Submission by the Republic of Kenya on behalf of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) on the Global Goal on Adaptation

The Republic of Kenya welcomes the opportunity to submit views of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN) in response to the call for submissions under the UAE-Belem Work Programme, specifically paragraph 9 of SB 60 conclusions (UNFCCC Document FCCC/SB/2024/L.6) on information on existing indicators for measuring progress towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 in use at the local, national, regional and global level, as well as identified gaps and areas for which the development of new indicators may be needed

The African Group's view on the UAE-Belem Work Programme and in particular the decision to map existing indicators and identify gaps provides a strong foundation for ensuring that GGA indicators are able to assess the global effort towards reducing vulnerabilities, strengthening adaptive capacities while enhancing resilience. Existing indicators both from national documents such as NDCs and NAPs and the multilateral frameworks were not developed to track progress of GGA targets as framed in the UAE Global Climate Resilience framework. Therefore, AGN is of the view that it is important to take stock of the existing indicators to establish the gaps and to map where new indicators can be developed to facilitate the assessment of global effort. Indicators tailored to track the progress of parties on GGA targets are critical not only for assessing progress towards the achievement of the GGA, but to assess the adequacy of the global effort towards the enhancement of adaptation action and support

For these reasons, the call to compile and map existing indicators relevant for the GGA is important, and this submission presents the AGN's initial views.

1. Compilation of existing indicators

Compilation from African NAPs and NDCs, and existing indicators from the Sustainable Development Goals, The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Green Climate Fund, and the Adaptation Fund.

A total of over 1400 relevant indicators were compiled, with 1300 indicators compiled from African NAPs and NDCs (attached as separate Excel file), 54 from multilateral frameworks for theme targets and 46 indicators from multilateral frameworks for dimension targets (Annex 1, column 3). An additional over 300 from scientific literature was also compiled which will be shared at a later stage.

2. Mapping of existing indicators

A suitability for tracking GGA targets of the above compiled indicators for tracking the targets of the Global Goal on Adaptation, as they are outlined in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5, was carried out. The existing indicators from the multilateral framework were from the Sustainable Development Goals, The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity

Framework, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Green Climate Fund, and the Adaptation Fund.

The analysis was based on readily available information on characteristics of indicators described in para 12 of SB60 conclusions, document FCCC/SB/2024/L.6. Initial findings of this analysis are important for consideration and inclusion in the compilation and mapping of indicators as outlined in para 10 of the SB 60 conclusions.

The AGN presents **7 KEY elements** for consideration in the mapping of the indicators relevant for the GGA. These considerations are labelled 2.1 to 2.7 below.

2.1: Key Characteristics of Indicators

Regarding characteristics for indicators outlined in para 12 of SB 60 conclusions, the AGN emphasizes particularly strongly that indicators must be relevant to measuring progress towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5; that the indicators must have specific relevance to adaptation, including enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change; and that the indicators are able to be aggregated across levels to reflect local, national, and regional circumstances.

It must be the case that where targets are outcome-based, as is the case for the targets in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5, the indicators to track progress towards achieving the targets are also outcome-based.

The key considerations for the criteria under this 12 of SB 60 conclusions (document FCCC/SB/2024/L.6) for the AGN are a, b, c, f, i, j and l.

a) The relevance of the indicators to measuring progress towards one or more of the **targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5**;
b) The specific relevance of the indicators to adaptation, including enhancing **adaptive capacity**, strengthening **resilience** and reducing **vulnerability** to climate change;
c) Whether **quantitative and/or qualitative** information applies to the indicators;
f) The **applicability** of the indicators across different contexts;
i) The ability of the indicators to **be aggregated across levels** and **disaggregated by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics**, as appropriate and depending on national circumstances;
j) The indicators' basis on the best available science;
l) That the indicators should not be used as a basis for comparison between Parties

