

GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

GGA W7 Plenary: International Cooperation

August 2, 2023, 12:00 – 14:00

Presentations and open discussion on how international cooperation would be reflected in the GGA framework:

Ms. Yuko Yushida: Japan's international cooperation in the field of adaptation

01. International Cooperation and Collaboration: Adapting to Climate Change

02. Support for Developing Countries in APAC

a. Asia-Pacific Adaptation Information Platform (AP-PLAT)

- i. Through bilateral and multilateral support, providing scientific knowledge including impact forecasts, and tools necessary for adaptation actions to countries in APAC.
- ii. Implementing appropriate and effective adaptation supports in collaboration with partner countries and institutions.

b. Bilateral Cooperation

- i. Impact Assessment and Adaptation Promotion Project (Facilitating impact assessment and adaptation actions)
- ii. Conduct needs assessments, climate change impact assessments, and human resource development for adaptation planning under bilateral cooperation
 1. Target countries: Indonesia, the Philippines, Mongolia, Pacific Small Islands Developing States (Fiji, Vanuatu, Samoa), Thailand, Vietnam
 2. Implementation framework: Establishing consortiums consisting of research institutes, consultants and others in each country.

c. Multilateral Cooperation

- i. Contribution to the Global Adaptation Network and other network and institute
- ii. Capacity building on climate change impact assessment and adaptation planning
 1. Global Adaptation Network (GAN)
 - a. Knowledge-sharing network on global adaptation established by UNEP.
 2. Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN)
 - a. GAN's Asia-Pacific version of the network, contributing to identifying adaptation needs and capacity building.
 3. Asian Institute of Technology (AIT-RRC.AP)
 - a. As a regional partner of APAN, practicing various capacity-building training and activities.

03. Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Information Platform (AP-PLAT)

a. AP-PLAT is the website providing the latest scientific climate risk information and supporting adaptation planning and project formulation in collaboration with partner countries and organizations.

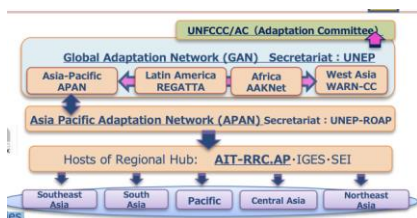
b. History

- i. The Climate Change Adaptation Act enacted in 2018 stipulates that Japanese government should internationally promote information sharing on climate change adaptation.
- ii. AP-PLAT was established in June 2019 during the G20 Environment Ministers Meeting

c. Three Core Pillars of actions in cooperation with the Partners

- i. Develop scientific knowledge/information
- ii. Showcase supportive tools for adaptation
- iii. Capacity Building on adaptation planning and project formulation

04. CMIP6 Climate Viewer and Downloader: ClimoCast

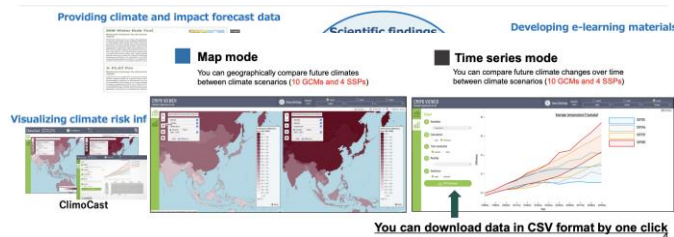


GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

- a. Main concept: Climate Projections for ALL
 - i. We deliver the latest climate projections to everyone.
 - b. Sub concept: Quick and easy access
 - i. By using ClimoCast, you can make climate projections the fastest and easiest.
05. NbS Website and E-learning Course
- a. Case in Sado City, Japan which re-established its rice brand by promoting environmentally-friendly farming with rice certification and boosting the island's economy
 - b. <https://ap-plat.nies.go.jp/inas/>
06. Partners Institutions of AP-PLAT
- a. AP-PLAT conducts activities in collaboration with 8 countries in the region and many partner institutions
07. MOEJ's Initiative to Promote the Development of Early Warning Systems through
08. Public-Private Partnerships in the Asia-Pacific Region (announced at COP27)
- a. Background
 - i. The UN announced, "Within the next five years, everyone on Earth should be protected by EWS (Early Warning Systems)" (2022.3)
 - ii. Recently, the private sector has joined the movement to develop EWS and climate-information solutions for corporate supply chains.
 - iii. The World Economic Forum released a briefing paper on business action for adaptation at COP27.
 - b. Overview of the Initiative
 - i. Ministry of the Environment of Japan is planning to establish a new and additional cooperative structure for Japanese companies interested in developing EWS and will support consultations with developing country governments and cooperation through G7.
 - ii. MOEJ promotes to develop EWS and projects using EWS (e.g., insurance) by Japanese companies in the Asia-Pacific region.
 - c. EWS development by private sector
 - i. Weathernews Inc.: Plans to install small radars in Vietnam. Targets 50 locations by 2024 in Indonesia, Japan, and other Asian countries
 - ii.
 - d. Climate Information Solutions
 - i. (Climate Information Service)
 - ii. (Weather Derivatives/Insurance)
 - iii. Recommendation of the best route for vessels
 - iv. Support for procurement through yield risk assessment
 - e. Examples of insurance goods provided by an insurance company:
 - i. Sugar Refining (Thailand)
 1. Yield and production decrease due to rainfall and high temp.
 - ii. Mining (South Africa)
 1. Suspension of operations due to cyclone
 - iii. Vehicle Dispatch (Singapore)
 1. Decrease in sales due to rainfall
09. Multilateral Cooperation (GAN, APAN)
- a. Global Adaptation Network (GAN)



GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

- i. Object: Global adaptation knowledge sharing and its accumulation and output to UNFCCC
- ii. Activity:
 1. Collaboration with UNFCCC, LAKE
 - a. Under the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative (LAKI), workshops were held in Pacific island countries, Middle East and North Africa (MENA) subregions with the focus of identifying and resolving knowledge gaps.
 2. University-city linkage
 - a. Promoting collaborations between cities vulnerable to climate change and universities with scientific expertise. Jointly held workshops with relevant organizations (EPIC) in Asia.
 3. Global Adaptation Podcast
 - a. Producing and providing podcasts that introduce the latest trends including solutions to adaptation issues and adaptation technologies.
 4. Providing Online Courses
 - a. Developing and providing online courses on NbS, EbA and building resilience in collaboration with UNEP and UN related agencies.
 - 5.
- b. Asia-Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN)
 - i. Object: Adaptation knowledge sharing and its accumulation in the Asia-Pacific region
 - ii. Activity:
 1. APAN Forum
 - a. The biennial conference where international organizations, governments, NGOs, companies and researchers gather to share their knowledge. It is one of the largest meetings in relevant adaptation conferences in APAC.
 2. APAN Webinar
 - a. Promoting knowledge sharing in the region and deepening understanding and discussion of the latest trends and issues on adaptation.
 3. Information sharing
 - a. Promoting access to necessary information through distribution and sharing knowledge, guidance and tools for adaptation professionals on the APAN portal site and by newsletters
 - b. Information collection and dissemination from the related organizations through the APAN portal site



