

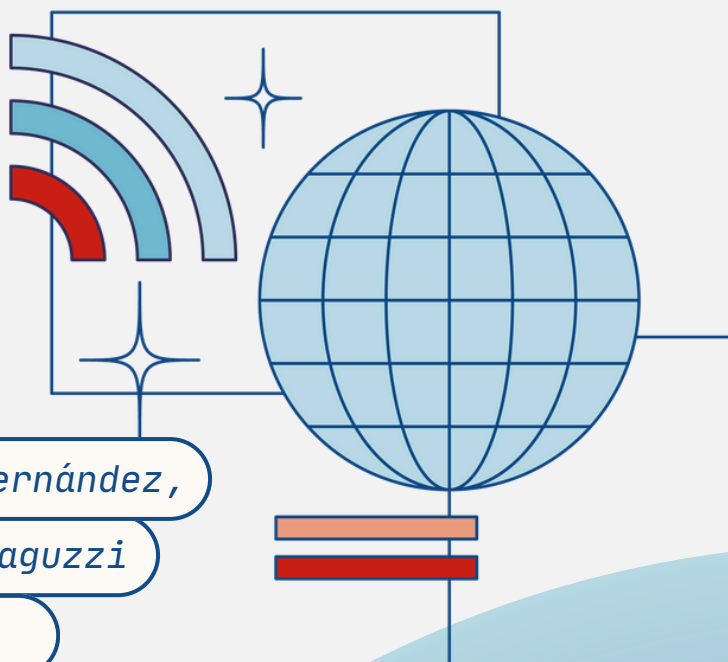


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# Co-CoA

**On the road to Belem:  
proposals for a  
successful GGA  
outcome at COP30**



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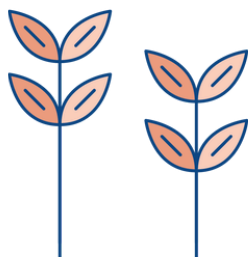
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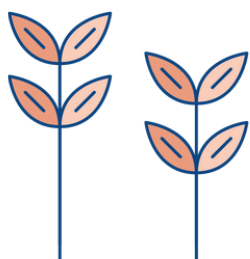


## 1. Introduction

We are at a key moment to achieve an ambitious outcome in Belém that responds to the evolving adaptation needs of developing countries, as well as to the growing global risks and impacts that climate science has warned about and our communities are adapting to.

According to the World Meteorological Organization, in 2024 the Latin American region experienced record hurricanes, and deadly floods, such as the one in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, which caused over 180 deaths and USD 1.6 billion in agricultural losses. In 2025, Bolivia (“Crisis en Bolivia...”, 2025) suffered severe flooding, leaving 55 fatalities, and 593,000 families affected. Devastating wildfires in Chile killed over 130 people. At the same time, 2024 was among the warmest on record for the region and, depending on the dataset, was the warmest or second warmest year in many subregions. Glaciers are rapidly retreating, Venezuela lost its last glacier (Humboldt), and several other glaciers (e.g. in Colombia and Argentina) were officially declared extinct in 2024 (“Extreme weather...”, 2025).

The incoming Presidency of the 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Brazil, has declared on its first Letter that adaptation at COP30 will seek to align the multilateral process with people's everyday reality (Corrêa do Lago, 2025a). In its subsequent communications (Corrêa do Lago, 2025b), the Presidency reiterated that adaptation is a central priority of this conference. In this context, COP30 is expected to finalize the two-year work programme on indicators to complete the United Arab Emirates Framework on Global Climate Resilience (UAE-FGCR). A number of additional provisions should accompany the adoption of the list of indicators to support and speed up the implementation of the Framework, in line with the current deadline of the targets in 2030.

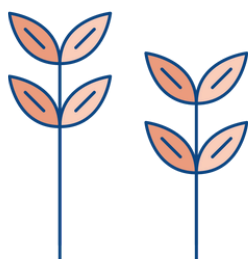




Co-CoA “Collective Construction of Adaptation Indicators” is a regional collaborative process established in 2024 by Argentina 1.5 and Fundación Avina, on climate adaptation methodologies and indicators that involves 42 organizations from Latin America and the Caribbean with the potential to contribute to the implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework on Global Climate Resilience and its associated Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning system. The initiative aims to strengthen advocacy processes for the implementation of the Global Goal on Adaptation and the operationalization of its Framework.

As a result of Co-CoA, a number of technical papers, political messages and recommendations, pieces of advocacy, co-construction workshops, gathering among negotiators, experts and civil society organizations, and training opportunities took place, in the attempt to build an adaptation package at COP30 aligned with climate justice and the visions and needs of the most vulnerable communities around the world and in particular in Latin America and the Caribbean.

This technical paper builds on the one published in May of this year (Bueno Rubial et al., 2025), as well as in previous years, seeking to conduct a state of play of the adaptation negotiations with a focus on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) at the UNFCCC, as well as to generate policy recommendations that can support the processes leading up to a successful outcome in COP30. Thus, this paper includes a brief overview of adaptation at the 62 session of the Subsidiary Bodies (SB62) of the UNFCCC developed in June, along with an assessment of the latest version of indicators prepared by the experts and published on September 9, the identification of elements for a GGA decision at COP30, and an updated traffic light assessment.







## 2. Adaptation in SB62

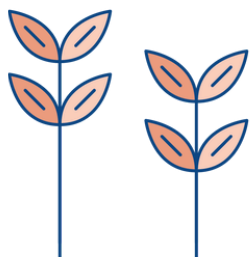
One of the main challenges of SB62 session was the number of adaptation agenda items with different timelines and stories: Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), Nairobi Work Programme (NWP), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) review, Adaptation Committee (AC) Review, and Adaptation Communication Guidance.