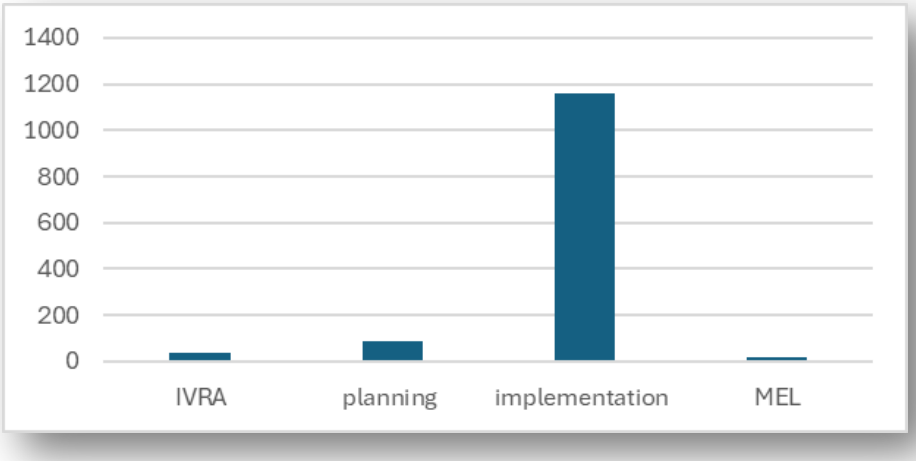
2.2: Indicators are needed for each element of every target

The AGN strongly emphasizes that in mapping and developing indicators, it is essential that each element of each of the 11 targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 is considered. Each of the 11 targets have multiple elements (see Annex 1). And therefore to track progress towards achieving each target it is essential to track progress on each element of each target. Considering each of the multiple elements of each target is essential at the indicator mapping phase to identify where gaps exist.

Mapping and developing indicators must give equally high emphasis to the importance of the elements of the targets in paragraph 9 and paragraph 10 of 2/CMA.5. The AGN has followed this approach and wishes to share some of the findings from the analysis of African NDC and NAPs that should be considered.

2.2.1: Indicators on Implementation are essential

In a comprehensive mapping of indicators from the NDCs and NAPs across Africa (see separate file), African countries included indicators for the key elements in the dimension of the iterative adaptation cycle. In particular, about 89% of the indicators in African NDCs and NAPs can track at least one of the key elements for the implementation component, while only 1%, 3% and 6% of indicators are on Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL), impacts and vulnerability assessments (IVRA) and planning respectively. This strong focus on implementation emphasizes the importance of implementation of adaptation action for Africa.



2.3: Several Indicator Gaps Exist for Theme Targets

Several gaps exist and none of the targets in paragraph 9 of 2/CMA.5 are able to have progress tracked for all of their key elements using existing indicators from multilateral frameworks. Although some existing indicators in global frameworks have relevance for GGA targets, the modification of existing indicators and development of new indicators will be required to track progress towards achieving the targets.

All theme targets have existing indicators in the multilateral frameworks and UN climate funding frameworks that can track at least one of their key elements, but not a single target that have its all key elements as expressed in para 9 in decision 2CMA.5 tracked by existing indicators only. Hence, modifications are required and for some, new indicators are required.

The following highlights some of the gaps identified:

i. GGA relevance – There is limited evidence in the existing indicators that cover all GGA key pillars/elements: strengthening resilience, increase adaptive capacity and reduce vulnerability to climate impacts for each target. Thus, indicators are potentially required for each target that covers these three. These can be developed in a way to allow composite indicators to combine the three pillars for every target.
ii. In the existing indicators, there is little evidence on the indicators being adaptation relevance – few indicators in their current form can track or can monitor the six key adaptation aspects (indicators on adaptive capacity, impacts and vulnerability focus, exposure, resilience and means of implementation).
iii. Information on associated methodologies (if available) including clarity of methodologies associated with the indicator are missing;
iv. Multiple types of data can be used to generate the information for the indicator: Indicators also need to be developed that can be supported by multiple data sources, for example, indicators that can utilise large scale remote sensing (satellite data) and GIS data, ground-based data, such as household surveys (data from national statistics offices for parties, and computer-based data including AI and mobile-based data).

