

INTERNATIONAL

Next Steps for the Belém Adaptation Indicators



Discussion Paper

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The Global Goal on Adaptation (*GGA*) now has a set of indicators to track progress—the Belém Adaptation Indicators. The indicators are intended to measure progress toward the GGA targets and inform the second global stocktake (*GST2*) that begins in November 2026. However, political and technical challenges persist. Concerns remain regarding the transparency of their adoption at the 30th Conference of the Parties (*COP30*), as well as their credibility, usability, and scientific robustness. Follow-up technical processes will commence in 2026 to further operationalize the indicators, primarily through the launch of the Belém–Addis Vision on Adaptation. Parties will also need to determine whether and how the indicators should be incorporated into broader GGA processes in 2026.

At the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (*UNFCCC*) 7th Conference of the Parties Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (*CMA7*) in November 2025, Parties adopted a set of 59 indicators to measure progress toward the targets of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience (*UAE Framework*)—the **Belém Adaptation Indicators**. Parties now have a functional global framework to measure resilience and adaptation ten years after the adoption of the Paris Agreement. This should be celebrated as a major milestone.

At the same time, the indicators, as presented for adoption, were derived from a politically sensitive and time-constrained process that generated concerns among some Parties regarding their scientific robustness and usability. Nonetheless, Parties have been invited to begin “testing” the indicators and will undertake technical work to further operationalize them. This work includes: considering the UNFCCC Secretariat’s report on mapping existing indicators and the usability of the indicators at CMA8; successfully concluding the Belém–Addis Vision on Adaptation (*B2A*), a two-year policy alignment process aimed at developing guidance to operationalize the indicators and address gaps in operational readiness (including missing metadata and reporting methodologies for some Parties); launching a technical task force led by the Subsidiary Bodies (*SBs*); and producing technical guidance. The indicators, once operationalized, will be an important source of input for GST2 and will support a meaningful assessment of global adaptation progress.

Beyond this technical work, Parties should clarify how the indicators connect to broader processes, including: defining their role within the Baku Adaptation Road Map (*BAR*), clarifying the relationship between the tripling of adaptation finance target agreed at COP30, and considering the timing of the 2029 review of the UAE Framework and Belém Adaptation Indicators, which Parties could consider advancing if challenges persist.

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Questions for consideration

- How can the Belém Adaptation Indicators be quickly operationalized to input into GST2, which starts at COP31?
- What key elements could be agreed at SB64 to ensure coherence going forward across the technical work regarding the indicators?
- What are important elements that should be integrated either into the BAR or B2A?

A. The Global Goal on Adaptation

Context

1. Article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement established the GGA to enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience, and reduce vulnerability.¹ At CMA3 (November 2021), Parties decided to establish and launch the two-year Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the GGA to further the understanding of the GGA and its application. At CMA4 (November 2022) and as part of the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme, Parties initiated the development of a framework for the GGA.²
2. At CMA5 (November 2023), Parties adopted the UAE Framework. The UAE Framework is meant to: guide the achievement of the GGA; reduce the increasing adverse impacts, risks, and vulnerabilities associated with climate change; and enhance adaptation action and support.³ The decision sets out seven thematic and four iterative adaptation cycle targets that sit under the GGA (see Annex I). The targets are meant to accelerate action at all levels, from local to global.⁴ The decision also launched a two-year UAE–Belém work programme to develop indicators to measure progress achieved toward the targets. Parties requested that the SB chairs organize workshops to assist the development of the indicators through the work programme.
3. At the SB60 (June 2024), Parties further elaborated the modalities of the UAE–Belém work programme and requested an expert group to give input to the development of the indicators.
4. At CMA6 (November 2024), Parties identified additional criteria that experts could consider in refining a list of indicators for the UAE Framework. Parties agreed to a limit of 100 indicators. In September 2025, the expert groups submitted a list of 100 indicators to Parties for their consideration and adoption at CMA7.⁵ The CMA decision further clarifies that the outputs from the UAE–Belém work programme should constitute a source of input into GST2.⁶

COP30 Outcome

5. In the final days of CMA7, the Presidency presented Parties with a list of 59 indicators that differed from the expert group’s list of 100 indicators under the UAE–Belém work programme. (See Annex 2) The new list had been quickly assembled under the severe time constraints of a challenging COP agenda. This



led to concern among some Parties that there had not been sufficient consultation, and during the final plenary of COP30, there were some interventions from groups that raised objections and concerns after the indicators had been formally adopted.

