

Date and time	Monday 3 June, 4-5:30 pm
Agenda item	SBI 10(a)/SBSTA 5(a): Matters relating to the global goal on adaptation
Session	1 st information consultation
Location	Room Santiago de Chile
Notes taken by:	Matti Goldberg, Woodwell Climate Research Center

- Co-facilitator:
 - Observers will be allowed at all ICs;
 - SB Chairs guidance:
 - Produce a draft text ASAP based on your views;
 - We hope to have a mandate from you to draft text right away after the first meeting;
 - We start with modalities, but make sure that we cover all the aspects.
- UGANDA (G77):
 - Need to work fast to finalize roadmap for the UAEBWP; but the GGA is broader than the work on indicators; need to consider finance in the UAEBWP; work must not lead to reporting burdens;
- SAMOA (AOSIS):
 - The targets are globally applicable; WP is an opportunity to create a set of indicators for each target in a coherent whole; this session: clear plan and timeline for the WP; our ideas have evolved
 - Tech work should be done by experts with consistency oversight by Parties and NPSs = expert WGs for each target; balanced representation in the expert groups; formal nominations can be tricky, so at this session we should mandate the SB Chairs to nominate experts on the basis of submissions (we propose who should be invited); experts do work between June and September (indicator gaps and areas); this work to be synthesized by the sec for consideration by countries and NPSs at a hybrid workshop in September; Parties give feedback on indicator gaps etc.; result: guidance from Parties to the expert group; can't make formal decisions at a workshop, but we can informally give guidance; COP 29: decision on criteria for indicators and ToR for working groups; after that, expert groups focus on developing specific indicators; Parties monitor and give guidance as needed; SIDS participants should be fully funded; complete work by COP 30, where Parties adopt the full package of indicators; also need a readiness package for the indicators; also adopt tech and methodological guidelines and capacity development.
- COLOMBIA (AILAC):
 - SBs decision to allow establishing expert groups for indicator development, with regional balance, work in June to Nov this year; modalities and timeline must be defined; important to build on the workshop discussions; base the WP on previous information (databases of scientific, trad and IP knowledge, country adaptation reports, country exp, prv sector, multilat orgs, NGOs, best available science, academic experts); mandate SB Chairs to form expert groups for development of indicators; SB 60 must give some kind of criteria for the composition of the expert groups, with a specific mandate to them;

- Elements for consideration of the expert group: ensure regional balance with expertise on para. 9 and 10 issues; submissions from Parties for proposals for experts; close collaboration with AC and other bodies; exp groups should prepare reports containing concrete proposals, supported by the sec
- Membership: define criteria for selection + grant mandate to SB Chairs;
- AC is important: can provide technical expertise, map indicators, and guide expert groups;
- Process must involve Parties in workshops; all negotiating groups must be represented in person;
- BOTSWANA (AGN):
 - Context: Adaptation Gap Report: 366 bn / y adaptation finance gap; this is 20 times current \$ flows = needs are not met, and support is mostly concessional loans; but advances have been made in adaptation and operationalizing through the UAE FW - critical for GGA work, but we are concerned that two critical pillars have been missed: reducing vulnerability and enhancing adaptive capacity; decision makes it clear that all three pillars must be addressed; and also growing adaptation finance gap is not covered; 4.4 of the Convention, and PA 9.1 are clear: developed countries must meet the costs and needs of adaptation for developing countries;
 - UAEBWP: conclude modalities for the WP here; WP must be party-led and driven; build on lessons of GLASS: focus on national targets; have four workshops: 1. impacts, vuln and risk ass indicators; 2. planning (2024); 3. implementation; 4. MEL (2025). Each to consider all seven themes, and indicators for enhanced action and adequacy of support;
 - Indicators: adopt new ones to measure e.g. adequacy of action and support; SDBs and Sendai were not developed using adaptation as a key dimension; indicators must be adequate; we agree with a mandate to go ahead;
- CHAD:
 - Opportunity to respond to climate impacts; importance of engagement of IPs in all phases of the GGA work, in particular the indicators; existing indicators already do this ineffectively; all aspects of resilience of current and future generations must be considered; indicators reflecting the fulfillment of the rights of indigenous peoples must be integrated; all CBs should be prioritized in this work;
- BRAZIL (Group Sur):
 - We are still counting the losses and damages; support will be needed; resources are falling short; consider transboundary risks (Uruguay river); WP must explore links with SDGs and other multilateral things, respect national circumstances, etc.; SB 60: last opportunity to launch the WP in 2024; SB Chairs: mandate to map indicators with groups of experts; the guidelines for them must be the focus at this SB (criteria, and the experts that will be part of the groups); COP 29: address caps and plan work for 2025;
- SAUDI ARABIA (Arab Group):
 - Our focus on the modalities of the WP does not preclude the consideration of the other issues; but we start with the roadmap; critical: objectives of the UAE resilience FW must be at the heart of efforts (reducing vuln, adaptive capacity, and ensuring adequate response); finance, TT and CB are critical; developed countries must deliver on their obligations; expected outcome: two outcomes: universally applicable indicators and a diverse selection of indicators as options to choose from for national and regional contexts; must be consistent with all Parties; clear criteria, including relevance to adaptation, significance for the outcome, and ability to be aggregated; the indicators need to be outcomes focused; have various indicators tailored to fit various national

