



COP28 Compass Virtual Dialogue

27 October 2023

2:00 – 4:30 p.m. (IST)



FRAMING PRESENTATION



THE ENERGY AND
RESOURCES INSTITUTE
Creating Innovative Solutions For A Sustainable Future



ENERGY



AGRICULTURE



ENVIRONMENT



HABITAT



RESOURCE
SECURITY



CLIMATE



HEALTH
& NUTRITION

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

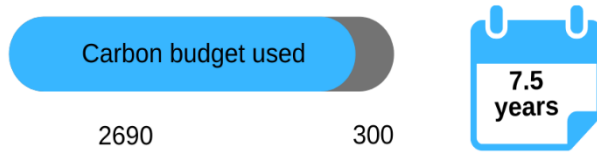
- Human activities, principally through emissions of greenhouse gases, have unequivocally caused global warming, with global surface temperature reaching 1.1°C above 1850–1900 in 2011–2020. **[IPCC AR6 Synthesis Report]**
- Unless there are immediate, rapid, and large-scale reductions in greenhouse gas 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]**



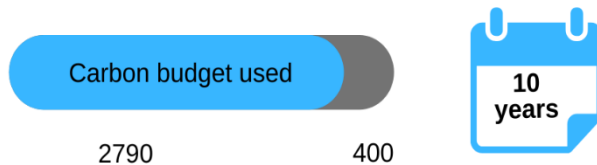
Estimated Remaining Carbon Budgets and Time from the Beginning of 2020 (GtCO₂)

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

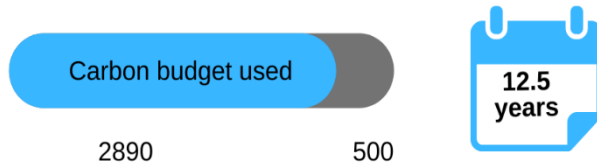
83% - Likelihood of limiting global warming to temperature limit



67% - Likelihood of limiting global warming to temperature limit

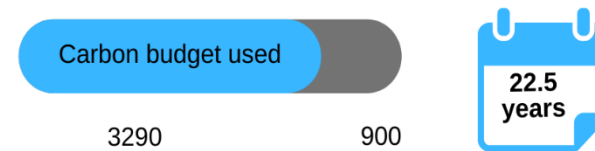


50% - Likelihood of limiting global warming to temperature limit

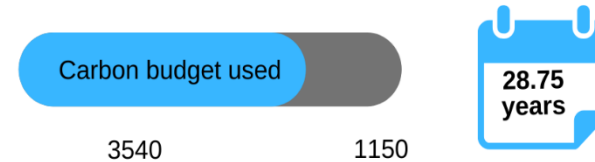


Global warming relative to 1850–1900 until temperature limit of 2°C

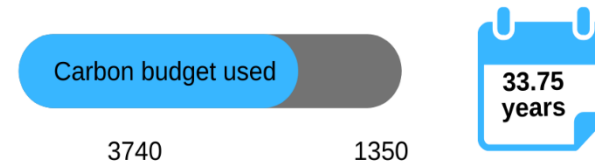
83% - Likelihood of limiting global warming to temperature limit



