

**Submission by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**

In response to the call from Parties and observers regarding views on the subsequent workshops, including on general considerations, the topics for discussion under the themes identified in the compilation and synthesis of submissions, areas of work, expected outcomes, examples, case studies, and modalities, for each workshop to be conducted in 2023.

March 2023

A. Background

1. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) – appreciates the opportunity to contribute to the views on the workshops of the series of [Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh Work Programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation](#) to be held in 2023, including questions related to the themes of those workshops, (decision -/CMA.4) . UNEP’s [Medium-Term Strategy](#) and climate change sub-programme prioritize support to member states on climate change adaptation, mitigation, environmental monitoring, and SDG reporting which are vital contributions and inputs to the GGA. This submission draws on UNEP’s adaptation portfolio, flagship reports scientific assessments, support the SDG monitoring, and various other intergovernmental processes.

B. What should be the main objectives of the workshops?

2. The COP27 serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement decided “*to initiate the development of a framework for the global goal on adaptation to be undertaken through a structured approach under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme in 2023 [...] to guide the achievement of the global goal on adaptation and the review of overall progress in achieving it to reduce the increasingly adverse impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change, as well as enhance adaptation action and support*”.
3. The workshop should discuss linkages to the Global Stocktake (GST). This could include an adequate review of the GGA in the GST and how the Work Programme on GGA and the future framework would contribute to the Global Stocktake (synergies in context, content, and processes). The UNEP (2023) “[Perspectives: Adequacy and Effectiveness of Adaptation in the Global Stocktake](#)” discusses the links between the GST and the GGA that would be a useful resource in terms of ensuring coherence among the two. The adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support should be a cornerstone of operationalizing the GGA which could assist countries in setting goals and targets for adaptation at the national and other levels, and the workshop could discuss how different stakeholder groups define effectiveness of adaptation under different climate scenarios.
4. **A possible draft GGA framework, including an assessment of the process to date, should be introduced early to member states and stakeholders during the first workshop in March**, to allow sufficient time to discuss and debate a relevant framework in time for COP28. Possible draft frameworks can build on the proposals for developing a framework for the GGA as put forward by some developing country member states at COP 27.
5. The remaining workshops could further define targets, metrics, and indicators, including those already identified in the third workshop in 2022, other relevant indicators for the [different themes and](#)

[dimensions agreed upon at the COP](#), as well as having widely agreed measures and methodologies by different stakeholders for the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and the GGA. In particular, it would be interesting to consider thematic indicators for vulnerable sectors where adaptation is critical: agriculture, water, forests, oceans, and cities. It is also important to build on the monitoring frameworks being developed by countries as part of their national plans (NAPs, NAPAs, ADCOMS, NCs NDCs), which can reduce the reporting burden for developing countries, as illustrated in the recently published in the World Adaptation Science Programme [policy brief on GGA](#).

6. **Maintaining and restoring natural capital stocks is the basis for current and future climate resilience and should be a key part of national and global adaptation targets on the Global Goal on Adaptation.**

The workshop is an opportunity to build on [the United Nations Environment Assembly \(UNEA-5\) resolution on the multilaterally agreed definition of nature-based solutions \(NbS\)](#) and outcomes of the Standing Committee on Finance Forum on Finance for NbS (2021, 2022) and explore the following topics:

- Nature and ecosystem-based approaches as a cornerstone of GGA.
- NbS for climate adaptation and resilience for terrestrial, freshwater, coastal, marine, and mountain ecosystems; biodiversity;
- Ways to capture in the GGA solutions such as ecosystem-based adaptation, disaster risk reduction (Eco-DRR), and community-based adaptation.
- How to monitor and measure natural capital stocks as they form the basis for current and future climate resilience.
- Short-long terms targets on conditions required to transition vulnerable sectors into a climate- and nature-positive system.
- Review of the [Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework \(GBF\)](#) and cross-referencing goals and targets that are relevant to adaptation – e.g. targets on restoration.

7. The workshop should **draw the linkages between the GGA and NAPs**. As countries develop and implement NAPs, they are establishing national adaptation targets that can be leveraged to inform the GGA. The workshops should include discussion and analysis of information from the NAPs, including impact, vulnerability, and risk assessment, economic appraisal, and M&E frameworks. Shortcomings in the NAPs could also be reflected upon to feed into a stronger framework.

