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## Proposal of decision text on the GGA Framework for COP28

### Authors:

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### Contents:

#### Introduction

**Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3**

- A. Preamble
- B. Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation
- C. Establishment of the GGA framework
- D. Purpose
- E. Principles
- F. Overarching layer
- G. Dimensions, themes, cross-cutting considerations, sources and targets
- H. Indicators
- I. Means of implementation
- J. Enablers
- K. Further work
- L. GST
- M. International cooperation and the role of stakeholders
- N. Budgetary provisions

**Annex: Terms of reference for the Ad Hoc Working Group for developing indicators to assess progress of the GGA and its framework**

## Introduction

In Sharm el-Sheikh, Parties adopted Decision 3/CMA.4 which decided to initiate the development of a framework for the global goal on adaptation with a view to adopt it in Dubai (COP28). This proposal of decision text seeks to contribute to the efforts of groups, Parties and relevant stakeholders involved in the discussions as well as those interested, to fulfill this mandate at the prompt deliberations in Dubai.

The proposal of decision text was prepared considering the latest submissions made by Parties, groups and relevant stakeholders, as well as Glasgow Sharm el-Sheikh (GlaSS) discussions and documents. It provides concrete language around plausible opportunities largely discussed by Parties, groups and stakeholders, deeply analyzed in our previous GGA reports [3] [4].

This draft decision text includes headings to clearly identify key considerations for a decision on the GGA and its framework, including: preamble (A); taking stock of the GlaSS (B); establishment of the framework (C); elements of the GGA framework (D, E, F, G, H, I, J); further work (H and K); linkages with the GST (L); the role of other stakeholders (M); and budgetary provisions (N). While the headings are intended to be eliminated in the decision, they serve to guide the negotiations.

Based on the traffic light exercise carried out in our last reports on the GGA framework, the content of this proposal of decision text is structured in those issues assessed as **green**, where there are more convergences among Parties, groups and stakeholders; **yellow**, where discussions are still ongoing and consensus has not yet been reached; and **red**, in cases in which the greatest discrepancies are found.

### Areas with greatest convergence

Sections A, B and C are more procedural but at the same time key to the decision text. **Section A** contains the preamble recalling article 7 of the Paris Agreement (PA), as well as relevant GGA decisions, and refers to the need to assess progress on the GlaSS and the GGA under the GST context, while also acknowledges the urgency of accelerating the implementation of adaptation actions and the concerning insufficient climate finance for adaptation. **Section B** acknowledges the completion of the GlaSS and recognizes the work undertaken during these two years; and **Section C** refers to the establishment of the framework, facilitative in nature and applicable to all.

With respect to **purpose in section D**, and given that paragraph 9 of Decision 3/CMA.4 already provided an agreed purpose of the GGA framework, we have upheld the language, including the functions of the GGA framework on guiding the achievement of goal, reviewing its progress and enhancing action and support.

There is still no clarity between the boundaries of what can be considered **principles in section E** and **cross-cutting considerations in section G**. In terms of the proposal hereby, we have divided the list between the two, based on the idea that the principles will illuminate the framework but will not necessarily be operationalized into targets and indicators; while in the case of cross-cutting considerations the idea is to elaborate monitoring indicators. The major divergence with respect to the principles is common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of different national circumstances. We have incorporated it to the extent that it is a key principle of climate architecture, including adaptation, not only in the Convention but also in the PA.

In the case of **dimensions, themes and sources of information all in section G**, we have upheld the language agreed upon in Egypt.

Given that there is a consensus that it is the **current communication and reporting system** will guide the process of completing and implementing the framework, it has been proposed that the **sources of information** from the GST in **section G** inform the *ad-hoc* working group that is proposed to be established to develop indicators (**section H**); that the same sources be used by Parties and other stakeholders in preparing their submissions on the indicators (**section H**) and by the Secretariat in preparing the Adaptation Synthesis Report prior to GST 2 (**section L**).

