



**SETTING UP A FRAMEWORK
FOR THE GLOBAL GOAL ON ADAPTATION:**

**STATE OF PLAY AND PROPOSALS FOR THE 8TH
WORKSHOP OF THE GLASGOW SHARM EL-SHEIKH
WORK PROGRAMME**



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ACTION POINTS FOR THE WORKSHOP IN BOTSWANA

- Given that the current **structure** is covering the main issues identified by Parties and options of “No text” would probably remain until the COP, it should be discussed which elements of the decision are part of the framework, as well as which existing elements in the structure didn't receive an appropriate time of conversation.
- The discussion on **principles** should be carried out vis-à-vis the **cross cutting considerations** and seeking to understand which ones should guide the spirit of implementation and which ones are part of the operationalization process.
- To embrace the low hanging fruits such as the **targets for dimensions of the iterative adaptation cycle**, it should come hand in hand with agreeing on further work on **indicators**, allowing to assess the progress of all the components of the framework, such as **themes and cross-cutting considerations**. Botswana could seek to build a greater critical mass in favor of the development of indicators.
- It should be assessed if **political messages** can replace **overarching targets** and, if any, which are the missing pieces. In this case, the key elements that proponents of overarching targets identify that can be incorporated into political messages could be identified in Botswana.
- **Means of implementation and enabling conditions** are not mutually exclusive. The workshop should be an opportunity to explore the options in both cases. Specific targets on means of implementation can help to move forward the conversation in good faith. It is imperative to avoid making the adaptation gap bigger but to catalyze resources for adaptation globally, making the framework as an opportunity.
- One of the key issues under the **GST** refers to the review of the overall progress made in achieving the GGA. Even if the GGA framework not only contributes to Article 7.14.d. but it's also linked to the recognition of adaptation efforts of developing countries, implementation including adaptation communications and the review of the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, they should not be overshadowed by the GGA framework.
- *Annex II includes a proposal of the GGA framework that may be helpful for conversations during the last workshop.*

KEY WORDS: GLOBAL GOAL ON ADAPTATION - FRAMEWORK - ADAPTATION ACTION - IMPLEMENTATION - SUPPORT

1. Introduction

This document seeks to provide a status of the negotiations related to the framework of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) under the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme (GlaSS), including the progress made during the 58th session of the Subsidiary Bodies of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the 7th workshop of the GlaSS that took place in Buenos Aires, the identification of the positions by negotiating group and stakeholders, and strategic considerations for the last and incoming workshop of the GlaSS in Botswana.

2. UNFCCC SB 58 scenario

CMA 3 established and launched the two-year Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation (GlaSS), with a comprehensive list of eight objectives to be addressed through four workshops per year [1]. In this regard, the sixth workshop, on **mainstreaming adaptation, including target-setting, methodologies and indicators**, took place in conjunction with SB 58[2] in Bonn.

The discussions during the June session were useful to better understand the positions of the groups as some of them had additional elaboration of the targets that had not yet been published as a submission. After two weeks of informal consultations and bilaterals led by the co-facilitators with developed and developing countries separately, a set of options came out under their own authority. The informal note [3] prepared by the co-facilitators, and included in the outcomes of the session as a footnote, contains **possible structural elements**, outlined for a draft decision to be adopted in CMA.5. Nevertheless, it recognizes that these views do not capture all those of Parties and do not represent consensus, but can be considered during the remaining workshops of the GlaSS.

The elements of a draft decision are the following:

- (a) **Preamble;**
- (b) Acknowledgement of **progress and conclusions under the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme** on the global goal on adaptation;
- (c) **Establishment of the framework** for the global goal on adaptation;
- (d) Elements of the framework for the global goal on adaptation:
 - (i) **Purpose;**
 - (ii) **Dimensions;**
 - (iii) **Themes;**
 - (iv) General and **cross-cutting considerations;**
 - (v) **Enabling conditions** (option 1) or **means of implementation** (option 2);
 - (vi) **Reporting;**
- (e) Overarching **targets** and specific targets, indicators and metrics (option 1) or shared adaptation priorities under the framework for the global goal on adaptation (option 2);
- (f) Link to the **global stocktake;**
- (g) **International cooperation and the role of stakeholders;**
- (h) **Follow-up work** (option 1) or no section on follow-up work (option 2);
- (i) **Finance and budgetary provisions** (option 1) or no section on finance and budgetary provisions (option 2).

When referring to **targets**, the informal note comprises different scenarios that are not mutually exclusive.

- **EXISTING PROCESSES** (SDGs, Sendai, Biodiversity, etc). Use existing targets under other international fora.
- **OVERARCHING TARGET/S**. Set one or more overarching target/s that provide a high level political message.
- **ADAPTATION POLICY CYCLE or DIMENSIONS**. Develop one or more targets for each dimension of the adaptation cycle or adaptation policy cycle, including targets only for action, or for action and support.
- **THEMES**. Develop a list of targets based on the themes referred to in decision 3/CMA.4, paragraph 10(a–b), including action and finance targets for each of them.
- **COMMUNICATION and REPORT**. Each Party could voluntarily report on the elements contained in paragraph 10(b) of decision 3/CMA.4 in the adaptation section of its biennial transparency report or any other adaptation related document.

The main value of the co-facilitators' note was to establish a structure that continues to be considered in the concept note towards the 8th workshop [4], which allowed to organize the debate around what is considered as part of the framework and what is not; the issues on which there are greater convergences and those that still need further discussion to bring positions closer together.

3. Progress made in the 7th workshop in Buenos Aires

The conversation in Buenos Aires was recognized as fruitful by the participants to the extent that much of the sessions took place in breakout groups that were held during the three days. This change in dynamics in comparison with previous workshops with an expositive mode favored greater involvement of all the participants, including representatives of parties and stakeholders in the discussion of the targets.

At the same time, the event was preceded by a meeting of the Group of 77 and China, which was also useful for the groups for outlining possible joint options and to understand the priorities, the main concerns and the issues that need to be resolved in the coming months.

During the workshop, different methodologies were used to bring positions closer together and improve joint understanding, such as clustering exercises and identification of key elements by type of target, among others.

With respect to the **overarching targets**, there are currently two positions. The ones that see the need to elaborate overarching target/s assume they could act as a bridge between the three components of the GGA in article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement and the targets on dimensions or themes. They also point out that decision makers find the GGA discussion highly technical and having something similar to the temperature goal could help to simplify communications and raise awareness. However, other groups and stakeholders do not see the need for overarching targets. One of the arguments is that the proposed overarching targets in **Table 3** are not possible to measure or track. Some countries and groups showed flexibility during the workshop to accept **political messages** that could address some of the concerns mentioned by countries proposing overarching targets.

Based on a list of indicators resulting from all the proposals made by Parties and stakeholders, one of the exercises performed allowed to identify key issues by dimension, taking into account ambition, timeline and audience (**Table 4**).

Although there are some groups that argue that the development of targets for themes or even overarching targets would be the way to develop impact indicators and not just process ones, there are fewer examples of targets on themes on the table. Of the list of 26 targets prepared by the Secretariat for the workshop, which includes all the proposals of negotiation groups submitted, 7 are overarching targets or high-level targets and 19 are dimensional targets. There are no targets corresponding to the themes in the list (**see Annex I**). The themes mentioned are part of the overarching targets (LDC and AGN) and high level targets (AOSIS). However, LDC made a submission with thematic targets not included in the list but considered in Table 5.

During the workshop, another discussion took place on **structure of the GGA framework and/or decision** since there is still no clarity on the difference. In comparison with the content of the informal note developed by the co-facilitators in June, the content is similar. Some groups and stakeholders raised the importance of adding **principles**. This is potentially contentious because of the traditional dispute for the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR). However, there are other principles currently appearing under cross-cutting considerations in Decision 3/CMA.4 such as equity, the best available science, gender-responsiveness and others also included in article 7.5 of the Paris Agreement that could be acceptable for all.

Another issue under discussion is **targets being integrated in the framework** or just in the decision. The informal note reflects this dichotomy.

The groups of the G77 and China share that the targets are an integral part of the framework since they depend on dimensions/themes and must be traceable. In the same vein, the groups of the G77 and China see the need of including **indicators** in the framework that may be elaborated in a later stage and other groups don't see that need.

