

# Global Goal on Adaption: Progress made so far under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation and outlook to COP 27

UNECE Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Climate Change-Related Statistics

29 September 2022 (virtual)



# Outline



---

- Understanding the Climate Regime
- Introduction of the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation and what happened since Glasgow
- Progress made and outlook to COP27

# UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE

---

## Article 2 of the Convention

The ultimate objective of this Convention and any related legal instruments that the Conference of the Parties may adopt is to achieve, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Convention, **stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system**. Such a level should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.





**Burning fossil fuels, livestock farming, land use change, fertilizer and other industries release GHGs**



**Atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases increase**



**Global average surface temperatures rise**



**Morbidity and mortality level increases, and livelihoods and economic wellbeing are affected**



**Damage occurs to property and sources of food**



**Sea level rises, and so do the intensity and frequency of extreme events**



**Precipitation and wind patterns change, and ice melts**



# The legal instruments



---

United Nations Framework  
Convention on Climate Change



---

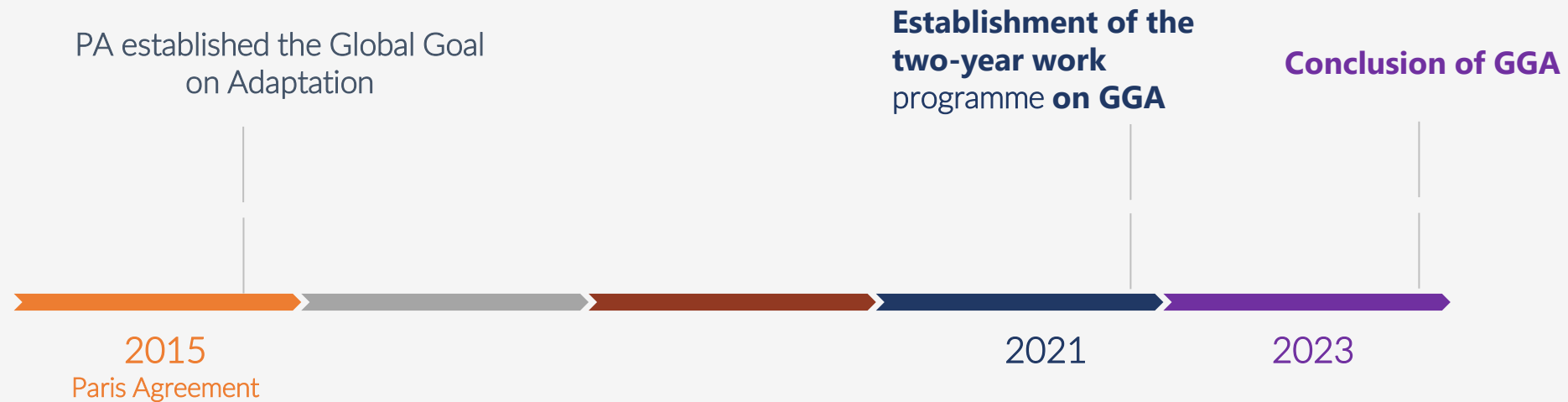
Kyoto Protocol



---

Paris Agreement

# Background



The Paris Agreement, in its Article 7.1, established the global goal on adaptation (GGA) 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.

# Objectives and workshops

## Objectives

- a) Enable the full and sustained implementation of the Paris Agreement, towards achieving the global goal on adaptation, with a view to enhancing adaptation action and support;
- b) Enhance understanding of the global goal on adaptation, including of the methodologies, indicators, data and metrics, needs and support needed for assessing progress towards it;
- c) Contribute to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation as part of the global stocktake with a view to informing the first and subsequent global stocktakes;
- d) Enhance national planning and implementation of adaptation actions through the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans and through nationally determined contributions and adaptation communications;
- e) Enable Parties to better communicate their adaptation priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions, including through adaptation communications and nationally determined contributions;
- f) Facilitate the establishment of robust, nationally appropriate systems for monitoring and evaluating adaptation actions;
- g) Strengthen implementation of adaptation actions in vulnerable developing countries;
- h) Enhance understanding of how communication and reporting instruments established under the Convention and the Paris Agreement related to adaptation can complement each other in order to avoid duplication of efforts.

## Workshops 2022

- Enhancing understanding of the global goal on adaptation and of reviewing overall progress towards it (**objectives b and c**);
- Enhancing adaptation action and support (**objectives d and g**);
- Methodologies, indicators, data and metrics, monitoring and evaluation (**objectives b and f**);
- Communicating and reporting on adaptation priorities (**objectives e and h**).

## Four-tier global goal on adaptation and geographic scale

	Global	Regional	National	Local
<b>Survival – basic needs are safeguarded</b>	<p>By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all (SDG 6.1)</p> <p>Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product by 2030 (Sendai Framework global target C)</p>		<p>By 2030, 6 million people (70 per cent of population) benefit from improved multihazard early warning information to respond to climate extremes (Papua New Guinea, NDC)</p> <p>Average damages for each flood event are reduced by 5 per cent for each subsequent period of five years (Albania, NAP)</p> <p>To have relocated, by 2025, between 3,500 and 6,000 of the households in flood or contaminated zones (Uruguay, NDC)</p>	Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020 (Sendai Framework global target E)
<b>The stabilization threshold – where the impacts of climate change are offset</b>	Restoration of 15 percent of degraded ecosystems by 2020 (CBD, Aichi Target 15)		As of 2025, the Guatemalan Reef Health Index (ISA) remains at the same level as the 2020 baseline (Guatemala, NDC)	75% infrastructure projects in community and indigenous territories designed and built based on risk assessment, including climate-related threats (Costa Rica, NAP)
<b>SDG – the SDGs are attained and retained for the long term, even in the presence of climate change</b>		By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism (SDG 14.7)	<p>As of 2025, the Guatemalan Reef Health Index remains at the same level as the 2020 baseline (Guatemala, NDC)</p> <p>Develop and implement an in situ programme for monitoring biodiversity in terrestrial ecosystems in 40 conservation units covering different biomes, and in 10 conservation units located in coastal marine ecosystems, with emphasis on critical ecosystems such as coral reefs and mangroves (Brazil, NAP)</p>	
<b>Transformation – transformational aspirations of countries towards attaining scaled-up levels of sustainability and resilience are achieved, even in a climate-changed world</b>		Develop alternative livelihoods programs with forest dependent people in 5 forested counties to ensure a just transition from forest extractive models for local communities, including development of models and markets for non-timber forest products and for sustainable eco-tourism by 2030 (Liberia, NDC)	<p>An estimated 700,000 homes will be built with alternative bioconstruction systems (wood, bamboo and bahareque), in response to loss and damage owing to adverse effects of climate change, and special attention to rural areas, indigenous peoples and other ecologically fragile areas. (Venezuela, NDC)</p> <p>Eradicate waterborne diseases (South Sudan, NDC)</p>	By 2022, skills have been developed and knowledge provided to transform municipal planning with a vision of adaptation and climate risks in 20 municipalities of the country (Costa Rica, NDC)



# COP27