**Targets for dimensions (section G)** are the greatest innovation within green areas. While there is a consensus on the opportunity of this section and that this will be one of the main outcomes of this decision, language is still not agreed upon. All the targets have been adjusted in comparison with previous reports. In the case of the dimensions of impact, vulnerability and risk assessment; planning, and monitoring, evaluation and learning, the approach was to maintain critical elements identified by the Parties and groups as highlighted in tables 2, 3 and 5 of report 2. Given that one of the issues not completely reached in GST1 with respect to the adaptation contents is related to the effectiveness and adequacy of action and support, language has been included so that at the time of operationalization through indicators this will be an added value that will allow significant progress in terms of review towards GST2 (article 7.14. c). In the case of the dimension of implementation, a new target is put in place compared with previous versions. It is based on several consultations conducted with key stakeholders as well as in light of recent findings, such as the Adaptation Gap Report 2023[5]. The new approach is based on adaptation needs of developing countries in adaptation-related documents under implementation or implemented.

All targets include both action and support, with the understanding that an exclusively action-based target does not acknowledge that one of the main obstacles to implementation is the lack of funding. At the same time, wording on the most vulnerable communities is included, as well as the approach to people, ecosystems and livelihood covered in the overarching layer.

## Areas with ongoing discussions

Regarding the elements where there are discussions still ongoing, **Section F** presents an **overarching layer**, which is very close to reaching an inclusive proposal as it brings together the views of several groups and Parties. The proposal reflects a high level political message with references to: incremental and transformational adaptation (AOSIS); wellbeing of people; livelihoods and ecosystems (LDCs); particular thematic areas such as food, water, health and settlements (LDC, AGN, AOSIS, US, EU), action and support references (ABU, AILAC, LMDC, AGN), and linkages to sustainable development and the temperature goal as per the PA (LMDC).

As reflected in the green areas, **cross-cutting considerations in section G** currently overlap with principles. The proposal is to keep here the ones to be operationalized such as: gender-responsiveness and social inclusion, nature-based solutions, ecosystem and community-based adaptation, transboundary climate risks, disaster risk reduction and intersectional approaches. It should be noted that social inclusion aligned with gender has been incorporated for the first time in this proposal and not in previous versions, according to the request of different stakeholders.

Also, **section H** establishes **indicators** as part of the framework, including an *ad hoc* working group to carry out this task, along with activities to inform its mandate (participatory annual workshops in 2024 and 2025 and a call for submissions). The **terms of reference of this *ad hoc* working group** is included in the **annex**. The annex adds value not only by organizing different views on how to carry out further work, but also by providing concrete language on the mandate, the purpose, the composition, and the linkages with other constituted bodies, as well as modalities of work.

**Enablers in section J** were previously assessed as yellow and have not moved significantly from that position. In this case, we have maintained previous textual proposals both based on national and international enablers to implement the GGA framework: data and information; governance, institutional and regulatory frameworks; finance, technology and capacity building; best practices, experiences and lessons learned; education, public awareness, training, public participation and public access to information and international cooperation (ACE under the UNFCCC).

**Section K** on **further work**, also complements section H, by establishing a joint agenda item under SBI and SBSTA to undertake such a task. UNFCCC Adaptation Committee and Consultative Group of Experts additional work for developing materials on how countries could communicate and report information related to the GGA framework was also included.

Additionally, there are elements that were not covered in the last traffic light, particularly references to the GST and international cooperation and the role of stakeholders; for both of them paragraphs are included. Regarding GST, **section L** acknowledges that the framework contributes to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the GGA, but also provides a way for channeling this linkage through a synthesis report in 2025 and in 2025, ahead of the second GST and one year before each GST. Also, it provides an option for GGA framework review in CMA12 if needed, recognizing that the mandate from paragraph 11 of Decision 3/CMA.4 that decided to review the GGA framework prior to the GST2 is not an ideal option considering the current stage of the framework development. In **section M**, the draft decision includes proposals that enable and foster the involvement of different stakeholders for achieving the GGA and in supporting the implementation of its framework that are also deepened in the annex with the participation of non-governmental constituencies in the *ad hoc* working group proposed.