The presence of **enabling conditions and/or means of implementation** is also under discussion since the former reflects aspects that would otherwise be left out and that depend on all countries, such as institutional arrangements to implement the framework. However, this debate refers more broadly to how support is integrated into the framework. While all the groups of the G77 and China maintain MoI is one of the most significant components of the negotiation, proposals among them vary. Some groups place it in overarching targets, others by dimension-based targets and for others is an umbrella condition of the decision. These points of view are likely to evolve in the coming months. It may be feasible for the G77 and China to reach some agreement in this regard.

In the informal note, the **sources** included in Decision 3/CMA.4 are not mentioned. This may be due to the fact that they coincide in part with reporting. However, there are other sources that are already integrated into the GST that do not refer to reporting, including IPCC reports, constituted bodies reports, etc.

The interface between **GGA and GST** was another item on the workshop agenda. However, the discussions did not go into great depth beyond the content of Article 7.14.d of the Paris Agreement which states that one of the key issues of the collective assessment on adaptation under the GST refers to the review of the overall progress made in achieving the GGA.

Several countries and groups recognized that this mandate was not executed and the GGA framework came to address this gap. However, this review would not necessarily take place in GST1 but GST2.

For some countries -G77 and China- even if the GGA framework not only contributes to Article 7.14.d. but naturally links to other bullets such as recognition of adaptation efforts of developing countries, implementation including adaptation communications and the review of the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, they should not be overshadowed by the GGA and this should be made clear in the decision texts of both the GGA and the GST.

The **timeline and further work** was another relevant topic under discussion that resulted in the identification of key milestones from GST1 to GST2, including the revision of the guidelines for communication and reporting instruments (adaptation communications in 2025 and BTRs in 2028) and the implementation periods of the framework.

Proposals on further work in **Table 6** represent the discussion about a new joint SBI and SBSTA agenda item to continue the work in the incoming years; the development of indicators and additional mandates for constituted bodies and other organizations based on the elaboration of reports.

The discussion was also relevant to draw the timeline and start thinking together whether it will be useful to revise the framework before GST2 (2026) as stated in decision 3/CMA.4 in case the indicators are produced by the end of 2025. It was also stated the need to provide adequate time for countries to apply it in their adaptation-related documents.

4. Current grouping and relevant stakeholders positions on the GGA

Tables 3, 5-7 summarizes the current positions of the countries, negotiating groups and relevant stakeholders on: overarching targets, dimensional and thematic targets, further work needed after COP28, any other elements to be added to the current framework under discussion (decision 3/CMA.4 and informal note from the co-facilitators), and linkages to other issues and agenda items. The sources of information used to describe the positions are based on the 2022 and 2023 submissions, oral interventions by the groups and stakeholders, including during the 7th workshop held in Buenos Aires.

On **purpose**, the G77 and China have agreed on a set of elements that were presented in their June submission during the SB58, including:

- a) Achieve the global goal on adaptation as per article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement,
- b) Enhance adaptation action and support, as per Articles 9, 10, and 11, of the Paris Agreement;
- c) Contribute to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation as per article 7.14 of the Paris Agreement,
- d) Reduce the increasing adverse impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change.
- e) Recognizes that the global goal on adaptation will contribute to reducing the risk of climate change impacts in the context of the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2, paragraph 1(a), of the Paris Agreement in line with different national circumstances, needs and priorities and in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

At the same time, the text in paragraph 9 of Decision 3/CMA.4 already involves bullets a. to d. Some recent submissions included textual proposals for purpose such as the one of Australia.

Although the structure in the co-facilitators' note does not include **principles**, it was part of the debate in Buenos Aires. The most recent LMDC submission suggests as principles: international cooperation, CBDR-RC, equity, sustainable development, flexibility and adaptability, and country-driven.

Current Parties and grouping positions reflect at least three possibilities with regard to **targets**. First, there are 6 Parties and groups proposing targets based on the adaptation policy cycle (APC), and the formulation shares many similarities. The difference lies whether they reflect only action (e.g: EU, UK, Australia, Canada) or both, action and support elements (ABU, AILAC). Second, there are 5 groups proposing the establishment of overarching / high level targets, and the framing comprises references to adaptive capacity in the context of the temperature goal (LMDC, Arab Group) or its relation to a specific percentage (AGN); reference to the three GGA components with quantitative elements (LDC) and an option referring to wellbeing, ecosystems, climate risks and NAP processes (AOSIS). A third option can be identified, which reflects the establishment of an overarching target, followed by targets per dimensions (LDC). Fewer references to the themes were found, one group suggested to capture them through targets (LDC), two groups suggests to cover them through indicators (ABU and AILAC); and another group related the themes to the high level targets and suggest to aggregate information on this but without a reference to any specific format, weather using indicators or sub-targets (AOSIS).

With regard to **further work**, the G77 and China, the group shares the understanding of the need of additional work needed to operationalize the GGA framework that will be launched at COP28, due to the ending of the work programme. While there still are some details to solve, the G77 and China find convergence on establishing a new joint SBI and SBSTA agenda item on the GGA and its framework and a contact group at CMA5. The mandate would be focused on developing indicators according to the targets agreed in Dubai. At the moment, some parties, such as Australia, explicitly mentioned they don't see the rationale for further work under the GlaSS, which expects to be closed at COP28, in line with the decision at COP26. The EU also mentioned that a new agenda item should replace all the adaptation items on the agenda, which is unacceptable to the G77 and China. The countries and groups that are more reluctant with the further work (US, UK, Australia) consider the Adaptation Committee and other constituted bodies should address any potential feedback on the framework received from the GST in light of GST1 lessons learned.

GST process references have not been developed in depth by the majority of groups and Parties, since it has been a challenge to comprehensively address it through the GlaSS workshops. The main tension is expressed in the recognition of how the GGA framework will indeed contribute to the fulfillment of all the elements in Article 7.14 but that does not detract from the fact that more work needs to be done to advance the recognition of developing countries' adaptation efforts, the enhancement of implementation including through AdComs and the review of the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support.

Regarding **means of implementation**, different visions can be identified. The G77 and China reiterated the importance of MoI within the GGA and its framework, as a cornerstone to the successful implementation of adaptation action driven by the GGA and its framework and achieving the goals and targets set. However, among the G77 there are several options -non exclusive- such as mainstreaming MoI in targets on action and support for each APC dimension, developing specific MOI targets, and referring MOI along the GGA decision. Countries such as Japan, Australia, Canada, the EU and others understand enabling conditions or enablers could be the best way to reflect MoI, including the ones identified by the IPCC (2022): political commitment and follow-through, institutional frameworks, policies and instruments with clear goals and priorities, enhanced knowledge on impacts and solutions, mobilization of and access to adequate financial resources, monitoring and evaluation, and inclusive governance processes.

In relation to the **reporting and communication process**, there is a common understanding that existing systems should be used in order to minimize and avoid any additional reporting burden.

Different non Party stakeholders and observers organizations submitted their views regarding the GGA framework, and **Table 7** is an attempt to summarize the ones considered most relevant to the current state of discussions. Regarding **targets**, 2 submissions presents proposals using the adaptation policy cycle as a structural element (UN Foundation, Conservation International), others presents sectoral targets (UNICEF) and thematic targets (WMO); and finally one submission presents a mixed approach using overarching and sub-process targets (UNU-EHS).

In relation to **indicators**, proposals are widely distinct: one submission suggests indicators don't need to be included in the framework, but rather in national and subnational processes (UN Foundation); another proposes to implement a three-fold approach to overcome a potential quantitative indicator bottleneck problem (i.policy expert judgment by the Parties; ii.parallel scientific/technical expert judgment by partners outside of the UNFCCC arena; and iii. combine nationally-determined policy and independent scientific assessments) (IDDRI); one submission proposes to cover the scope of key issues under each target with indicators and highlights challenges to assess adaptation progress to mitigation progress and, also, the assessment of gender and social equity in adaptation processes and outcomes (IISD); and another submission provides 44 examples on how to use cross-cutting and cross-themed outcome-based indicators for monitoring overarching targets and sub-process targets (UNU-EHS).