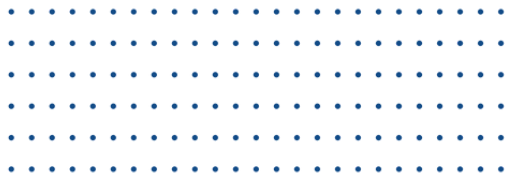
Even though this technical paper is focused on the GGA in the context of the CoCoA process, there is an opportunity to see the big picture of adaptation and to understand how items relate to each other considering its content -for example, how the NAPs review help to elevate the discussion in the GGA room- but also from a process perspective -recognizing that a blockage of one agenda item may impact on other agenda item/s.

### 2.1. Nairobi Work Programme

At SB62, the NWP agenda item under the SBSTA considered progress in implementing activities, drawing on the 2025 annual progress report (UNFCCC Secretariat, 2025a), and to provide further guidance, as appropriate, considering the indicative NWP work plan for 2024–2025 (UNFCCC Secretariat, 2024).

The NWP was the first adaptation agenda item that successfully concluded at SB62. The Draft Conclusions (UNFCCC, 2025a), slated for adoption at COP30, underscored several key points. Among these were the necessity for the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) to be inclusive of all adaptation approaches, its important role in facilitating the exchange of knowledge, experience, and best practices related to the targets of the UAE-FGCR, and the requirement that NWP activities be implemented in a regionally balanced manner while incorporating mandated priority thematic areas.





Since the NWP responds to knowledge needs identified by Parties, the programme could play a role in the implementation of the UAE-FGCR as recognized in paragraph 33 of Decision 3/CMA.6 and recalled in recent draft conclusions.

## 2.2. *National Adaptation Plans*

In 2021, COP 26 requested SBI 60 to initiate the assessment of progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans and decided on the actions and steps necessary for the SBI to initiate the evaluation. Nevertheless, Parties haven't been successful in adopting a decision for the past three years, including at SB62.

Discussions have been locked from the beginning on how to approach a text that is quite extensive and complex, whether it would be better to start reflecting on key expectations for Parties and groups, or to address paragraph by paragraph. The G77 + China proposed clustering the paragraphs using headings, and sent a Conference Room Paper (G77 + China, 2025) that was published on the website. Time constraints make Parties difficult to engage on the text, but main critical differences on means of implementation (MoI) and the private sector role remain, currently, under the title “*Financial and Technical Support*”.

As also recognized in paragraph 16 of Decision 3/CMA.6, NAPs are one of the most important channels to achieve the targets. Thus, the UAE-FGCR represents a key opportunity to elevate the NAPs process and support its implementation as the targets pursue.



## 2.3. *Adaptation Committee Review*

This agenda item refers to the review of the progress, effectiveness and performance of the AC. It is an agenda item that highlights the persistent divergences between developed and developing country Parties, particularly regarding whether the AC's governance should fall primarily under the CMA or the COP since it was decided in Katowice that the AC serve the Paris Agreement.



For several sessions, this conversation couldn't end with a decision. When its treatment was resumed at SB62, several attempts took place, including legal advice in the room, the presence of the SBI and SBSTA Chairs, and many proposals based on previous language that intended not to prejudge the discussion on the governance issue but postponing the consideration of the review (UNFCCC Secretariat, 2025b). However, no consensus was reached in the room.

The main consequence of this agenda item is to hinder the flow of humor among groups that fail to reach a decision on a sensitive issue. At the same time, it questions the role of the AC in possible future work to support the implementation of the UAE-FGCR.

## 2.4. *Adaptation Communications guidance*

In Katowice, the CMA decided (UNFCCC, 2018) to take stock and if necessary to revise the guidance of the Adaptation Communications, based on a call of submissions of February 2025 on Parties' experience with the application of the guidance in Decision 9/CMA.1, and a synthesis report on these submissions for consideration at SB62.

At the June session progress was made and there are conclusions (UNFCCC, 2025b) that will be adopted at COP30. Among them, some points can be highlighted:

- ✦ the draft status of the supplementary guidance for voluntary use, prepared by the Adaptation Committee, was finally dropped since Parties recognized their value and requested the secretariat to make the guidance available in all official United Nations languages.





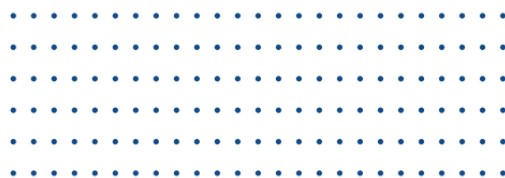
Given that this was the first time the SBs considered this agenda item, and also due to the few submissions received from Parties experiences on the use of the guidance, it was decided the SBI will continue consideration of this matter next year (SB64, June 2026). Some key milestones to keep in mind in order to enrich the process are a new period of submissions and a Secretariat report based on them.

The discussion and potential review of the guidance of the Adaptation Communication is related to the review of the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) for BTRs, planned for 2028. Even though articulation is expected to happen, it is not clear so far if both will coincide in terms of the timeline. Placing the reviews in different years could cause that the one occurring first condition the process of the following year, and while the negotiation of the adaptation communications takes place in the adaptation room, the MPGs happens in transparency with the contribution of negotiators of different topics depending on the chapter referred to. At the same time, the AC, in collaboration with the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) and the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE), was already mandated to develop recommendations to improve reporting on adaptation in MPGs in line with the UAE-FGCR (Para 45 Decision 2/CMA.5).



## 2.5. *The Global Goal on Adaptation*

This agenda item involved the work programme on indicators of the UAE-FGCR, which is expected to conclude with the adoption of a set of indicators at COP30 in line with Decision 3/CMA.6 (UNFCCC, 2025c), as well as the debate on the Baku Adaptation Roadmap (BAR), whose provisions are included in paragraph 38 of Decision 2/CMA.5 (UNFCCC, 2024). Finally, transformational adaptation and other adaptation approaches are also integrated in this agenda item.