6. According to the CMA6 and CMA7 decisions, the indicators will track progress against the targets of the UAE Framework and are a source of input into the GST2.⁷ The CMA7 decision further clarifies that the indicators should allow for the aggregation of information to support the GST and that they are: voluntary, non-prescriptive, non-punitive, facilitative, global in nature, respectful of sovereignty and national circumstances, and country driven. The decision encourages Parties to utilize the indicators in reporting and planning processes.⁸
7. CMA7 launched the Belém to Addis vision on adaptation (**B2A**)—a two-year, joint SB process that aims to develop guidance for operationalizing and reporting on the indicators, including improving their metadata and methodologies.⁹ This guidance will be considered by Parties at CMA9 (November 2027).¹⁰ This work also includes the launch of a technical taskforce led by the SBs to support this work.
8. Finally, Parties agreed to undertake a review of the of the UAE Framework and the Belém Adaptation Indicators in 2029 after the conclusion of GST2.¹¹

B. Considerations For Next Steps for Technical Work for the Belém Adaptation Indicators

11. The new list of indicators were quickly assembled under the severe time constraints of a challenging COP agenda. This led to concerns among some Parties that there had not been sufficient consultation and the list had been edited from the UAE–Belém work programme expert group’s list of indicators. Some have also raised concerns regarding the new indicators’ scientific integrity and usability.
12. However, Parties also expressed concerns with the expert list of indicators both before and during CMA7. While the indicators ultimately adopted do diverge from the expert list in certain respects, a number of indicators remain closely aligned.
13. There are follow-up processes and technical work agreed to at CMA7 to further clarify and operationalize the indicators, through which Parties could address concerns that they may have. These processes include: the B2A and establishment of a technical taskforce, a technical report to be produced by the UNFCCC Secretariat, the testing phase of the indicators, and technical guidance by related bodies under the UNFCCC.
14. **The Belém to Addis vision on adaptation:** Parties agreed at CMA7 to launch the B2A—a two-year policy alignment process—in response to the concerns raised that the operationalization of the indicators would be delayed due to missing methodologies and metadata (specific country information regarding the indicator) for some Parties. The B2A will undertake technical work on improving metadata and methodologies for the Belém Adaptation Indicators for consideration at CMA9 (2027). How can the B2A best be shaped to ensure operationalization of the indicators? Parties could consider whether policy alignment with GST2 should be covered under the B2A.
15. **SB Technical Task Force:** The CMA7 decision also establishes a technical taskforce to contribute to the work on improving metadata and methodologies. Who will be included in this technical taskforce has yet to be decided. The Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group, other relevant UNFCCC constituted bodies, representatives of relevant processes, and international organizations have been invited to participate in the technical work. Parties could consider the SB technical task force being finalized and formally established by SB64, or earlier, to ensure meaningful progress can be made on operationalization of the indicators.
16. **UNFCCC Secretariat Report:** The UNFCCC Secretariat has been requested to prepare a technical paper by September 30, 2026, for consideration by CMA8 (November 2026) on:



- the use of the indicators
- mapping existing synthesis report processes on adaptation information relevant to the GGA
- identifying synergies and gaps, as well as potential ways to fill those gaps
- analyzing guidelines, tools, and methodologies for aggregating the indicators.

17. The only mandate for Parties at COP31/CMA8 regarding the GGA is consideration by Parties of this Secretariat technical paper, with no decision anticipated after its consideration.¹² The upcoming SBs in June 2026 is an opportunity for Parties to consider whether there are additional adaptation items that should be addressed at CMA8. For example, Parties could consider giving further guidance on how the BAR directly relates to implementation of the indicators.

9. **Testing Phase of the Indicators:** The CMA7 decision establishes a testing phase for the indicators.¹³ Parties understand this testing phase as an opportunity for technical experts to engage with the indicators and assess their usability, methodological robustness, and scientific integration. By testing the indicators, Parties can help refine and strengthen them, which may in turn encourage reporting. Parties could then use the indicators to report against the UAE Framework targets in their next Biennial Transparency Reports (*BTRs*), due at the end of the year. Such reporting could subsequently inform the GST2. Parties could consider conducting the testing phase of the indicators in parallel with the SB technical task force to ensure efficient operationalization.

