

LEVERAGING COP28 OUTCOMES FOR AN ENHANCED AFRICA-EUROPE ADAPTATION PARTNERSHIP

This policy brief, the fifth in a series, delves into the key adaptation outcomes of COP28, with particular reference to the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) and adaptation finance in the lead-up to COP29 and the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance (NCQG). It builds on a recent meeting of the Africa-Europe Foundation Working Group on Adaptation, and offers some recommendations as to how progress made at COP28 can be integrated into enhanced co-operation between Africa and Europe in advance of the new EU political cycle in 2024, the upcoming EU Joint Communication with Africa, and the start of the second 10-year Implementation Plan of the African Union's Agenda 2063.

The policy brief recommends the following actions for enhancing the Africa-Europe Adaptation Partnership:

1. Provide a safe space for technical and political experts and negotiators from Africa and Europe:

Lack of preparation and alignment are a major concern ahead of negotiations, and climate diplomatic relations between Africa and Europe could be improved. It can be timely to provide a safe space for technical and political negotiators to meet to explore shared ground. The renewed leadership of the African Group of Negotiators (AGN), the Least Developed Country Group (LDC), and the G77 offers a window of opportunity to develop with Europe a common understanding on pressing issues affecting the delivery of adaptation action and finance. Both continents should use the positions of convergence to set higher level political and technical targets. It is vital to understand the dynamics of partnering and cooperating. As such, there should be timely and strategic meetings outside the usual negotiation processes for greater convergence and alignment.

2. Establish a Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) knowledge transfer programme between Europe and Africa to support GGA implementation:

This programme could promote sharing of MEL expertise in a structured, long-term agenda to include joint workshops, mentorship schemes, and collaborative research projects. It should focus on sharing practical applications of MEL, tailored to specific needs and challenges related to implementing the GGA framework. It is estimated that 30% of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) have already a MEL protocol. Building on what countries already measure and using such programme could inform the UEA-Belem

work programme on indicators leading to COP30 for the UEA Framework on Global Climate Resilience.

3. Enhance engagement in “NAP Central” with targeted support mechanisms:

Beyond simply encouraging active participation of European countries in NAP Central¹, the EU could establish targeted support mechanisms, such as technical assistance teams and funding opportunities, to incentivize and facilitate knowledge sharing. This would not only enrich the platform with diverse adaptation strategies but also provide tangible resources and expertise to support developing countries, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs), in implementing effective adaptation plans.

4. Redesign, simplify, and reform climate finance:

- Engage Africa and Europe in dialogue to shape how best to quantify adaptation finance, using indicators from the GGA process to enhance grant finance and to increase adaptation finance over time, including the mobilisation of the private sector and public development banks. It will be critical that climate adaptation benefits from the structure that is decided and from the new financial goal that is set, as well as to connect the thematic and dimensional target of the GGA to climate finance. Beyond this, advancing estimates of what it would take to meet the goals articulated in the UAE Framework on Global Climate Resilience could be useful to take forward NCQG discussion, as well as to ensure the UAE framework is linked to the NCQG in 2024.

- Work together, as Africa and Europe, on options to ease access to climate finance and ensure finance is better able to support long term, flexible adaptation plans, in line with recommendations of the 2023 Climate and Development Ministerial. A partnership between European donors and African finance recipients could combine their experience and needs to suggest effective reforms. This work would cover application, disbursement, and reporting procedures – and trigger greater transparency and predictability of finance.

5. European donors could work towards harmonizing their procedures and reporting requirements for climate finance.

In doing this, they should take advice from recipient countries, particularly in Africa,

¹ UNCC web-service for all NAP-related resources napcentral.org

in preparation for the 7th AU-EU Summit, due to take place in 2025. Harmonisation should align with the GGA framework established at COP28 and related adaptation commitments, aimed at support for the needs and priorities of countries as outlined in national planning documents, and for easing access and streamlining application and reporting processes.

6. Enhance EU political ambition and leadership to fulfil adaptation finance commitments:

The European Union could show political leadership by fulfilling the commitment made by wealthy countries to double adaptation finance by 2025, capitalizing on the momentum from this year's Climate and Development Ministerial dialogue, which took place in 2023, and discussions on the New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) leading up to COP29. This year's ministerial dialogue on doubling climate adaptation finance must be seen as a strategic milestone to rebuild trust with African partners.