At SB62, substantive conclusions (UNFCCC, 2025d) were adopted to finalize the work on indicators on the road to Belem. Preambular paragraphs acknowledge the work done by the experts and the workshops held so far, and recall SB60 conclusions and Decisions 2/CMA.5 and 3/CMA.4, addressing different Parties' and groupings' positions on cross-cutting considerations, enablers, means of implementation, and previous criteria that Parties remained.

Concerning work for reducing and refining the indicators, additional guidance to the experts was provided in paragraph 15 when releasing their final report with a list of 100 globally applicable indicators, including, where applicable, enabling factors, Mols, cross-cutting considerations, and all subcomponents of the targets. In line with draft conclusions, the report should also provide information on methodologies (Table 1).

**Table 1. Additional guidance to experts and its rationale when reducing and refining the list of indicators in draft conclusions at SB62**

1. All indicators should be measurable rather than statements, *since some entries on the May list did not meet minimum conditions to be considered indicators.*
2. Indicators that describe impacts, exposures or hazards without capturing adaptation relevance are to be refined, *aiming to discard some indicators that can potentially fall into a loss and damage scope.*
3. Existing indicators derived from other conventions and frameworks are to be made adaptation-specific, *such as Sendai Framework, Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, and Agenda 2030, among others.*
4. Indicators for measuring climate change mitigation are to be removed, *for example rate of sea level rise; or changes in mountain glacier mass balance, permafrost, and snowpack.*
5. Indicators that capture adaptation responses to risks and impacts associated with different warming scenarios in the context of the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement are to be included, *such as Number of country NAPs which include temperature goal overshoot in adaptation scenarios for infrastructure and human settlements; Extent of municipalities with climate change adaptation plans that explicitly integrate a consideration of the impact of Paris Agreement temperature goal overshoot.*



- 6.** Qualitative narratives are to be included, where possible, to explain the context behind some of the quantitative statistics, *providing a more comprehensive picture of multilevel and multi stakeholder adaptation actions.*
- 7.** Sub-indicators should capture various contexts of adaptation action, enabling Parties to choose which indicators they will report on in the light of their national circumstances. *This paragraph is associated with the position of certain groups interpreting the global set of indicators as a menu of options.*
- 8.** Indicators for means of implementation and other factors that enable the implementation of adaptation action are to be included, and those that are not relevant to the Paris Agreement are to be removed. *Developing countries manifested against tagging Official Development Assistance or national budgets as Mols.*
- 9.** Indicators for means of implementation to measure (1) access, (2) quality and (3) adaptation finance, including provision, in line with the Paris Agreement, to help Parties address needs and gaps in implementing the Global Goal on Adaptation. *This highlights developing countries' call for adaptation finance in light of their evolving needs.*



It is important to underscore that paragraph 16 calls for experts to develop new indicators that are needed to address gaps, even if they have limited data availability. The paragraph also recognized a fundamental need of additional capacity-building for developing countries for reporting on such indicators.

In terms of process and timeline from SB62 to COP30, the following was agreed (Figure 1):



Figure 1. Timeline between SB62 and COP30




During the session, a discussion on draft elements for a GGA decision took place and part of this discussion is captured in an informal note (UNFCCC, 2025e) by the co-facilitators under their own responsibility and has no formal status (Table 2). Even though the draft elements were discussed in at least two sessions, no iteration of that part of the text was requested to the cofacilitators. Iterations mainly covered the work related to refining and reducing the list of indicators.

The content in the informal note, including the draft elements, will serve as the basis for negotiation but does not prejudge further work or discussion between the Parties.

**Table 2. Draft elements for a GGA decision in Belem included in SB62 draft conclusions:**

- A preamble, providing contextual framing, recalling relevant decisions, acknowledging the work of the experts and workshop hosts, and noting the robust, inclusive nature of the indicator development;
  - The conclusion of the UAE-Belém work programme on indicators;
  - The adoption of the final list of indicators;
  - The operationalization and use of indicators:
- (i) *Recognition of the indicator list as the first global approach to measuring adaptation progress;*
  - (ii) *Linkage between the indicators and reporting under the enhanced transparency framework, and inviting Parties to include relevant global goal on adaptation indicators in their BTRs;*
  - (iii) *Clarification on how information on the indicators provided through BTRs and other reporting channels will inform synthesis processes and the GST;*
  - (iv) *Specification of the role of relevant constituted bodies and the secretariat in supporting the quality control checks with a view to standardizing the format of the indicators;*
  - (v) *Invitation to relevant agencies to support data collection and maintenance.*
- The Baku Adaptation Road Map and any other remaining issues under paragraph 38 of 2/CMA.5.
  - The approaches to adaptation, including transformational and incremental;
  - Other provisions:
- (i) Adjustment of MEL systems, and identification of capacity-building needs;
  - (ii) References to the role of NAPs;
  - (iii) Engagement of relevant stakeholders;
  - (iv) Outcomes of the Baku high-level dialogue;
  - (v) Proposal for a new adaptation finance goal and a review mechanism with a timeline for future work.
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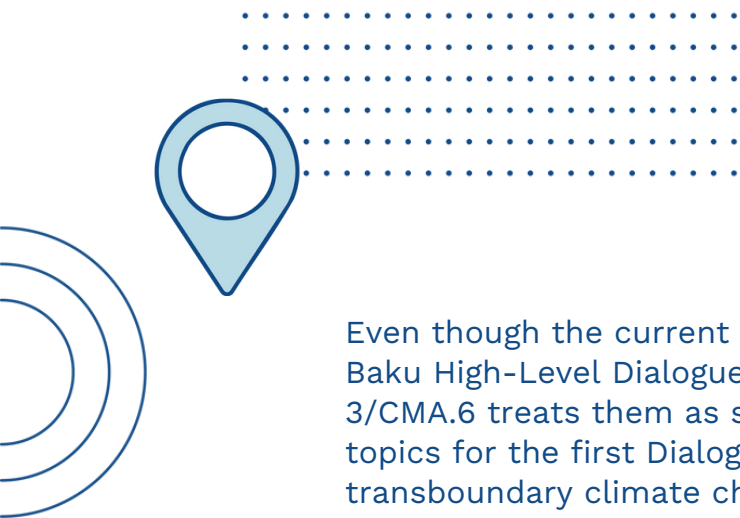


The informal note also reflects part of the discussion on the BAR and the adaptation approaches. Based on 2024 and 2025 submissions, [1] the text on the BAR presents a wide scope of views captured in 8 options. Some of them refer to the creation of a work programme with priorities of action and phases (Arab Group), many others -even if mixed- are complementary and can be merged. Especially those that converge on the BAR bringing coherence to adaptation architecture and avoiding duplication of work (Grupo Sur, AILAC, UK, EU, etc.) (Table 3).

