

## OCP/ecbi Publishes Conceptual Analysis of the Global Goal on Adaptation

### The Global Goal on Adaptation

#### A CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS

#### Discussion Note

October 2022

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The Paris Agreement made significant strides towards the prioritisation of adaptation in the global climate regime. The Paris Agreement codified a Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), including provisions related to communication, reporting, and assessment of progress on adaptation. This goal is being further defined and operationalized in the two-year Glasgow – Sharm el Sheikh work programme, which concludes its work at the end of 2023.

Whilst there are provisions and precedent under the UNFCCC to guide the operationalisation of the GGA, it is important that conceptual convergence is achieved

to inform how the work programme unfolds for meaningful outcomes. This is particularly important noting the first global stocktake, which is meant to assess progress towards the GGA, is being undertaken simultaneously.

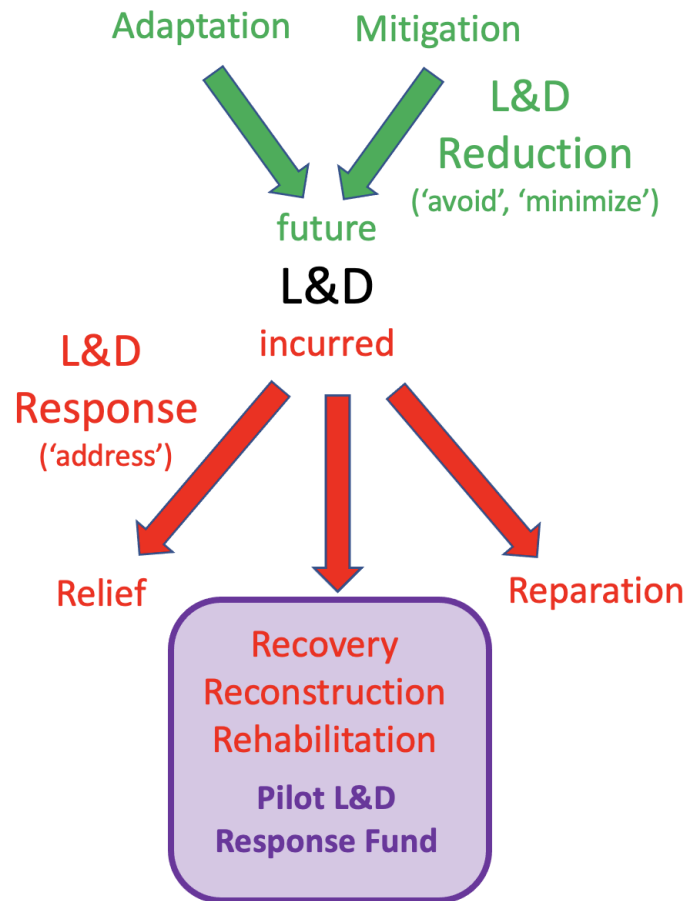
This OCP/ecbi Discussion Note provides a conceptual analysis, building from existing decisions and agreements, and puts forward two propositions:

- The GGA can be elaborated using risk-based metrics, where the global effort on adaptation is towards reducing risk associated with a changing climate to within 'acceptable' levels.
- It further recognises that there are needs and activities associated with the risk reduction effort, particularly planning, implementation of actions, and finance, that are indispensable to achieving the 'acceptable' level of risk.

The risk-based metrics can lead to a setting of an overarching goal— Reducing climate impact risk to within levels consistent of a 1.5°C rise in temperature, starting in 2030 —, from which Sub Goals can be set for the various adaptation sectors and climate hazards. Similarly, Adaptation Element Targets can be set in respect of needs and activities building on agreed elements of adaptation in Decision 9/CMA.1. The global stocktake can, therefore, assess progress made towards the GGA based on these Goals and Targets.

[GGA Concept Note final.pdf](#)

Two New Notes on Loss and Damage Finance



ecbi Director Professor Benito Müller has published two new OCP Blog Notes on issues related to the current deliberations on Loss and Damage (L&D) in the multilateral climate negotiations.

The first Note, ["The time is ripe ... for serious discussions on finance to address and indeed respond to L&D through a dedicated pilot fund"](#) looks at the history of these deliberations, which began in 1991 with an AOSIS proposal to establish an [International Insurance Pool](#). The Note looks at the evolution of the L&D finance narrative and action, focussing on recent events, including the 2022 ecbi Oxford Seminar, where the idea of a 'Pilot Fund for L&D' was mooted.