contexts; Bhutan: lot of thought about how to expedite process; start with a comprehensive compilation of all relevant existing indicators, to be done by the SB Chairs, in collaboration with AC and UN Agencies, research centers, and stakeholders coming from different geographical circumstances; include views and indicators of all Parties - sent 1 month prior to compilation; four clusters of thematic targets: 1. food, water and ecosystems; 2. infrastructure, cultural heritage etc.; two workshops per each cluster, and dimensional indicators for each; five workshops out-session: two per cluster, plus one final overall; identify gaps and initiate work on new indicators; mandate: we reserve our right to come back to that after we've heard from all Parties; if all can't speak at this session, we might delay the mandate;

- EU:
 - Adaptation is fragmented, and UAE FW helps mainstream and scale up adaptation; need to strengthen synergies; ensuring that all items contribute to the implementation of the UAEWP; workshop: general direction: technical process to map indicators and sources of information, guided by criteria, completed prior to CMA 6; then, reflecting moments among Parties; then, zero draft ready prior to CMA 7; so modalities must be delivered here: 1. AC should deliver, well before CMA 6, a TP mapping all indicators, open a call for technical inputs to that exercise; 2. agree on criteria to guide the mapping: adaptation-specificity, indicators for progress towards one or several things, considering existing reporting to avoid burdens; data is available and updated; methods are scientifically sound; applicable at national level; 3. timeline towards CMA 7; must select indicators; after CMA 6: refine indicators; we want to learn from GLASS, keep momentum, be inclusive, and strive for technically robust outcome; we support a mandate to the CFs;
- CANADA:
 - Four points we want to see: 1. core work is by appropriate experts, including IP scientists and KL holders; ethical use of IP science is key to address current and future KL gaps; 2. use tools and processes at our disposals; AC should have a lead role; 3. honor the decision from Dubai as we determine criteria for indicators; indicators should relate to the outcomes of targets 9 and 10; 4. workshop at CMA 6 for countries to take stock. E.g. AC produces a mapping with expert inputs in Sept; 2025: further engage experts; this is what we want to see; workshops: can the sec provide Parties with budgetary information about the financial costs of a workshop (intersessional vs. in-session);
- CHINA (LMDCs):
 - This is not just about the UAEWP, but also the whole FW; CBDRRC is a crucial basis for differentiation; COP 28 decision: action and support should be considered together, esp for MoI (F, TT and CB); paras 9 and 10, but also other paragraphs must be considered; MoI is a condition for indicator development;
 - [...]
 - We only have 1 1/2 years; work should be connected with the GST; 1st GST had a lot of challenge to consider progress in the GGA room;
 - AC work on indicators does not consider MoI properly; SFC, TEC and PCCB should also be prioritized to have relevant guidance and technical support; expected outcomes: echo Saudi and Arab Group; operational structure is very useful; the GGA is global;
- UK:
 - [...]
- SUDAN:

- FW must not exceed the capacity of LDCs to implement it; techn work be conducted by experts under SB Chairs guidance; have series of workshops where Parties can review the work by expert groups; sec should compile existing indicators for all the targets in paras 9 and 10; AC and LEG can support this work; consider Mol in development of indicators; we are now six months into the first year; we can give you a mandate for text;
- USA:
 - SB 60: answer three questions: 1. identify who does the mapping; 2. what should the mapping cover; 3. what are the milestones;
 - 1: use the AC to take this forward;
 - 2. This through criteria for what should be included in the mapping: adaptation-specific, mixed approaches, robust methods and sources, prevent maladaptation;
 - 3. AC can work on this during the summer and conclude this in Sept 2024;
 - We heard about Mol in context of the indicator work: we spent a lot of time in the FW adoption to ensure we have a FW that's applicable to all; we don't support any bifurcation of the indicators and see no place for Mol;
 - Agree to local and IP KL;
 - Engage experts, but agree with AOSIS that nominations would be too time-consuming; mandate is fine;
- JPN:
 - FW belongs to all: encourage country-driven efforts to promote adaptation; we oppose Mol indicators;
 - Effective and realistic approach: use KL generated in existing processes (AC and NWP); selecting indicators: consider how they can be used and operated;
 - Use indicators from SDGs, Sendai, etc.
 - Indicators should support country-driven approaches; use them according to national and regional circumstances; secretariat has limited resources, and should disclose the costs of one workshop;
- NORWAY:
 - Developing indicators is very technical, and even scientific work, so we underline the need to include expert work in this task; we are already 6 months into the WP; this should be tasked to the AC in collab with LEG; and AC should involve experts in the task (could issue an invitation to Parties and NGOs to nominate experts); AC can report on the mapping at SB 61; SB 62: first assessment and identification of gaps; hesitant about many workshops: they are expensive, and physical workshops limit participation; lot of emissions from travel; hybrid doesn't work very well; GLASS had eight workshops, but that didn't set us up well for Dubai;
- NZL:
 - [...]
- AUSTRALIA:
 - Let's do the mapping done; use the AC to shepherd the process; fully support IP inclusion; look forward to draft text; GLASS repeat won't take us there;
- INDIA:
 - Don't increase reporting burden on developing countries; need a balance between tech experts and IOs; but should be party-driven;
- BOTSWANA:

- USA: bifurcation - we're guided by the FCCC and the PA; adaptation is a global responsibility, and we do see a need for bifurcation of what different Parties do to reach the GGA objectives;
 - IOs and regional organizations => input to tech. report (existing indicators). Criteria: global in nature, science-based, climate-relevant, and process and outcome indicators)
 - AC: the AC has a role to play in the implementation; as such, we anticipate a process where it's invited to provide an update to paras. 44 and 45 of the UAE decision; can't overemphasize the urgency;
 - How many sessions do we have?
- CO-FACILITATOR:
 - We'll have five sessions, but we're trying to get one more;
 - Next meeting: Thursday at 3 pm;
 - Please send submissions to gga@unfccc.int by tomorrow at 12 to review your inputs;
 - We'd request a mandate to request a first iteration of the text?
- SAUDI:
 - The text must have some paragraphs on the other elements so indicate that we are not just talking about the UAEBWP (para. 38);
- NASSER:
 - When will the text be produced?
- CO-FACILITATOR:
 - We wait for your inputs, and then work on the text by Wednesday, and give you time to reflect on it; see you Wed or Thu;