COP28 Compass Virtual Dialogue
27 October 2023
2:00 – 4:30 p.m. (IST)

FRAMING PRESENTATION
COP28 Compass

• Act4Earth was launched at the WSDS 2022 valedictory session with an objective to drive ambitious and urgent action on climate change and sustainable development through knowledge, dialogue and capacity building

• Act4Earth platform's two components:
  • COP28 Compass
  • SDG Charter

• COP28 Compass: Amplifying perspectives from the Global South crucial for equitable climate action
The Scientific Consensus

• Human activities, principally through emissions of greenhouse gases, have unequivocally caused global warming, with global surface temperature reaching 1.1°C above 1850–1900 in 2011–2020. [IPCC AR6 Synthesis Report]

• Unless there are immediate, rapid, and large-scale reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, limiting warming to 1.5°C will be beyond reach. [Working Group I - IPCC AR6]

• Global warming, reaching 1.5°C in the near-term, would cause unavoidable increases in multiple climate hazards and present multiple risks to ecosystems and humans. (very high confidence) [Working Group II - IPCC AR6]

• Global GHG emissions are projected to peak between 2020 and at the latest before 2025 in global modelled pathways that limit warming to 1.5°C (>50%) with no or limited overshoot and in those that limit warming to 2°C (>67%) and assume immediate action. (high confidence) [Working Group III - IPCC AR6]
Estimated Remaining Carbon Budgets and Time from the Beginning of 2020 (GtCO₂)

Global warming relative to 1850–1900 until temperature limit of 1.5°C

83% - Likelihood of limiting global warming to temperature limit

Carbon budget used

2690  300  7.5 years

67% - Likelihood of limiting global warming to temperature limit

Carbon budget used

2790  400  10 years

50% - Likelihood of limiting global warming to temperature limit

Carbon budget used

2890  500  12.5 years

Global warming relative to 1850–1900 until temperature limit of 2°C

83% - Likelihood of limiting global warming to temperature limit

Carbon budget used

3290  900  22.5 years

67% - Likelihood of limiting global warming to temperature limit

Carbon budget used

3540  1150  28.75 years

50% - Likelihood of limiting global warming to temperature limit

Carbon budget used

3740  1350  33.75 years

Note: The calculation for exhausting climate budget assumes global annual emissions of 40 GtCO₂.
Source: Based on data from IPCC (2021)
Cumulative CO₂ Emissions for G20 Countries and EU-27, 1850-2021 (% of World Total)

Source: Our World in Data based on the Global Carbon Project
Per capita CO$_2$ Emissions for G20 Countries and EU-27, 2021 (tonnes per person)

Source: Our World in Data based on the Global Carbon Project
GGA and Road to Dubai

Robust GGA outcome and framework

Achieving the twin goals of urgent climate action and equity

Urgency of collective response and means of implementation

Adoption of GGA Framework at CMA.5

The first GST will set the scene for the full implementation of the GGA framework, to allow the second GST five years later to set the baseline for tracking global adaptation progress/gaps over the GST cycle.

Provisional Agenda

• 8(a) – CMA 5
• 3(a) SBSTA and 12 (a) SBI – joint agenda items
Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)  
History and Process

Adaptation-
- **Aim:** Make communities long-term climate resilient
- **Complexity:** No one size fits all solution
- **Persisting challenges:** Resources, Political commitment

Timelines reflecting global stance on Adaptation and Development of GGA

**Pre-2015**
- **1992**
  - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
    - Interlinkages drawn
- **2007**
  - COP13 in Bali
    - Bali Action Plan: forward looking decisions
- **2013**
  - Durban Platform for Enhanced Action (ADP)
    - African Group of Negotiators suggested GGA
- **2014**
  - Independent Association of Latin America and the Caribbean (AILAC)
    - Supported development of GGA