Although the **targets for themes in section G** were evaluated as red, at the moment they are closer to yellow. Not because there is more agreement, but because the most substantive disagreements are actually on MoIs. In the proposal, the approach of Report 2 has been maintained, including all the issues in Decision 3/CMA.4, based on the submissions of the groups and other key documents such as the recent COP28 Declaration on Climate & Health.

### Areas with greatest discrepancies

Aligned with previous reports analysis, means of implementation (MoIs) are still assessed in red, as they represent a sensitive area of disagreement among Parties and groups. MoIs provisions were included in different parts of the proposed text: **a.** The overarching layer (**section F**) **b.** Dimensional targets (**section G**) **c.** Target itself (**section G**) **d.** General provisions (**section I**). While some of them can be easier to negotiate considering previously agreed language, this does not mean that it is sufficient. Thus, dimensional targets should include MoIs and, in addition, it is expected to have a quantitative reference according to the 2023 AGR findings regarding the adaptation finance gap and the technical report on the doubling of adaptation finance by the Standing Committee on Finance[6]. **Section I** uses language from previous decisions (18 Decision 1/CP.16; paragraph 19, decision 9/CMA.1) to call for climate adaptation finance ambition. As well as, the section includes a strong recognition of the call for doubling adaptation being insufficient to close the adaptation finance gap by 2025.

## **GLASGOW–SHARM EL-SHEIKH WORK PROGRAMME ON THE GLOBAL GOAL ON ADAPTATION REFERRED TO IN DECISION 7/CMA.3**

*Draft decision proposal by November 20th, 2023*

### **A. Preamble**

*The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of Parties to the Paris Agreement,*

*Recalling Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement, in which Parties established the global goal on adaptation of 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 of the Agreement,*

*Recognizing decision 7/CMA.3 that established and launched a comprehensive two-year Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation, including its objectives in paragraph 7;*

*Further recalling paragraph 8 of decision 3/CMA.4 that initiated the development of a framework for the global goal on adaptation to be undertaken through a structured approach under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme in 2023;*

*Acknowledging the need to assess progress made in the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation, and to review the progress made in achieving the GGA in the context of the first Global Stocktake;*

*Stressing the urgency of accelerating the implementation of adaptation actions in light of national adaptation plans, strategies and programmes;*

*Notes with concern that the current provision of climate finance for adaptation remains insufficient to respond to worsening climate change impacts in developing country Parties;*

*Also recognizing that additional work is needed for achieving the global goal on adaptation and reviewing its progress,*

### **B. Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation**

1. Welcomes the eight workshops held under the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation in 2022 and 2023,

2. Expresses appreciation to the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies for their guidance on and to the secretariat for its support in conducting workshops under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme, as well as to the moderators, experts, Parties and non-Party stakeholders that participated in the workshops for their contributions and engagement,

3. Also expresses appreciation to the Governments of Argentina and Botswana for hosting the seventh and eighth workshop under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme in 2023,
4. Welcomes the annual report and the summaries of each workshop under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme,
5. Welcomes the progress made in implementing the work programme and its objectives,
6. Decides that the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation, in accordance with decision 7/CMA.3, has been completed,

### ***C. Establishment of the GGA framework***

7. Establishes a framework for the global goal on adaptation, as per decision 3/CMA.4, paragraph 8, facilitative and applicable to all,

### ***D. Purpose***

8. Decides that the **purpose** of the framework is to 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, as per decision 3/CMA.4, paragraph 9,

### ***E. Principles***

9. Decides that the implementation of the framework of the global goal on adaptation should reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, and follow a country-driven, participatory and fully transparent including human rights approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate,

### ***F. Overarching layer***

10. Also decides that the framework of the global goal on adaptation supports the shift from incremental to transformational adaptation, to enhance the wellbeing of people, secure livelihoods and protect ecosystems through accelerated implementation of adaptation action including on food, water, health and settlements, and enhanced support to address climate risks and impacts of climate change, and respond to the increasing needs of developing countries, in the context of sustainable development and the temperature goal in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement,