7. Build a shared Africa-Europe position on what is needed for a transformational approach to adaptation:

African and European countries should strengthen their adaptation efforts in accordance with decisions under the UNFCCC, while also learning from practical experience. Joint advocacy is crucial to engage stakeholders in international finance, countries, communities, and the private sector in driving change under the UNFCCC and elsewhere. This approach aligns

with the COP28 decision, which mandates examination of what is meant by “transformational adaptation». The findings from this examination should further inform and strengthen the Africa-Europe partnership in developing transformative adaptation strategies. With the current Italian G7 Presidency having a focus on Africa and putting emphasis on transformational adaptation, there are opportunities to mirror EU missions, including the one on [adaptation](#), to the African continent.

8. Beyond adaptation, it will be key to build a shared understanding of the Loss and Damage Fund,

and how best to position the Africa-Europe partnership to fast-track roll-out of this fund. After much deliberation last year, the Loss and Damage Fund was approved at COP28, to cover the costs and damages resulting from climate-related disasters such as floods, droughts, hurricanes, and other extreme weather events. According to this agreement, developed countries should contribute to the fund in proportion to their contribution to climate change. Parties to the COP have pledged \$700 million to assist low-income countries in recovering from the effects of climate change. While this is a significant step towards climate justice, the volume of funding falls far short of what climate-vulnerable populations will require to rebuild their homes, livelihoods, and communities when natural disasters strike.

COP28 ADAPTATION OUTCOMES:

A. THE GLOBAL GOAL ON ADAPTATION FRAMEWORK

The Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), established by the Paris Agreement in Article 7², was a direct result of sustained and dedicated advocacy from developing countries. This advocacy was fundamentally rooted in establishing a parity between adaptation and mitigation within the negotiations of the UNFCCC, ensuring adaptation receives the attention and resources needed.

At COP26 in Glasgow in 2021, parties agreed to establish a two-year work programme on the GGA with four workshops each year³ which resulted in establishment of the GGA Framework at COP28⁴. This framework serves as a crucial

instrument to measure and enhance adaptation action globally, by strengthening adaptive capacity and resilience, and reducing vulnerability to climate change, “with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response” in the context of the global mitigation goal of keeping temperature rise to below 2°C and as close as possible to 1.5°C. It includes the following key elements:

Thematic targets

COP28 agreed on seven thematic targets (water, food security, health, biodiversity, infrastructure, poverty eradication, and cultural heritage)⁵. The targets chosen demonstrate consensus on the need for greater efforts to

² https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

³ <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/glasgow-sharm-el-sheikh-WP-GGGA>

⁴ <https://unfccc.int/documents/636595>

⁵ See Annex 1

adapt and build resilience to climate change. It is important to note that thematic targets are inter-alia, and theoretically there could be more or different ones. A full list of the seven targets is included in Annex 1 of this brief.

Dimensional targets

During the 2023 workshops on the GGA framework, there was consensus that adaptation action needs to be iterative to deal with the complexity and local specificity of climate action, as recognized in the first global stocktake⁶ as crucial to «building adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerability». Adaptation actions encompass risk and impact assessment, planning, implementation, and cycles of monitoring, evaluation, and learning. The GGA framework thus incorporates specific targets for each stage in this process, to apply to all countries as follows:

- **Impact, Vulnerability, and Risk Assessment:** By 2030, have conducted comprehensive climate assessments, informing national adaptation strategies. By 2027, establish advanced early warning and climate information systems.
- **Planning:** By 2030, implement inclusive, transparent adaptation plans and policies, integrating adaptation across all relevant sectors and strategies.
- **Implementation:** By 2030, make significant progress in applying adaptation plans, policies, and strategies, reducing climate hazard impacts.
- **Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning:** By 2030, set up and operationalize robust systems for tracking and learning from adaptation efforts, ensuring effective institutional capacity.