10. 8th APAN Forum

Alvin Chandra (UNEP): Practices and modes of international and regional cooperation to accelerate nature-based solutions to adaptation

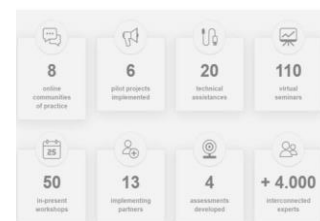
01. International cooperation is a critical enabler for achieving ambitious climate change mitigation, adaptation, and climate resilient development (high confidence)

GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

- a. Enhancing international cooperation on finance, technology and capacity building can enable greater ambition and can act as a catalyst for accelerating mitigation and adaptation, and shifting development pathways towards sustainability (high confidence)
 - b. Multi-lateral governance efforts can help reconcile contested interests, worldviews and values about how to address climate change (medium confidence)
 - c. Transnational partnerships can stimulate policy development, technology diffusion, adaptation and mitigation, though uncertainties remain over their costs, feasibility and effectiveness (medium confidence)
02. UNEP-Global Adaptation Network (GAN)
- a. Five regional networks with 1000+ partners
 - b. Over 100+ knowledge exchange through key events
 - c. 50+ evidence and knowledge products including EbA Briefing Note Series
 - d. 20 Community Learning Exchanges
 - e. Set-up of EUR40M Global EbA Fund with IUCN and IKI
 - f. UNFCCC partnership on Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative (LAKI)
 - g. Establishing 30+ city-university partnerships across 3 regions
 - h. Input to key adaptation policy and UNEA NbS and EbA processes
 - i. Co-leading the UN Decade Restoration Challenge for Climate
03. Regional Networks promoting South-South cooperation
- a. LAC countries have stronger capacity to develop low carbon emission climate resilient development strategies
 - i. REGATTA is supporting the mainstreaming of the Climate Change Adaptation in the National Development Plan, strengthening the dialogue for the NAP process in participation countries
 - b. LAC countries are connected and have more access to relevant and updated information on climate change
 - i. Through the communities of practice and webinars, REGATTA compiles climate change information, gathers experiences, disseminates cutting-edge knowledge and builds a stronger connection among relevant individuals from several sectors and sub-regions
 - c. Development of the Regional Lighting Efficiency Strategy in Central America
 - i. REGATTA and the en.lighten initiative provided technical support for the development of the regional strategy to accelerate market transformation to environmentally sustainable lighting technologies. The strategy, endorsed by the Ministers of Energy, includes the gradual phase-out of inefficient incandescent lamps in the region by the end of 2016.
04. Connecting non-traditional actors - Faith for Earth Coalition
- a. Vision: A world where everything is in balance
 - b. Mission: To Inspire, Empower and Engage with Faith-based organisations, at all levels, to innovatively deliver on the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2030
 - c. Facilitate inclusive Global Dialogue between Faith
 - d. Leaders, scientists, policy makers, businesses and environmentalists
 - e. Linking environmental policy to Faith principles and ethical values
 - f. Mobilize faith voices at Global, Regional and Local Levels
 - g. 60+ FBO accredited

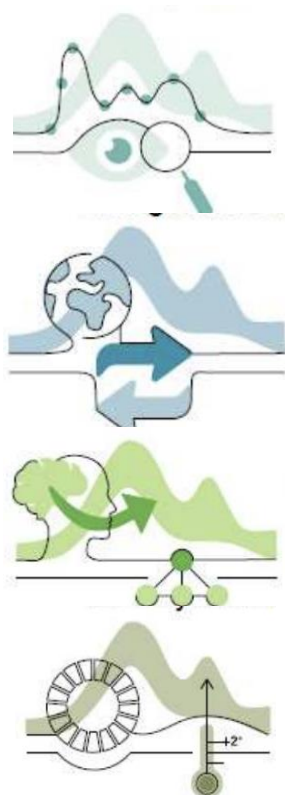


GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

- h. 4000+ active members
- i. Four National Programmes launched and 10 MOUs signed
- 05. Investment in capacities of LDC Universities
 - a. Strengthen capacities of universities to engage governments in climate finance
 - b. Use of webinars, training of trainers, and short courses for capacity development
 - c. Develop approach of using university think-tanks through a fee-for-services model
 - d. Pilot the effort and explore the scope for learning and scaling
- 06. Investment in capacities of LDC Universities
 - a. Implemented by: UNEP and IUCN
 - b. Funded by: International Climate Initiative (IKI) under the Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection
 - c. Duration: June 2021 – June 2028
 - d. Funding: EUR 40 million
- 07. Global EbA Fund Progress
- 08. Connecting Cities with Nature
 - a. CityAdapt
- 09. International Cooperation on Mountains
 - a. Outcomes and activities



- i. Data, information and monitoring
 - 1. Outcome: the improved ability and use of mountain observation data and information services contribute to regional and global knowledge products on the impacts of climate change in mountains
 - 2. Activities: Strengthening the Global Network for Observations and Information on Mountain Environment (GNOME) under the intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations (GEO)
- ii. Regional science-policy exchange and collaborative action
 - 1. O: As a result of established and strengthened science-policy platforms, regional bodies and their national constituencies support the integration of mountain-specific climate change adaptation into planning and policy processes.
 - 2. A: Facilitating science-policy dialogue in the Andes, East Africa, Hindu Kush Himalaya, South Caucasus and interregional collaboration and sharing of experience
- iii. Knowledge generation and sharing
 - 1. O: Stronger knowledge on climate change adaptation opportunities in the mountains informs the development of the national, regional, and global approaches to increase resilience and adaptation capacity
 - 2. A: Establishing a knowledge base and community of practice on climate change adaptation opportunities in mountains
- iv. Policy mainstreaming
 - 1. O: Major global policy processes take climate change adaptation in mountains into account.
 - 2. A: Influencing policy processes related to climate change (UNFCCC, Paris Agreement, GST), disaster risk reduction (Sendai Framework for DRR), and SDG (Agenda 2030)