67% - Likelihood of limiting global warming to temperature limit



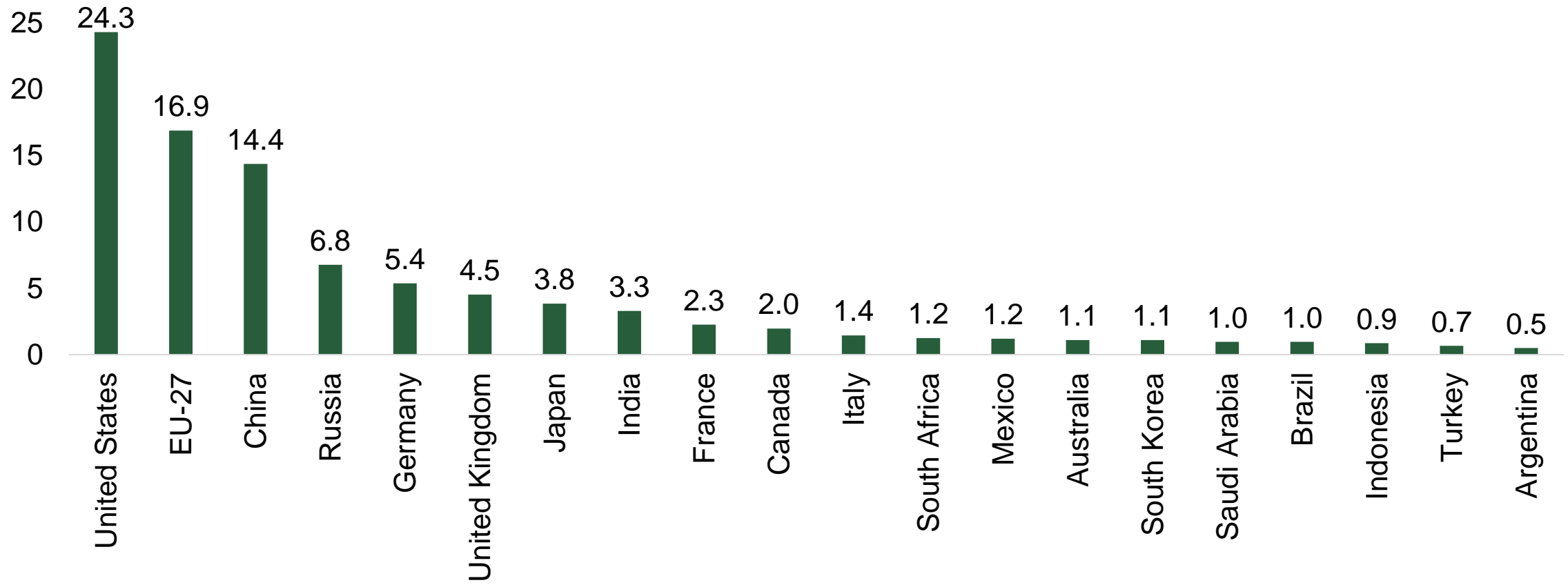
50% - Likelihood of limiting global warming to temperature limit



Note: The calculation for exhausting climate budget assumes global annual emissions of 40 GtCO₂.

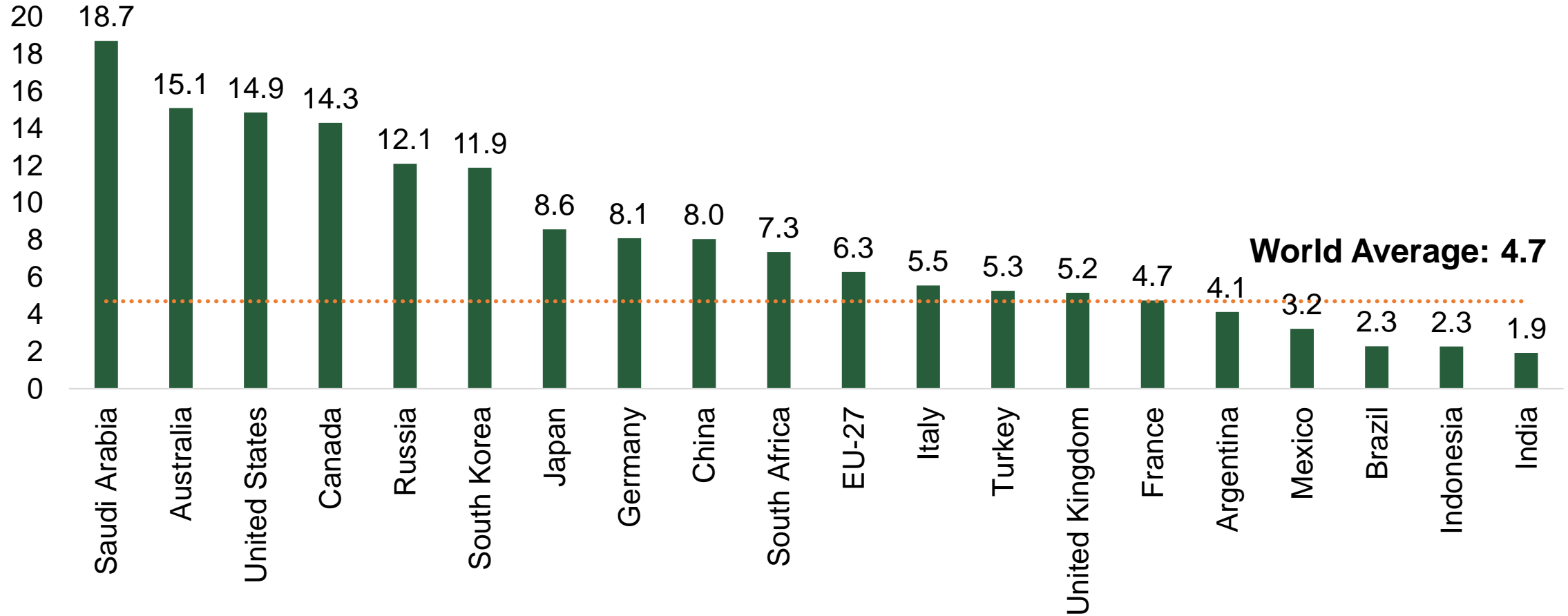
Source: Based on data from IPCC (2021)