Strategic significance of global climate adaptation targets

Agreeing a set of global thematic and dimensional adaptation targets in the UNFCCC is a significant milestone. It provides extra space for nations and various stakeholders to navigate the complexities of climate adaptation. It agrees overall priorities and sets up specific milestones for parties to put in place the necessary planning, management and monitoring systems. The agreement recognises that adaptation cannot follow a specific formula, but needs to be tailored to national and local circumstances. As such, it will:

- **Enable the formulation of targeted interventions.** By recognizing the distinct challenges and needs within each thematic area, stakeholders can develop more tailored, impactful adaptation strategies. This specificity ensures that resources are efficiently allocated and that

interventions are directly aligned with the most pressing needs.

- **Promote coherent planning.** With a clear structure and defined objectives, stakeholders can formulate coherent, integrated adaptation plans, which is crucial for ensuring that different initiatives are harmonized and mutually reinforcing, thereby amplifying the overall effectiveness of adaptation efforts.
- **Facilitate systematic tracking of progress.** The targets provide tangible benchmarks against which nations and organizations can measure progress with climate adaptation. This not only fosters accountability but also enables identification of gaps needing further attention. Regular monitoring and evaluation, guided by these targets, should ensure a continuous learning process, enabling stakeholders to refine their strategies over time.

The GGA indicators work programme, a technical and political exercise

The targets noted above are silent on what good progress might be, recognising the wide range of actions needed. Under the GGA decision package, COP28 initiated a two-year work programme to put forward indicators to monitor progress with the target, the structure of which will be agreed in the first half of 2024. In preparation, countries and interested entities are encouraged to share their perspectives on the programme's structure and objectives by March 2024, for discussion at the subsidiary bodies meeting (SB60) in June 2024. The current framework lacks specific, measurable indicators to track actions on-the-ground and measure progress towards achieving the GGA goals. Defining these indicators will be critical to driving national efforts on adaptation and resilience, and to tracking support for adaptation action.

Agreeing how progress can best be monitored will need to consider tailoring actions to local conditions, and so it is unlikely that a global standard set of indicators will be achievable. But setting out indicators will encourage countries to choose those which can best help them manage, understand, and demonstrate progress to citizens and funders. These indicators need to be practical, helping to guide progress, and avoiding additional data collection and reporting burdens for governments. As such, it could be of interest to leverage existing frameworks and harmonising these together, including SDGs, CBD, etc.

The GGA framework is currently silent on how countries might mobilize adaptation finance. Ambitious finance targets are necessary to provide the means for implementing adaptation efforts, especially in climate vulnerable countries and communities. By 2030, international climate finance

⁶ <https://unfccc.int/documents/636584>

for adaptation should be on an equal footing with finance for mitigation, with a further ramping up in line with intensifying climate change impacts.

Also missing in the GGA Framework so far are references to “common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities” (CBDR-RC). This concept acknowledges that different countries have different levels of responsibility in addressing climate change, according to their wealth and development levels.

Europe and Africa have the opportunity to pool adaptation expertise, facilitating achievement of both thematic and

dimensional targets, and drawing upon the rich experience of adaptation planning and action that has already taken place. The GGA framework provides a lot of learning opportunities. There is no need for the framework to conclude for the GGA to start.

Now is an opportunity to champion the GGA framework. Given that not much is expected on the GGA framework ahead of COP30, as a result of the 2-year UAE-Belem work programme, it is suggested to keep the momentum building and for countries to keep working together. As such, there might be an opportunity for the EU to champion the GGA to demonstrate its continued climate leadership.