Fewer mentions to **linkages with the GST process** and to **additional work** needed were found. One submission suggested to identify specific bodies under the UNFCCC or other supporting institutions can lead to the analysis or review of the information provided under the GGA framework (IISD). The same submission also highlighted that reinforcing national MEL systems to produce such data is a key aspect for the GGA framework to comprehensively reflect such information. Another submission expressed the GST process will need to stress the particular urgency of pre-2030 actions to achieve net-zero in the land sector and adapt to current levels of warming, and highlight the need for transformations within food systems and the large financing gap for nature-based mitigation and adaptation solutions (Conservation International).

5. Issues that may need more attention on Botswana

A traffic light assessment has been elaborated based on the structure proposed in the informal note by co-facilitators prepared in SB58 and the concept note by SBs chairs for 8th workshop of the GlaSS. This exercise seeks to help countries and stakeholders to identify possible next moves and strategic steps for the last workshop in Botswana based on the assessment of elements in which the Parties are closer (**green**) and those that require more dialogue (**yellow**). No points have been assessed as **red** since the red lines mentioned by Parties in informal conversations do not prevent an agreement on the respective element. Among the red lines, it could be mentioned the idea of developing financial quantitative targets and indicators. However, this does not detract from the fact that targets and indicators can be developed and linked to both action and support.

There are no major concerns with respect to the **structure (assessed as green)** even when there are issues to solve, including which aspects of the decision structure are considered part of the framework. This includes discussion on MoI, targets and indicators, among others. Although it would be desirable to agree on the final structure at the next workshop, it is unlikely to happen. Thus, the option for "no text" will probably persist until the COP. In any case, the workshop agenda includes specific moments to consider the structure.

The **purpose** has been assessed as **green** since the Parties have already agreed in Egypt that at least the elements in paragraph 9 of Decision 3/CMA.4 are the key ones and these elements also appeared in the submission of the G77 and China on purpose during the June session. While the purpose could be discussed again in Botswana, it is not considered one of the most contentious topics currently under negotiation.

Although the **principles** are not part of the June structure, they were considered by many groups of the G77 and China as important. The principles in Article 7.5 of the Paris Agreement are already a common basis and they should be considered in light of the **cross-cutting considerations** so as to avoid overlaps in case both persist in the final text (**both assessed as yellow**). When comparing the list included in the Sharm Decision, it comprises all the principles of adaptation action (highlighted in **table 1**) in the Paris Agreement and adds some more. It is key to discuss in Botswana the value added of having two lists in the framework, incorporating a list of already agreed principles but at the same time considering specific adaptation approaches that can be operationalized, such as the gender approach, among others.

Table 1. Principles and cross-cutting considerations

Article 7.5 of the Paris Agreement	Cross-cutting considerations in Paragraph 10.c. Decision 3/CMA.4	Other principles included in submissions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Country-driven, -Gender-responsive, -Participatory and fully transparent approach, -Taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, -Based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, -Integrate adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Country-driven, -Gender-responsive, -Participatory and fully transparent approaches, -Human rights approaches, -Intergenerational equity and social justice, -Taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, -Based on nature-based solutions, ecosystem-based adaptation, nature-based solutions, community-based adaptation, disaster risk reduction and intersectional approaches, -Based on and guided by the best available science including science-based indicators, metrics and targets, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, -Integrate adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -CBDR-RC, -International cooperation, -Sustainable development, -Flexibility and adaptability.

The **dimensions** of the adaptation cycle have been embraced by most of the submissions (**green**). As for the **themes**, there is already a basis in the Sharm Decision based on the recent IPCC report and to which some additional ecosystems were incorporated. While some submissions make some new proposals, the list should be agreed upon based on previous consensus. What is really critical is what the targets and indicators are based on.

Almost all countries and stakeholders agree that at COP28 it is possible to adopt **targets based on dimensions of the adaptation cycle or the adaptation policy cycle (green)**.

However, some countries argue this is not ambitious enough. Although there are several groups of the G77 and China that argue that targets should include both dimensions and themes (yellow), one solution proposed was

the development of indicators that include the operationalization of targets (dimensions) based on themes and cross-cutting considerations. Botswana should seek to build a greater critical mass in favor of the development of **indicators (yellow)** in the coming years in order to assess progress in the implementation of the framework.

In Buenos Aires, the possibility emerged of developing **political messages**, building a bridge between the elements of article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement and the targets, and responding to those groups that maintain the relevance of **having overarching target/s (yellow)**. In Botswana it would be important to move forward on this path, evaluating possible messages based on the key aspects already listed in **Table 3** as relevant for proponents, such as the three elements identified by the LDC focusing on people, livelihoods and ecosystems.

Both the co-facilitators' informal note and the workshop concept note by SBs refer to **MoIs or enabling conditions**. The polarized narrative does not help to build consensus and does not fully reflect the reality of the process. Enabling conditions could be considered while also operationalizing MoIs as a way of implementing the action and support functions of the framework. In light of the adaptation gap, it would be a missed opportunity but also a waste of time not to consider in the framework the necessary resources to carry out the proposed targets and this cannot be done exclusively through a generic paragraph on MoI whose general guarantees are already in the Paris Agreement.

Botswana is the time to consider and potentially prioritize proposals to operationalize the support function and evaluate what other areas need to be strengthened to implement the framework, such as data access; institutional and regulatory frameworks; as well as **the role of the stakeholders** who are co-constructing the framework in its implementation -including the enabling conditions- which has not yet been discussed thoroughly (**yellow**).

The **further work** and the timeline to carry it forward is inherent to the framework and its execution (**yellow**) and not just procedural. Possible conditions for a new agenda item to replace GlASS and its relationship to other adaptation agenda items should be discussed in Botswana. Furthermore, it is key to mention that possible additional mandates that had not previously been considered and that help to build landing zones were incorporated in the latest submissions. For example, the UK proposal to prepare a new "Adaptation Synthesis Report". It is important that in this last workshop the possible options and combinations are

assessed based on the objective pursued by each activity.

Regarding the relationship between the **GGA and the GST (yellow)**, the lack of in-depth discussions regarding the 4 elements of article 7.14 of the PA and their linkages undermines substantive decisions in the GST on adaptation, which can be inferred from the synthesis report September 8. At the same time, it leaves open multiple scenarios regarding the contribution of the framework to the recognition of efforts, the review of adequacy and effectiveness and the implementation of adaptation, including through communication and reporting instruments such as the adaptation communications. Discussions with specific proposals on these issues are not expected in Botswana, despite their urgency. In that case, they should be prioritized for pre-COP work still pending.

Finally, there is a clear consensus among Parties and stakeholders that the **current communication and reporting system** should serve as the channel for Parties to communicate their progress in implementing the framework, as well as their needs, avoiding additional reporting burdens (**green**). The specific role of each instrument remains to be refined, which is linked to further work in some proposals.

Annex II includes a proposal of the GGA framework that may be helpful for conversations during the last workshop.

Table 2. Traffic light assessment



















<p>GREEN There is some kind of rapprochement</p> <p>YELLOW There is no approach yet but it is not impossible</p> <p>RED Still a long way off, should be assessed as to whether it is feasible</p>	Structure of the decision		
	Purpose		
	Principles		
	Dimensions		
	Themes		
	General and cross-cutting considerations		
	Enabling conditions and/or Means of implementation		
	Reporting		
	Overarching targets and specific targets, indicators and metrics, or shared adaptation priorities	Overarching targets or political messages	
		Small number of targets based on the adaptation cycle or the adaptation policy cycle	
		Targets on action and support	
		Targets on themes	
	Link to the global stocktake	Linkage between the elements of Article 7.14 of the Paris Agreement and the contribution of the GGA framework to 7.14.a to c. towards GST 1 and GST 2.	
	International cooperation and the role of stakeholders		
	Further work	Indicators to track progress	
		Additional mandates to the Secretariat, constituted bodies, etc.	
		New agenda item under SBSTA and SBI on the GGA	
	Finance and budgetary provisions		