**Post-2015**
- **2015**
  - Paris Agreement
    - Challenge faced by all
    - Article 7 – Establishment of GGA
- **2021**
  - COP26 - Decision 7/CMA.3
    - Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh (GlaSS) work programme (2022-2023)
    - 8 Workshops – 4 in 2022, 4 in 2023
- **2022**
  - COP27 - Decision 3/CMA.4
    - Parties agreed to development of framework for GGA
- **2023**
  - Forthcoming COP28
    - Expectation – Adoption of GGA Framework at CMA.5
Key Insights from the Eight Workshops

2022

- Conceptualizing GGA, goals under other frameworks, example of relevant targets at different levels
- Analysed operations of multilateral review mechanisms

2023

- Discussing best practices and lessons
- Adaptation gaps, efforts
- Linkages with GST

- Defined and conceptualising transformational adaptation
- Indigenous people’s leadership
- Shifting mindsets
- National and regional perspectives

- Interfacing GGA with other processes including GST, elements of GGA framework

- Taking account of GlaSS framework
- GGA as a standalone agenda item at COP28
# Positions of Various Groupings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grouping/Country</th>
<th>Submissions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • G77 & China                                | • Evaluation of enablers and means of implementation  
| • Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDC)    | • Criticality of target setting within framework  
|                                               | • Defining GGA quantitively and qualitatively  
|                                               | • Target transformational thresholds of GGA instead of survival thresholds  
|                                               | • Flexibility and no additional burden  
|                                               | • Proposed for IPCC special report on GGA  
| Least Developed Countries (LDCs)              | • Barriers to accessing climate finance  
|                                               | • Enhanced monitoring and evaluation in adaptation systems  
|                                               | • Desires GGA framework with targets, indicators  
| African Group of Negotiators (AGN)            | • Agreed with G77 & China on GGA framework with targets and indicators  
|                                               | • Quantifiable targets for NAP developments and adaptation implementation  
|                                               | • Interlinkage between GGA and Loss & Damages, yet deal separately  

## Positions of Various Groupings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grouping/Country</th>
<th>Submissions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| European Union (EU) | • Assess present status of resilience, exposure and vulnerability to climate change  
                      • Holistic approaches need for reducing loss and damages, mitigation, developing adaptive capacity  
                      • Transformational shift in economic structure and financial markets for achieving adaptation goals |
| AILAC | • Hard and soft limits to adaptation  
            • GGA framework with dimensions, sectors, targets  
            • Aspects of maladaptation  
            • Inadequacy of climate finance for adaptation  
            • Limited data availability, accessibility, generation and usage capability  
            • Qualitative and Quantitative indicators  
            • Adaptation has limitations, loss and damage needs more focus |
Critical Analysis

Challenges at different levels

Conceptual

1. Non-existence of universal consensus on definition of terms including metrics, indicators and targets
   - Adaptation subjected to location specificity
   - Difficult to attain single framework for assessing progress
2. Existing trade-offs need to be considered
3. Fragmented incremental approach -> holistic transformational approach

Methodological

1. Data unavailability for course correction in developing countries
2. Monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) system to be developed in alignment with existing systems. Baseline indicators needed
3. Enhancement of synergies through country-based systems

Capacity

1. Existence of resource disparities between availability and need.
2. Larger resources and climate finance towards mitigation.
3. Lack of targets, unfavourable eligibility criteria for funding.
4. Voluntary nature of reporting measures and MEL assessments under adaptation communications. Risk of creation of additional reporting burden.
Recommendations & Conclusion

- Global goal, but country driven and locally validated - commits to securing basic universal enablers of adaptation at all scales. Needs bottom-up validation by vulnerable communities.

Four main approaches to formulate an adaptation indicator are: based on some context-specific common domains; covering processes and outcomes; based on existing national systems and data; and based on additional expert assessment and/or composite indices.

Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and timely (SMART) goals
- Link GGA to means of implementation, along with consideration of being context-specific and based on both qualitative and quantitative methods
- Input, output, outcome and impact indicators - all need to be factored
- Iterative in nature similar to the SDGs
Thank You 😊