B. ADAPTATION FINANCE: A PLEDGE IN PROGRESS

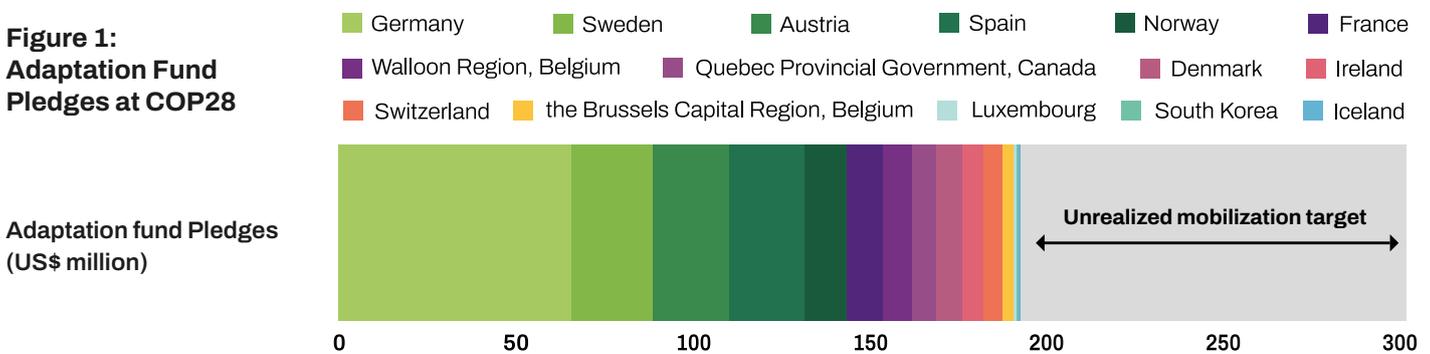
In 2021 at COP26 in Glasgow, developed nations were urged to double their adaptation finance⁷ to reach approximately \$40 billion by 2025. However, the adaptation finance on offer, even if it was doubled, still falls woefully short of requirements. The UNEP Gap Reports highlight that realizing this doubling goal would narrow the current adaptation financing gap by only 5% to 10%, a gap that is currently estimated at between US\$215 billion and US\$387 billion⁸. COP28 recognised the need for adaptation finance, how the gap of adaptation finance is widening, and why there is a need to go beyond the doubling of adaptation finance in the NCQG. The acknowledgement of these figures paves the way for quantification conversations.

Since COP26, developing nations have persistently advocated for increased adaptation finance, noting the unfulfilled \$100 billion pledge and relatively low levels of adaptation funding. In response to this demand, COP27 mandated the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) to evaluate progress toward this goal⁹. However, the SCF’s

report, released before COP28, highlighted significant challenges in tracking adaptation finance, which include difficulties distinguishing funds allocated for dual-purpose activities (both mitigation and adaptation) and inconsistencies in the official reporting of climate finance within the UNFCCC, complicating the accurate assessment of progress in doubling adaptation finance¹⁰.

As of the latest updates, the total of adaptation finance pledges for 2023 is still pending. However, COP28 witnessed several new commitments to the Adaptation Fund, totalling US\$ 192.31 million¹¹, though this falls short of the Fund’s target of \$300 million. A majority of the pledges came from Europe, with Denmark notably marking its first contribution to the Adaptation Fund (Figure 1). COP28 also agreed that a ministerial dialogue will be held in 2024, that will focus on the doubling of adaptation finance. Such a ministerial dialogue would offer an opportunity to discuss the share of finance as part of the NCQG, and a stocktaking moment to recognise the adaptation finance gap against the needs of communities.

Figure 1:
Adaptation Fund Pledges at COP28



⁷ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma3_auv_2_cover%20decision.pdf

⁸ <https://www.unep.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report-2023>

⁹ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Decisions_1CMA4_1COP27.pdf

¹⁰ <https://unfccc.int/SCF>

¹¹ <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/press-release-adaptation-fund-mobilizes-nearly-us-160-million-in-new-pledges-at-cop28-for-the-most-climate-vulnerable/>

Greater attention to adaptation finance is illustrated by the fact that it accounts for only 24% of the total \$250bn assessed as needed for Africa. In practice, the need is likely to be higher than \$250bn, given the lack of detailed local adaptation planning and uncertainty over climate impacts¹². The Global Stocktake¹³ underlined that finance for adaptation would have to be significantly scaled up, well beyond the doubling urged in Glasgow.

COP28 delivered little on adaptation finance, with no strong outcome on the doubling. It also highlighted that there are still a lot of distrust among African countries on the delivery of that goal. Furthermore, it stressed that the next battleline will be on reporting. The fact that COP28 decision transferred reporting expectations from the UNFCCC to developed countries, for them to self-report on climate finance, was perceived as demotivating for African countries, which called for accountability in the delivery of climate finance. Finally,

the final text recognised that the ‘extent to which developing countries can implement adaptation actions is tied to the level of support provided, including climate finance’, thus offering an important narrative for African countries to support in the lead-up to COP29.