10. Andes Support Programme

- a. Support to the Andean Mountains Initiative (AMI)

GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

- i. Support the development of the Strategic Agenda on Climate Change Adaptation in the Andes
 - ii. Regional study on vulnerability and adaptation in the Andes
 - iii. Technical assistance to access and leverage climate funding
 - iv. Strengthening governance through interregional exchanges – Adaptation at Altitude project
 - b. Adaptación en los Andes: Community of Practice
 - i. 7 countries
 - ii. 252 participants
 - iii. 3 thematic modules
 - iv. 100% satisfaction
11. Lessons & Takeaways for Global Goal on Adaptation
 - a. International cooperation has ensured intra and inter-regional risks and opportunities are factored in adaptation solutions and coordinate efforts of regions
 - b. In critical and sensitive ecosystems, regional cooperation and transboundary governance in mountain regions has supported multi-scale knowledge networks, data, and monitoring programmes to support long-term adaptation actions on cross-boarder climate risks
 - c. A range of engagement and governance processes, practices and tools that are applicable across a range of temporal and spatial scales can support inclusive decision-making for adaptation and risk in different ecosystems
 - d. Brokering of existing and new knowledge regional partners though the NWP LAKI has helped facilitate application of knowledge and know-how on the ground and collaborate on advancing closure of adaptation knowledge gaps
 - e. Innovation, technical and scientific cooperation can be enabled though South-South, North-South, peer-learning, sub-national partnerships and triangular cooperation to accelerate implementation of adaptation initiatives
12. REGATTA: Climate Action 2023



Discussion questions

01. Secretariat overarching questions
 - a. How can existing organizations and bodies that facilitate regional cooperation utilize the GGA framework to enhance adaptation actions on a trans-boundary level?
 - b. Another potential relevant to discuss is what specific walls do you foresee for international organizations undertaking under the framework?
 - c. What are considerations or modalities that should be included in the framework to increase international corporation?
 - d. What are the entry points for neighboring governments to coordinate on and enhance adaptation efforts?
02. iLO Buenos Aires Program
 - a. Paragraph 39- the vision of the framework should be to create a sustainable society that reduces damages caused by climate change impact, ...
 - b. Sees SG-8 here
 - c. Feels it would be good to have in the reporting framework a vision on jobs and the impacts on employment that adaptation measures and policies have

GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

- d. It would be good to have a reporting framework and a vision on jobs on the impacts on jobs and employment, that adaptation measures and policies do have, because it's not only a known for all that, it's just transition started to be on a higher visibility through the Paris Agreement.
 - e. Argentina has a just-transition, green jobs agenda
03. Christina Robert from the UN foundation
- a. How should international cooperation be reflected in the GGA framework?
 - i. Wants to discuss different stakeholders and for the GGA framework and bodies that provide international cooperation
 - 1. Technical support, finance
 - b. How can the framework provide guidance that we may need to help guide the efforts going forward and support/scale up the efforts that are already underway?
04. Nasser Alshareef, Kuwait Delegation
- a. Is there any cooperation or projects in the MENA regions?
 - i. Most of the presentations from previous workshops has talked about certain regions, but none in the MENA region
 - b. For UNEP presenters- what is the category to join the university partnership?
 - i. There are only 20 in Africa, why none in the MENA region?
05. Argentina
- a. Are there further ideas on enabling conditions that is another element for the GGA framework?
 - b. How enabling conditions can be operationalised within this framework, and if international cooperation places a role or has a role in these
 - c. Similar to Christina, what role can international cooperation play in consideration of the elements already reflected in past decisions for the GGA
06. Answers from Japan
- a. To Christina-
 - i. Japan doesn't have any specific positions on international cooperation of the framework, so open to ideas
 - ii. Agrees that the framework can provide guidance about international cooperation
 - b. To Nasser
 - i. Ministry of the Environment doesn't currently see any partners from the MENA region, but is happy to explore it
 - ii. Bilateral cooperation provided by the ODA implementing agency has international cooperation achievements in the MENA regions
 - c. To Argentina
 - i. They can consider the enabling condition as an additional element for the framework
 - ii. It is important to drive adaptation or scale up adaptation further
 - iii. Elements including MOI and international cooperation
07. Alvin
- a. To Nasser
 - i. LDC University program was designed as a request from the participating governments from the 15 universities to support and scale up adaptation investments

GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

1. In countries where there were deficits of adaptation initiatives and particularly design very closely with the LDC group under the UNFCCC.
- ii. As for global funds, it's very much dependent on the request from the countries that come through, but also the access to the funds and the opportunities to scale up
 1. Mentioned enhancing climate resilience in the water sector in Bahrain, Syria NAPs, supporting LAKI in the MENA region
- iii. The global goals focus on adaptive capacity, and a key enabler for adaptive capacity is international cooperation.
- iv. For the framework, the thinking could be around how adaptive capacity can be strengthened to access and transfer knowledge, promote development of an accessory innovation and Technical Support.
 1. Talked about approaches such as SSN, not S approaches, peer learning, and how they can actually be articulated in a way very practical ways to enhance and accelerate adaptation another way, and it could be articulated in the global goals.
- v. ILO green jobs initiative around NBS
 1. One of the key aspects of livelihood is a decent job in the transition as we are factoring in climate risk, both current and future.

08. Irina Pominova, Russia

- a. Believes that enhancing job consideration for global adaptation contributes to the common good
- b. International cooperation is an exchange of necessary information that should be unlocked
- c. Russia has been implementing an integrated nation monitoring system for climate impacting substances, which encourages us to cooperate with other bodies and interested stakeholders on data exchange
 - i. There is a need for a search around the world to create a global model of the earth system and the system for monitoring the world's oceans and at the same time, we are ready to share research results in both monitoring and focusing.
 - ii. Russia is willing to cooperate with a wide variety of countries
 - iii. The transmitted information should be as complete as possible and access to it should be as fast as possible.
- d. Capacity building
 - i. Cooperation within countries with similar climate regions and challenges, as well as cooperation between border regions or states can help to intensify the adaptation process and direction is possible through the inclusion of regional organizations in the list of stakeholders in our framework.
- e. Have their own adaptation planning system
 - i. Includes adaptation plans for each region of the country and encompasses many climate zones
- f. Access to technology and finance is critical during the implementation phase of adaptation measures
 - i. It is essential to minimize any barriers to such cooperation, like financial conferences, trade barriers or, you know, lateral genomic and political measures.

GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

- ii. Cooperation should facilitate implementation of adaptation measures at the lowest cost and with maximum efficiency.

