

The Global Goal on Adaptation



Background

The 2015 Paris Agreement established the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) with the objective to enhance capacity, strengthen resilience, and reduce vulnerability to climate change. Since then, the 2023 UAE Framework outlining eleven thematic targets and the UAE – Belém work programme culminating at COP30 to develop indicators to measure progress working towards those targets have been adopted.

SB62 Outcomes

The arduous negotiations at SB62 shed light on several contentious points of the GGA. Experts must refine the number of indicators of progress, and Parties must inform experts on what to include, but disagreements over what and how to measure polarises Parties along already defined lines based on wealth. Ideas for the Baku Adaptation Roadmap, a potential space to further implementation beyond indicators, were outlined in an informal note. The way going forward was clarified, notably as experts are given until Belém to finalize the indicators and mobilize the implementation process.

Party Positions

	Transformational Adaptation	Means of Implementation	Guidance to Experts
Australia	→ Willing to use TA as a central tool for global adaptation. Emphasis on TA should not necessarily replace the others, but as a new and emerging discipline, it has interesting results, and could be used to maximize adaptation efforts	→ Concerned by a conditionality with Mols which suggest NAPs depend solely on the whole transfer of financial support from developed countries → Considers possibilities for linkage with the Global Stocktake (GST)	→ Sees the current level of discussion as not enough for formal text → Reminds to avoid pushing for politically-driven guidance for technical work
LDCs	→ Considering the current financial and institutional constraints, strongly support using all approaches	→ Needs long term, predictable finance, and the building of institutions	→ Advocates for providing language which refers to the Paris Agreement articles to define MoI to help experts
Arab Group	→ Emphasizes that each country has their own relevant circumstances, and we should promote any approaches, be it proactive, temperature-based, nature-based, and so	→ Developing countries have been clear about their needs. They have National Action Plans, but capacity-building and support is lacking → Adaptation has not received the financial	→ Suggests to produce headline indicators applicable globally, with context-specific sub-indicators → Agrees that flexibility should be given to experts on defining the indicators

Sources:

<https://www.iisd.org/articles/deep-dive/uae-framework-global-climate-resilience>

<https://unfccc.int/most-requested/key-aspects-of-the-paris-agreement>

<https://politicoportaleiro.org/2025/06/13/global-goal-on-adaptation-at-sb62-key-milestone-on-the-road-to-cop30/>

	on	funding it needs	
Final Outcome	There is support for further research into this approach, and potential inclusion into the BAR, but not to be highlighted in this iteration of draft text	No final outcome	No final outcome

The Road Ahead

Creating a common understanding and building trust between Parties with strong, varying views is key to progress. There are several opportunities before COP30 to centre adaptation in climate discourse, including two expert meetings, the NAP Expo organised by the LEG, the Asia-Pacific Adaptation Forum, and the African Climate Summit. These events offer more possibilities to further specify guidance to experts and narrow down on indicators.

Sources:

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