Table 3. Current positions of countries and groups on overarching target/s

ABU, AILAC, European Union, United States, Australia, Japan and others	ARAB GROUP and LDMC	AGN	LDC	AOSIS
<p>No need of overarching target additional to article 7.1 of the PA.</p> <p>In recent submissions, some countries such as Canada reflected on overarching elements.</p>	<p>Enhance adaptive capacity, reduce vulnerability, and strengthen resilience to reduce [withstand] the risk of climate change impacts in the context of the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2, paragraph 1(a), of the Paris Agreement in line with different national circumstances, needs and priorities and in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, which should be considered with the commitments and implementation of financial support provided by developed countries to developing countries under the Convention and its Paris Agreement at the global level.</p>	<p>Enhance the adaptive capacity and resilience of the global population to the adverse impacts of climate change by at least 50% by 2030 and by at least 90% by 2050.</p>	<p>By 20xx, our goal is to reduce vulnerability and enhance long-term [effective] resilience and adaptive capacity reaching and benefiting xxx billion people and their livelihoods (economy), conserving xx % of land, freshwater, and ocean ecosystems [in line with the 1.5-degree target] while increasing [action and] support in line with increasing demand from increasing global warming.</p>	<p>Enhanced well-being and prosperity by increasing access to water, food and nutrition, and health for the most vulnerable groups by 2030</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reduced exposure to climate-related risks by reducing the number of individuals affected as a share of the country's total population by 2030 -Ecosystems maintained, enhanced, or restored by protecting at least 30% of the land and ocean by 2030 -All countries have formulated and are implementing NAPs, or other national adaptation policy instruments, by 2030 to reduce national and local communities' vulnerability to climate risk

Table 4. Key elements identified by dimension (7th workshop GlaSS)

DIMENSIONS	ELEMENTS/COMPONENTS OF TARGETS	AMBITION and TARGETED AUDIENCE	TIMELINE
<p>Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reduce the number of individuals affected -Multi-hazard early warning systems, climate information services and response systems -Vulnerability and risks assessments in place as basis of NAPs /climate risk assessments -Plans to address gaps, needs and challenges in adaptive capacities, outlining specific actions and strategies and support needed -Finance, technology and capacity building for developing countries. 	<p>-all countries</p>	<p>-2027/2030</p>
<p>Adaptation planning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Development of national adaptation, strategies, plans, policy instruments -Countries with access to MoIs to prepare and implement NAPs. -Address gaps, needs and challenges in adaptive capacities [in the instruments] -Inclusive and transparent national adaptation planning processes [how the instruments should be] -Mainstreaming adaptation into all relevant strategies and plans. 	<p>-all countries -developing countries</p>	<p>-2030</p>
<p>Adaptation implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase implementation of projects, plans, programs, adaptation actions in response to the impacts and risks of climate change identified by the developing countries in their adaptation-related documents. [BASELINE] -Progress in implementing priorities in NAPs, strategies. -Enhance resilience and adaptive capacity, reduce the impacts of climate change by increasing adaptation action and support. -Formulate and implement NAPs, other policy instruments to reduce national and local communities' vulnerability to climate risks. -Access finance through the Financial Mechanism of the UNFCCC to address the needs and priorities communicated and reported. -Ensure support/MoIs. 	<p>-30% (project, plans based) -3.6. billion people -all countries</p>	<p>-2030</p>
<p>Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Design/set up/implement/improve MEL processes or systems -Equitable access to MoIs to develop MEL processes or systems for developing countries. 	<p>-all countries</p>	<p>-2030</p>
<p>Means of implementation (MOIs)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Access to MoIs for countries and communities for planning and implementing needs and priorities in planning instruments and other adaptation related documents/, as well as for risk and vulnerability assessments, and for MEL systems. -Adequacy of MoIs according to needs and priorities identified in NAPs and other adaptation related documents. -Balance between mitigation and adaptation finance and other MoIs. 	<p>-developed countries (providing) -developing countries</p>	<p>-2030</p>

Table 5. Current positions of groups and countries on dimensional and thematic targets

GROUPS AND PARTIES	TARGETS	
	DIMENSIONS	THEMES
G77 + China	The targets of the GGA framework should be agreed and adopted at COP28, allowing monitoring and tracking progress on adaptation at the global level.	
ABU - AILAC	<p>Submission May 2023</p> <p>Impact, risk and vulnerability assessments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -By 2030, the impact, risk and vulnerability assessments induced by climate change lay the foundations for the planning and subsequent implementation of actions to adapt to these risks and reduce the impacts. -By 2030, all countries have early warning systems for at least two critical risks and information for risk reduction at national level. -By 2030, all countries can access climate finance to carry out risk, impact and vulnerability assessments induced by climate change through the UNFCCC Financial Mechanism. <p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -By 2030, all countries have developed national policy instruments to address adaptation to climate change and have integrated it into their development strategies. -By 2030, all countries can access climate financing through the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund for the preparation and implementation of NAPs. <p>Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -By 2030, increase the implementation, with respect to the 2023 baseline, of projects, plans, programs, adaptation actions in response to the impacts and risks of climate change identified by the countries in their adaptation documents. -By 2030, all countries have accessed funds from the GEF, GCF, Adaptation Fund, etc. for NAP implementation, and address the needs and priorities reported in AdCom, BTR and other climate planning instruments at the national level. -By 2030, the capacities to prepare and implement NAPs and address the needs and priorities present in ADCOMs, BTRs and other climate planning instruments at the national level have been strengthened. -By 2030, international climate financing for adaptation achieves a balance with respect to mitigation, and has increased, in line with the commitments made and the new quantified collective goal for climate financing. <p>Monitoring, evaluation and learning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -By 2030, all countries have designed and implemented a framework or system for monitoring, evaluation and learning of the adaptation component. -By 2030, all countries have accessed funds from the GEF, GCF, Adaptation Fund, etc. for the design and implementation of MEL frameworks or systems. 	REFLECTED IN INDICATORS (FURTHER WORK)

Table 5. Current positions of groups and countries on dimensional and thematic targets

GROUPS AND PARTIES	TARGETS	
	DIMENSIONS	THEMES
LDC	<p>Submission July 2023 Impact, risk and vulnerability assessments -100% coverage of early warning system by 20XX Planning -100% of countries having adaptation plans by 20XX Implementation -Enhancing the long-term resilience and adaptive capacity of 3.6 billion people in vulnerable countries Monitoring, evaluation and learning -Improvement of MEL systems in Countries</p>	<p>Water. By x, ensure all communities have implemented sustainable water management practices, including efficient use and conservation of water resources, to adapt to climate change and reduce water scarcity. Food and agriculture. By [x], enhance climate-resilient practices across all food systems and supply chains, with a focus on empowering vulnerable populations, including small-scale farmers and fishers, thereby improving global food security and reducing vulnerability to climate-induced hazards and disasters. Cities, settlements and key infrastructure. By [x], foster the development of climate-resilient urban and rural infrastructure, including housing and public facilities, across all human settlements, and integrate climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction measures into local, national, and international policies and planning frameworks. Health. By [x], significantly reduce the number of fatalities and illnesses associated with climate-related health risks through the strengthening of early warning, risk reduction, and health risk management capacities in all countries, aligning with global health strategies and standards. Poverty and livelihoods. By xx, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty. Terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems. By xx, 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. Tangible cultural heritage. By xx, strengthen the resilience of tangible cultural heritage to climate change impacts. Promote adaptive strategies for preserving cultural practices and heritage sites, while strengthening international regulations and collaboration with organizations like UNESCO to safeguard cultural diversity amid changing climate conditions. Mountain regions. By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development. Biodiversity. Ensure that by 2030 at least 30 percent of areas of degraded terrestrial, inland water, and coastal and marine ecosystems are under effective restoration, in order to enhance biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, ecological integrity and connectivity.</p>
AOSIS	<p>Submission July 2023 High level targets in key thematic areas: food security, water, health, ecosystems, and infrastructure. 1. Enhanced well-being and prosperity by increasing access to water, food and nutrition, and health for the most vulnerable groups by 2030 2. Reduced exposure to climate-related risks by reducing the number of individuals affected as a share of the country's total population by 2030 3. Ecosystems maintained, enhanced, or restored by protecting at least 30% of the land and ocean by 2030 4. All countries have formulated and are implementing NAPs, or other national adaptation policy instruments, by 2030 to reduce national and local communities' vulnerability to climate risk</p> <p>These high-level targets will additionally be complemented by the cross-cutting considerations of the GGA framework, which can be grouped under 'participation', 'equity', and 'knowledge-based' considerations.</p>	

Table 5. Current positions of groups and countries on dimensional and thematic targets