8. The workshops should also draw attention to **"means of implementation to achieve the global goal on adaptation", with a clear focus on targets and indicators set for financial means**. Issues related to adaptation finance and support to the most vulnerable did not advance at COP 27 and the UNEP's 2022 [Adaptation Gap Report, 'Too Little, Too Slow'](#) estimates that the adaptation needs of developing countries alone would increase to between \$160bn and \$340bn annually by 2030. The workshop should explore how broadening different means of implementation via public and private sectors can achieve the GGA. For example, discussions can be dedicated to the following areas:

- The role of private sector finance in closing the adaptation gap, including by specifying how the private sector can contribute.
- How financial institutions such as Banks can help shape climate financing and seize business opportunities as clients, markets and technologies respond to a new climate. UNEP's Finance Initiative (UNEP-FI) through their Principles for Responsible Banking framework is setting up an adaptation working group for instance to deliver guidance on adaptation target-setting.
- In what ways if any, the GGA process can inform about the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance and the need to double adaptation finance that should be discussed at COP28.
- A stocktake of FBF and whether / how effective it has been in particular in LDCs. The relevance and adequacy of factoring in FBF in the GGA as an effective instrument for adaptation could then be determined.
- How the recognition and integration of climate vulnerability as a risk factor in lending instruments can lead to significant transformation in policy, and how to effect this in particular with MDBs and the IFC.

9. Acknowledging that not all sensitive ecosystems can be adapted to and limits to adaptive capacity, **the question remains on how residual risks to and unavoidable impacts of climate change would be treated under the GGA.** As such, workshop prompts could better provide an understanding to member states and other stakeholders on the continuum between adaptation and loss and damage i.e., residual risks that cannot be avoided and linkages with the loss and damage stream of work under the Paris Agreement.
10. Throughout the different workshops, it would be critical to discuss how to ensure that the Global Stocktake includes an adequate review of the GGA and that the GGA also takes into account the Global Stocktake (synergies in context, content, and processes).

C. Relevant targets, metrics, methodologies, and indicators.

11. **The GGA architecture should include overarching principles, short and long-term vision, a set of concrete goals, related targets and indicators, and methodologies for monitoring, evaluation, and review.** In addition, the framework should be accompanied by implementation and support mechanisms and enabling conditions (with linkages to national planning across the adaptation cycle), clear roles and responsibilities, and communication, education, awareness, and uptake of adaptation knowledge. The framework should be accompanied by a theory of change that emphasizes the urgent need to reduce emissions and adapt to the increasing risk, impacts, and vulnerability of human and natural systems.
12. **Tried and tested approaches for assessing adaptation to adverse impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change include ecosystem-based assessment approaches.** These methods are continuing to evolve through continuous use, evidence from countries, and review amongst relevant communities of practice, policy evaluation, learning, and adaptation. UNEP's series of briefs on ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) provides information on how EbA can be integrated as part of [balanced adaptation strategies](#). Relevant GGA workshops could build on the country-level evidence and facilitate discussion with stakeholders on EbA-specific targets and indicators for [different ecosystems and sectors](#).
13. **Natural assets play a key part in the climate impact and risk chain and as climate change increases focus should also turn to protecting and restoring degraded natural capital and ecosystems.** 60% of ecosystem services and up to 70% of regulating services are being degraded or used unsustainably¹ and measuring and maintaining natural capital stocks as they form the basis for current and future climate resilience would be crucial. The IPCC (2022) suggests that climate change has already altered terrestrial, freshwater, and ocean ecosystems at the global scale, with multiple impacts evident at regional and local scales. Impacts are evident on ecosystem structure, species geographic ranges, and timing of seasonal life cycles. As such, the GGA should reinforce goals that enable the basis for future adaptation investments by halting substantial climate change (impacts, damages, and increasingly irreversible losses) to terrestrial, freshwater and coastal and open ocean marine ecosystems that would prevent tipping points of some critical and sensitive ecosystems.
14. Since COP 27, the [GBF](#) for managing nature through 2030 was adopted by Member states, and the GBF must provide **a framework for discussions on biodiversity, ecosystem-based approaches, and adaptation themes at the workshops to be conducted in 2023**². The GBF includes four goals and 23 targets for achievement by 2030. Targets in the biodiversity framework include having at least 30% of degraded terrestrial, inland waters, and coastal and marine ecosystems under effective restoration that are relevant to the GGA. Relevant targets that draw linkages between NbS, biodiversity, and climate from the GBF include that related to Targets 8, 11, and 19.