18. **Technical Guidance:** Technical guidance on implementation of the UAE Framework and reporting thereof on implementation will be produced by related adaptation bodies, including the Adaptation Committee, the Consultative Group of Experts, and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group.

C. Considerations for Connecting Broader GGA Processes to the Belém Adaptation Indicators

19. Beyond the technical work to support Parties in operationalizing and reporting on the indicators, Parties should clarify how related GGA processes connect to and relate with the indicators. Parties could decide at CMA8 to give further guidance. Below is a summary of broader adaptation-related political follow up for 2026 and beyond.

20. **Tracking progress on adaptation for GST2.** The information collection and preparation phase of GST2 will launch at COP31. The Belém Adaptation Indicators are meant to be a source of input to GST2, but will they be fully operational in time? If the operability of the Belém Adaptation Indicators remains uncertain, how will adaptation progress be tracked under GST2? What steps can be taken now to address any gaps and ensure the indicators are fit for purpose before GST2 begins? How can the B2A, the BAR, and the SBs technical task force be shaped to contribute to operationalization of the indicators and tracking progress on adaptation for GST2? Parties could consider further clarification at CMA8 for the use of the indicators as a source of input into GST2. The operationalization of the Belém Adaptation Indicators need not delay the effective evaluation of adaptation under GST2.

21. **Operationalizing the BAR.** The BAR, agreed to at CMA6, aims to advance progress toward the GGA under the Paris Agreement and support the implementation of the UAE Framework and paragraph 38 from the CMA5 decision,¹⁴ which, *inter alia*, asks Parties to enhance understanding of temperature increases across different regions. The CMA7 decision sets out modalities for the first phase of the BAR (2026–28). The work focuses on initial implementation of BAR activities through two annual workshops and a technical paper by the secretariat.¹⁵ The BAR modalities include two workshops per year and the preparation of a technical paper by the Secretariat, aimed at enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening cooperation, and facilitating adaptation planning and implementation in line with different national circumstances and in the context of Article 2, paragraph 1(a), of the Paris Agreement.¹⁶ The BAR is meant to bring coherence and reduce fragmentation across the adaptation agenda and focus on implementation of the GGA. Parties could consider what role the indicators will play in the BAR. Will implementation of the indicators be part of discussions for the BAR?

22. **Finance:** Included as part of the GGA outcome at CMA7, Parties also called for efforts to at least triple adaptation finance by 2035 in the context of the new collective quantified goal on climate finance. On finance, Parties could consider whether they have the appetite to clarify the relationship between the tripling of adaptation finance target agreed at COP30 and the support available to developing countries to implement and track progress toward the Belém Adaptation Indicators. However, the CMA7 decision states that the Belém Adaptation Indicators do not create new financial obligations or commitments, nor liability or compensation.¹⁷ Separately, some Parties have expressed a desire to further elaborate specific elements of the adaptation finance target—namely the baseline for the tripling—to better understand the scale of finance to be provided.¹⁸
23. **Review of the UAE Framework and Indicators:** The review of the UAE Framework including the Belém Adaptation Indicators is scheduled in 2029 after the conclusion of GST2. If continued challenges exist regarding operationalization and implementation of the Belém Adaptation Indicators, Parties could consider requesting the review be moved up or delayed.

D. Related C2ES Resources

- **Key Negotiations and Related Outcomes of the UN Climate Conference in Belém** (February 2026)
<https://www.c2es.org/document/key-negotiations-related-outcomes-of-the-un-climate-conference-in-belem/>
- **Issues and Options: Centering Adaptation Finance at COP30** (October 2025)
<https://www.c2es.org/document/issues-and-options-centering-adaptation-finance-at-cop30/>
- **Considerations for Selecting Indicators for the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience** (April 2025)
<https://www.c2es.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/05/20250502-C2ES-GGA-indicators-principles-v5.2.pdf>
- **Issues and Options to Develop Modalities for the Baku Adaptation Roadmap** (April 2025)
<https://www.c2es.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/C2ES-Baku-Adaptation-Roadmap-Submission.pdf>



E. Annex 1: UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience Targets¹⁹

1. The decision on the global goal on adaptation adopted at COP28 urges Parties and invites non-Party stakeholders to increase ambition and enhance adaptation action to accelerate action towards the achievement of the following thematic and dimensional targets.