The second Note, ["Elements for a Pilot Loss and Damage Response Fund"](#) (with contributions by Diann Black-Layne and Kishan Kumarsingh) aims to provide food for thought regarding three key questions concerning the idea of such a pilot fund, namely:

- Why a new fund?
- What type of 'response' should the pilot fund focus on?

- How could the pilot fund be resourced?

The note aims to facilitate finding a mutual comfort zone/landing ground for the L&D finance negotiations at COP27 in Sharm el-Sheikh.

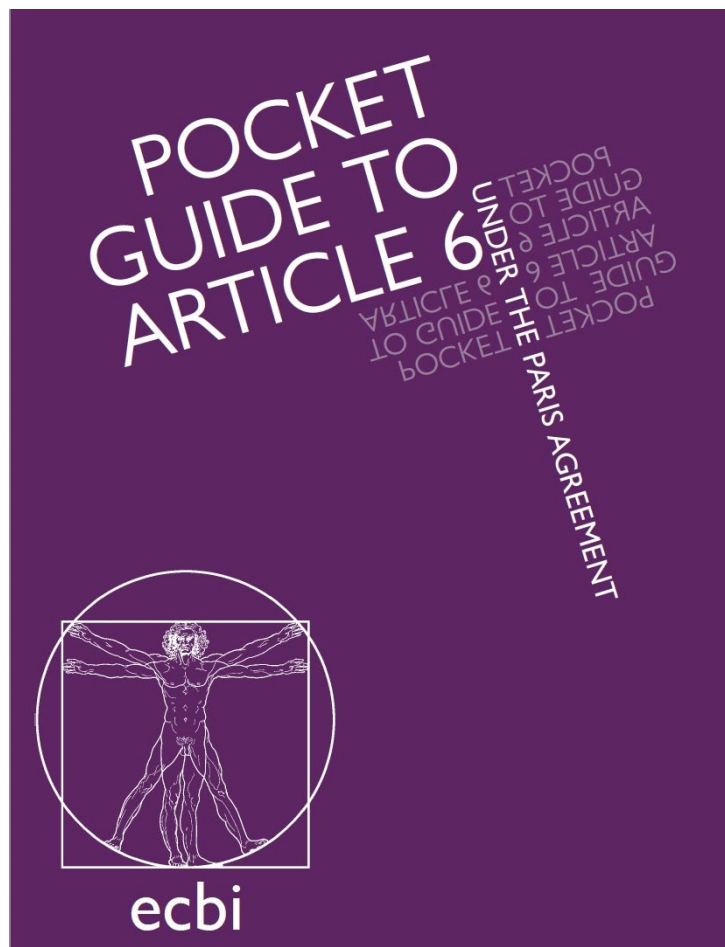
A 19 October Climate Home article, titled [Small island states to propose 'response fund' for climate victims at COP27](#), mentioned the Oxford Seminar, where the fund was first floated.

**Related Documents:**

[The time is ripe ... for serious discussions on finance to address and indeed respond to LD through a dedicated pilot fund Oxford Climate Policy Blog.pdf](#)

[Elements of a Pilot Loss and Damage Response Fund Oxford Climate Policy Blog.pdf](#)

## ecbi Pocket Guide Sheds Light on Article 6



A new Pocket Guide from ecbi sheds light on Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. A key

part of the 2015 Paris Agreement, Article 6 sets out the basis for international cooperation on climate action, including both market and non-market mechanisms. Most of the details on how Article 6 will work were finalised in 2020 at COP 26 in Glasgow, meaning it is now ready to become operational. But how, exactly, will these different mechanisms really work in practice? What specific activities will be allowed under each of them? How will each be regulated? And where can one find further information?

Ecbi's latest Pocket Guide provides a one-stop shop for those seeking to understand this key part of the Paris Agreement, including the latest rules and decisions adopted by Parties to operationalize the mechanisms up to and including the meetings of the Subsidiary Bodies in June 2022.

Since 2016, ecbi has produced Pocket Guides on finance, capacity building, gender equality, climate science, technology, adaptation, the Paris Agreement, loss and damage, response measures, Nationally Determined Contributions, and the "architecture" of the UNFCCC. Designed to be detailed and accessible in a concise manner, the Pocket Guides are available online in English and, where funding allows, in other languages.

**Related Documents:**

[Pocket\\_Guide\\_to\\_Article\\_6.pdf](#)

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