09. EU

- a. 2 quick points in response to your question on how international cooperation on adaptation with the framework and also question to both of the two presenters.
 - i. Sees a broad variety of actors involved
 - 1. Implementation agencies, MDPs, private sector NGOs,
 - ii. I believe they would benefit from streamlines and concrete guidance of how to enhance adaptation implementation as identified by the framework.
- b. The second is that we believe adaptation should be mainstreamed in order to into all different processes, and as we see as an important outcome of the framework, which is also very much interested in relation to enhanced international cooperation and in regards to the questions, the questions to Japan, you elaborate on the role of private sector engagement in the early warning initiative.
- c. Question to UNEP
 - i. In Bonn, there was a workshop on MDBs about mainstreaming their cooperation and guidelines
 - ii. Do you see similarities with this process between the UN implementation agencies?

10. Kenya

- a. How do you ensure that international cooperation by parties or by UN organizations respect the policy adaptation policy space at the national level and the corresponds with the priorities as identified by those individual parties?
- b. Their experience most of the time is institutions that come to cooperate with us or who we reach out to for cooperation who have their own priorities and things important to them
- c. So how do we and see where that where we cooperate on adaptation that this initiatives respect the national specific priorities as identified by parties.

11. Maldives

- a. On behalf of AOSIS
- b. Question regarding the trans-boundary nature of climate change
 - i. Given that Japan's a big donor to many countries, especially AOSIS and we often partner with them on different projects
 - ii. Well, so how in both capacities do you see the trans-boundary nature fitting into the framework discussion and the global global adaptation in general as well?

12. Zambia

- a. From a development point of view
- b. When we talk about international cooperation, sometimes when you consider its relevance related to development priorities and objectives there, there are points raised there.
- c. What are some of the challenges with all these experiences you shared and that's quite relevant to note in operationalization of the GGA?

13. Alvin

- a. Irina

GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

- i. Key aspects to consider when you're looking at the implementation and support and enabling mechanisms to accelerate adaptation.
 - ii. And this is where international cooperation can actually help accelerate ambition on adaptation at the, you know, some good examples, 20 plus years of annotation investments in different countries and different regions.
 - 1. This is yielding some really good lessons and practices which can be scaled up so that that has to be a key part as well.
 - 2. A closure of knowledge adaptation knowledge gaps in different regions priority under NWP
 - iii. That has to go hand in hand with accelerating adaptation and action, and that that's where international cooperation could also enhance adaptation.
- b. EU
 - i. In terms of international cooperation, how can it be enhanced?
 - 1. The key areas for corporations to think about would be how cooperation could help engender greater mobilization of not just financial resources, but also Technical Support as well.
 - 2. Particularly for most vulnerable countries, LDCs and sits where, which is where great alert support is needed, closure of adaptation, knowledge gaps and this would be quite useful in terms of thinking about implementation of the framework in terms of streamlining guidance to UN agencies.
 - ii. In the spirit of ambition for adaptation and as the SG has laid out in his plan for the second term, his ambition for you and agencies to accelerate adaptation.
 - 1. I think I'm going above my pay grade to actually say that streamlining would be necessary, but definitely more coordination and collaboration.
 - 2. We house the UN Environment Management Group where all heads of agencies sit, and this is provided a more coordinated response towards environmental initiative across the UN and similarly, the UNFCCC secretariat also hosts quite a lot of UN related coordination and climate change and these these are places where we could build on, umm on the comment how cooperation can respect national policies most.
 - iii. With the onset of the national adaptation plans here, of course the role of the government is quite important in terms of not just coordinating adaptation across different sectors, but also quite important in engaging the different partners to be part of the coordination mechanism, and this could be one of the channels.
- c. Maldives
 - i. Really good examples from the SIDS regions
 - ii. From my experience in the Pacific region, setting up the Integrated Water Resource Management program that that had provided, you know very strong platform for for the seeds.
 - iii. Key gap across different workshops is transboundary risks
 - 1. Climate risks are cross border, as Irina mentioned in in in her response, but also the fact that many different elements and many different partners have to be brought into table.

GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

2. We have cross basin programs in the MENA region and also the mountains in the mountain adaptation in LTT program across different regions, which could provide some lessons.
 - d. Zambia
 - i. Zambia the challenge that one challenge that I would mention is the sustainability so many of the initiatives that I mentioned, the supported, they're very project based, they're very you know finance, they're very project based.
 1. Very dependent on funding
 2. We can mobilize from global funds/other bilateral initiatives
14. Japan
 - a. EU
 - i. Reason why they established WS networks in the Asia Pacific region is because it's important to involve more private sectors to scale up adaptation
 - ii. Early warning systems with private companies
 1. I think the private companies face challenges such as create regulatory barriers such as local regulation or laws when they install their ladders or are rewarding systems in the particular in other countries such as developing countries and other countries in the Asia Pacific region.
 - iii. So I think to overcome these challenges, we think it's important to invite more partners like national and local governments, private companies and other players such as international organizations as well as multilateral financial institutions as well.
 1. Suggestion is to invite more players to the framework
 - b. Kenya
 - i. The Japanese government provides financial assistance/international cooperation to fit the needs of the priorities of the donor recipient countries.
 - ii. Basic policies for the ODA and other international corporations
 - c. Maldives
 - i. So I think that your question is very important and a very good point. To be honest, I think how our corporate, international cooperation achievements input to the framework would be the big issue for the Japanese Government itself.
 - ii. So I think it's important to input these good practices and experiences to the framework to consider how we incorporate our experiences to the framework. At this moment, I can say as I mentioned, inviting more partners or stakeholders to the framework would be the key.