Thematic Targets

- Significantly reducing climate-induced water scarcity and enhancing climate resilience to water-related hazards toward a climate-resilient water supply, climate-resilient sanitation, and toward access to safe and affordable potable water for all.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- Substantially reducing the adverse effects of climate change on poverty eradication and livelihoods, in particular by promoting the use of adaptive social protection measures for all.
- 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.

Dimensional Targets Relevant to the Iterative Adaptation Cycle

- 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 on impact, vulnerability, and risk assessment] above.
- 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.



F. Annex 2: Belém Adaptation Indicators²⁰

1. The decision on *matters relating to adaptation Proposal by the President* Global goal on adaptation adopted at COP30 states the following.
2. The indicators for assessing progress under target 9(a), significantly reducing climate induced water scarcity and enhancing climate resilience to water-related hazards towards a climate-resilient water supply, climate-resilient sanitation and access to safe and affordable potable water for all, are as follows:
 - Level of water stress, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable, accounting for relevant climate hazard intensity and/or frequency;
 - Level of water use efficiency, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
 - Proportion of critical water and sanitation infrastructure systems that are resilient to climate-related hazards under different warming scenarios, as appropriate for regions and contexts, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
 - Proportion of the total area of basins and cryosphere for which a climate adaptation plan has been developed and implemented on the basis of different warming scenarios, as appropriate for regions and contexts where applicable;
 - Proportion of the population using safe and affordable potable water services that are climate-resilient, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
 - Proportion of the population using sanitation services that are safely managed and climate-resilient, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
 - Extent of measures taken to improve and extend water, sanitation and hygiene services to populations disproportionately affected by climate change and to vulnerable groups relative to needs;
 - Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality for drinking water supply, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
 - Number of people per 100,000 supported in planned relocation processes in response to water-related hazards, where adaptation measures were taken to ensure safety of populations.
3. The indicators for assessing progress under target 9(b), 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, are as follows:
 - Proportion of area under management for food and agricultural production utilizing practices and technologies relevant to climate change adaptation;
 - Extent of implementation of institutional frameworks for knowledge transfer, research and development, and extension services supporting climate change adaptation in the areas of food and agriculture relative to needs;
 - Level of degraded areas that are under management for food and agricultural production, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
 - Level of food and agricultural yield in areas that are under management for food and agricultural production, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
 - Proportion of the population with equitable access to adequate food and nutrition, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable.
4. The indicators for assessing progress under target 9(c), 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, are as follows:

- Rate of mortality associated with climate impacts compared with counterfactual rates, including as an outcome of adaptation actions or coverage of early warning systems where applicable;
 - Level of incidence of climate-sensitive infectious diseases, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
 - Rate of morbidity associated with climate impacts compared with counterfactual rates, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
 - Proportion of the population vulnerable to climate change with access to mental health and psychosocial support;
 - Extent to which climate health services have remained at full capacity during and following climate-related events relative to pre-event service capacity;
 - Percentage of health facilities that are resilient to climate-related hazards under different warming scenarios, as appropriate for regions and contexts, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
 - Coverage of essential health services that are supported by adaptation measures to ensure continuity during and following climate-related events;
 - Proportion of health practitioners who have received capacity-building support pertaining to climate change adaptation and health.
5. The indicators for assessing progress under target 9(d), 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, are as follows:
- Proportion of climate-resilient ecosystems that are providing services to populations that depend on them;
 - Proportion of ecosystem areas with adaptation actions implemented towards enhanced resilience and services;
 - Level of resilience of ecosystems, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
 - Level of threat status of ecosystems, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
 - Level of threat status of species, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
 - Level of adaptive capacity, resilience and vulnerability to climate impacts resulting from the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation actions and nature-based solutions according to information reported by Parties, as appropriate.
6. The indicators for assessing progress under target 9(e), 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, are as follows:
- Proportion of settlement upgrading programmes implemented that include climate change adaptation measures and maintain sustained engagement at the local level;
 - Proportion of infrastructure and human settlements vulnerable to climate related hazards and other extreme events relocated to a safer location.
7. The indicators for assessing progress under target 9(f), substantially reducing the adverse effects of climate change on poverty eradication and livelihoods, in particular by promoting the use of adaptive social protection measures for all, are as follows:
- Level of population living in poverty, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;

