategy highlights the importance of inter-sectorial collaboration and action to address the health impacts of climate change.
  - f) **UNESCO's World Heritage Convention 1972** that aims to identify, protect, and preserve cultural and natural heritage sites of outstanding universal value. UNESCO recognizes the vulnerability of World Heritage sites to climate change impacts and supports efforts to assess and mitigate these risks.
  - g) **Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)** that assesses the state of the planet's biodiversity, ecosystems, and the services they provide to society. IPBES's assessments provides scientific evidence and policy-relevant information to support decision-making on biodiversity and ecosystem issues, including those related to climate change impacts.
  - h) **Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy** that aims at addressing climate change and promoting sustainable development. It supports cities in enhancing the resilience of infrastructure and human settlements through climate-responsive urban planning, infrastructure development, and risk reduction measures.
17. Currently, countries are collecting and reporting data on adaptation processes based on the National Adaptation Plans already developed, action and outcomes through a wide variety of reporting instruments, at all levels from global to local. There is a broad range of indicators already in use, and each with the potential to contribute towards the understanding of progress towards the targets in decision 2/CMA.5, paras. 9 and 10.
18. The existing reporting commitments and the available information must be reviewed for each target specified in paragraphs 9 and 10 of decision 2/CMA5, to identify advancements in each area and the existing indicators. It must be assessed how much relevant, suitable, and feasible the existing indicators are as well as how to use them effectively to measure progress towards each target. With a view to avoiding duplication of efforts in designing new indicators that might already be being measured, it is a must to define which global scope indicators are being accounted for by different organisations that hold databases of indicators and statistics. For instance, the Sendai Framework Monitor for losses and damages, OECD, World Bank, IMF, IDB, ECLACSTAT, national and regional statistical platforms, FAO, ILOSTAT (labour statistics sources - International Labour Organization), PAHO, WHO, UNICEF, USAID, UN, UNDP, IUCN, UNESCO, UNHCR, Habitat, and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), are among such databases.
19. Following the first step of assessment, it is essential to find out the gaps in and limitation of the existing system of the global indicators. These gaps must be fulfilled and limitations be addressed to ensure precision of the measurement of the progress towards each target.



Efficient identification of the gaps and limitations will lead to the development of effective indicators.

20. The thematic targets outlined in paragraph 9 of decision 2/CMA5 demand a set of indicators for each. Hence, CPRD (along with CJAB and NofWN) finds it essential to propose multiple global indicators to measure progress towards each of these targets.
21. Reviewing dimensional targets mentioned in paragraph 10 of decision 2/CMA5, CPRD (and CJA-B and NofWN) considers that there must be specific indicators on the status of means of implementation, i.e., finance, capacity building, and technology transfer, to enable analysis of the progress in achieving the targets in iterative adaptation cycle by the Parties. These means-of-implementation-centric indicators must be connected with the indicators for the thematic targets and both must be quantifiably linked with the decisions and programs on climate finance.
22. The indicators – both the existing and new ones— for the UAE framework should be adaptation specific but take into account the global mitigation goals and performance; they must be global in nature— they must show aggregated information, and not constitute a basis for comparison between Parties; the indicators must also respect the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC).
23. The indicators must be relevant and/or meaningful, with respect to the fulfilment of the target they correspond to. The chosen set for each target must be able to account for the progress of the related target in an integral and effective manner.
24. The indicators must be unambiguous. They must be specific to the variable being measured and sensitive to the respective target they are defined for.
25. The indicators must be observable and verifiable and they must offer comparability (within each state party) of the data with a standardized methodology. They must support the MRV (measurement, reporting, and verification) mechanism for adaptation actions.
26. The indicators must enable identification and filling of critical gaps towards adaptation goals and indicate necessary changes in the mitigation targets in relation to the estimated adaptation gaps in a quantifiable manner.
27. The indicators need to comply with availability criteria and allow a mechanism to provide updated data on a regular basis so that the measurement is sustainable. They should support the assessment of adaptation progress in subsequent Global Stocktakes.
28. An effective contribution from the IPCC must be ensured in developing the indicators. The indicators must be finalized based on consultation with the Working Group II of the IPCC. CPRD along with CJAB and NofWN proposes that these consultations should include civil society organizations, alliances and networks that have responded to the call.
29. The indicators must facilitate easy access and stakeholder participation.
30. There must be a designated custodian or responsible entity for tracking the indicators at the UNFCCC and state party level, which must report updated advances in a specified periodicity.