GGA W7 GGA Framework

August 2, 2023, 14:30 – 18:15

BOGs 14:45 – 16:00

Interactive modality on developing the structural elements of the framework

Starting skeleton structure (fig 1)

Considering:

GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

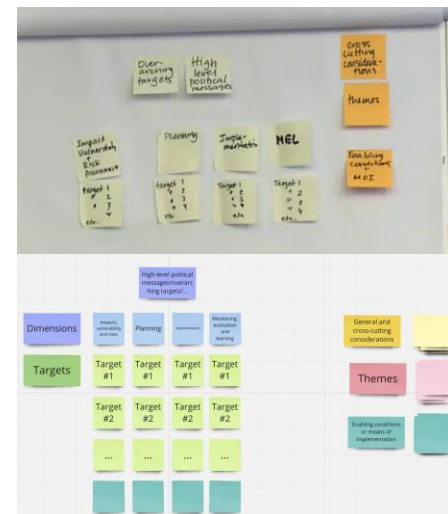
Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

10. Further decides that the framework, through the structured approach referred to in paragraph 8 above, may take into consideration, *inter alia*:

(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; terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems; and oceans and coastal ecosystems; tangible cultural heritage; mountain regions; and biodiversity;

(c) Cross-cutting considerations: 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, and nature-based solutions, and 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, ecosystem-based adaptation, nature-based solutions, community-based adaptation, disaster risk reduction and intersectional approaches with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate;



01. Discussion/workshop on the structural elements of the GGA

- Ran out of time for discussion at Bonn, so currently working under un-finalized categories
- Still have to decide where orange sticky notes fit in
 - Cross-cutting conditions
 - Themes
 - Enabling conditions/MOI

02. Online BOG: Speakers: Saskia Werners, Agustin Carizossa, Morgan Whalen, Dawn Lee, Lydia Dai, Nasser Alshareef, Irina Pominova, Natasha Farrington, Vositha Vedhani Wijenayake

- Morgan Whalen (ECCC)
 - Enabling conditions influence all dimensions
 - The target should reflect the enabling conditions
 - Ex: inclusive/participatory governance processes
 - Wished they were more integrated than the sticky notes might allow
 - Agrees with Irina that we could see enabling conditions as guiding principles
 - Doesn't like the word 'principle' just in terms of the PA
 - Is confused because the word 'targets' is being used everywhere
 - Will this be a desirable outcome?
 - Any kind of target that we want that relates to cross cutting considerations or enabling conditions would then sort of work its way into the high level political messages or overarching themes
 - Sees enabling conditions as broader than MOI
 - Visualizes the 'nesting' as taking the box for enabling conditions/cross-cutting considerations and putting it behind/around the dimensions
 - Themes

GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

1. Finds them to be a hurdle
2. Last CMA decision made themes cover a really broad range of things
 - a. Not applicable to all countries
 - b. We want a framework that's relevant to all parties
- b. Nasser Alshareef
 - i. All themes and targets may not be applicable to all countries
 1. Make it clear that this is a country-driven process
 2. Guiding principle/high-level political message?
 - ii. Agrees with Lucy about the dimensions of targets option 1 and 2
- c. Vositha Vedhani Wijenayake
 - i. I think it's important to look at climate finance and also the capacity building component where we could fit this in.
 - ii. For enabling countries and implementing actions that would make us achieve the ambition needed for GGA and then looking at cross cutting aspects, looking at climate justice and also how inclusive processes could be brought in.
 1. So how this could be potentially under the target, so the overarching components because means of implementation can be under monitoring and evaluation systems as well.
 - iii. Would high-level political messaging be below the principles or at a parallel level in sense of structure?
 - iv. Country-driven process
 1. There needs to be an overarching way of categorizing targets so that if a country decides to opt from one target to another, there would be a commonality of how the global aspect could be taken in so there is a relevance of the list of targets
 2. A system of reporting that takes into consideration the local aspect, the inclusive aspects could be fed in through the national processes to ensure that the country driven process is highlighted
- d. Irina Pominova
 - i. Concern with MOI
 1. We can have many targets for different levels, so they should serve some kind of enabling platform for reaching the targets in terms of tech, finance
 - ii. Concerning cross-cutting considerations
 1. Regard them as some kind of guiding principles which would apply to the overall framework
 2. It could be something like means of implementation, maybe with application so there's a whole dimension center to the whole framework.
 3. Thinks it could be framed like how they did means of augmentation
- e. Lydia Dai
 - i. Worried that if there are no specific goals we're working towards under cross-cutting considerations and MOI where there are ways to measure it, we won't understand what we've actually achieved
 - ii. Wants to try to find synergies or linkages with other agenda items
 1. Ex: the doubling adaptation finance road map

GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

- iii. Wants these targets/goals under cross-cutting considerations
- iv. Agrees with Kuwait that themes could be captured under high level targets/political messaging
 - 1. We could frame it in a way that under high level political messaging the efforts should be aligned with what we want to achieve under the SDGs
 - 2. And the same framework with something similar to Article 2.1 C that all financial flows have to be aligned with combating climate change (some working like that)
- v. Yesterday people mentioned what is the additionality of the GGA framework
 - 1. We can bring this on the adaptation policy side cycles that our targets are countries can refer to and understand where the gaps are in their NAPs
- f. Saskia Werners
 - i. If we create too many targets, no one will agree
 - ii. Regarding COP, only have them discuss the highest level overarching targets
 - 1. Others could be left to more technical processes
 - 2. But, some are so important that maybe they have to be highest level
 - iii. Are countries negotiating a specific target (food and agriculture) that would be something for a particular thematic/target country would operationalise or should there be a larger target?
- g. Lucy Njuguna
 - i. Clarifying question: if I understand how I think there was a comment earlier regarding the role of this cross cutting or enabling conditions, I'm wondering what's the difference between option 1 which has cross-cutting across all targets and then the option 2?
 - ii. Visualizes it as a nested framework
 - 1. Different things fitting in with different pieces
 - 2. Likes the placement of the target/enabling conditions options box (turquoise), but the wording is confusing
 - iii. How to categorize things in the themes
 - 1. Working around the adaptation cycle, with impacts planning and the 4 dimensions- how can we place everything within its theme? (sectoral elements)
- h. Jose Gesti
 - i. 2 reality checks
 - 1. This is a global target/goal- so to advance on a global goal, we will need to aggregate/compare things
 - 2. Doesn't understand why we're saying this is a country/local-driven process
 - ii. SDGs
 - 1. A country driven process, but we have global targets with different themes/indicators
 - iii. What are the priorities in a country's NAPs?
 - 1. If we take the priorities established by countries, it would be impossible to aggregate or see if we're advancing or not

GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

2. From a technical perspective, the priorities don't really qualify under adaptation
 - iv. Problem with funding (GCF is playing the junction role of saying no, this is not adaptation)
 - i. Larissa Demel
 - i. Several parties/technical experts did express support for a goal related to achieve these themes, which overlaps with SDG priorities
 - ii. At an implementation level, this will be sectoral
 - iii. At the last UNICEF submissions they provided a number of considerations for metrics under the themes, concerned that if no targets are proposed under the theme or no metrics are proposed as well, the role of themes in the framework may remain quite unclear (may not happen until COP28)
 - j. Natasha Farrington
 - i. Wonders if through the GST process there's a possibility to have an analysis of themes that would produce info, but it's based on national reporting and doesn't create any additional burden
 1. You could see what progress is being made within themes without necessarily setting a global target on it
 - k. Pan Ei Ei Phyo
 - i. I want to reiterate all the discussions here. Although I think reference to the already existing goals/targets should be captured somewhere - but add additional layers of assessing whether it is adaptation or not is important here. So, I am not sure whether to put themes under the dimensions or at high-level political message/goal. The themes can be useful in the aggregation piece. Because they are right; not all themes are relevant to all countries. But having priority themes can help collate actions and use in assessment.
03. Notes on the Miro Board
 - a. Notes under targets:
 - i. Option 1: "cross-cutting" across all targets, (enabling conditions and MOI)
 - ii. Option 2: "cross-cutting" across all targets (MOI)
 - b. Notes on general/cross considerations
 - i. Option 1: guiding principles
 - ii. Option 2: goals/targets (some way to measure)
 - iii. Use to define specific targets or indicators at national level
 - iv. There could be a test: all efforts have to be aligned with SDGs
 - v. Targets and themes, should be country driven and countries can choose what is applicable to them
 - vi. For GGA, we really focus on additionality (APCycle), vuln, res, AC.
 - vii. Agree with Jose that we could say (and likely should say!) that adaptation also happens at the local level. Just using the idea of nationally-driven adaptation since national governments are the Parties to the Paris Agreement, and that's how it's framed in the agreement. It would be great to integrate the idea of local leadership in the framework if possible
 - c. Notes on enabling conditions/MOI
 - i. Access to robust data and information systems?

GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

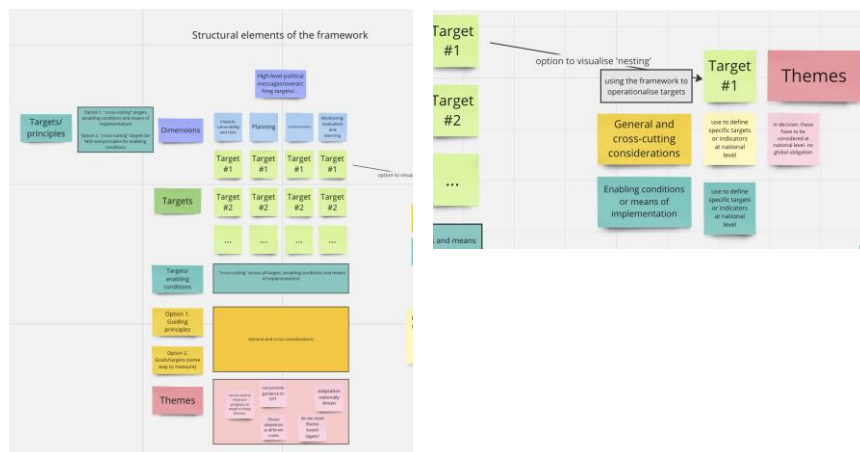
- ii. Knowledge and information sharing
 - iii. Local and indigenous people are facilitated through finance and capacity to lead adaptation planning, implementation and M&E
 - iv. Strategic international collaboration partnerships
 - v. Adequate financial resources
 - vi. Need to have enabling conditions
 - vii. Influencing all aspects, targets should reflect enabling conditions
 - viii. Operationalised in indicators under the targets
 - ix. Framework should encourage the enabling conditions
 - d. Notes on themes
 - i. In decision: these have to be considered at national level. no global obligation
 - ii. Can be used to measure progress on target in these themes.
 - iii. Can provide guidance to GST
 - iv. Shows adaptation at different scales
 - v. Adaptation nationally driven
04. Main takeaways of online BOG
- a. They want a framework that allows us to have cross cutting elements, but then also country specific aspects that countries can pick up on
 - i. What is the framework even supposed to do in relation to the targets and the goal?
 - ii. How is this going to function at the global level?
 - iii. Morgan: at its' core, the CMA describes adaptation as nationally-driven
 - 1. We hope there will be an international cooperation aspect (there has to be) but national governments/communities will have to take actions separate from this framework (things not prescriptive in this framework)
05. Concerns/suggestions of all BOGs
- a. Form should follow function
 - i. Hard to think about structure when we're unclear on what would go in each of the boxes
 - b. Include activities so as to flush out the actions that are needed rather than having targets or in addition to targets
 - c. Timelines are not discussed, but
 - i. Many of these proposals indicate that an indicator development process will be needed following agreement on the framework that would have to occur next year
 - d. There was also a proposal that an assessment be done before the next GST using information reported in BTRS
 - e. Similar to other groups, a standing agenda item on this.

GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

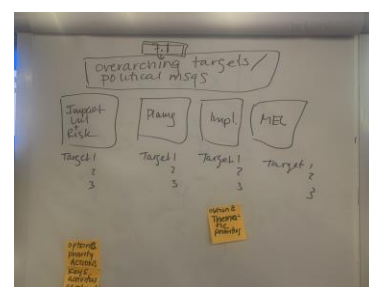
Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

Ending Miro board:



BOG2 (Led by USA)

01. Stick with 7.1 as the ultimate goal
 - a. Break it down into 4 high level targets, some of which are thematic
 - b. So we're kind of getting that political messaging around themes that people can relate to that feel real in the world.
 - c. So those are thematic high level targets, and then also at the same level, a high level target specifically about the adaptation policy cycle.
02. MOI
 - a. In sub targets and indicators section
 - b. Wants to see something on the purpose and future work as well



Japan

01. Very simple framework
 - a. Circular framework
02. Adaptation policy cycle and then the aims and cross-cutting conversations
 - a. Consider neighboring conditions as an additional component
03. MOI
 - a. Under international cooperation
 - b. Include enabling conditions
 - c. Under purpose/targets
04. Set up the targets for the 4 steps of the adaptation policy cycles
 - a. Not too many targets
 - b. One target with each element
05. Happy to consider high-level political messages, but haven't decided positions yet.