## ***G. Dimensions, themes, cross-cutting considerations, sources and targets***

11. Further decides that the framework of the global goal on adaptation encompasses the following elements:

**a. Dimensions** (iterative adaptation cycle): impact, vulnerability and risk assessment; planning; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation and learning; recognizing that support in terms of finance, capacity-building and technology transfer is a consideration in each stage of the cycle;

**b. Themes:** water; food and agriculture; cities, settlements and key infrastructure; health; poverty and livelihoods; biodiversity and ecosystems; and tangible cultural heritage;

**c. Cross-cutting considerations:** gender-responsiveness and social inclusion, nature-based solutions, ecosystem and community-based adaptation, transboundary climate risks, disaster risk reduction and intersectional approaches, where appropriate;

**d. Targets for the dimensions** referred to in paragraph 11. a. ut supra:

(i) **Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment:** 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;

ii) **Planning:** By 2030 all countries have effective national adaptation strategies, plans or 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 adequately accessed climate financing through the UNFCCC Financial Mechanism for the preparation of NAPs;

(iii) **Implementation:** By 2030 at least 50% of adaptation needs of developing countries included in NAPs, adaptation communications and nationally determined contributions are implemented or in implementation, covering vulnerable communities identified by countries and the diversity of ecosystems and sectors, funded by UNFCCC Financial Mechanism.

(iv) **Monitoring, evaluation and learning:** By 2030 all countries have in place effective MEL processes or systems according to the climate risks in NAPs, and developing countries have accessed adequate finance to develop such processes or systems through the UNFCCC Financial Mechanism.



**e. Targets for the themes:**

(i) **Water:** By 2030, reduce climate induced water scarcity by implementing sustainable management practices such as water conservation, drought management, flood protection and climate resilient infrastructure.

(ii) **Food and agriculture:** By 2030, reduce the adverse climate impacts on agricultural production and other food systems, improving food security by enhancing climate-resilient practices across all food systems and supply chains.

(iii) **Cities, settlements and key infrastructure:** By 2030, reduce the vulnerability of people and infrastructure to climate change impacts by developing climate resilient urban and rural infrastructure and integrating climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction considerations into local, national, international and transboundary policies and planning frameworks.

(iv) **Health:** By 2030 promote a comprehensive response to address the impacts of climate change on health, including by the transformation of the health systems to be climate-resiliente, low carbon, sustainable and equitable, by improving the ability of the health system and the health workforce to anticipate, and implement adaptation interventions against, climate-sensitive disease and health risks, and by including health considerations in the development and implementation of adaptation policies.

(v) **Poverty and livelihoods:** By 2030, reduce climate change impacts on livelihoods and economic sectors by strengthening social protection, promoting climate-resilient alternative livelihoods and just transition.

(vi) **Biodiversity and ecosystems:** By 2030, reduce the impact of climate-related risks in biodiversity and ecosystem services by promoting climate resilient management, protection and restoration of land, freshwater, marine and coastal ecosystems consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.

(vii) **Tangible cultural heritage:** By 2030, reduce the impacts of climate-related risks in tangible cultural heritage by promoting adaptive strategies for preserving cultural practices and heritage sites and developing climate resilient infrastructure in collaboration with international organizations and guided by local communities' knowledge.

**f. Targets for means of implementation:** By 2030 ensure the provision of at least \$400 bn per annum of multilateral climate finance, realizing technology development and transfer and capacity building to address climate risks and impacts of climate change, and respond to the increasing needs of developing countries, in the context of the temperature goal set out in Article 2, paragraph 1(a) of the Paris Agreement, and with a view of achieving the GGA established in article 7.1 and tracking progress of adaptation action and support as a global challenge.