- There is limited evidence on the link between existing indicators in multilateral frameworks and GGA theme targets; thus, the development of new indicators is crucial.
- There is a lack of indicators that can track progress on means of implementation support across all theme and dimensional indicators.

Specific gaps exist for each theme target.
These gaps need to be considered as we proceed to develop new indicators. The points below represent some of our initial analysis. Further analysis will be done during the course of the year. See Annex 1 for more details.

<u>i) Summary of the gaps on Water</u>. There is limited evidence of indicators in the multilateral frameworks for key water elements in the water target.

- No existing indicators in multilateral frameworks have been identified for tracking climate resilience to water-related hazards and climate-resilient sanitation; hence, new indicator(s) are required for these two elements.
- Non existent indicators to track human mobility due to water related hazards or scarcity; hence a new indicator is required for that
- The indicators available that can track climate-induced-water scarcity require modifications.

- The indicators for tracking safe and affordable potable water will need to be modified.

ii) Summary of the gaps on agricultural production and productivity: Most of the existing indicators track agricultural production and productivity including the sustainable production component in the target.

- There are no indicators in the current multilateral frameworks and UN Climate Funding frameworks that can track food distribution in the food target; hence, new indicator(s) are required.
- Available indicators for food supply require major modifications to effectively track the GGA.
- Available indicators on climate-resilient food and agricultural production, and equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all require minimal modifications;

iii) Summary of the gaps on health: The existing indicators can track all three key elements in the health target except for climate-related morbidity. modifications are required, for example,

- Modifications from mortality from disasters to focus on climate-related mortality.
- There are no indicator(s) in the multilateral frameworks that can track morbidity caused by climate change. New indicator(s) are required, or existing indicators can integrate morbidity to track both mortality and mobility related to climate impacts.

iv) Summary of the gaps on ecosystem and biodiversity: The existing indicators from the multilateral frameworks can track all the key elements in the target.

- Minor modifications are required to make them adaptation-relevant and to be able to track mostly EbA and NBS for climate adaptation element in the target.

v) Summary of the gaps on infrastructure and settlements: Gaps: All the key elements in the target have existing indicators, minor medications are required for these indicators, for example

- Modify indicators that track disasters in general to be climate-relevant and focus on climate hazards and impacts including risk of displacement.

vi) Summary of the gaps on poverty and livelihoods: The indicators identified for poverty and livelihoods target require modification and new indicators will need to be developed.

- There is a gap in the indicators to track the adverse effects of climate change on poverty eradication and livelihoods.
- However, major modifications are required to the existing indicators on promoting the use of adaptive social protection measures for all of the targets and monitor the extent of livelihood diversification as an adaptation including through opportunities related to human mobility
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- vii) Summary of the gaps on cultural heritage: Few indicators available in the multilateral frameworks for cultural heritage.
- For the existing indicators on Protecting cultural heritage from the impacts of climate-related risks; by developing adaptive strategies for preserving cultural practices and heritage sites, major modifications are required.

2.5: Several Indicator Gaps Exist for dimensional Targets

The assessment of relevant existing targets from multilateral frameworks for tracking dimension-level GGA targets reveals that the majority of indicators require modification or revision (see Annex 1) or new indicators will be needed. The analysis shows that very few indicators are capable of effectively tracking all three elements of the GGA goal—vulnerability, adaptive capacity, and resilience. The indicators are also predominantly relevant at local and national levels and not at a global level.

A significant limitation is that the majority of existing indicators lack the capability to be disaggregated by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, such as vulnerability, gender, age, disability, race, socioeconomic status and residential status.

These findings suggest that the existing indicators from multilateral frameworks are not sufficient to effectively track the progress of dimension-level GGA targets.