ABU & AILAC

01. First set the purpose
02. Don't see overarching target, proposing a high-level political message
 - a. Qualitative
03. Will have dimensions/themes under cross-cutting
 - a. Four
 - b. Components of targets and not too many

GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

04. Themes/dimensions

- a. Covered by indicators
 - i. Cross-cutting considerations and MOI as an additional element of the structure
- b. Sources of information that will be used to fit the whole structure of the framework
 - i. Hope to establish by the end of the year

AGN/LDC

01. Themes

- a. Plan around and implement them
- b. Track them and then you choose what to report

02. Nest steps

- a. Developing indicators
 - i. As many as possible to accommodate all the parties that will decide to communicate adaptation information

03. MOI

- a. Work backwards and say what was used to track what
- b. Track gaps, availability of resources for implementation

AOSIS

01. 5 different structures

- a. Representation of the structure proposed by OASIS

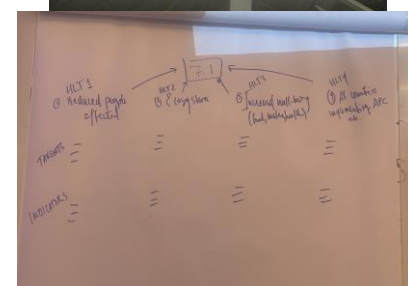
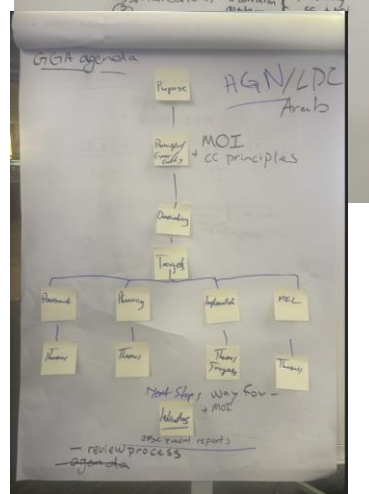
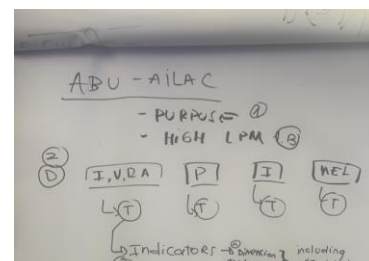
02. Would have an overarching purpose and then 4 different overarching goals/messages

- a. Reduced number of people affected
- b. Ecosystem conversation
- c. Improved wellbeing (food, land, water, health)
- d. Implementation of policy cycle

Reporting Group (Timo)

01. GGA Framework

- a. 2 descriptions
 - i. Operationalise the GGA
 - ii. Feed into the GST to measure progress
- b. Cross-cutting considerations
 - i. Many, and of different character
 - ii. Flexibility in how they are addressed and in regard to the stages of the policy cycle
- c. Themes
 - i. Differ in applicability to the different contexts/circumstances of different countries
- d. Enabling environment
 - i. Drivers, policies, private sector strategies and governance, could also drive MOI
- e. MOI

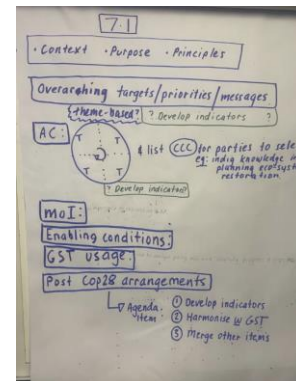


GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

- i. Could be addressed in different ways at multiple points in this diagram across the stages of the adaptation cycle or as part of the highest box and then link to the GST
- f. GST
 - i. Help identify gaps and progress
 - ii. Give directions to MOI
 - iii. Need for simplicity
- g. Follow-up
 - i. 2 aspects
 - 1. 1st is follow up regarding potentially refining or further working on the framework, which may or may not include indicators.
 - a. There was no agreement on who, when and what that would be, but this was a constant point of discussion.
 - b. So what happens after a cop 28 and part of that is also the review of the framework, which is already mentioned in the COP 27 decision.
 - c. Need to discuss scope, modalities, and timelines
 - ii. Possible agenda item to continue discussing the work on the GGA, post Cop 28 and here.
 - 1. Should be linked with the GST process



GGA W7 GGA Framework

August 2, 2023, 16:30 – 18:15

Plenary: Reporting back, open discussion

Finding areas of commonality on structural elements of the framework

- 01. G77 + China
 - a. General reflections
 - i. We are working towards a common understanding on the GGA framework
 - ii. Based on the discussions, wants to reiterate the importance of MOI within the GGA
 - 1. Including finance, technology transfer, and capacity building
 - 2. Fundamental to successful implementation of adaptation action
 - iii. Request SBI and SBSTA chair to allocate time to ensure views can be presented in the run up to COP28
 - 1. Sees the need for certain further work, pleased there is a shared appetite on this
 - b. Sees the need to develop sets of indicators based on the targets agreed
 - c. Wants their work to be well captures and needs to inform the subsequent workshop and the outcome of COP28
- 02. Kuwait
 - a. Support comments by G77

GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

- b. Guiding principles
 - i. Wants to add that it's a country-driven process
 - ii. Each country can select a theme or target dependent on its national circumstances
 - c. No burden or pressure on each party to pursue by the date that's been set on the timeline
03. Argentinac (ABU, AILAC)
- a. Aligned with G77
 - b. Add more details with respect to the timeline
 - i. Already submitted, with respect to how they foresee, the timeline and the structure of the GGA framework, including purpose principles.
 - c. We are open to consider a political message, dimensions, things, cross cutting considerations, targets based on dimensions including both action and support MOI indicators and sources we respect to the further work that would be needed after COP 28 for ABU and AILAC.
 - i. This implies that at CMI 5A, a new joint FBI and Subs agenda item on the GGA and its framework would be established, along with an open-ended contact group.
 - ii. Then, at SB60, the contact group will initiate its deliberation to develop.
 - iii. Indicators according to the grid targets at COP 28 and to finish this work by COP 30.
 - d. We also foresee, as we have been sharing the establishment of haddock working group of experts in COP 28 with a clear mandate on developing indicators by COP 30.
 - i. The composition of this group could be defined by a constituencies nomination by March 2024, for example.
 - ii. Additional mandates could include ECG to develop further guidance and training materials to assist us when communicating and reporting on the GGA framework without putting an additional burden on developing countries.
 - 1. But this can be done by SB60 or COP 29 and then an additional Monday to the secretariat to elaborate.
 - iii. And then we'll synthesize reports on how countries are communicating and reporting on the framework of the GGA, through the adaptation related document, starting this in 2025 and edification of existing apps.
 - e. Not an issue of creating mandates, but more a clear need of advancing to an accelerated implementation of the framework of the GGA by countries
 - i. Consider that in particular developing countries might experience some difficulties when applying the framework and providing information through their related documents without help.
04. UK
- a. Likes BOG structure
 - b. Focus on areas of commonalities really helped
 - i. Hopes the report from the Secretariat can convey this
 - c. Takeaways
 - i. We need to build on what we have
 - ii. Progress was made in Sharm but we can be more ambitious
 - 1. Timeline
 - iii. The time to be clear and coherent

GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

1. Needs to be linked with what needs to happen within the UNFCCC
2. Biodiversity, disaster risk reduction

05. EU

- a. A unique and useful setting
 - i. Informal spaces
- b. In general terms, it was really useful
 - i. All the different modalities the Secretariat came up with
- c. Reiterating openness to work between these workshops

06. Zambia

- a. On behalf of African group
- b. There has been very focused discussions in terms of the targets
- c. After COP28, there's the need for further work in terms of indicators, etc.
 - i. There's the possibility of involving the IPCC in this work
- d. Hopefully the next workshop can actually look at the structure of the framework and discuss targets.