¹ Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005. Ecosystems and Human Well-being: Synthesis. Island Press, Washington, DC

² See [UNFCCC - Draft decision -/CMA.4](#)

15. With regards to financing to support NbS for adaptation, a possible approach is to develop targets that maximize co-benefits and synergies of finance targeting the biodiversity and climate crises. For example, a relevant target linked to financing to support NbS is around the need for investments to triple by 2030 if we are to meet climate, biodiversity, and land neutrality targets and NbS assets could increase by approximately 300 Mha by 2050, relative to 2020, to reach these targets (UNEP 2021 – [The State of Finance for Nature](#)).
16. For dry land ecosystems, work on impact, vulnerability, and risk assessment; planning; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation, and learning have progressed to build drought resilience. Support in terms of finance, capacity-building, and technology transfer in each stage of the cycle is ongoing through the [Intergovernmental Working Group on Drought](#), amongst others. Summaries of ecosystem-based approaches related to drought management are included in its [reports](#) that provide an overview of possible approaches and measures to inform the risk and vulnerability dimensions of the GGA³.
17. The workshops could **also enhance the countries’ understanding of how climate impact chains in different ecosystem contexts work leading to specific climate risks, and the key indicators of vulnerability: environmental, social, and economic**. Understanding the key drivers of vulnerability will enable adaptation strategies to be identified, targets established and tracked, and identify which of the 231 SDG indicators are most relevant to vulnerability and adaptation. Relevant GGA indicators and targets related to resource management and protection of freshwater, marine, and terrestrial ecosystems; circular economy, including the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources can be sourced from SDG indicators⁴ of SDG Goals 6, 8, 12, 14, 15, and 17; UNEP being the custodian for these goals.
18. **Climate baselines need to be tracked along with key indicators measuring vulnerability reduction to assess adaptation progress**. National statistical offices could start to track macro-level indicators along with the climate baseline, for example, rainfall patterns and food production. The GGA process could develop complementary research frameworks to carry out deep-dive analyses on progress in reducing exposure and vulnerability to climate change.
19. Existing M&E systems for adaptation are complex, poorly developed, context-specific, and variable due to the non-linearity of climate risks and change pathways. **The GGA should capture this complexity of setting up national M&E systems while ensuring workshop dialogues also identify lessons from countries in developing such systems, and how financial, human, and technical resources can be driven to inform what M&E (and learning) approaches are needed**. Ensuring M&E systems include feedback loops to adjust strategies is critical for adaptation in particular as it deals with future climate changes for which forecasts and models are constantly evolving.
20. Given that adaptation targets will vary considerably from country to country for a variety of reasons and due to the complex interactions between natural, social, and economic systems, it would be **important for a country to be able to select relevant targets and indicators from a long list of pre-established ones and to follow the suggested methodologies to monitor its progress** against the selected indicators.
21. **Relevant targets and indicators should also be sourced from the environment, sustainable development, and restoration processes, inclusive of nature and ecosystem-based approaches**. Relevant sources for these indicators include UNEP’s Adaptation Gap Reports, Measuring Progress Environment and the SDGs report, UNEA resolutions, [Adaptation Metrics](#), reports, CBD, and other environmental conventions, amongst many others. It is critical to synergize all these already existing indicators with the ones for the GGA. Different targets and indicators related to the restoration and protection of ecosystems can also draw on the [UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration \(2020-2030\)](#),

³ See also: <https://www.unccd.int/land-and-life/drought/toolbox/vulnerability-and-risk-assessment> and <https://www.unccd.int/resources/publications/drought-impact-and-vulnerability-assessment-rapid-review-practices-and>

⁴ Available : <https://wesr.unep.org/article/sustainable-development-goals-0>

including [Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring \(FERM\)](#) and "[Principles for ecosystem restoration to guide the united nations decade 2021–2030](#)".

22. Attachment 1 to this submission provides a list of potential UNEP resources to inform the development of indicators, targets, and metrics related to nature, biodiversity, and finance.