- Proportion of the population in climate-vulnerable areas with access to social protection services;
 - Level of social protection systems that consider climate risk management aspects and can respond to climate change impacts.
8. The indicators for assessing progress under target 9(g), 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, are as follows:
- Percentage of at-risk cultural and natural heritage sites and elements with adaptation measures implemented to enhance resilience to climate-related hazards under different warming scenarios, as appropriate for regions and contexts, guided by traditional, local or Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and practices, disaggregated, as appropriate, by tangible and intangible cultural elements;
 - Proportion of cultural heritage protected from climate impacts through digitization measures for preservation and recovery and by storing movable heritage in climate-resilient facilities;
 - Percentage of cultural heritage and sites with adaptation measures and emergency preparedness plans in place for climate change related hazards under different warming scenarios, as appropriate for regions and contexts;
 - Level of establishment of institutional arrangements for the provision of regular training on climate change adaptation that incorporates guidance from traditional, local and Indigenous Peoples' knowledge where applicable;
 - Percentage of climate adaptation measures focused on cultural heritage that maintain sustained engagement with Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities.
9. The indicators for assessing progress under target 10(a), impact, vulnerability and risk assessment, towards achieving the outcome specified thereunder – 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 – are as follows:
- Level of establishment of multi-hazard early warning systems;
 - Level of conduct of assessments of climate hazards, climate change impacts, and exposure to risks and vulnerabilities based on different global warming scenarios, as appropriate for regions and contexts;
 - Level of establishment of multi-hazard monitoring and impact-based forecasting systems, including monitoring stations;
 - Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms;
 - Percentage of the population in a country exposed to or at risk from climate related disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation measures following early warning;
 - Level of establishment of climate information services for risk reduction and systematic observation to support improved climate-related data, information and services;
 - Extent of usage of climate risk information and comprehensive risk assessment based on different global warming scenarios, as appropriate for regions and contexts, to inform formulation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies.
10. The indicators for assessing progress under target 10(b), planning, toward achieving the outcome thereunder – 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 – are as follows:

- Status of having national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies in place;
- Status of having gender-responsive adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies in place;
- Existence of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, planning processes and strategies that have been informed by traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems.

11. The indicators for assessing progress under target 10(c), implementation, towards achieving the outcome thereunder – 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 the assessments referred to under target 10(a) – are as follows:

- Extent of implementation of national adaptation plans, policies and strategies relative to planned implementation thereof;
- Number of deaths and missing persons associated with climate-related hazards, per 100,000 people, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
- Net savings as a percentage of gross domestic product from avoided losses, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
- Amount of finance for climate adaptation reported in line with chapters IV, V and VI, as relevant and as appropriate, of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1, disaggregated by the parameters listed in paragraphs 123, 125, 133 and 134, as applicable, of the same decision, which includes the amount of international public finance for climate adaptation provided by developed countries and received by developing countries for the implementation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies;
- Technology development and transfer for climate adaptation reported in line with chapters IV, V and VI, as relevant and as appropriate, of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1, disaggregated by the parameters listed in paragraphs 127, 136 and 138, as applicable, of the same decision, which includes technology development and transfer support for climate adaptation provided by developed countries and needed and received by developing countries for the implementation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies;
- Capacity-building for climate adaptation reported in line with chapters IV, V and VI, as relevant and as appropriate, of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1, disaggregated by the parameters listed in paragraphs 129, 140 and 142, as applicable, of the same decision, which includes capacity-building support for climate adaptation provided by developed countries and needed and received by developing countries for the implementation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies.

12. The indicators for assessing progress under target 10(d), monitoring, evaluation and learning, towards achieving the outcome thereunder – 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 – are as follows:

- Extent of design of a system for monitoring, evaluation and learning for national adaptation efforts relative to needs;
- Level of operationalization of a system for monitoring, evaluation and learning for national adaptation efforts;



- Level of periodic publication of monitoring, evaluation and learning findings regarding the implementation of national adaptation efforts;
- Level of integration of monitoring, evaluation and learning system findings into national adaptation efforts;
- Level of institutional capacity to fully operate systems for monitoring, evaluation and learning for national adaptation efforts.