07. Australia

- a. Said there were good vibes and an enabling environment
 - i. Apparently they did the tango
- b. Stands with a large number of parties in agreeing that an aggregated percentage based or population based overarching target is a methodological dead end
 - i. Better served by pursuing overarching qualitative priorities or statements/targets
- c. MOI is vital
 - i. A good framework will help identify where MOI can best be directed through the GST process

08. USA

- a. It's been very challenging to talk theoretically, and diving into the specifics has helped us to find a lot of areas of convergence
 - i. If we continue on that path, we're in for a strong COP28
- b. Very important to send a strong, clear signal on what is needed to accelerate adaptation action around the world at COP this year
 - i. If we don't do that, we're missing our last chance to do it
 - ii. Send high-level signals
 1. We underestimate the value of the UNFCCC speaking and the parties coming together and saying things are important
 2. We have a voice
- c. Country-driven and locally led considerations are important
 - i. Parties have discretion in how they adopt and participate in the outcomes, but we need some standardization to help us move forward together
- d. Believes it's important that we look to other UN bodies, civil society, the private sector and academia, and invite them to support the work which further makes it important that we send clear signals.
 - i. We think that the adaptation policy cycle should be a key component because it is important to all adaptation everywhere and that we should be looking at how we can use existing processes and existing structures with the umm, within the

GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

UN to make sure that we're not creating new work when existing efforts in processes could be used and improved.

- e. Finally, we think that whatever we produce should be guiding the future GST and helping us to both look at how we can do more at successful and effective adaptation, but also reducing male adaptation.

09. Kenya

- a. Reiterates they align with G77 + China and Africa group
- b. Important to note that the work we're here to do is important, but there is an existing gap it is meant to fill
 - i. Told the secretariat are in the transparency room
- c. Moving forward towards COP28 there's a need to have conversations with those particular rooms to try to fit this within the bigger picture
 - i. It needs to be applicable
- d. The need not to limit ourselves
 - i. When negotiating new areas there are always issues of where we lack capacity, methodology, but when we make those decisions, we realize there is always knowledge to be tapped
 - ii. We will not have contributed much if we won't have interpreted the GGA in a quantitative manner that can facilitate tracking progress
 - 1. We keep hearing it would be difficult, but that's why it should be more interesting for us to engage in it
 - 2. Reiterating the qualitative elements that are already there in Article 7 will not achieve much and will not lead to an unbiased framework that can send a political message or signal the seriousness that we have with this particular issue.
- e. How do we identify areas of convergence that can facilitate tracking progress for adaptation?

10. Maldives

- a. On behalf of AOSIS
- b. Aligns with G77 + China
- c. Add on further work
 - i. Needs to be done on indicator, post Glasgow WP
 - ii. This work should be done by experts, not negotiators
 - iii. Keen to discuss what this modality will look like, especially with 8th and final workshop coming up
- d. AOSIS is interested to examine how transformation adaptation could be further defined and understood
 - i. Further work for the secretariat to undertake after the Glasgow WP in better understanding the definition of transformational adaptation
 - ii. What that means, especially at different spatial scales and to see how progress in planning and implementing transformational adaptation approaches could be assessed

11. Sudan

- a. On behalf of LDC
- b. Aligns with G77 + China

GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

- c. Indicators must be developed by experts and must be done in a timeline manner
 - i. Allows for sufficient input before the second GST
 - d. Important to have a joint space for SBI and SBSTA agenda to explore the gaps and needs under the GGA going forward
 - i. Repeated need to center GGA around people, economy, and ecosystems
- 12. China
 - a. On behalf of LMDC
 - b. Support G77 + China
 - c. Saw valuable progress under this workshop
 - i. Some of the modalities used could be useful in the next workshop
 - d. GGA should be framework contributed to the implementation of PA 7.1
 - i. Contribute to reduce the risk of climate change impact in the context of the long term temperature goal set up in Article 2 paragraph 1 of PA
 - ii. Also be in line with different national circumstances
 - e. Should consider how to facilitate sustainable development and poverty eradication
 - f. Action and support should be considered together
 - i. Targets and relevant indicators should include MOI as an important condition for the implementation of the framework of the GGA, especially for developing countries
 - 1. Avoid additional burden for developing countries
 - 2. In line with CBD, RRC, and national determined principles
 - g. Question marks on the indicators and relevant timelines for reviewing the framework of the GGA
 - i. Potential collaboration with IPCC?
 - ii. Expect relevant agenda items could be facilitated with parties and relevant stakeholders to consider

GGA W7 Closing Presentation

18:30-19:00

- 01. SBSTA Chair
 - a. Chaired first workshop with GGA in the Maldives
 - b. We did not make progress in Bonn, so people came here with different feelings
 - c. Happy to hear people finally saying that they're speaking with one another
 - d. Last workshop, SB session
 - i. Before the next workshop, he hopes they continue talking and working with each other
 - ii. Secretariat will produce a report within the next 4 weeks on the workshop
 - 1. It's impossible for them to remember everything, so watch the recordings and read the records
 - 2. Many people indicated they learned so much they wanted to put it in their next submission, but the next submission is in 4 weeks
 - 3. Asked for punctuality

GGA W7 Day 3

August 3, 2023

Prepared by: Kyra Sadat Ruben, Washington University in St. Louis

- a. Parties asked for the concept note to be earlier to have good preparation, but the secretariat has to wait for the parties submissions. Next time, they will be stricter with the deadline.
 - 4. Concept note
 - a. Will have some guidance/information, but what was demonstrated here is that they used the guidance for the discussion and improved discussion with each other.
- 02. Florencia Mitchell, national climate change director of the Ministry of Environment
 - a. Reminder that we are talking about livelihoods
 - i. This is about how we can keep living in this world
 - b. There is a lot to do in the next weeks
 - i. Keep talking among each other to find common grounds, present our submissions and prepare for the next workshop and COP
 - c. We have to send a very strong message and political sign in this COP about adaptation and the importance of adaptation in the climate agenda
 - i. GST is coming up, too