D. Bringing diverse perspectives and resources to inform the GGA framework:

23. UNEP encourages an inclusive approach to the workshops accounting different perspectives of vulnerable and stakeholder groups in the workshops: private sector, academia, civil society organizations, youths, and indigenous peoples. This would pave the pathways help identify relevant targets and indicators that could be used in the context of the GGA. See attachment 1 below for more detailed information.
24. Resources produced by the [UNEP Finance Initiative \(UNEP FI\)](#) can better help understand how to engage the private sector in the GGA and the types of targets and indicators useful to measure adaptation efforts of private institutions such as banks and financial institutions. The report entitled "[Adapting to a New Climate](#)" reviews existing frameworks for adaptation in the finance sector, establishes a draft Theory of Change, and proposes recommendations and next steps for impact-based target-setting by the Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB). The report includes an assessment of the impacts of climate change on banks and how they are responding in two highly vulnerable regions: the Middle East and North Africa, and Latin America.
25. The UNEP FI has also surveyed banks on their identification and management of physical risks and climate adaptation strategies and proposed a set of recommendations to accelerate climate-resilient banking. The above [report](#) is useful to inform targets for advancing adaptation in the private sector in highly exposed regions and globally. UNEP FI can be invited to present some of the key findings at the 2023 workshop and facilitate consultations on climate-resilient financial services, including investors, insurers, other financial services, and central banks, in the context of the GGA.
26. A key resource for the workshop to ensure synergies with the SDGs and GGA would be "[Measuring Progress Environment and the SDGs](#)", developed by the UNEP SDG and Environmental Statistics Unit. The report, based on data from the SDG Global Indicators Database, also gives a general analysis of progress made based on the 92 SDG indicators which are most relevant to the environmental dimension of the SDGs and a regional analysis of the progress in each region.
27. As expressed in the previous submission, UNEP would be pleased to facilitate the sharing of best practices and lessons in the implementing nature-based solutions, drawn from across adaptation, biodiversity and land, mitigation, and cross-cutting projects being implemented globally and through its networks and partnerships. The [Global Adaptation Network](#) (GAN) and its regional networks provide a worldwide platform to support the exchange of climate change knowledge in a variety of ways through regional adaptation networks. [The World Adaptation Science Programme](#) bridges the science-policy interface to inform evidence-based policies, solutions, and actions for successful adaptation to new climate conditions with a priority in vulnerable developing countries.

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Attachment 1. Potential resources to inform the global goal on adaptation across geographic scales.

GGA Element	Global	Regional	National	Local
Survival – basic needs are safeguarded	UNEP policy briefs on the Global Goal on Adaptation	UNEP Climate Change and DRR Programmes and Projects UNEP has assisted over 75 projects on climate change adaptation in over 50 countries. Combined, the projects are aiming to benefit around 2.5 million people, restore 113,000 hectares of land, improve the climate adaptation knowledge of 60,000 people and 131 institutions, and build over 1,100 water harvesting structures and 82 weather stations. Climate Adaptation Project List UNEP - UN Environment Programme		
The stabilization threshold – where the impacts of climate change are offset	<p>Adaptation Gap Report</p> <p>The UNEP Adaptation Gap Report (AGR) series provides an annual science-based assessment of the global progress on adaptation planning, financing, and implementation. It also explores options for enhancing and advancing national and global adaptation efforts and provides an in-depth analysis of selected issues of interest. UNEP has produced the AGR since 2014, intending to inform the climate negotiations among the UN Member States. While it remains an independent assessment, the objective of the AGR is closely aligned with that of the UNFCCC Global Stocktake.</p> <p>Adaptation Gap Report (AGR) (unep.org)</p> <p>Emission Gap Report</p> <p>The UNEP Emissions Gap Report (EGR) series tracks our progress in limiting global warming well below 2°C and pursuing 1.5°C in line with the Paris Agreement. Since 2010, it has provided an annual science-based assessment of the gap between estimated future global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions if countries implement their climate mitigation pledges, and where they should be to avoid the worst impacts of climate change. Each year, the report also highlights key opportunities to bridge the emissions gap, tackling a specific issue of interest. To inform the climate negotiations among UN Member States, the EGR is launched every year ahead of the UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP).</p> <p>Emissions Gap Report (unep.org)</p> <p>UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, including its Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring (FERM), its flagship programme, its task forces on best practices; Science; Monitoring, and their digital hub.</p>	<p>UNEP’s Regional Seas Programme</p> <p>The UNEP Regional Seas Programme is UNEP’s most important regional mechanism for the conservation of the marine and coastal environment since its establishment in 1974. It is an action-oriented programme that implements region-specific activities, bringing together stakeholders including governments, scientific communities, and civil societies.</p> <p>Regional Seas Programme UNEP - UN Environment Programme</p>	<p>UNEP report on Measuring Progress Towards an Inclusive Green Economy</p> <p>Relevant green growth indicators would be useful in monitoring human well-being, social equity, environmental risks, and ecological scarcities.</p> <p>UNEP support to National Adaptation Plans</p> <p>+20 countries have developed or are developing sub-national or sectoral climate risk assessments (e.g., NAP Costa Rica and NAP Panamá). This information will contribute to the establishment of baselines for the GGA framework. Additionally, the National Adaptation Plans and their monitoring and report frameworks will feed into the definition of targets and indicators for the GGA framework at the national and sectoral levels.</p> <p>UNEP’s support to the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT)</p> <p>The CBIT supports developing countries to build institutional and technical capacity to meet enhanced transparency requirements as defined in Article 13 of the Paris</p>	<p>UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, including its Framework for Ecosystem Restoration Monitoring (FERM), its flagship programme, its task forces on best practices; Science; Monitoring, and their digital hub.</p> <p>UN Decade on Restoration</p> <p>Climate risk assessments at the local level</p> <p>UNEP’s portfolio of adaptation projects has lessons learned and an evolution path for the generation of climate risks assessments that are dynamic and spatially explicit for cities (e.g., Nature4Cities project) and communities (e.g., EbA Chaco project). This information is not only helping to de definition of adaptation targets and indicators at the local level, but also to the development of financing risks, which is key to the definition of investment</p>