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 CO₂ 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)

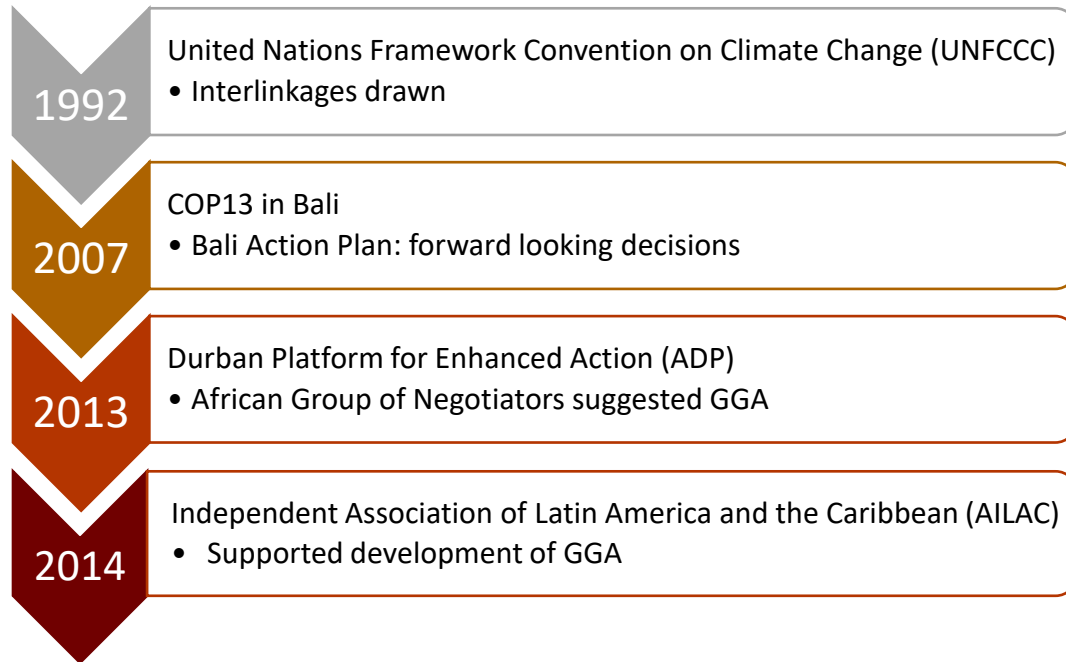
History and Process

Adaptation-

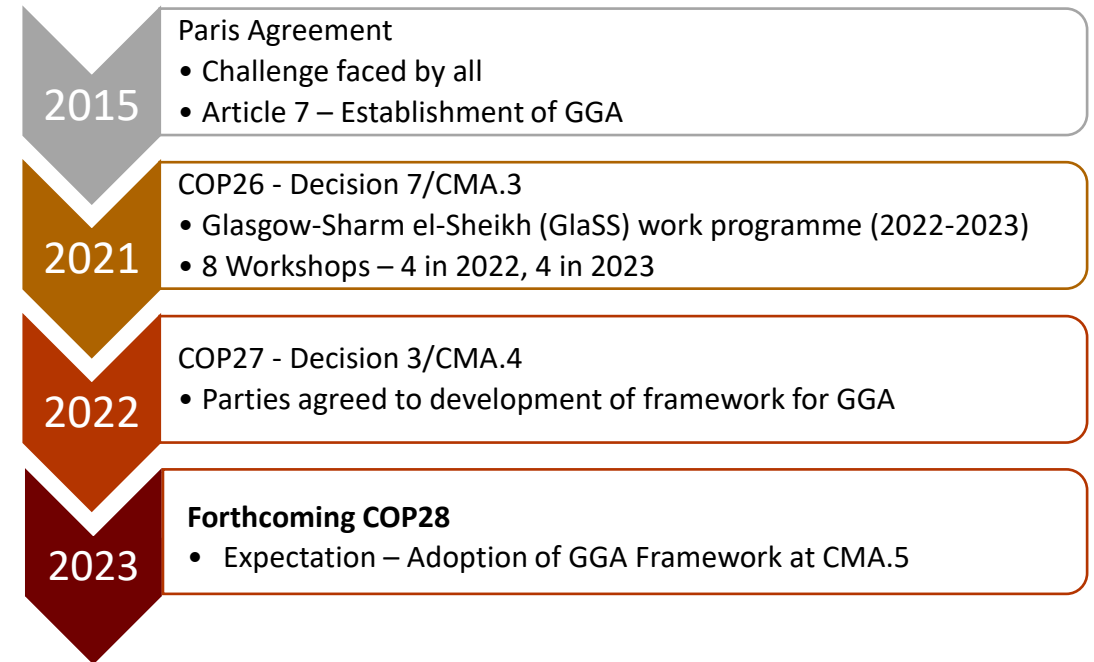
- **Aim:** Make communities long-term climate resilient
- **Complexity:** No one size fits all solution
- **Persisting challenges:** Resources, Political commitment