31. The description of criteria such as availability and calculation frequency, feasibility, sustainability, comparability, relevance, scope, calculation methodology, responsible entity, and custodian should be integrated into the methodological sheet of the indicator. This would serve as evidence of data transparency and enable its monitoring and updating. Capacity building of the state parties in relation especially to developing and establishing methodologically acceptable process should be inbuilt and CSO observers should be included in this capacity building process.
32. For the identification and development of indicators, the work programme must ensure the participation of a rich variety of TECHNICAL stakeholders, official information sources and must devise a process to include the voices and opinions of the climate vulnerable people. CSO observers may act as conduit between UNFCCC and climate vulnerable people where direct engagements of the committee would not be possible.
33. With the completion of the two-year work programme, there must be a trial period to determine the behaviour of these indicators and their effectiveness in monitoring the targets. Hence, it is essential to establish at the end of the programme, at CMA7, how and by whom the follow-up will be conducted.

**VIEWS ON THE MODALITIES OF THE WORK PROGRAMME  
outlined in paragraph 39 of decision 2/CMA5, including organization of work,  
timelines, inputs, outputs, and the involvement of stakeholders**

34. CPRD (along with CJA-B and NofWN) is of the view that the modalities of the UAE – Belém work programme should allow for an efficient and effective process to deliver on the mandate in decision 2/CMA.5, paras. 39 and 40. They must help in developing indicators to measure the progress towards the objectives outlined in the framework. We expect that the learning from the experiences of the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh (GlaSS) work program will be used in designing the modalities of this work program so that the past mistakes are not repeated.
35. Work on indicators and other relevant sources of information is technical work, so the process should be led by experts and with active participation from the climate vulnerable communities (with effective regional representation, particularly from the vulnerable developing countries for which adaptation is a preferred option), not negotiators. Prompt, inclusive participation and technical efforts must be considered instrumental in the development of indicators, which shall be validated for its impact at the grassroots by the representatives of the climate vulnerable communities.
36. Considering the mandate of the work program, the following modalities could be considered for the work program:
  - a) **WORKSHOPS**
    - i) The workshop, as mentioned in paragraph 43 of decision 2/CMA5, should be conducted in 2024, along with at least two additional workshops, in conjunction with the SBs60 and SBs61. Civil Society Organizations, Alliances and Networks that have responded to the call should be especially invited to these workshops to voice their opinion. A process should be made well in advance so that voices of the

climate vulnerable communities can be heard at these workshop and country specific CSO observers may be given the responsibility to bring those voices to the table in these workshops where representation of climate vulnerable communities is not possible.