	<p>UN Decade on Restoration</p> <p>UN Decade of Ocean Science</p> <p>The UN-convened Net-Zero Insurance Alliance (NZIA)</p> <p>NZIA is a group of over 20 leading insurers representing more than 11% of world premium volume globally. The NZIA was launched at the G20 Climate Summit in Venice in July 2021 by its eight founding members that are active in the space of insuring for climate-induced disasters. These insurers are building on their climate leadership as investors through their membership of the UN-convened Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA) established in 2019.</p> <p>Net-Zero Insurance Alliance – United Nations Environment – Finance Initiative (unepfi.org)</p> <p>Global Peatlands Initiative</p> <p>The Global Peatlands Initiative is an effort by leading experts and institutions formed by 13 founding members at the UNFCCC COP in Marrakech, Morocco in 2016 to save peatlands as the world’s largest terrestrial organic carbon stock and to prevent it being emitted into the atmosphere.</p> <p>The Home Page - Global Peatlands Initiative</p> <p>Clean Seas Programme</p> <p>Through the Clean Seas platform, UNEP is connecting and rallying individuals, civil society groups, industry, and governments to catalysing change and transform habits, practices, standards, and policies around the globe to dramatically reduce marine litter and its negative impacts.</p> <p>About (cleanseas.org)</p>		<p>Agreement. The CBIT plays a key role to assist countries with tools and training to track adaptation and mitigation progress and support. The GGA framework can build on the work done by the CBIT to establish monitoring and report mechanisms that do not represent an additional burden to countries and are aligned with the Global Stocktake.</p>	<p>strategies on adaptation.</p>
<p>SDG – the SDGs are attained and retained for the long term, even in the presence of climate change</p>	<p>SDG Monitoring and Reporting</p> <p>- UNEP works with Internal and external partners for the implementation of the 2030 agenda and for monitoring the SDG progress. UNEP is the custodian for 25 SDG indicators – across SDG Goals 6, 8, 12, 14, 15, and 17.</p> <p>UNEP offers three platforms especially relevant for the work on GGA: 1) Monitoring progress, 2) Data, and 3) National Scorecard.</p> <p>Sustainable Development Goals UNEP - UN Environment Programme</p>		<p>UNEP report on Adaptation Metrics: Perspectives on measuring, aggregating and comparing adaptation results – UNEP-CCC (unepccc.org)</p>	