**Table 3. Possible considerations when developing BAR modalities**

- a.** Is the scope of the BAR limited to paragraph 38 of Decision 2/CMA.5?
- b.** Will it be necessary to generate new mandates for the constituted bodies and programmes to implement the UAE Framework and achieve greater synergies and coherence? Which ones?
- c.** What would be the role of other actors such as the IPCC, international organizations, other relevant organizations, academia, the private sector, among others?
- d.** Who would look at the consistency between mandates and various activities in line with paragraph 38?
- e.** Is the BAR a mechanism and/or a platform to assess progress toward the GST and articulate the missing pieces to start the UAE-FGCR implementation?
- f.** What are the necessary steps and the sequence for the review?

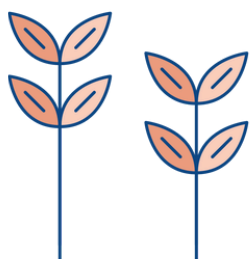
[1] - Submissions Paragraph 38 Decision 2 CMA.pdf



Even though the current text in the informal note includes the Baku High-Level Dialogue under the BAR provisions, Decision 3/CMA.6 treats them as separate paragraphs. Some possible topics for the first Dialogue were captured in text, such as transboundary climate change adaptation, the identification of concrete actions and support mechanisms to advance implementation, as well as strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems to track progress on adaptation.

In Dubai, it was decided that the UAE-FGCR should be guided by both transformational and incremental adaptation. The challenges in implementing transformational adaptation in some countries in light of capacity constraints were recognized, and the secretariat was tasked to undertake work to examine how transformational adaptation is defined and understood at different spatial scales and sectors, and how to assess progress made at the global level in planning and implementing using these approaches. The technical paper by the secretariat (UNFCCC Secretariat, 2024) was produced, as well as a friendly-user version (UNFCCC Secretariat, 2025c).

In SB62, 4 options of text emerged, including the value of several approaches to adaptation action, and that any knowledge product should reflect this variety, the request to continue developing knowledge products and case studies on transformational adaptation, the continuation of the work on transformational adaptation by the CMA, and further work by the AC and other constituted bodies on a typology of adaptation responses, including transformational adaptation including a call for submissions.



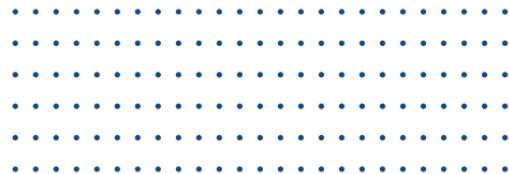
### 3. Analysis on the list of indicators by the experts

On September 9, the UNFCCC Secretariat published the list of 100 indicators (UNFCCC Secretariat, 2025d) prepared by the experts. This is a revised version of the list submitted in May 22 (UNFCCC Secretariat, 2025e), including 489 indicators, which was a key input for the Bonn session this year.

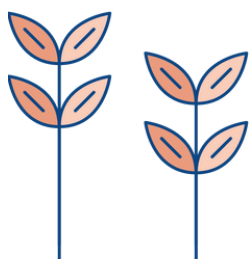
Table 4 has been prepared, reflecting a preliminary assessment of the current package of indicators and some observations are provided below.

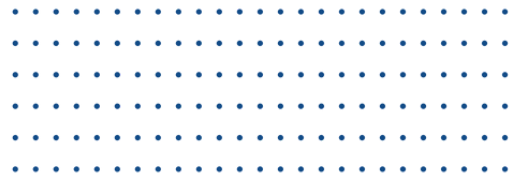
**Table 4. Assessment of indicators September 2025**

TARGETS	N° IND.	CROSS-CUTTING	MOL IND.	ENAB. IND.	META DATA	DATA AVAI.	OTHER FRAME.	OTHER ELEM.
<b>9.a.</b> 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.	10	0/10	0/10	7/10	3/10 Available 3/10 Not available 4/10 Need modifications	4/10 Available 5/10 Partially available 1/10 Not available	6/10 SDG 2/10 GLAAS	Trans-boundary risks (river basins) and Human mobility considered
<b>9.b.</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;	10	0/10	1/10	4/10	7/10 needs modifications, 1 available, 2 not available	7/10 partially available 2 available 1 not available	3/10 SDG, 1 OECD, 2 FAO, 1 Lancet 1 UNDRR	

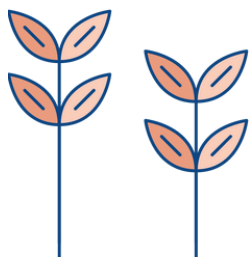


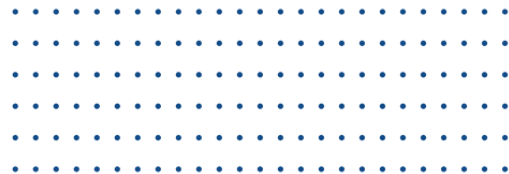
<b>9.c.</b> Attaining resilience against climate change related health impacts, promoting climate-resilient health services and significantly reducing climate-related morbidity and mortality, particularly in the most vulnerable communities;	10	0/10	0/10	2/10	6/10 Available, 4/10 Need modifi- cations	7/10 Available 2/10 Partially available 1/10 not available	6/10 WHO, 1/10 ILO, 1/10 Sendai	
<b>9.d.</b> 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;	10	0/10	0/10	5/10	5/10 Needs modifi- cations 4/10 Available 1/10 Not available	5/10 Available 5/10 Partially available	1/10 FAO 2/10 CBD 1/10 IUCN 1/10 NAPS	
<b>9.e.</b> 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	7	0/7	0/7	7/7	5/7 Need modifi- cations 2/7 not available	6/7 Partially available 1/7 available	1/7 SDG 5/7 NAP 1/7 Taxono- mies	Trans boundary risks and human mobility