GROUPS AND PARTIES	TARGETS	
	DIMENSIONS	THEMES
LMDC	<p>New submission September 2023 Submission September 2023 Submission June 2023 Assessment on impacts, risks, and adaptive capacity</p> <p>By 2024, SBI and SBSTA Chairs and constituted bodies provide indicators that could assist countries to review progress on their plan implementation</p> <p>By 2025, SBI and SBSTA Chairs and constituted bodies to provide an assessment of the adaptive capacity gaps, challenges, and needs, especially in developing countries, to withstand the risks and impacts from increasing global temperature and climate change in the near term, mid-term and long term.</p> <p>Planning Until 2030 Parties are encouraged to finalize developing plans to address gaps, needs and challenges in adaptive capacities, outlining specific actions and strategies and support needed for the near, medium, and long term based on the activities on the first phase of the GGA.</p> <p>Implementation Annual review of the implementation of adaptation plans from 2030 onward, challenges and gaps, and needs based on the indicators provided in 2027.</p> <p>Means of Implementation and Support Ensure support on means of the implementation, including finance, technology transfer, and capacity building for developing countries from developed countries to enable the operationalization of each target and stage of the GGA framework within the finance mechanism of UNFCCC.</p>	<p>The systems and sectors set out in the contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC with a focus on exploring potential options for enhancing efforts to mainstream adaptation in national priority areas or sectors. It is suggested to invite experts in relevant fields, such as agriculture, water resources, coastal zone, etc., to further explain the experience, gaps, and future needs of different systems or departments in exploring scientific assessment of adaptation progress, identify the development direction of scientific research, and provide more targeted suggestions.</p> <p>Themes: Drought and desertification, Land degradation (land productivity), Oceans and coastal ecosystems, Biodiversity, Cities, and infrastructure, fragile ecosystems, Health, Sea level rise, Poverty and livelihood.</p>
AGN	<p>Submission June 2023 Risks, impacts and vulnerability assessments</p> <p>Achieve 100% coverage of multi-hazard early warning systems and climate information services and response systems by 2027.</p> <p>Planning By 2030, 100% of developing countries have been supported to develop national adaptation planning instruments.</p> <p>Implementation Enhance the adaptive capacity and resilience of the global population to the adverse impacts of climate change by at least 50% by 2030 and by at least 90% by 2050. Enhance resilience and reduce the impacts of climate change by increasing adaptation action and support, by at least 30% by 2030.</p>	<p>The intention to elaborate targets for the themes has been raised in the workshops but there are no submissions to provide examples.</p>

Table 5. Current positions of groups and countries on dimensional and thematic targets

GROUPS AND PARTIES	TARGETS	
	DIMENSIONS	THEMES
Arab Group	No target proposals have been identified beyond those of the LMDC that have been supported by members of the Arab Group in workshops and informal meetings.	
European Union	<p>Submission June 2023 Informally shared during workshop 7th</p> <p>1. Risk assessment: All Parties have conducted climate risk assessments for national adaptation planning and have in place early warning systems by 20xx.</p> <p>2. Planning: All Parties have established inclusive and transparent national adaptation planning processes and have mainstreamed adaptation into all relevant strategies and plans by 20xx.</p> <p>3. Implementation: All Parties have made progress in implementing the adaptation priorities identified in their national adaptation plans/strategies by 20xx.</p> <p>4. Monitoring/evaluation/learning: All Parties have set up monitoring, evaluation and learning systems for their national adaptation processes by 20xx.</p>	
United Kingdom	<p>Submission June 2023 Submission September 2023 Global targets based on the APC:</p> <p>A) 100% of people covered by a national adaptation policy instrument which includes (MEL).</p> <p>B) All countries have mechanisms in place to monitor, evaluate and learn from the implementation of their planning instruments.</p> <p>C) Enhanced enabling conditions (leadership, institutional frameworks, policies, knowledge, financial resources, monitoring and evaluation, and governance) supporting adaptation plans and policies.</p> <p>D) 100% of people protected by early warning systems.</p>	<p>Global adaptation priorities:</p> <p>a. Findings on the IPCC related to the need for systems change, transformational adaptation and climate resilient development.</p> <p>b. Communities, Economies, and Nature.</p> <p>c. Water, Food, Health and Infrastructure.</p> <p>d. The need to scale up support for adaptation.</p>
Australia	<p><u>Submission September 2023</u></p> <p>The inclusion of a specific goal, applicable to all parties, against each of the four stages or “dimensions” of the “adaptation process” or “adaptation policy cycle”.</p> <p>These stages are listed in the Cancun Adaptation Framework as i) Assess impacts, vulnerability, and risks, ii) Plans for adaptation, iii) Implement adaptation measures, and iv) monitor and evaluate adaptation.</p>	Themes- otherwise known as adaptation issues or risks, particular to each party. For example, sea-level rise, drought or tropical cyclones.

Table 5. Current positions of groups and countries on dimensional and thematic targets

GROUPS AND PARTIES	TARGETS	
	DIMENSIONS	THEMES
Australia	<p>For example, the goal associated with ‘Plans for adaptation’ may be as follows: Parties have established inclusive and informed National Adaptation Plans and have mainstreamed them into relevant policies and plans by 20xx.</p> <p><i>*Note, dimensions, themes, cross cutting considerations and enabling conditions may be represented in diagram/schema form and annexed to decision.</i></p>	
United States	<p><u>Submission June 2023</u> High level signals related to shared adaptation priorities. These high level signals are meant to be used not only by Parties rather including other stakeholders. The US acknowledges that whether the APC unites, a top down framing could be complemented by a bottom up framing. Tracking progress could be done through targets and/or signals, no necessarily one or the other. The US also made reference to enabling conditions that are also part of the GGA framework, as good stories of what’s going on the ground.</p> <p>While there is no U.S. submission that points to a proposed target, high political signals were mentioned at the workshop and in informal conversations [5]. The US also highlighted the relationship between the Cancun Adaptation Framework and the GlaSS in terms of the APC dimensions.</p>	
Japan	<p><u>Submission June 2023</u> <u>Submission July 2023</u> Global overarching target for each of the steps of the adaptation policy cycle: impact, vulnerability, and risk assessment; planning; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL).</p>	<p>At the national level: each country should select themes according to its own priorities and promote adaptation based on the adaptation policy cycle.</p>
Canada	<p><u>Submission September 2023</u> 1) Impact, vulnerability, and risk assessment: By 2030, all Parties have conducted climate risk assessments 2) Planning: By 2030, all Parties have undertaken inclusive and transparent national adaptation planning 3) Implementation: By 2030, all Parties have begun to see outcomes as a result of implementing national adaptation plans or strategies 4) Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning: By 2030, all Parties have set up monitoring, evaluation and learning systems for their national adaptation processes.</p>	<p>The themes are integrated in the targets by dimension.</p>

Table 6. Current positions of groups and countries on linkages and further work after COP28

PARTIES	LINKAGES	FURTHER WORK AFTER COP28
G77 + China		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -There should be additional work after COP28 on indicators to be developed by experts. -Establishment of a joint SBSTA-SBI agenda item on the GGA.
ABU & AILAC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Using existing communication and reporting systems, minimizing any additional reporting burden. -The reporting process based on the GGA framework should be flexible and voluntary for all Parties, regardless of the vehicle used. -The GGA framework fills a gap in GST 1 to review the overall progress made in achieving the GGA (article 7.14.d. PA). However, the other components of article 7.14, while fully linked to the GGA, cannot be subsumed. -The MoIs and their agendas are fully linked to the GGA framework. The proposal is to mainstream it through targets on action and support for each dimension. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Developing a set of indicators based on the adaptation policy cycle, the themes and cross-cutting considerations by an ad hoc working group. -Mandate to the AC and CGE to develop further guidance/materials to assist countries when communicating and reporting progress on the GGA framework without putting additional burden on developing countries, by SB60/COP29. -Mandate to the Secretariat to elaborate from 2025 annual synthesis report including information on how countries are communicating and reporting progress in light of the GGA framework. -Establishment of a joint agenda item SBSTA-SBI on the GGA (G77 and China).
LDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Using existing reporting systems and minimizing any additional reporting burden. -Adequate MoI: including finance, capacity building, and technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Developing a set of robust and universally applicable indicators for the GGA Framework by IPCC and relevant UNFCCC constituted bodies and extensive stakeholder consultation. -Approximately 2 years for the development of indicators, emulating UNDRR.
LMDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Utilizing existing indicators such as those under the SDGs, UNEP, and CBD. However, we look to tailor those indicators to fit within the context of the GGA as stands under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement. -Recognizing adaptation action in existing communication and reporting mechanisms under the Convention and its Paris Agreement, and such existing communications and reporting mechanisms can be enhanced by a clear Global Goal on Adaptation. -By integrating the review of the overall progress made in achieving the GGA into the GST, the international community can evaluate the adequacy and efficacy of adaptation support and action undertaken globally, assess their alignment with long-term temperature goals, and identify areas where additional efforts and support are needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Development of indicators according to the targets agreed in Decision X by COP30. -By 2025, SBI and SBSTA Chairs and constituted bodies to provide a regional assessment of the adaptive capacity gaps, challenges, and needs, especially in developing countries, to withstand the risks and impacts from increasing global temperature and climate change in the near term, mid-term and long term. -Establish an ad hoc working group of experts that report back to the Global Goal on Adaptation in COP29 and finish their deliberations in COP30. -Periodic review of the Framework including prior to the second GST. -Invite the IPCC to provide a regional assessment report of the adaptive capacity gaps, challenges, and needs, especially in developing countries, to withstand the risks and impacts of increasing global temperature and climate change in the near term, mid-term and long term. -Establish a standalone agenda item under the CMA to discuss matters related to the Global Goal on Adaptation.