G. References

- ¹ UN Framework Convention on Climate Change [hereinafter UNFCCC], *Adoption of the Paris Agreement*, 1/CP.21, Article 7.1 (January 29, 2016), <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/10a01.pdf#page=2>.
- ² UNFCCC, *Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation referred to in decision 7/CMA.3*, Decision 7/CMA.5 (December 2023), https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma5_auv_8a_gga.pdf.
- ³ UNFCCC, *Global goal on adaptation*, Decision 2/CMA.5, ¶ 7 (March 15, 2024), <https://unfccc.int/documents/637073>.
- ⁴ UNFCCC, *Global goal on adaptation*, Decision 2/CMA.5, ¶¶ 9-10.
- ⁵ UNFCCC, *Final list of potential indicators, UAE-Belém work programme on indicators*, September 9, 2025, <https://unfccc.int/documents/649629>.
- ⁶ UNFCCC, *Global goal on adaptation*, Decision 3/CMA.6, ¶ 7 (March 27, 2025), https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2024_17a01E.pdf.
- ⁷ UNFCCC, *Global goal on adaptation*, Decision 3/CMA.6, ¶ 22. UNFCCC, *Matters relating to adaptation Proposal by the President Global goal on adaptation*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶¶ 7, 12, 13, (November 22, 2025), https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2025_L25E.pdf (Advance unedited version).
- ⁸ UNFCCC, *Matters relating to adaptation Proposal by the President Global goal on adaptation*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶¶ 7, 12, 13, (November 22, 2025), https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2025_L25E.pdf (Advance unedited version).
- ⁹ UNFCCC, *Matters relating to adaptation Proposal by the President Global goal on adaptation*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶¶ 1, 23, 25 (Advance unedited version).
- ¹⁰ UNFCCC, *Matters relating to adaptation Proposal by the President Global goal on adaptation*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶ 23 (Advance unedited version).
- ¹¹ UNFCCC, *Matters relating to adaptation Proposal by the President Global goal on adaptation*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶ 32 (Advance unedited version).
- ¹² UNFCCC, *Matters relating to adaptation Proposal by the President Global goal on adaptation*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶ 16 (Requests the secretariat to prepare a technical paper, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at the latest at its eighth session, on the targets outlined in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5, and the Belém Adaptation Indicators, by 30 September 2026, which will (1) consider the use of the Indicators; (2) include a mapping of existing synthesis report processes on adaptation information relevant to the global goal on adaptation; (3) identify synergies as well as gaps and potential ways to fill those gaps; and (4) analyse guidelines, tools and methodologies for aggregating the Belém Adaptation Indicators under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience).
- ¹³ UNFCCC, *Matters relating to adaptation Proposal by the President Global goal on adaptation*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶ 11.
- ¹⁴ UNFCCC, *Global goal on adaptation*, Decision 2/CMA.5, ¶ 38 (March 15, 2024), https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2023_16a01E.pdf
- ¹⁵ UNFCCC, *Matters relating to adaptation Proposal by the President Global goal on adaptation*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶¶ 26-30 (Advance unedited version).
- ¹⁶ UNFCCC, *Matters relating to adaptation Proposal by the President Global goal on adaptation*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶¶ 26-27, (Advanced unedited version).
- ¹⁷ UNFCCC, *Matters relating to adaptation Proposal by the President Global goal on adaptation*, Draft Decision -/CMA.7, ¶ 8 (Advance unedited version).
- ¹⁸ C2ES, *Issues and Options: Centering Adaptation Finance at COP30* (Washington: DC, October 27, 2025, C2ES), <https://www.c2es.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/Centering-Adaptation-Finance-at-COP30.pdf>.
- ¹⁹ UNFCCC, *Global goal on adaptation*, Decision 2/CMA.5, ¶¶ 9-10.
- ²⁰ UNFCCC, *Matters relating to adaptation Proposal by the President Global goal on adaptation*, Draft Decision-/CMA.7, Annex, (Advanced unedited version).