	<p>About the Sustainable Development Goals UNEP - UN Environment Programme</p> <p>Indicators: resource management and protection of water, marine, and terrestrial ecosystems, circular economy, including the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources; and environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste</p> <p>Toolkits & Resources. Ex:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Guidebook for Monitoring & Evaluating EbA Interventions 2. Ecosystem-based Adaptation Planning: ALivE - Adaptation, Livelihoods, and Ecosystems 3. Handbook: A Handbook for Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Mountain, Dryland, and Coastal Ecosystems 4. Massive Open Online Course: Nature-based Solutions for Disaster and Climate Resilience 5. Options for Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Coastal Environments <p>The Systematic Observations Finance Facility (the SOFF)</p> <p>The SOFF is an innovative new financing mechanism for weather and climate observations. As co-creator of the SOFF, UNEP is playing a key role in supporting the increased availability of weather and climate data, which are critical for improved forecasts and early warning systems that help to avert, minimize, and address climate-induced loss and damage, especially in SIDS and LDCs. Such data is also essential as the foundation for extreme weather event attribution, which is key to quantifying loss and damage and facilitating that any funds from international loss and damage financial mechanisms are equitably distributed.</p> <p>SOFF: Establishing the Systematic Observations Financing Facility World Meteorological Organization (wmo.int)</p>			
<p>Transformation – transformational aspirations of countries towards attaining</p>	<p>Videos and case studies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Forests and passion: a hero's guide to resisting climate change 	<p>Global Adaptation Network (GAN)</p> <p>GAN has generated a worldwide platform to support the exchange of climate change knowledge in a variety</p>	<p>National Adaptation Plans:</p> <p>UNEP has more than 20 ongoing projects where one-on-one support is provided to countries to advance their NAPs.</p>	<p>UNEP's Communication and knowledge products</p> <p>Includes videos, web stories, reports, lessons</p>

<p>scaled-up levels of sustainability and resilience are achieved, even in a climate-changed world</p>	<p>2. Six ways nature can protect us from climate change</p> <p>3. Seawater is coming into our farms and killing the plants'</p> <p>4. Ecosystem-based adaptation and green recovery: Building back better from Covid-19</p> <p>The World Adaption Science Programme (WASP)</p> <p>Co-led by seven UN agencies, WASP has convened a multi-stakeholder governance structure to help bridge the science-policy interface between scientific knowledge and needs to inform policies and action, inclusive of loss and damage, among decision-makers at all levels and across all sectors, especially in developing vulnerable countries.</p> <p>World Adaptation Science Programme UNEP - UN Environment Programme</p> <p>Disasters and conflict branch</p> <p>Ongoing discussions about the creation of indicators on NbS, and the contribution to resilience.</p> <p>UNEA</p> <p>The United Nations Environment Assembly is the world's highest-level decision-making body on the environment, with a universal membership of all 193 Member States. The Assembly meets biennially in Nairobi, Kenya, to set priorities for global environmental policies and develop international environmental law. Through its ministerial declaration and resolutions, the Assembly provides leadership, catalyzes intergovernmental action on the environment, and contributes to the implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p> <p>Environment Assembly (unep.org)</p> <p>The concepts of the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation in international negotiations: historical development, current status and future prospects see: https://unepccc.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/perspectives-adequacy-and-effectiveness-of-adaptation-in-the-global-stocktake-web.pdf</p>	<p>of ways, including sharing best practices to address climate-induced impacts. As an umbrella organization spanning multiple continents, the GAN hosts regional networks and partners, each of which brokers knowledge services in respective regions to enable early action on loss and damage, feeding into UNFCCC processes.</p> <p>GAN has developed regional nodes useful to the WIM as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (APAN) • Regional Gateway for Technology Transfer & Climate Action in Latin America and the Caribbean (REGATTA) • Ecosystem-based Adaptation for Food Security in Africa Assembly (EBAFOSA) • The West Asia Regional Network on Climate Change (WARN-CC) • EcoAdapt in North America <p>Home Global Adaptation Network (GAN) (unep.org)</p>	<p>These NAP projects are funded by either the Global Environment Facility or the Green Climate Fund.</p> <p>National Adaptation Plans UNEP - UN Environment Programme</p> <p>Videos and web stories. Examples:</p> <p>Human impact stories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flood walls and forests help Djibouti adapt to climate change - <p>Videos:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Saving the Seychelles: Reforestation to fight climate change. 2. Upscaling Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Albania 3. Documentary: EbA South 4. The Living Shoreline: Building a resilient waterfront in Manhattan. 5. Mangroves: A Super Solution <p>Theme-based Case Studies</p> <p>Objectives: To provide clarity and insight on project challenges and the lessons for overcoming them; To share lessons for projects that aren't yet finished.</p> <p>Examples: Gambia Adaptation.pdf (unep.org)</p>	<p>learned briefs, case studies, etc.</p>
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