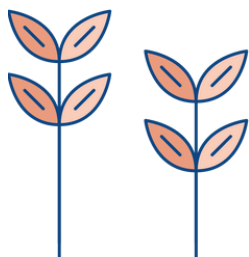





<b>9.f.</b> Substantially reducing the adverse effects of climate change on poverty eradication and livelihoods, in particular by promoting the use of adaptive social protection measures for all;	9	0/9	0/9	1/9	6/9 Need modifications 3/9 Not available	6/9 Partially available 1/9 Available 2/9 Not available	4/9 SDG 1/9 IMF FAS 1/9 Insurance	
<b>9.g.</b> 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;	8	3/8	1/8	8/8	7/8 Need modifications 1/8 Not available	8/8 Partially available	6/8 UNESCO 1/8 UNFCCC	3 out of 8 indigenous people
<b>10.a.</b> 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	10	0/10	1/10	10/10	7/10 Available 3/10 Need modifications	7/10 Available 3/10 Partially available	6/10 Sendai 2/10 WMO, 2/10 Other sources	





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;								
<b>10.b.</b> 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;	10	2/10	1/10	9/10	7/10 Not available 3/10 Need modifications	8/10 Partially available 2/10 not available	2/10 AGR 1/10 UNFCCC	2 out of 10 gender and indigenous people
<b>10.c.</b> 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 the assessments referred to in paragraph 10(a) above;	11	0/11	3/11	6/11	5/11 Not available, 4/11 Need modifications, 2/11 available	8/11 Partially available 1/11 not available 2/11 available	1/11 AGR, 3/11 Sendai, 2/11 SDG, 1/11 CPI/ OECD	

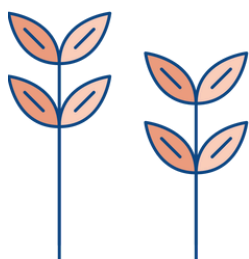


<b>10.d. Monitoring, evaluation and learning: by 2030 all Parties have designed, established and operationalized a system for monitoring, evaluation and learning for their national adaptation efforts and have built the required institutional capacity to fully implement the system;</b>	5	0/5	0/5	5/5	3/5 Need modifi cations 2/5 not available	4/5 Partially available 1/5 Not available	2/5 NAPs 1/5 AGR	
<b>TOTAL</b>	100	5/100	7/100	64/100	23 Available 26 Not available 51 Need modifi cations	9 Not available 29 Available 62 partially available	72/100	

With respect to **the distribution of the 100 among the dimensions and themes**, 6 out of 11 targets include 10 indicators each (water; food and agriculture; health; ecosystems and biodiversity; impacts, risk and vulnerability assessments and planning). MEL is the dimension with the fewest indicators proposed (5), followed by infrastructure (7), cultural heritage (8), and poverty eradication and livelihoods (9). The dimension of implementation includes 11 indicators with options in some cases. This information is also covered in Table 2 of the expert's technical report (UNFCCC Secretariat, 2025f).

In general, the indicators comprise all the **subcomponents**, in line with para 13 of the SB62 conclusions. However, the planning dimension includes a subcomponent of covering, as appropriate, ecosystems, sectors, people, and vulnerable communities that is not explicitly as such. Nevertheless, it appears as part of the disaggregation level, in particular, the economic sectors. In the technical report, it is reflected that many of the indicators can be disaggregated across multiple dimensions, including social, livelihood, ecosystem, and geographic dimensions.





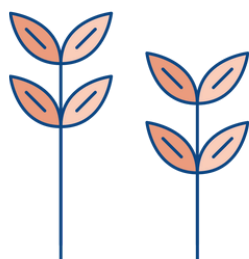


The majority of indicators do not include **cross-cutting considerations**. Only 5 of 100 indicators mention a cross-cutting component, where 4 of 5 refer to traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples, and local knowledge systems (planning and cultural heritage), and one to gender (planning) in line with the target of having in place gender-responsive national adaptation plans, instruments and strategies. The emphasis on Indigenous Peoples is based on para 15 of Decision 3/CMA.6, according to the experts.

The cross-cutting considerations can also be tracked as part of the disaggregation level. Indigenous Peoples appear as disaggregated information of indicators in infrastructure, cultural heritage, and implementation. Children appear under infrastructure and human settlements, and planning; and people with disabilities, displaced people, and others are integrated as disaggregation of the following indicator under implementation: Extent of capacity-building interventions enhancing adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities/people. While all cross-cutting components should be included in the indicators, having them appear as part of the information to be provided may constitute a compromise to avoid ballooning the list. It would be necessary to cross-check all the cross-cutting considerations in the final package. Other elements in the disaggregated information could be adjusted, such as gender by sex or the incorporation of race.

The expert's technical report affirmed that data disaggregation helps understand differences and inequalities, as well as enhances granularity. Criteria for disaggregation include: social categories (sex, age, disability, migrants including displaced populations, Indigenous Peoples, and local communities), thematic targets, sectors, geographic distribution, and climate-related hazards.