The stocktake also set out the difficulties in accessing finance and consequent need to simplify mechanisms. It highlighted that Africa needs to speak on issue of debt, blended, innovative sources of finance, access to climate finance, and the nature of arrangement of delivery of climate finance. Earlier chapters in this series have highlighted how reform of access to finance could usefully go hand in hand with how finance is applied, moving from piecemeal project funding to longer-term support to adaptation plans. Such support is likely to become more apparent as work on the GGA encourages clearer long-term planning, management and metrics.

C. KNOWLEDGE SHARING THROUGH NAP CENTRAL

Under the agenda item related to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) at COP28, a decision was reached to invite developed countries to upload their adaptation plans and strategies to NAP Central¹⁴. This platform has been instrumental for developing countries, providing crucial resources for drafting National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), since it offers a wealth of data and insights into the adaptation process, serving as a guide and reference point.

Traditionally, NAP Central has facilitated knowledge sharing among developing countries under the UNFCCC. The recent COP28 decision expands its scope, encouraging developed countries to contribute their experience, thereby enriching the platform’s content. As of January 30th, 2024 New Zealand is the only developed country to have shared its plan on NAP Central¹⁵. The setting of targets under the GGA and work on indicators underline the importance of pooling experience of effective action, better make progress on the production of useful indicators. Making all NAPs easily available on NAP Central will greatly facilitate this goal.

D. ADAPTATION PROGRESS BEYOND OFFICIAL UNFCCC PROCESSES

In addition to the milestone outcomes for adaptation achieved at COP28, progress was also made outside the official halls that offers insight into how Africa and Europe could collaborate on adaptation in future. For example: *[EDITORIAL NOTE: having some embedded link issues in this section which will be corrected when text is typeset into formal template]*

- The Climate and Development Ministerial launched the [Coalition of Ambition on Adaptation Finance](#), with 13 countries signing up to work together on enhancing country-owned programmatic financing, easing access and scaling all sources of adaptation finance. African and European countries involved include Denmark, Italy, Ireland, Malawi, the Netherlands, and Somalia as well as the Adaptation

Fund and non EU-African countries, such as the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tuvalu, United Kingdom, Vanuatu, and Nepal

- The COP28 [Declaration on Climate, Relief, Recovery and Peace](#), supported by 70 states and 39 organizations, recognises the role of climate action in the peace-building process and calls for increased support and collaboration on climate adaptation and resilience.
- More than 130 countries signed the [COP28 UAE Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems and Climate Action](#), which has a focus (among others) to scale up adaptation and resilience activities to support sustainable agriculture
- The [COP28 Joint Statement on Climate, Nature and](#)

¹² Climate Finance Needs of African Countries Sandra Guzmán, Greta Dobrovich, Anna Balm and Chavi Meattle June 28, 2022 <https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/publication/climate-finance-needs-of-african-countries/>

¹³ <https://unfccc.int/gcse?q=FCCE/PA/CMA/2023/L.17>

¹⁴ <https://unfccc.int/documents/635257>

¹⁵ <https://napcentral.org/developedcountriesnaps>

[People](#) firmly connects the nature and climate agendas (which is especially relevant for 2024 since all Rio Conventions - biodiversity, desertification, and climate COPs - will take place later in the year) and includes a focus on harmonising planning and investment instruments across adaptation, resilience, and nature.

- Members of the Champions Group on Adaptation Finance continue to work together to increase the share of climate adaptation funds in the total finance package, and to advocate for improved ‘quality’ and accessibility. Members include Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden and the United Kingdom as well as the African Development Bank, and is supported by the European Commission.
- A group of 18 philanthropic organisations launched a [call to action](#) that commits to accelerated progress and action on climate adaptation and resilience, bolstering government and private sector action at and after COP28.
- New commitments to the [LDC Initiative for Effective Adaptation and Resilience \(LIFE-AR\)](#) at COP28 will

accelerate efforts for climate adaptation and resilience in the least developed countries. [Four new countries signed up](#) to LIFE-AR (Benin, Madagascar, Senegal, and Nepal joining existing countries Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Malawi, Uganda and Bhutan) and Canada joined as a donor (joining US, UK and Ireland).