Table 6. Current positions of groups and countries on linkages and further work after COP28

PARTIES	LINKAGES	FURTHER WORK AFTER COP28
LMDC	<p>-The GGA encompasses all adaptation-related agendas under the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement, extending beyond the progress made under the Glasgow Sharm El Sheikh Work Program.</p> <p>-When assessing the progress of the GGA, the GST must prioritize the application of the principle of CBDR-RC, with a particular focus on evaluating the efforts, progress, challenges, gaps, support needs, and potential future implementation pathways of developing countries.</p> <p>-The Adaptation component of the GST must be guided by Article 7.14 of the Paris Agreement. The review of the overall progress made in achieving the GGA is a key part of the Adaptation section of the GST. This section must include the three components outlined in Article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement, enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerability.</p>	<p>-Establish an annual dialogue consisting of two workshops to enable the exchange of knowledge and to further the understanding of potential risks and impacts associated with a given temperature rise across different regions.</p> <p>-Reiterate the invitation to the IPCC to consider updating its 1994 technical guidelines for assessing climate change impacts and adaptations as part of its seventh assessment cycle, as appropriate.</p>
AOSIS	<p>-Existing complementary frameworks, targets and indicators can be utilized by the GGA and its framework to ensure no duplication of efforts, especially those that have already been negotiated and agreed upon in other international processes.</p> <p>-The framework should not increase reporting obligations for SIDS. Reporting should be voluntary and supported, and not duplicate existing reporting mechanisms and strengthen existing monitoring, evaluation and learning frameworks in countries.</p> <p>-The framework should consider the commitment of developed countries to contribute climate finance to assist developing countries (article 9 of the Paris Agreement) and the Glasgow Climate Pact where developed countries agreed to at least double adaptation finance to developing countries from 2019 levels by 2025.</p> <p>-The framework should take into consideration that the GGA is inherently tied to the temperature goal and mitigation progress.</p>	
EU	<p>-The GGA framework should be linked to, and incorporate wherever relevant, other existing globally agreed frameworks, addressing the current fragmentation of processes and structures in adaptation at the global level.</p>	

Table 6. Current positions of groups and countries on linkages and further work after COP28

PARTIES	LINKAGES	FURTHER WORK AFTER COP28
UK	<p>-The outcomes of the work programme should be built on existing reporting instruments and processes inside and outside the UNFCCC (e.g. through reporting under the Sustainable Development Goals, Sendai Framework, Global Biodiversity Framework, etc).</p>	<p>-Potential role of the secretariat: a new “Adaptation Synthesis Report” ahead of the second GST, and then one year ahead of each GSTs, fed with information coming out from the framework and Parties’ reporting. The Analysis would provide global information on: 1) Progress on global priorities and targets 2) National targets/priorities 3) Enablers 4) Policies and plans 5) External factors.</p> <p>-The role of the constituted bodies: Adaptation Committee, the Nairobi Work Programme, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and other constituted bodies in implementing the framework.</p>
Australia	<p>-No additional reporting requirements are being requested but the various existing reports and information sources from which adaptation information can be drawn.</p> <p>-The framework’s primary purpose is being a tool for, or analytical lens through which, the GST can assess adaptation information and deliver findings on adaptation progress as a part of its five-year cycle.</p>	<p>-No need of additional work after COP28.</p> <p>-Any potential feedback on the framework received from the GST in light of GST1 lessons learned, to be addressed by the Adaptation Committee.</p>
US	<p>-While there are no recent submissions, during informal discussions it was mentioned that the GGA framework and the corresponding decision could operate as the main adaptation decision in the GST.</p> <p>-Avoid increasing reporting burdens but make use of existing channels.</p>	
Japan	<p>-Existing reporting mechanisms, such as ADCOMs, to avoid overburdening.</p> <p>-A progress review should be conducted one year prior to the GST to input results into the GST. GST would consider outputs based on a review of information from the framework. It is appropriate to identify factors in the adaptation policy cycle that are common to each country and compile the information to be input into the GST. Make use of input from relevant UN agencies, as well as a wide range of information from research outcomes, research reports and activity reports published by research institutes that are engaged in studies and research on climate change adaptation, think tanks, organizations providing adaptation support, and related NGOs.</p>	<p>-Relevant constituted bodies such as NWP, TEC, CTCN, LEG should be involved in the operation of the framework, in order to enhance synergies and avoid duplication.</p>

Table 6. Current positions of groups and countries on linkages and further work after COP28

PARTIES	LINKAGES	FURTHER WORK AFTER COP28
<p>Canada</p>	<p>-The framework should cover safeguards for biodiversity consistent with the Kunming- Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. It also should cover EBA and/or NBS taking into account the (CBD), safeguards for human rights and the rights of Indigenous Peoples as affirmed in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.</p> <p>-The framework should cover approaches to leverage international climate finance and share best practices to better support adaptation action. That includes linkages with GCF, GEF, Adaptation Fund and transparency of finance including the aim of doubling adaptation finance in the Glasgow Climate Pact. It should also help to mobilize private sector finance for adaptation (innovative mechanisms, blended finance in projects, addressing barriers and successful cases).</p>	

Table 7. Relevant non Party and observer organizations proposals

Non Party/observers		
UN-System, NGOs and IGOs	TARGETS	CONSIDERATIONS ON FURTHER WORK AND LINKAGES
<p>UN Foundation in partnership with the Adaptation Research Alliance, Adaptation Without Borders, Alliance for Global Water Adaptation, Argentina 1.5, the Climate Policy Institute, the International Center for Integrated Mountain Development, the International Alliance to Combat Ocean Acidification, and the World Resources Institute. Submission May 2023</p>	<p>-The submission offers a comprehensive but non-exhaustive compilation of targets and indicators organized around the dimensions of the iterative adaptation cycle (COP27 decision): impact, vulnerability and risk assessment; planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning and recognizing support in terms of finance, capacity building and technology transfer.</p>	<p>-New indicators may be needed to reflect country priorities, to be grounded in locally-led and bottom-up processes that engage stakeholders in indicator and metric development, and to capture adaptation issues that are not currently well tracked or that may arise in the future due to climate changes. However, these indicators may not need to be included in a global GGA framework, but rather in national and subnational processes.</p> <p>-The GGA framework could be based on existing indicators, in order to avoid additional burden on countries.</p>

