

UAE–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets under the UAE Framework for global climate resilience

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United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Understanding the Global Goal on Adaptation

GOAL

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

FRAMEWORK

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

TARGETS

WATER &
SANITATION

FOOD &
AGRICULTURE

HEALTH

ECOSYSTEMS

INFRASTRUCTURE

LIVELIHOODS

CULTURAL
HERITAGE

IMPACT, VULNERABILITY and RISK ASSESSMENT

PLANNING

IMPLEMENTATION

MONITORING, EVALUATION and LEARNING

INDICATORS

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



Targets

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

Timeline: By 2030, and progressively beyond

- a. Significantly reducing climate-induced water scarcity and enhancing climate resilience to water-related hazards towards a **climate-resilient water supply, climate-resilient sanitation and towards access to safe and affordable potable water for all;**
- b. Attaining climate-resilient food and agricultural production and supply and distribution of food, as well as increasing **sustainable and regenerative production and equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all;**
- c. Attaining **resilience against climate change related health impacts**, promoting **climate-resilient health services**, and **significantly reducing climate-related morbidity and mortality**, particularly in the most vulnerable communities;
- d. Reducing climate impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity, and accelerating the use of ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions, including through their management, enhancement, **restoration and conservation and the protection of terrestrial, inland water, mountain, marine and coastal ecosystems;**
- e. Increasing the **resilience of infrastructure and human settlements** to climate change impacts to **ensure basic and continuous essential services for all**, and minimizing climate-related impacts on infrastructure and human settlements;
- f. Substantially reducing the adverse effects of climate change on poverty eradication and livelihoods, in particular by promoting the **use of adaptive social protection measures for all;**
- g. Protecting cultural heritage from the impacts of climate-related risks by developing adaptive strategies for **preserving cultural practices and heritage sites** and by designing climate-resilient infrastructure, guided by traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems;

Targets

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

Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment:

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

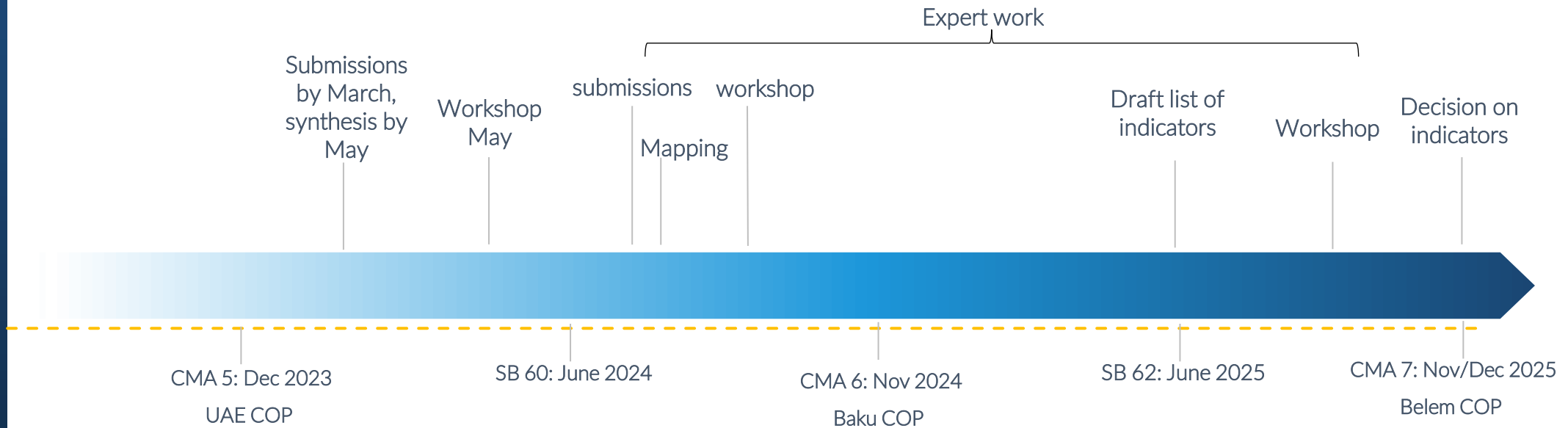
Planning: by 2030 all Parties have in place country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies, covering, as appropriate, ecosystems, sectors, people and vulnerable communities, and have mainstreamed adaptation in all relevant strategies and plans;

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

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

UAE-Belém work programme on indicators

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



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

Where are we now?

- Recommendations for technical experts to be convened – deadline 19 July
- Submissions towards the compilation and mapping of existing indicators – deadline 31 July
- Workshop on 8-9 October, Sharm el-Sheikh, Egypt
- Negotiations to take place at COP 29, following the mapping exercise
- Further technical work, early 2025
- Draft list of indicators, June 2025
- Final indicator package, COP 30

Who is involved?

- UAE Framework invites all stakeholders, and we see a wide range of involvement in the work programme thus far
- Role for Parties and national governments, UN Organizations, NGOs, other actors (e.g. private sector, MDBs, academia)
- During COPs and SB sessions, it is usually negotiators representing governments, however the work programme track is going to engage experts from a range of backgrounds, including those with statistical expertise

Role of NSOs

- UNECE submissions
- Liaise with your national government
- Already reporting on many fronts (SDG, Sendai, etc.)
- Expert involvement in the work programme
- Mainstream adaptation statistics

Further information

- [GGA webpage](#)
- [UAE Framework for global climate resilience](#) (navigate to decision 2/CMA.5)
- [Submission Portal](#) (search global goal on adaptation)

Thank you

For further information on the global goal on adaptation, please contact GGA@unfccc.int