**g. Sources of information:** including current communication and reporting system under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement and those referred to in decision 19/CMA.1, paragraph 37, namely:

- (i) Reports and communications from Parties, in particular those submitted under the Paris Agreement and the Convention;
- (ii) The latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change;
- (iii) Reports of the subsidiary bodies;
- (iv) Reports from relevant constituted bodies and forums and other institutional arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement and/or the Convention;
- (v) The synthesis reports by the secretariat referred to in paragraph 23 of that decision;
- (vi) Relevant reports from United Nations agencies and other international organizations, which should be supportive of the UNFCCC process;
- (vii) Voluntary submissions from Parties, including on inputs to inform equity considerations under the global stocktake;
- (viii) Relevant reports from regional groups and institutions;
- (ix) Submissions from non-Party stakeholders and UNFCCC observer organizations;

## **H. Indicators**

12. Also decides the framework entails indicators to monitor the progress of the elements referred to in paragraph 11. a-f;

13. Establishes an *ad hoc* working group in accordance with the terms of reference contained in the annex, to make recommendations for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its thirtieth session (November–December 2025) and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its seven session (November–December 2025) with a view of developing indicators for assessing progress of the GGA and its framework hereby established in a facilitative and flexible manner;

14. Agrees that the *ad hoc* working group will be informed by the sources of information referred to in paragraph 11 g. above;

15. Decides to undertake the following activities for informing the recommendations referred to in paragraph 13 above:

(a) Request the secretariat to conduct annual workshops in 2024 and 2025, with the participation of a diversity of stakeholders, including IPCC Working Group II, to exchange experiences and lessons learned on how to assess progress of adaptation as a global challenge applying the framework of the GGA;

(b) Invite Parties and relevant organizations to submit via the submission portal by September 2024 views on sources of information and indicators for assessing progress of the elements of the framework of the GGA;

### ***I. Means of implementation***

16. Urges developed country Parties to provide developing country Parties with long-term, scaled-up, predictable, new and additional finance, technology and capacity-building, consistent with relevant provisions, to implement urgent, short-, medium- and long-term adaptation actions, plans, programmes and projects at the local, national, subregional and regional levels to achieve the global goal on adaptation; (paragraph 18 Decision 1/CP.16);

17. Recognizes that the adaptation finance gap is widening and that the commitment to double adaptation finance by 2025 falls far short of the estimates of developing country adaptation costs and needs included in the adaptation-related documents;

18. Also reiterates the invitation to other Parties that provide resources on a voluntary basis, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies to continue to mobilize support for adaptation activities in developing country Parties; (paragraph 19, decision 9/CMA.1);

19. Acknowledges the role of Multilateral Development Banks, other Development Finance Institutions and the private sector in providing and mobilizing finance and requests all relevant actors to work on improving access to adaptation finance;

### **J. Enablers**

20. Recognizes that enabling conditions such as data and information; governance, institutional and regulatory frameworks; finance, technology and capacity building; best practices, experiences and lessons learned; education, public awareness, training, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation (a.k.a ACE under the UNFCCC) are fundamental to achieve the global goal on adaptation and to implement its framework;

### ***K. Further work***

21. Establishes a joint agenda item under SBI and SBSTA to carry out the work referred to in the paragraphs 12-15 above and paragraph 22 below.

22. Requests the AC and the CGE to elaborate supporting materials on how countries could communicate and report information related to the GGA framework using the current guidance and guidelines of the adaptation-related documents, by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty ninth session (November–December 2024) and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its six session (November–December 2024);

### ***L. GST***

23. Acknowledges that the framework described in paragraphs 8-12, 16-20 contributes to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the GGA according to article 7.14.d. of the Paris Agreement;

24. Further requests the Secretariat to prepare an Adaptation synthesis report in 2025, ahead of the second GST and one year before each GST, on the progress of the GGA in light of its framework, informed by the sources of information referred to in paragraph 11 g. above;

25. Decides to take stock, and if necessary to revise the GGA framework at its twelfth session (2029);

### **M. International cooperation and the role of stakeholders**

26. Recognizes the importance of international cooperation in supporting and implementing the GGA framework;

27. Invites the UN relevant agencies, international organizations, non-governmental organizations and other key stakeholders to support the Parties' efforts in implementing the GGA framework;

### **N. Budgetary provisions**

28. Takes note of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in the paragraphs above;

29. Request that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

## Annex

### Terms of reference for the Ad Hoc Working Group for developing indicators to assess progress of the GGA and its framework

#### I. Mandate

1. The *Ad Hoc* Working Group will make recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties (COP) at its thirtieth session (November–December 2025) and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) at its seven session (November–December 2025) in accordance with paragraph 13 of this decision.