2.6: Means of Implementation in all targets

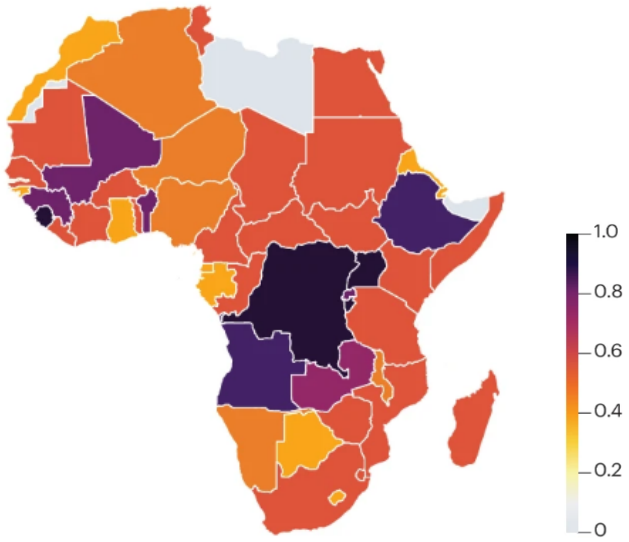
Any set of indicators to track progress towards achieving the GGA targets must include tracking progress on both adaptation action and support. A set of GGA indicators that does not track means of implementation is unacceptable for the objective of tracking progress towards achieving the targets outlined in paragraph 9–10 of 2/CMA.5 that highlight the need to increase ambition and "enhance adaptation action and support". Indicators that track means of implementation must therefore be included in the mapping and development of indicators for the GGA targets.

Enhancing means of implementation is essential for achieving the GGA targets and will require dedicated indicators. Support in terms of provision of finance, capacity building, and technology transfer, remains critical and must be assessed by developing Indicators that can track means of implementation in terms of adequacy of adaptation action and support.

2.7: African countries are tracking adaptation

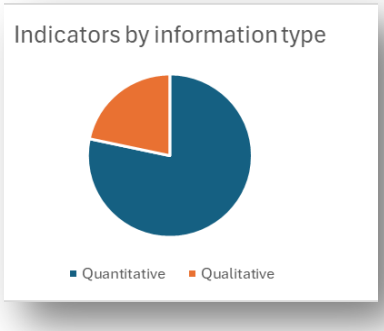
A comprehensive analysis of indicators for tracking adaptation from all African NDCs and NAPs was carried out and concluded in July 2024 (see separate file). More than 1300 indicators were analysed and mapped from NDCs and NAPs. The findings from the analysis provide key elements for consideration as part of the criteria.

i) Indicators from African NAPs and NDCs provided sufficient information for tracking adaptation. This was calculated based on the adequacy of the information ranging from 0-1, with the majority of African countries having a score of more than 0.75, implying the majority of indicators were sufficient for tracking progress on adaptation action.



ii) The analysis also found that indicators included in the NAPs and NDCs are both qualitative and quantitative, however, quantitative indicators account for the largest percentage. More than 75% of indicators are quantitative, and therefore aggregable. Examples include

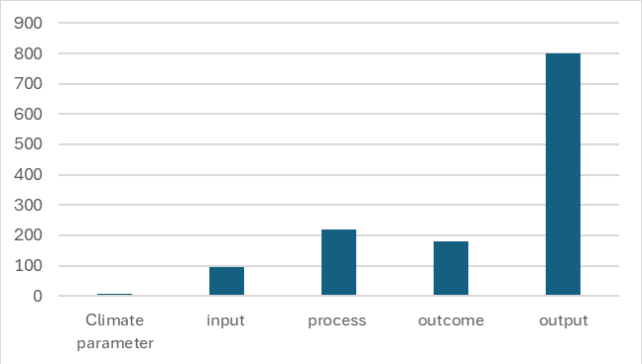
- Number of gender-sensitive institutional analyses carried out (DRC NAP)
- # of households affected by drought (Angola NDC)
- # of beneficiaries (DRC NDC)