There are 10 indicators with explicit **local components** (under infrastructure and informal settlements, cultural heritage, impacts, early warning systems, planning, and implementation). Some refer to local communities, others to locally-led adaptation, local management, as well as integration of adaptation in local plans, policies, budgets, etc. There are also many references at the disaggregated level of information. The presence of the local





communities in both the indicators and the associated information to be provided is welcomed, given the need to encourage countries that have not yet done so to involve local actors more in adaptation policies, and to provide information in line with the 11 targets, along all the cycle of ambition of the Paris Agreement, and its ex ante (NDC, Adaptation Communication) and ex post (BTRs) documents.

Given the concerns expressed by the Parties in Bonn that some indicators out of the May list were not **adaptation-specific**, including the use of SDG indicators without proper adjustments, the new list seeks to ensure that all indicators are adaptation-specific. However, there are three thematic indicators and three under the implementation dimension that generate potential overlap with loss and damage and will require further discussion (Table 5).

**Table 5. Potential overlap between adaptation and loss and damage indicators**

- 9.b.07.** Reduction in food and agricultural yield associated with climate-related drivers and events
- 9.b.10.** Direct agricultural losses associated with climate-related drivers and events
- 9.c.05.** Number of destroyed or damaged health facilities and number of disruptions to health services associated with climate-related events
- 10.c.02.** Number of deaths and missing persons associated with climate-related hazards, per 100,000 population
- 10.c.03.** Number of people who experienced direct social and economic impacts associated with climate-related hazards per 100,000 people
- 10.c.04.** Direct economic loss associated with climate-related hazards as a proportion of gross domestic product.

With respect to indicator 9.b.07 Reduction in food and agricultural yield associated with climate-related drivers and events, it seems to go beyond the limits of adaptation, because if there are significant losses, it means that the system was not able to adapt, pointing to L&D. It could be better to focus on the enabling conditions to reduce vulnerability, increase adaptive capacity, and strengthen resilience (through institutional arrangements, technologies, practices, etc.) for increasing food and agricultural yield.

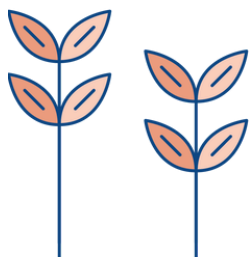


Regarding indicator 9.b.10 Direct agricultural losses associated with climate-related drivers and events, considering the logic explained above, the focus is on concrete and measurable impacts that have already occurred in agriculture, which could not be addressed through adaptation.

The indicator 9.c.05 Number of destroyed or damaged health facilities and number of disruptions to health services associated with climate-related events, is also an indicator mainly related to L&D, since it refers to concrete impacts on health infrastructure and services, without focusing on resilience-building measures for facilities or services, as does indicator 9.c.06 Percentage of health facilities built or retrofitted to be climate resilient based on national, regional or global guidance, which is considered more pertinent.

The three dimensional indicators mentioned are also aligned with the logic set out above: 10.c.02 reflects impacts that have already occurred (deaths/missing persons); 10.c.03 records social and economic effects suffered by the population; and 10.c.04 quantifies economic damages once the event has occurred.

Several approaches for addressing climate impacts and risks operate along a nonlinear and sometimes blurred continuum. However, it is important to understand the main difference: adaptation operates by considering what future climate risks might be, whereas loss and damage represent an impact, a risk that has already materialized. While their complementarity should be emphasized, it is important to distinguish them to avoid confusion. Thus, these indicators are not suitable for the final adaptation package for the following reasons: i) they measure ex post impacts, meaning what has already occurred after a hazard, rather than ex ante adaptive actions or capacities that enable coping with impacts and risks; ii) they do not directly reflect progress in reducing vulnerability or strengthening adaptive capacity, but rather the consequences of when adaptation measures were insufficient or absent, or when adaptation limits are reached; iii) effective adaptation monitoring requires indicators that capture anticipatory actions and resilience-building efforts, rather than primarily tracking outcomes that occur after climate-related events. Nevertheless, in the loss and damage context, these indicators provide evidence of





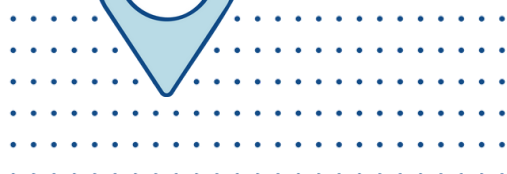
both economic and non-economic consequences that cannot be avoided, even with adaptation, which is why they are more suitable for the L&D agenda as explained below.