- ii) At least three workshops should be conducted in 2025— one during the intersessional period in the first half of the year, and two in conjunction with SB62 and SB63.
- iii) The workshops should be split by thematic areas, i.e., water, food, and agricultural production, health, ecosystems and biodiversity, infrastructure, and human settlements, poverty eradication and livelihoods, cultural heritage, outlined in paragraph 9 of decision 2/CMA5, while ensuring that they are addressed by experts in each thematic area and the dimensional targets of the iterative adaptation cycle outlined in paragraph 10 of the same decision. CSOs, alliances and networks should be especially invited who have responded to the call.
- iv) There will be initial exchange of views on the organisation of work and debate on the submissions presented by observers in the first workshop. It is proposed that, following the first workshop, Chairs of the subsidiary bodies elaborate and present at SBs60 a Concept Note with a proposal of the distribution of themes for the workshops, for consideration and adoption at that meeting. The guiding questions to be addressed in each of the thematic areas must be included in concept note. A process shall be in place to take the views of the climate vulnerable people in respect to the answers to the guiding questions from each country. Observer CSOs may be given the responsibility to submit the views of the climate vulnerable communities where in-person presence would not be possible.
- v) The first workshop should guide the two-year programme's work, and it will be essential to have, with the support of the Secretariat and the Adaptation Committee, systematized information available before each workshop on the topics to be discussed, for review by the experts in advance.
- vi) Based on the outcomes from the first workshop, country Parties may present their proposals or progress based on their experiences and lessons learned.
- vii) UNFCCC shall establish a process for alternative CSO report on progress for each state party on GGA.
- viii) The last workshop, hereby proposed to take place in 2025, must result in development of a final proposal of indicators for each target described in paragraphs 9 and 10 of decision 2/CMA5. This proposal will be based on the entire work of the work-programme and presented to the CMA7, for consideration.
- ix) In addition, the Secretariat should develop a brief report of concrete outcomes and a progress proposal following each workshop.
- x) There must be deadlines for completing tasks and achieving the objectives of each workshop. Alongside, commitment must be ensured from all Parties on post-workshop virtual sessions, if deemed necessary.
- xi) Technically focused, non-political participation requires proactive and timely planning of workshops. With a view to addressing the needs associated with each workshop's scope, encouraging the active involvement and contribution from the civil society organizations, alliances, networks and technical experts with relevant academic and professional backgrounds is essential. It is recommended that

UNFCCC devise a process where it can also take the views of the climate vulnerable communities into consideration.

- xii) The participation of expert and experienced non-party stakeholders in the workshops is crucial. To this end, experts in the relevant fields must be invited.
- xiii) We recommend that all workshops be conducted in-person ensuring equitable regional representation. Also, the workshops should be held in different regions following an equitable manner and allowing virtual participation.
- xiv) Participation of the developing countries in the workshops must be ensured, ensuring representation of all negotiating groups. Hereby, we request the Secretariat to maintain equality in providing funds to the developing countries nominated by their negotiating groups for taking part in the workshop.

**b) SUBMISSIONS**

- i) Invite Parties and, in particular, non-party stakeholders, to make submissions four weeks before each workshop, specifically addressing the topics to be covered, as scheduled by the SB Chairs in their Concept note. Non-Party stakeholders shall be especially requested to take into account the voices and opinions of the climate vulnerable communities when making submissions.

**c) REPORTS FROM THE ADAPTATION COMMITTEE (AC)**

- i) The Adaptation Committee should be requested to prepare brief synthesis reports for the thematic areas, which will be reviewed in each workshop. These reports must contain specific information about these thematic areas and indicator development, including relevant international frameworks, considering previous reports from the AC, and other bodies established under the UNFCCC, as well as recommendations for the next workshop. These reports should be available at least six weeks ahead of the workshop in which the respective thematic area will be discussed.

**d) REPORTS FROM THE SECRETARIAT**

- i) There must be a request to the Secretariat to: 1) prepare a synthesis report of the submissions prior to each workshop, preferably two weeks in advance; 2) prepare a brief report following each workshop; 3) prepare an annual report of the program ahead of CMA 6 and CMA 7.

## **ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. For climate vulnerable developing countries like Bangladesh, adaptation is not only a policy priority but also an unavoidable option. The modalities of the work programme should provide an essential basis for supporting the countries, particularly the vulnerable developing nations, in integrating robust and meaningful adaptation measures into their national policies. This work programme has the potential to guide the countries in modifying their national adaptation indicators and resilience measures, which are critical for their current efforts to develop well-structured monitoring and reporting system. This potential must be utilized.

2. Development of the indicators must be aligned with our overarching objectives. Beside taking care of the technical aspects of indicator development, it must be ensured they do not mar our principal goal of achieving tangible, measurable progress in climate resilience and the targets of the framework for Global Goal on Adaptation.
3. Moreover, as the development of the indicators under the framework are only the primary means to achieving the end goal of resilience-building, we, on behalf of the People of Bangladesh, emphasize the need for continued technical support and financial resources to effectively implement the improvements.
4. In fine, the work program must facilitate international collaboration and shared learning to solidify our collective ability to adapt to climate change and ensure a safe and resilient future for the people irrespective of their geographical location, economic class, and social position.

**END...**