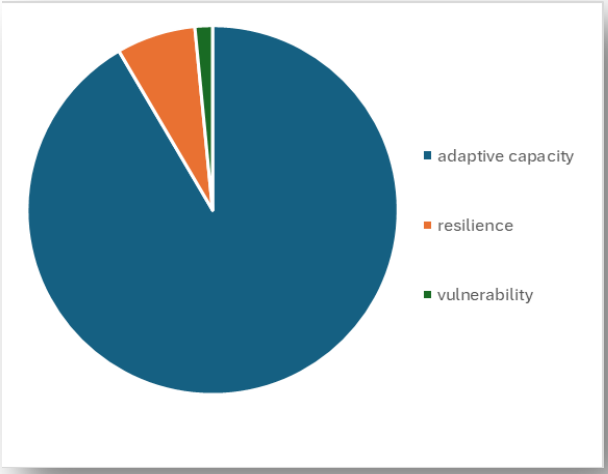
iii) The indicators include both outcome and process-based indicators. In particular, African countries have included 4 types of indicators in their NAPs and NDCs- i) Input, output, process, and outcome-based. More than 60% of indicators are output-based, and only 17% of indicators are process-based. Examples of indicators include

- **Input** indicators - measure **resources** needed to implement an adaptation action. Examples include:
  - # and frequency of analyses undertaken on water catchment surveillance (Liberia NAP)
  - # of people recruited (DRC NAP)
  - Amount of private sector financing for adaptation (Kenya NAP)
- **Output** indicators - measures **immediate results** of implemented activities
  - # of analysis centers created and operational (Cameroon NAP)

    - # of people sensitized (Cameroon NAP)
    - # of beneficiaries (Niger NAP)
- **Process** indicators - measures progress in designing or implementing adaptation **policy processes**
    - # of adaptation measures per sector plan (Cabo Verde NAP)
    - # of preparedness and emergency plans (Niger NAP)
- **Outcome** indicators -measures **intended or achieved effects** of an output on human and natural systems
    - Improved health (Namibia NDC)
    - % Increase in yield per hectare (Ethiopia NAP)
    - % of households at reduced risk of floods (Sierra Leone NAP)



i) All indicators analysed addressed the three elements of the Global Goal on Adaptation- adaptive capacity, resilience and vulnerability. However, an overwhelming majority of indicators- more than 90% of indicators, focused on measures to enhance adaptive capacity.



Conclusion

For the Africa Group, our analysis shows that there is limited evidence for the suitability of +indicators from existing global frameworks for tracking progress on achieving GGA targets. Existing indicators may be modified to have a specific adaptation focus to make them useful for assessing progress on the targets, and new indicators must be developed for tracking GGA targets.

Annex 1: Tracking progress for Global Goal on Adaptation targets will assess indicators from existing global frameworks and development of new indicators to address the gaps

Table 1: Summary of indicator mapping and gap analysis showing sufficiency of existing indicators in the multilateral frameworks (SDG, CBD and Sendai), the UN climate funding mechanism (The GCF and AF) and AGR to be considered for GGA for Dimension level.

Dimension targets from 2/CMA.5 paragraph 10	Relevant existing indicators	Indicator reference	Key elements in the target	Sufficiency of Existing Multilateral Indicators	
				Yes	No
Impacts, vulnerability and risk	7	SDG 13.1.1; GBD 1.12; Sendai (5)	All Parties have conducted up-to-date assessments of climate hazards		N
	2	SDG 16.1.2; CBD (1)	All Parties have conducted up-to-date assessments of climate change impacts		N
	None	None	All Parties have conducted up-to-date assessments of exposure to risks and vulnerabilities		N
	2	GC2; AGR (1)	All Parties have used the outcomes of earlier assessments to inform their formulation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies		N
	7	AF (1); Sendai (6)	All Parties have established multi-hazard early warning systems	Y	
	None	None	By 2027, all Parties have established climate information services for risk reduction		N
	None	None	Have established systematic observation to support improved climate-related data, information and services		N
Planning	6	SDG 12.1.1; SDG 13.2.1; AGR (4)	All Parties have in place country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies, covering, as appropriate, ecosystems, sectors, people and vulnerable communities		N
	3	SDG 12.8.1; CBD (1); AF (1)	All Parties have mainstreamed adaptation in all relevant strategies and plans		N
Implementation	9	SDG 1.5.4; SDG 13.1.2; SDG 13.1.3; SDG 17.15.1; CBD T.1.1; CBD T.12.2; AF (1); Sendai (2)	All Parties have progressed in implementing their national adaptation plans, policies and strategies		N
	4	SDG 1.5.2; Sendai (3)	All Parties have reduced the social and economic impacts of the key climate hazards identified in the assessments referred to in the 'impact, vulnerability and risk assessment' above		N
Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	3	SDG17.14.1; GCF (2); AGR (1)	All Parties have designed, established and operationalized a system for monitoring, evaluation and learning for their national adaptation efforts		N
	3	SDG 17.18.3; Sendai (1); AGR (1)	All Parties have built the required institutional capacity to fully implement a MEL system		N