- The number of governments and organisations endorsing the Locally Led Adaptation Principles grew to 126. There are now more than 22 governments who have endorsed the principles, including Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, Finland, Norway, Uganda, South Africa, Mozambique, Malawi, Burkina Faso, Italy, Switzerland, and Estonia, as well as the French Development Agency (AFD).

These initiatives are part of a growing number of adaptation-focused efforts being announced and showcased at COPs. They are an integral part of pushing strong adaptation action. Underpinning a number of these initiatives is the need to reform the international finance system. In the coming years, there is a critical opportunity for governments and partners to work together to reimagine what a more transformative and ambitious approach to adaptation could look like.

LOOKING AHEAD - STRENGTHENING THE AFRICA-EUROPE ADAPTATION PARTNERSHIP

The new European Union (EU) political cycle in 2024, the upcoming EU Joint Communication with Africa, and the second action-packed decade of the African Union’s Agenda 2063 together offer timely opportunities to integrate the adaptation outcomes agreed during COP28 into the cooperation agenda between Africa and Europe.

The work on the GGA could benefit from a number of existing initiatives:

For example, the European climate adaptation platform ([Climate-ADAPT](#))¹⁶, a partnership between the European Commission and the European Environment Agency (EEA), provides several tools (e.g. the [Regional Adaptation Support Tool – RAST](#))¹⁷ and resources that offer practical guidance on how to develop, implement and evaluate plans for adapting to climate change. One element of particular interest is the development of indicators for adaptation. A useful source of inspiration on such indicators can be the [Adaptation](#)

[Dashboard](#)¹⁹. The importance of these indicators is highlighted in the recent [decision](#)²⁰ from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) to deliver a specific product on adaptation indicators, metrics and guidelines during its seventh assessment cycle. These resources can provide useful inputs to the structure and objectives of the GGA indicators work programme and support the delivery of the dimensional target on MEL of the GGA framework.

Team Europe Initiatives (TEIs) are flagship initiatives that aim to deliver concrete, transformational results for partner countries or regions, implemented by European development/ external action partners as Team Europe. A TEI of particular importance for the Africa-Europe partnership is the initiative on [Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience in Africa](#)²². This TEI was announced on 16 November 2022 at COP27 in Sharm el-Sheikh by the EU and the African Union (AU) as part of the [EU-Africa Global Gateway Investment Package](#)²⁴. This TEI builds on the outcomes from the [6th EU - AU Summit](#)²⁵,

¹⁶ <https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/>

¹⁷ <https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/mission/knowledge-and-data/regional-adaptation-support-tool>

¹⁸ <https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/mission/knowledge-and-data/regional-adaptation-support-tool/step-6-monitoring-and-evaluating-adaptation>

¹⁹ <https://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/en/mission/knowledge-and-data/data-dashboards>

²⁰ <https://www.ipcc.ch/2024/01/19/ipcc-60-ar7-work-programme/>

which calls for large-scale sustainable investments, supported by TEIs, with due consideration to the priorities and needs of African countries, including support to the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) of African Countries under the Paris Agreement to enhance mitigation and adaptation. Furthermore, the [AU-EU Innovation Agenda](#)²⁶, a strategic partnership supported by the Global Gateway, proposes specific objectives with short-, medium- and long-term actions for the green transition, one of the four priority areas agreed by the [AU-EU High-Level Policy Dialogue on Science, Technology and Innovation](#)²⁷. Climate adaptation is a key focus of the actions identified, and the following sectors are highlighted: agriculture and food systems, water, and cultural heritage. These are aligned with the thematic targets of the GGA framework agreed at COP28.

Africa and Europe have an opportunity to work together through the Africa-Europe adaptation partnership to help ensure that adaptation planning, finance and monitoring is as efficient as possible. **Europe is not simply a funder in**

this but a strategic partner, and stands to learn from African countries and communities with decades of experience on climate change impacts and adaptation measures. This is recognised in the EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change "[Forging a climate-resilient Europe](#)"²⁸: "The EU can also learn from others: many of our international partners have long been on the frontlines of climate change and have valuable experience that can help Europe become more climate resilient." Furthermore, this strategy also notes that "The EU is well equipped to conduct structured dialogues to share solutions and is keen to learn from others" and that "there are significant knowledge gaps and innovative approaches where the EU could benefit from existing experience, for instance on community-led and nature-based adaptation".