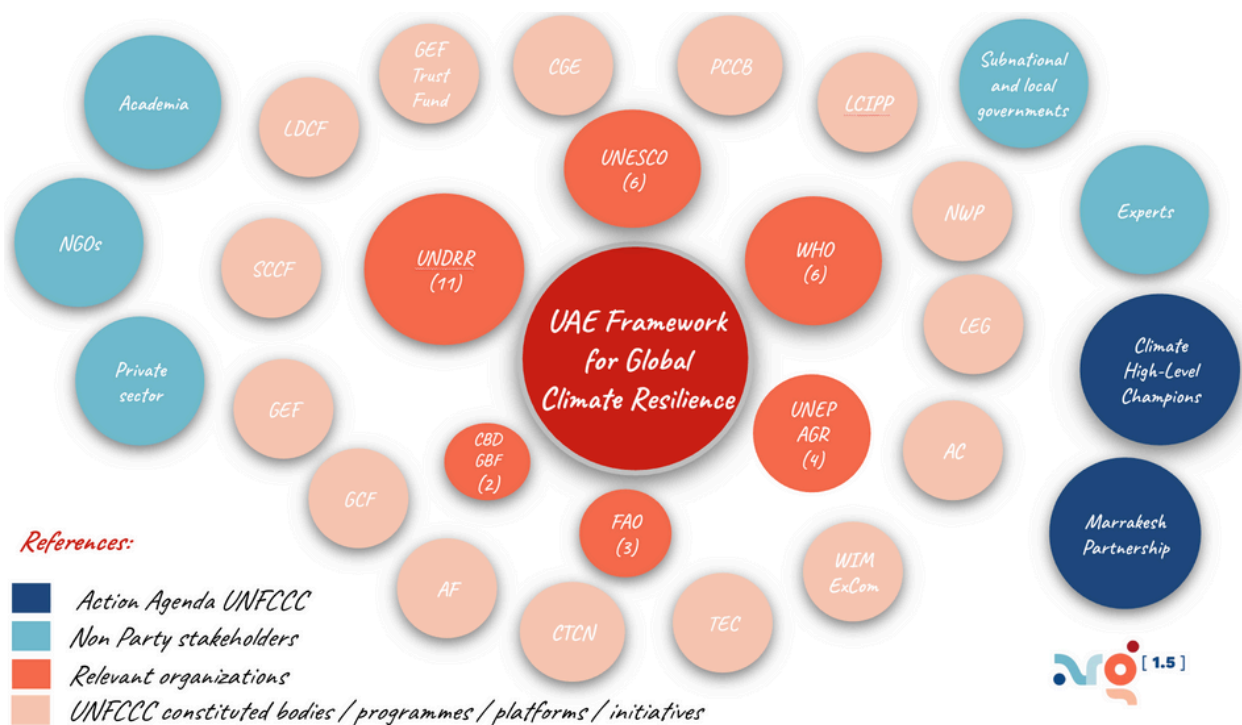


The list, as well as the expert's technical report, shows that approximately 30 indicators have **available data**, 60 are partially available, and 10 are not available, given that several of these indicators already have data collection by United Nations organizations and other frameworks. Some of the most emblematic are health, where 7 out of 10 indicators have available information, and the impacts, risk, and vulnerability assessment dimension, with 7 out of 10 having available information. However, in some cases, the availability of information poses a potential conflict with additionality due to overlap with other international frameworks, such as the Sendai Framework.

This information should be read in light of the need to build capacity among Parties and at the local level to collect, analyze, and manage information, generate their own data sets, align their priorities and adaptation plans with the UAE-FGCR, and report accordingly starting in 2026. For all of this, the role of **relevant organizations** cannot be unique, but it is significant and should be recognized as part of the GGA text decision in Belem, along with a short-term call and terms of reference.

In this regard, the experts' recommendations refer to the custodian organizations of the global data sets. There are at least 17 indicators whose metadata availability is linked to the SDGs and is therefore collected by different organizations. Other references in metadata availability are: Sendai Framework and UNDRR (11), WHO (6), UNESCO (6), UNEP AGR (4), FAO (3), and CBD-GBF (2), among others (Figure 2).





**Figure 2.** Actors ecosystem for the implementation of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience

The **transboundary dimension of risks** is also incorporated into the list, specifically in five indicators and/or its disaggregated information for the themes of water, infrastructure, and human settlements, as well as for the dimension on impact, risk and vulnerability assessments (Table 6).

**Table 6. Transboundary dimension recognized in current list of indicators**

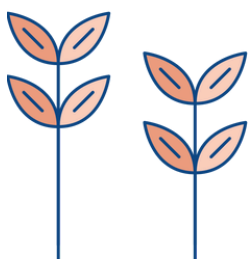
**9.a.03** Proportion of critical water and sanitation infrastructure systems that are built or retrofitted to withstand climate-related hazards.

**9.a.04** Proportion of total area of basins (river, lake or aquifer) and cryosphere (glacier, snow and ice) for which a climate adaptation plan is developed and implemented as part of an integrated water resources management approach.

**9.e.02.** Number of Parties that incorporate transboundary climate risks and adaptation measures for connected infrastructure and settlement systems in their National Adaptation Plans or equivalent documents.

**10.a.01** Number of Parties that have established multi-hazard early warning systems.

**10.a.02** Number of Parties that have accessible, understandable, usable, relevant and up to date climate risk information and comprehensive risk assessment.





Considering that only in Latin America and the Caribbean, climate change displaced 1.2 million people in recent years (Cedillo et al., 2023), to introduce the dimensions of **human mobility and displacement** is critical, and have been incorporated in one indicator and in the disaggregated information of another one, corresponding to the themes of water, infrastructure and human settlements (Table 7).

**Table 7. Human mobility and displaced people in current list of indicators**

**9.a09.** Percentage of people assisted with the planned relocation in a safe, voluntary, and dignified way among those displaced as a result of water related hazards and extreme events such as floods, droughts, tropical cyclones and storm surges, sea level rise and other water induced disasters.

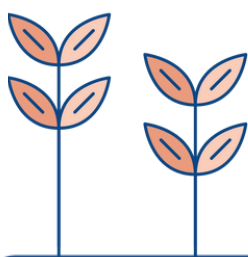
**9.e.02.** Number of Parties that incorporate transboundary climate risks and adaptation measures for connected infrastructure and settlement systems in their National Adaptation Plans or equivalent documents

### 3.1. Deep dive on MoI indicators

The total number of **Mol indicators** is very low, with 5 on finance (with options in implementation, related to who provides and who receives, as well as key concepts such as provision, mobilization, etc.). These 5 indicators are located under food and agriculture; impacts, risk, and vulnerability; planning; and implementation. There is also one indicator on capacity building (cultural heritage), and one of technology development and transfer, in the implementation dimension (Table 8). However, neither the indicator, its description or the disaggregation indicate that the main source or any of the sources may come from international cooperation. One example is *10.c.11. Extent of capacity-building interventions enhancing adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities/people*, where no source of international cooperation is mentioned in the description, the disaggregated information or the rationale.