Means of Implementation	11	SDG 13.a.1; SDG 17.3.1; SDG 17.7.1; GCF (3); Sendai (5)	AGN: Enhance mobilization of and increase access to adequate resources from all sources to increase implementation of adaptation plans and options.		N
Water	1	SDG 6.4.2	Significantly reducing **climate-induced water scarcity**		No
	None	None	[Significantly] enhancing **climate resilience to water-related hazards**		No
	3	SDG 6.6.1; CBD; GCF 2.3	Climate-resilient **water supply**		No
	None	None	Climate-resilient **sanitation**		No
	1	SDG 6.1.1;	Access to safe and affordable potable water for all	Y	
Health	3	SDG 3.3.3; SDG 3.b.1; SF B-2;	Attaining resilience against climate change related **health impacts**		No
	2	SF D-2; SF D-7;	Promoting climate-resilient **health services**		No
	6	SDG 1.5.1; SDG 3.9.2; SDG 11.5.1; SDG 13.1.1; SF A-1; GCF 2.7	Significantly reducing climate-related **morbidity and mortality,** particularly in the most vulnerable communities		No
Food and Agriculture	4	SDG 2.4.1; SF C-2; GCF 4;	Attaining climate-resilient **food and agricultural production**		No
	1	Sendai C-2;	[Attaining climate-resilient] **supply [of food]**		No
	None	None	[Attaining climate-resilient] **distribution of food**		No
	4	SDG 2.4.1; GCF 4.2; GCF 4; GCF 4.3; CBD	Increasing **sustainable and regenerative production**	Y	
	3	SDG 2.1.2; SDG 2.2.2; GCF 2.2	Equitable access to adequate **food and nutrition** for all		No
Poverty and livelihoods	6	SDG 1.5.2; SDG 11.5.2; AF; SF B-5; SF C-1; SFC-3;	Substantially reducing the **adverse effects of climate change** on poverty eradication and livelihoods		No
	2	SDG 1.3.1; SDG 1.a.1;	Promoting the use of **adaptive social protection** measures for all		No
Infrastructure and Human Settlement	2	AF; GCF 2.6; SDG 9.a.1	Increasing the resilience of infrastructure and human settlements to **climate change impacts**		No
	3	SDG 9.1.1; SDG 11.5.3(b); SF D-5;	Ensure **basic and** continuous **essential services** for all		No

	7	SDG 9.1.1; SDG 9.a.1; AF; SDG 11.5.3(a); SF D-1; SF C-5; SF D-6;	[Minimizing] **climate-related impacts** on infrastructure		No
	4	SF B-3; SF C-4;	[Minimizing] **climate-related impacts** on human settlements		No
Ecosystem and Biodiversity	2	SDG 6.6.1; CBD	Reducing **climate impacts** on ecosystems and biodiversity		No
	5	SDG 14.2.1; SDG 14.5.1; SDG 15.4.1; SDG 15.1.2; SDG 15.a.1;	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		No
Cultural heritage	1	SDG 11.4.1	Protecting cultural heritage from the **impacts of climate-related risks**		No
	1	SF C-6	by developing **adaptive strategies** for preserving cultural practices and heritage sites		No
	None	None	by designing climate-resilient infrastructure, guided by **traditional knowledge, Indigenous** Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems		No