Timelines reflecting global stance on Adaptation and Development of GGA

Pre-2015

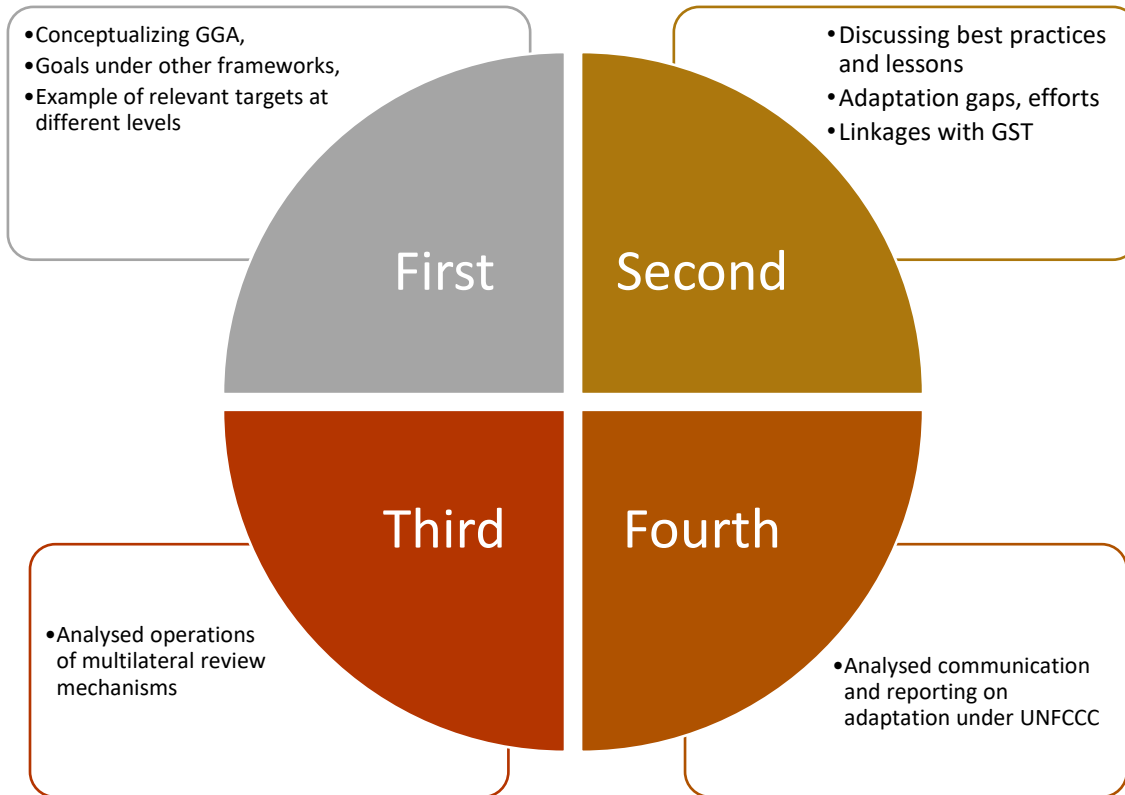


Post-2015

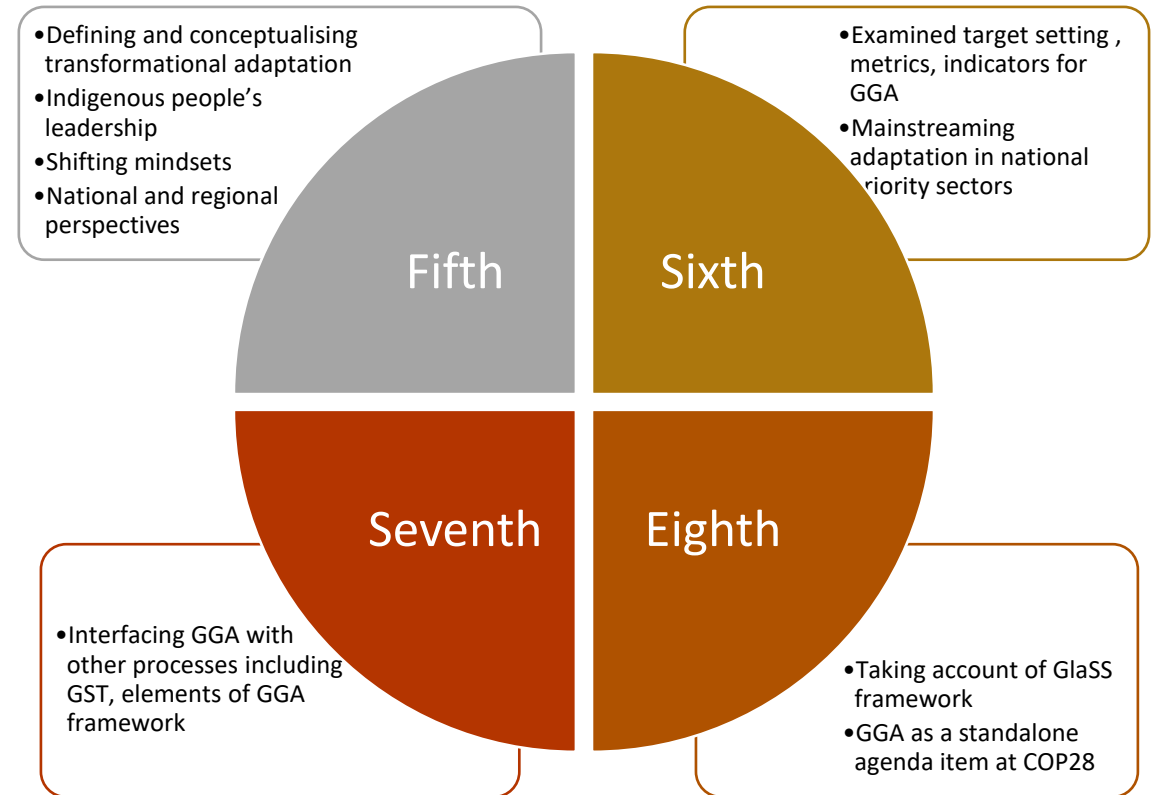


Key Insights from the Eight Workshops

2022



2023



Positions of Various Groupings

Grouping/ Country	Submissions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• G77 & China• Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evaluation of enablers and means of implementation• Criticality of target setting within framework• Defining GGA quantitatively 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Barriers to accessing climate finance• Enhanced monitoring and evaluation in adaptation systems• Desires GGA framework with targets, indicators
African Group of Negotiators (AGN)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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

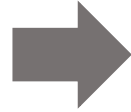
Positions of Various Groupings

Grouping/ Country	Submissions
European Union (EU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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

Input indicators – Means of implementation (eg; finance)

Output indicators – institutional readiness and climate risk management indicators

Outcome and impact indicators

Thank You 😊