Table 7. Relevant non Party and observer organizations proposals

Non Party/observers		
UN-System, NGOs and IGOs	TARGETS	CONSIDERATIONS ON FURTHER WORK AND LINKAGES
<p>IISD (International Institute for Sustainable Development)</p> <p>Submission July 2023</p>	<p>-Agreeing on dimensions to conceptualize adaptation as a basis for targets. This is a first step in determining what are the most important elements to capture to fairly represent the different adaptation realities and priorities of countries and communities across the world.</p> <p>-Understanding the methodological burden of different types of targets.</p> <p>The scope and type of targets to be used under the GGA framework must be agreed by COP28. As part of this, the methodological and resource implications of targets need to be understood.</p> <p>-Defining targets under the GGA framework cannot be carried out in isolation from identifying the roles and responsibilities of actors needed for collecting the required evidence. As such, approaches and methodologies under the GGA must strengthen national MEL systems to serve as key mechanisms for creating evidence. This, in turn, will inform national reporting and communications instruments and other sources of information.</p>	<p>-Recognizing the technical work needed after strategic negotiations.</p> <p>Further technical work will be needed to develop indicators and related methodologies that cover the scope of key issues under each target. Two questions to resolve: how to link the indicators and methodologies assessing adaptation progress to mitigation progress; and how to ensure the data and evidence gathered allow assessment of gender and social equity in adaptation processes and outcomes, through disaggregation but also through dedicated indicators.</p> <p>-Identifying the evaluative process for the GGA – such as the GST.</p> <p>Identifying specific bodies under the UNFCCC or other supporting institutions can lead to the analysis or review of the information provided under the GGA framework.</p> <p>Reinforcing national MEL systems to produce such data should be a key objective of the GGA framework. Further information on opportunities, solutions and good practices along with enabling factors can support a more robust assessment of adaptation by the GST.</p>
<p>Conservation International (CI)</p> <p>Submission June 2023</p>	<p>Examples of targets for dimensions:</p> <p>1) Impacts and vulnerability and risk assessments: 100% of all countries have developed national and sub-national climate risk and vulnerability assessments that include the perspectives of multiple stakeholders, especially the most vulnerable to serve as a basis for policy and implementation decisions. These assessments should identify climate change impacts on biodiversity, ecosystems and local knowledge.</p> <p>2) Planning: 100% of developing countries have been supported to develop national adaptation planning instruments (that include NBS).</p> <p>3) Implementation: 100% of the population or areas most vulnerable in each country have reduced climate vulnerability and enhanced long-term resilience and adaptive capacity. Include a significant focus on adaptation actions related to EBA, transformative adaptation in the land sector and coastal/marine areas should be promoted.</p> <p>4) MEL: 100% of countries have designed and implemented an MEL system for adaptation.</p>	<p>-The GST outcome will need to stress the particular urgency of pre-2030 actions to achieve net-zero in the land sector and adapt to current levels of warming. The outcome should also highlight the need for transformations within food systems and the large financing gap for nature-based mitigation and adaptation solutions.</p> <p>-It is essential for a comprehensive GST outcome to underscore the critical role of NBS and Eba in reaching the goals of the PA and GGA.</p> <p>-Needs of conclusions and clear guidance to implement NBS and EbA within NDC, NAPs.</p>

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Non Party/observers		
UN-System, NGOs and IGOs	TARGETS	CONSIDERATIONS ON FURTHER WORK AND LINKAGES
<p>United Nations University - Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS)</p> <p>Submission July 2023</p>	<p>GGA framework consist of three blocks:</p> <p>1) Overarching targets with ambition level:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance adaptation to climate change in the context of the temperature goal of the Agreement; 2. Build by 2030, and sustain beyond the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related shocks and disasters; 3-From 2050 onwards, biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored, and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet, and delivering benefits essential for all people [i]; 4. By 2050, all countries have implemented a multi-hazard and people-centered early warning system that covers their entire population [ii]; 5. By 2030, all countries have developed national policy instruments to plan, implement and monitor and evaluate adaptation to climate change, and have mainstreamed adaptation in their development strategies. <p>2) Process (sub-) targets:</p> <p>The submission presents examples of sub targets for each stage of the iterative adaptation cycle and for each overarching target: 20 in total.</p> <p>3) Outcome indicators:</p> <p>The submission presents 44 indicators clustered on four main areas: equity, environment, interconnectedness and means of implementation.</p>	
<p>UNICEF</p> <p>Submission July 2023</p>	<p>1) Water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By 2028 all communities living in the overlap of insufficient water, sanitation and hygiene access and high climate hazard exposure have been targeted with climate resilient water, sanitation and hygiene services. - By 2028 all new water, sanitation and hygiene systems for those with insufficient access are planned, built, and operated on the basis of a climate risk analysis. - By 2028 all existing water, sanitation and hygiene systems in areas highly exposed to climate hazards have been upgraded and retrofitted. - By 2028 all countries halve the proportion of untreated wastewater substantially increasing recycling, safe reuse. - By 2028 all countries implement 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. <p>2) Health:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve resilience in health care facilities: Essential Medical Products and Technologies - Adaptation in the healthcare sector threats associated with climate change <p>3) Poverty and livelihoods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Food and agriculture: Nutrition must be elevated under the food and agriculture theme <p>4) Education:</p> <p>Parties should consider incorporating a focus on the education sector as one of the themes under Decision 3/CMA.4. Children’s education is key to transformational adaptation and shifting mindsets.</p>	<p>Key considerations and recommendations for ensuring that the GGA framework is child-responsive:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cross-cutting considerations and themes must elevate the rights of children and youth, including their specific and heightened vulnerabilities, and their right to meaningful participation; 2. The GGA framework must be informed by age- and sex-disaggregated data on climate impacts and adaptation needs and benefits for children and other vulnerable groups; 3. Prioritize a focus within the proposed themes of the Decision 3/CMA.44 on essential social services that reach children and communities most at risk, including climate-resilient drinking water and sanitation, health, nutrition (under food and agriculture), and social protection (under livelihoods) and include education as a theme.

Table 7. Relevant non Party and observer organizations proposals

Non Party/observers		
UN-System, NGOs and IGOs	TARGETS	CONSIDERATIONS ON FURTHER WORK AND LINKAGES
<p>IDRI (Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations)</p> <p>Submission September 2023</p>	<p>Modus operandi for the GGA framework following this three-fold approach:</p> <p>(i) A policy expert judgment by the Parties, i.e. a nationally-determined policy assessment</p> <p>(ii) A parallel scientific/technical expert judgment by partners outside of the UNFCCC arena, i.e. an independent scientific assessment</p> <p>(iii) The combination of the nationally-determined policy and independent scientific assessments to support a multi-perspective understanding of global adaptation efforts, progress and gaps.</p> <p>The above approach could be articulated as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Answering questions rather than informing indicators 2. With textual, qualitative information accompanied, when possible, with quantitative information, and that is already planned to be used in reporting policy documents (NAPs, AdComs, etc.). 3. And then by translating this information into scores, in order to locate the level of adaptation efforts along a scoring scale going from very limited to high levels (e.g. score 0 to 5). 4. Using the same scoring system and assessment framework for both nationally-determined policy and independent scientific assessments allows for these latter to be combined, therefore supporting a multi-perspective approach of adaptation efforts and progress towards the GGA. 	<p>Implementation:</p> <p>The policy expert judgment by the Parties (1) and the scientific/technical expert judgment undertaken outside of the UNFCCC (2) could be done in parallel, and then brought together (3) to inform the GGA and the GST.</p> <p>Three main expected outcomes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Given that the assessment results are expressed in round values (e.g. median aggregated scores) and in % of progress/gap along the scoring scale could help move towards a more specific formulation of the GGA; 2. The results can help highlight global priorities across both countries and critical themes, and assign specific targets that are called here the “Shared Adaptation Goals”. Highlight Shared Adaptation Goals at the crossroads of the policy and scientific/technical perspectives is critical to further discuss the foundations of global cooperation on climate adaptation, and especially means of support (finance, capacity building, technology transfer). 3. If implemented on a regular basis, the approach could help highlight trends per and across the critical themes and structural dimensions and, this way, allow for tracking global progress and gaps towards achieving the various components of the GGA.
<p>WMO (World Meteorological Organization)</p> <p>Submission September 2022</p>	<p>Target on Global Coverage of Early Warning Systems: Every person on Earth to be protected by Early Warning Systems within five years.</p>	<p>Indicators:</p> <p>1) Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) and a global goal on observation. There are four components to a MHEWS: (i) Disaster risk knowledge, (ii) Observations, Monitoring, Analysis and Forecasting, (iii) Warning Dissemination and Communication, and (iv) Preparedness & Response capabilities. Metric - An ‘Early Warnings for All Index’: developed through a multi-stakeholder process, including the utilization of existing WMO Member reported data, the UNDRR Sendai Framework Monitor, and a range of supporting objective and subjective reporting indicators.</p>

Table 7. Relevant non Party and observer organizations proposals

Non Party/observers		
UN-System, NGOs and IGOs	TARGETS	CONSIDERATIONS ON FURTHER WORK AND LINKAGES
<p>WMO (World Meteorological Organization)</p> <p>Submission September 2022</p>		<p>2) Earth Systems observations and monitoring - A global goal on observation. All understanding, monitoring and prediction of weather and climate ultimately rely on observations, and systematic observation are, therefore, the foundation of a climate services value chain that connects observations to decision-making to both understand climate change and support climate change action. Metrics: The Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) provides definitions of Essential Climate Variables (ECVs) which are required to systematically observe Earth's changing climate; the Global Basic Observing Network (GBON).</p> <p>Finance and means of implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Warning for All: The UN Global Early Warning Initiative for the Implementation of Climate Adaptation • The Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) • Climate Risk Early Warning Systems (CREWS) • Climate funds - GCF, Adaptation Fund, GEF, CIFs: These funds have dedicated Early Warning Systems and Climate information sectoral strategies and approaches that will contribute to achieving the Early Warning target.