2. The work of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group will be concluded with the adoption of the indicators for assessing progress of the GGA and its framework no later than at COP 30 and CMA 7.

#### II. Composition

3. The *Ad Hoc* Working Group shall have 31 members, to be nominated no later than 15 February 2024, comprising 10 members from developed country Parties, 14 members from developing country Parties and 7 members representing UNFCCC non-governmental constituencies as follow:

- a. 10 members from developed country Parties;
- b. 3 members from Africa;
- c. 3 members from Asia and the Pacific;
- d. 3 members from Latin America and the Caribbean;
- e. 2 members from small island developing States;
- f. 2 members from the least developed countries;
- g. 1 member from a developing country Party not included in the categories listed above;
- h. 7 members from UNFCCC non-governmental organizations constituencies [7].

4. Also invites the Ad Hoc Working Group to consult, as appropriate, with other constituted bodies with relevant expertise, including in particular the Adaptation Committee; the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; and other United Nations agencies.

#### III. Modalities of work

5. The *Ad Hoc* Working Group shall be chaired by two co-chairs, one from a developed country Party and one from a developing country Party.

6. The *Ad Hoc* Working Group will hold at least three meetings a year.

7. The UNFCCC Secretary will convene the 1st meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group no later than April 2025.
8. Recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group shall be adopted by consensus.
9. The *Ad Hoc* Working Group will be guided by the best available science in conducting its work.

## FOOTNOTES

1. Arg 1.5
2. University of Maryland
3. Bueno, M.P., Patwardhan, A. Falivene Fernández, L. González, J. Laguzzi, V. Zazzarini. S. & Passet, C. (2023). State of play and proposals for the 8th Workshop of the Glasgow Sharm El-Sheikh work programme in <https://arg1punto5.com/index.php/2023/09/26/state-of-play-and-proposals-for-the-8th-workshop-of-the-glasgow-sharm-el-sheikh-work-programme-gga-2/> [Considered as report 1]
4. Bueno, M.P., Patwardhan, A. Falivene Fernández, L. González, J. Laguzzi, V. Zazzarini. S. & Passet, C. (2023). Setting up a framework for the Global Goal on Adaptation: Progress made in Botswana and proposals in <https://arg1punto5.com/index.php/2023/11/01/setting-up-a-framework-for-the-global-goal-on-adaptation-progress-made-in-botswana-and-proposals/> [Considered as report 2]
5. United Nations Environment Programme (2023). Adaptation Gap Report 2023: Under financed. Underprepared. Inadequate investment and planning on climate adaptation leaves world exposed. Nairobi. <https://doi.org/10.59117/20.500.11822/43796>
6. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2023). Report of the Standing Committee on Finance in [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2023\\_02a01\\_cma2023\\_08a01.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2023_02a01_cma2023_08a01.pdf)
7. Based on [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/constituencies\\_and\\_you.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/constituencies_and_you.pdf)

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## ABOUT ARGENTINA 1.5°

We are a team of researchers, specialists, and activists that promotes the development of tools for transparency and monitoring of efforts against climate change in different areas; in light of our responsibilities, intergenerational solidarity, and guided by the progression of efforts. We build and develop content with qualitative and quantitative analyses on the climate action of Argentina and other countries, in international negotiations within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and in the G20, as well as in relation to the legal regime and national and subnational climate policies.

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## ABOUT FUNDACIÓN AVINA

It is a global organization that drives large-scale (systemic) changes. Fundación Avina was born in the Global South and impacts through collaborative processes, in favor of human dignity and care of the planet.

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