Together, these initiatives provide excellent opportunities to strengthen the Africa-Europe partnership on adaptation, building on the outcomes from COP28. The recommendations provided in this policy brief offer tangible ways in which this can be taken forward.

Key moments from January to June 2024:

- [2024 Adaptation Forum by the Adaptation Committee – 18-19 March 2024, Bonn](#)
- Copenhagen Climate Ministerial – 20 March, Copenhagen
- [EIB Adaptation Days](#) – 24-25 April 2024
- Ministerial dialogue on the doubling of Adaptation Finance (TBC)
- [UNFCCC 60th sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies](#) - 3-13 June 2024, Bonn
- UAE Special Meeting to follow up on the COP28 Finance Declaration - June 2024

²¹ https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/policies/team-europe-initiatives_en

²² https://capacity4dev.europa.eu/resources/team-europe-tracker/partner-countries/sub-saharan-africa/climate-change-adaptation-resilience-africa_en

²³ https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_22_6888

²⁴ https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/policies/global-gateway/initiatives-region/initiatives-sub-saharan-africa_en

²⁵ https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/54412/final_declaration-en.pdf

²⁶ https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2023-07/ec_rtd_au-eu-innovation-agenda-final-version.pdf

²⁷ https://research-and-innovation.ec.europa.eu/strategy/strategy-2020-2024/europe-world/international-cooperation/regional-dialogues-and-international-organisations/eu-africa-cooperation_en

²⁸ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52021DC0082>

ANNEX:

The GGA Framework thematic and dimensional targets as agreed at COP28:

Themes:

- **Water:** Significantly reducing climate-induced water scarcity and enhancing climate resilience to water-related hazards towards a climate-resilient water supply, climate-resilient sanitation and towards access to safe and affordable potable water for all;
- **Food:** Attaining climate-resilient food and agricultural production and supply and distribution of food, as well as increasing sustainable and regenerative production and equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all;
- **Health:** Attaining resilience against climate change related health impacts, promoting climate-resilient health services, and significantly reducing climate-related morbidity and mortality, particularly in the most vulnerable communities;
- **Biodiversity and ecosystems:** Reducing climate impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity, and accelerating the use of ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions, including through their management, enhancement, restoration and conservation and the protection of terrestrial, inland water, mountain, marine and coastal ecosystems;
- **Infrastructure:** Increasing the resilience of infrastructure and human settlements to climate change impacts to ensure basic and continuous essential services for all, and minimizing climate-related impacts on infrastructure and human settlements;
- **Poverty and livelihoods:** Substantially reducing the adverse effects of climate change on poverty eradication and livelihoods, by promoting the use of adaptive social protection measures for all;
- **Cultural heritage:** Protecting cultural heritage from the impacts of climate-related risks by developing adaptive strategies for preserving cultural practices and heritage sites and by designing climate-resilient infrastructure, guided by traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems;

Dimensions:

- **Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment:** by 2030 all Parties have conducted up-to-date assessments of climate hazards, climate change impacts and exposure to risks and vulnerabilities and have used the outcomes of these assessments to inform their formulation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies, and by 2027 all Parties have established multi-hazard early warning systems, climate information services for risk reduction and systematic observation to support improved climate-related data, information and services;
- **Planning:** by 2030 all Parties have in place country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies, covering, as appropriate, ecosystems, sectors, people and vulnerable communities, and have mainstreamed adaptation in all relevant strategies and plans;
- **Implementation:** by 2030 all Parties have progressed in implementing their national adaptation plans, policies and strategies and, as a result, have reduced the social and economic impacts of the key climate hazards identified in their assessments
- **Monitoring, evaluation and learning:** by 2030 all Parties have designed, established and operationalized a system for monitoring, evaluation and learning for their national adaptation efforts and have built the required institutional capacity to fully implement the system;