Annex I

List of targets/ priorities prepared by the secretariat as supporting information for the seventh workshop under the GlaSS

- By 20xx, our goal is to reduce vulnerability and enhance long-term [effective] resilience and adaptive capacity reaching and benefiting xxx billion people and their livelihoods, conserving xx % of land, freshwater, and ocean ecosystems [in line with the 1.5-degree target] while increasing [action and] support in line with increasing demand from increasing global warming;
- Ensure an increase of adaptive capacity in the context of the long-term temperature and adaptation goals set out in Article 2, paragraph 1(a–b), of the Paris Agreement;
- Reduced exposure to climate-related risks by reducing the number of individuals affected as a share of total population by 2030;
- Enhance the adaptive capacity and resilience of the global population to the adverse impacts of climate change by at least 50 per cent by 2030 and by at least 90 per cent by 2050;
- Enhanced well-being and prosperity by increasing access to water, food and health and nutrition for the most vulnerable groups by 2030;
- Ecosystems maintained, enhanced, or restored by protecting 30 per cent of the land and oceans by 2030;
- All countries have formulated and are implementing NAPs, or other national adaptation policy instruments, by 2030 to reduce national and local communities' vulnerability to climate risk;
- Achieve 100 per cent coverage of multi-hazard early warning systems, climate information services and response systems by 2027;
- By 2030, all countries have early warning systems for at least two critical risks and information for risk reduction at national level;
- By 2030, the impact, risk and vulnerability assessments induced by climate change lay the foundations for the planning and subsequent implementation of actions to adapt to these risks and reduce the impacts;
- All Parties have conducted climate risk assessments for national adaptation planning and have in place early warning systems by 20xx;
- By 2030, all countries can access climate finance to carry out risk, impact and vulnerability assessments induced by climate change through the UNFCCC Financial Mechanism;
- By 2030, 100 percent of developing countries have been supported to develop national adaptation planning instruments;
- All Parties have established inclusive and transparent national adaptation planning processes and have mainstreamed adaptation into all relevant strategies and plans by 20xx;
- By 2030, all countries have developed national policy instruments to address adaptation to climate change and have integrated it into their development strategies;

- By 2030, all countries can access climate financing through the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund for the preparation and implementation of NAPs;
- By 2030, increase the implementation, with respect to the 2023 baseline, of projects, plans, programs, adaptation actions in response to the impacts and risks of climate change identified by the countries in their adaptation documents;
- All Parties have made progress in implementing the adaptation priorities identified in their national adaptation plans/strategies by 20xx;
- By 2030, all countries have accessed funds from the GEF, GCF, Adaptation Fund, etc. for NAP implementation, and address the needs and priorities reported in AdCom, BTR and other climate planning instruments at the national level;
- Ensure adequate support for adaptation actions to reduce risk and vulnerability to climate change;
- Enhance resilience and reduce the impacts of climate change by increasing adaptation action and support, by at least 30% by 2030;
- By 2030, the capacities to prepare and implement NAPs and address the needs and priorities present in ADCOMs, BTRs and other climate planning instruments at the national level have been strengthened;
- By 2030, international climate financing for adaptation achieves a balance with respect to mitigation, and has increased, in line with the commitments made and the new quantified collective goal for climate financing;
- By 2030, all countries have designed and implemented a framework or system for monitoring, evaluation and learning of the adaptation component;
- All Parties have set up monitoring, evaluation and learning systems for their national adaptation processes by 20xx;
- By 2030, all countries have accessed funds from the GEF, GCF, Adaptation Fund, etc. for the design and implementation of MEL frameworks or systems.

Annex II. Elements of the GGA framework

1. Purpose

The framework will guide the achievement of the global goal on adaptation and the review of overall progress in achieving it with a view to reducing the increasing adverse impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change, as well as enhance adaptation action and support. (paragraph 9 Decision 3/CMA.4)

2. Principles

Country-driven, based and guided by the best available science, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, CBDR-RC in light of the different national circumstances, social equity and climate justice.

3. Political message

Protect people, livelihoods and ecosystems by promoting an accelerated implementation of adaptation actions and by providing adequate, long-term, scaled-up, predictable, new and additional finance, technology and capacity building to developing countries to achieve the GGA established in article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement.

4. Dimensions

Impacts, vulnerability and risk assessment, planning, implementation, and monitoring, evaluation and learning.

5. Themes

Water, food and agriculture, cities, settlements and key infrastructure, health, poverty and livelihoods, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, and oceans and coastal ecosystems, tangible cultural heritage, mountain regions and biodiversity.

6. Cross-cutting considerations

Gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approaches, human rights approaches, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, based on nature-based solutions, ecosystem and community-based adaptation, disaster risk reduction and intersectional approaches, integrate adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate.

Annex II. Elements of the GGA framework

7. Targets (dimensions based)

Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment	<p>By 2030 all countries have effectively conducted climate assessments for national adaptation planning, have in place multi-hazard early warning systems covering 100% of people, and developing countries accessed adequate finance to develop such assessments and systems through the UNFCCC Financial Mechanism.</p>
Adaptation planning	<p>By 2030 all countries have national adaptation strategies, plans, policy instruments in place, covering the diversity of ecosystems and sectors, adaptation has been mainstreamed into all relevant strategies and plans and developing countries have effectively accessed climate financing through the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund for the preparation of NAPs.</p>
Adaptation implementation	<p>By 2030 the number of projects, plans, programs and adaptation actions in response to climate risks identified by developing countries in adaptation-related documents has been incremented in X% [baseline], all the vulnerable communities identified by countries and the diversity of ecosystems and sectors are covered.</p>
MEL	<p>By 2030 all countries have designed/set up/improved and/or are implementing MEL processes or systems in light of climate risks and developing countries have equitable access to finance to develop such processes or systems through the UNFCCC Financial Mechanism.</p>

8. Means of implementation and enabling conditions

-MoI are operationalized in the framework through the dimensional targets and are included in the political message.

Enabling conditions

Data and information, governance, institutional and regulatory frameworks, needs, barriers, challenges and gaps related to adaptation implementation, including finance, technology and capacity building, cooperation, best practices, experiences and lessons learned; and education, public awareness, training, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation (a.k.a ACE under the UNFCCC).

9. Indicators

Based on dimensions, themes and cross-cutting considerations developed by an ad hoc working group of experts nominated by Parties constituencies. COP28 decision launching the process to be developed by COP30.

10. Sources

Sources of information including current communication and reporting system and other GST sources. (Paragraph 10.d.Decision 3/CMA.4)

FOOTNOTES

1. Decision 7/CMA.3 launching the GlasS https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CMA2021_10_Add3_E.pdf
2. Summary note of the sixth workshop by secretariat <https://unfccc.int/documents/630504>
3. Informal note on SBSTA 58 agenda item 5, SBI 58 agenda item 11, Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3 in https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/sb2023_L04E_0.pdf
4. Concept note by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies on the eighth workshop under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation in <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WS8%20Concept%20Note%20Final.pdf>
5. The Center for Climate and Energy Solutions produced a document referring to high political signals <https://www.c2es.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/20230531-GST-Solutions-Approach-to-the-GST-Consultation-Draft-v1.pdf>