

Global Goal on Adaptation

GCOS Steering Committee meeting

Maryam Navi, PhD
Team Lead
Global Goal on Adaptation Unit
Adaptation Division
mnavi@unfccc.int



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change



Understanding the Global Goal on Adaptation

GOAL

Enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2.

OBJECTIVES

The UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience should guide and strengthen efforts, including **long-term transformational and incremental adaptation**, towards reducing vulnerability and enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience, as well as the **collective well-being of all people**, the **protection of livelihoods and economies**, and the **preservation and regeneration of nature, for current and future generations**, in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement; should be inclusive in terms of adaptation approaches; and should take into account the **best available science** and the **worldviews and values of Indigenous Peoples**, to support the achievement of the GGA

TARGETS

WATER & SANITATION	FOOD & AGRICULTURE	HEALTH	ECOSYSTEMS	INFRA-STRUCTURES	LIVELIHOODS	CULTURAL HERITAGE
IMPACT, VULNERABILITY and RISK ASSESSMENT		PLANNING	IMPLEMENTATION	MONITORING, EVALUATION and LEARNING		

INDICATORS

A two-year UAE-Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets above with a view to identifying and, as needed, developing indicators and potential quantified elements for those targets



Targets

The UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience details a series of targets linked to thematic areas (paragraph 9 of decision 2/CMA.5):

Timeline: By 2030, and progressively beyond

- 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;

Targets

...and different stages of the adaptation cycle (paragraph 10 of decision 2/CMA.5):

Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment:

- by 2030 all Parties have conducted up-to-date assessments of climate hazards, climate change impacts and exposure to risks and vulnerabilities and have used the outcomes of these assessments to inform their formulation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies, and
- by 2027 all Parties have established multi-hazard early warning systems, climate information services for risk reduction and systematic observation to support improved climate-related data, information and services;

Planning: by 2030 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, and have mainstreamed adaptation in all relevant strategies and plans;

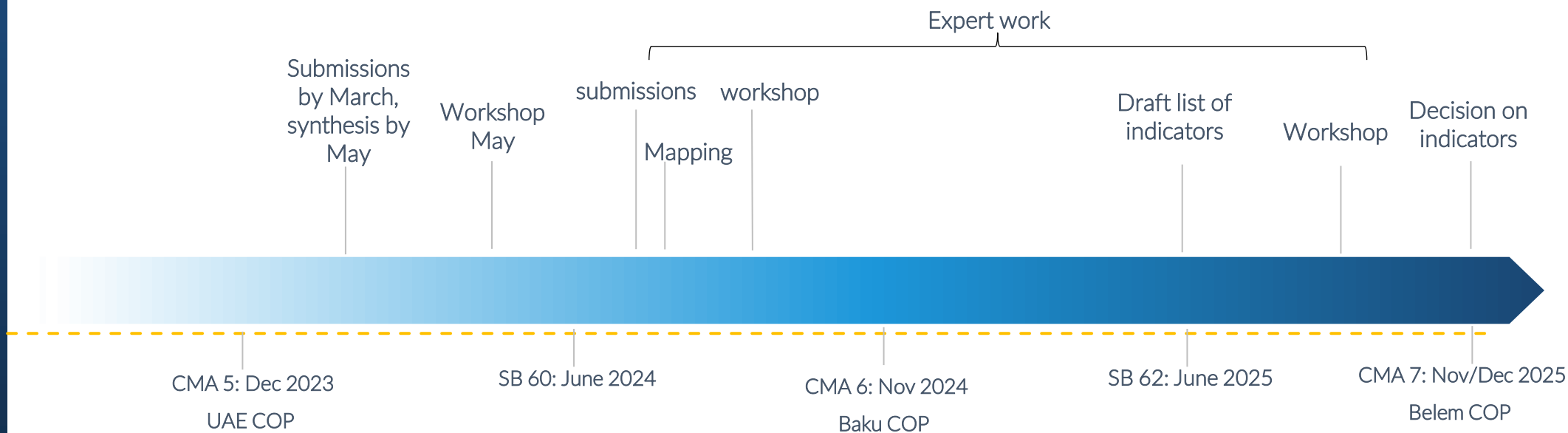
Implementation: by 2030 all Parties have progressed in implementing their national adaptation plans, policies and strategies and, as a result, have reduced the social and economic impacts of the key climate hazards identified in the assessments referred to in paragraph 10(a) above;

Monitoring, evaluation and learning: by 2030 all Parties have designed, established and operationalized a system for monitoring, evaluation and learning for their national adaptation efforts and have built the required institutional capacity to fully implement the system;



UAE-Belém work programme on indicators

A two-year **UAE – Belém work programme on indicators** for measuring progress achieved towards the targets of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience to identify and, as needed, develop indicators and potential quantified elements for those targets



New agenda item for consideration of matters relating to the global goal on adaptation

New mandates emerging from SB 60:

- The SBSTA and the SBI invited Parties and non-Party stakeholders, including relevant constituted bodies, **United Nations organizations and specialized agencies**, and other relevant organizations from all geographical regions, to submit via the submission portal **by 31 July 2024** 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**, including, if available, **information on associated methodologies and data readiness** for such indicators, as well as identified **gaps and areas for which the development of new indicators** may be needed;
- The SBSTA and the SBI requested their Chairs to prepare, with the support of the secretariat, **in collaboration with relevant United Nations organizations and specialized agencies**, and with contributions from relevant constituted bodies, a **compilation and mapping of existing** indicators relevant to measuring progress towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5, including information on areas potentially not covered by existing indicators, in advance of the workshop referred below, taking into account the submissions referred to in paragraph above ...;

New mandates emerging from SB 60:

- The SBSTA and the SBI requested their Chairs to convene **technical experts to assist in the technical work** under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme, including **reviewing and refining the compilation and mapping of existing indicators** referred to in paragraph above and, as needed, developing new indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 ... and The SBSTA and the SBI agreed that the participation of experts will include **experts from United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations**, international and regional organizations, and research and academic institutions with experience in a relevant technical area, taking into account the recommendations of these organizations and institutions ...;
- The SBSTA and the SBI requested their Chairs to organize, with the support of the secretariat, a hybrid workshop for Parties and the **technical experts**, following the completion of the mapping referred above and prior to CMA 6;
- The SBSTA and the SBI invited **interested United Nations organizations and specialized agencies** and other relevant organizations to explore the possibility of hosting meetings of technical experts referred to in paragraph above, including providing financial support for the meetings.

Transformational Adaptation

Requests the secretariat to undertake work to examine how transformational adaptation is **defined** and **understood** at different spatial scales and sectors, and how progress in planning and implementing transformational adaptation approaches might be **assessed** at the global level, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its sixth session (November 2024);