**Table 8. MoI indicators included in the list September 2025**

TARGETS	MoI INDICATORS
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;	9.b.05. Amount of climate adaptation finance disbursed to food and agriculture per year
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;	9.g.06. Number of relevant climate change adaptation training programmes that integrate cultural heritage and/or guidance from traditional, local or Indigenous knowledge
10.a. 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;	10.a.10. Amount of finance for climate change adaptation for the design, development and operationalisation of climate information services and multi-hazard early warning systems
10.b. 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,	10.b.03. Number of Parties receiving or mobilizing international support for formulation of National Adaptation Plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies, including for capacity development







10.c. 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 the assessments referred to in paragraph 10(a) above;

10.c.06. 4 options. Amount of international public finance for climate adaptation provided, [or] [mobilized,] [by developed countries] [and received] [by developing countries] for the implementation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies per [time frame].

10.c.08 [Option 1] Amount of private sector finance directed towards climate adaptation annually including private finance mobilized through public interventions

10.c.08 [Option 2] Percentage of total private climate finance dedicated to adaptation

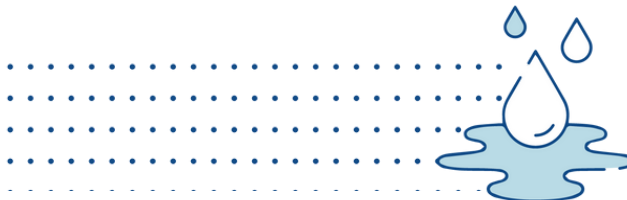
10.c.09. 2 options. Level of implementation of adaptation technology needs identified by [developing countries] [Parties], including needs expressed in Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs), NAPs, NDCs and other equivalent policy instruments including their development and transfer [from developed to developing countries]

The approach to MoI falls short to meet the purpose of the UAE-FGCR to guide the achievement of the GGA and reviewing its progress, enhancing action and support, keeping both functions as equally relevant and balanced (para 7 Decision 2/CMA.5).

In the technical report, the experts clarify the intention that the implementation indicators cover all dimensions and are cross-cutting indicators. However, certain inconsistencies arise because an indicator is presented for only one of the themes (food and agriculture), which can generate an imbalance of information and an inaccurate political message regarding the greater relevance of one sector or another.

Three possible approaches are identified: incorporating at least one finance indicator per target, which would not only increase the total number of the list but also have the additional challenge of incorporating one for capacity building and another for technology development and transfer in each. Another option is to add only indicators for means of implementation in the dimensions.





And the last and third option seems to be closer to the experts' statement of concentrating indicators of MoIs in the implementation dimension. The disadvantage in this last case is losing tracking of financing for the other dimensions that would not be included in implementation and are currently only partially incorporated. It is worth mentioning that all dimensions except MEL include at least one finance indicator. **A mixed approach could be taken, including MoI indicators across dimensions while focusing cross-cutting indicators on implementation, following the experts' proposals.**

Furthermore, many finance indicators are formulated as “amount of”, which can distort the information provided. Although the information at the disaggregation level indicates much more than amount, such as channel, sector, and instrument, among other components, it would be preferable for the indicator name to also reflect this.

Another observation to make is that in the four options of indicator 10.c.06, on the dimension of implementation, the metadata refers to SDG 13, target 13.a indicator 13.a.1. **[2]** This probably needs to be clarified to the extent that the SDG indicator refers to the provision and mobilization of the \$100 billion per year.

The guidance for operationalizing the MPGs contained in Decision 5/CMA.3 (UNFCCC, 2022) already potentially solves some of the main issues when incorporating MoI indicators, in line with what both developed and developing countries report. Even more so if consider that BTRs are the best positioned instruments for reporting information on progress in the implementation of the UAE-FGCR, given that the MPGs already incorporate the GGA, Parties have started to report on the targets in the BTR1, and it is the only adaptation vehicle submitted every two years by all Parties, albeit with flexibility.

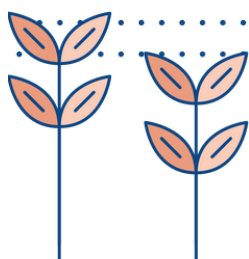
BTR guidance provides the common tabular formats for reporting information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity building support provided and mobilized, as well as support needed and received under articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement. In line with this, the adjustment of MoI indicators for the dimension of implementation is proposed in table 9:

**[2]** - <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-13-0a-01.pdf>



**Table 9. Proposal of MoI indicators based on tabular formats ETF**

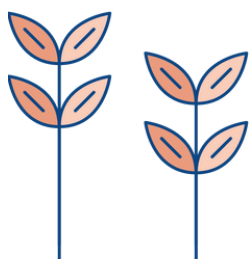
DISAGGREGATION LEVELS	INDICATOR NAME
Disaggregated by: title of the project, programme, activity or other, amount, status, channel, funding source, financial instrument, sector, subsector, contribution to capacity-building objectives, contribution to technology development and transfer, any other additional information.	Financial support provided under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement by bilateral, regional and other channels
Disaggregated by: institution, amount: core/general inflow and climate specific inflows, recipient, type of project, programme, activity or other, status, channel, funding source, financial instrument, type of support, sector, subsector, contribution to technology development and transfer, any other additional information.	Financial support provided under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement by multilateral channels
Disaggregated by: recipient, title of the project, programme, activity or other, channel, amount mobilized, amount of resources used to mobilize the support, type of public intervention, sector, subsector, any other additional information.	Financial support mobilized through public interventions under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement
Disaggregated by: sector, subsector, title of the project, programme, activity or other, programme or project description, estimated amount, expected timeframe, expected financial instrument, contribution to capacity-building objectives, contribution to technology development and transfer, whether the activity is anchored in a national strategy or NDC, expected use, impact and estimated results, additional information.	Financial support needed by developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement
Disaggregated by: title of the project, programme, activity or other, programme or project description, channel, recipient entity, implementing entity, amount received, timeframe, financial instrument, sector, subsector, contribution to capacity-building objectives, contribution to technology development and transfer, status of activity, use, impact and results, additional information.	Financial support received by developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement





Disaggregated by: title, recipient entity, description and objectives, sector, subsector, type of technology, status of measure or activity, undertaken by, additional information.	Support for technology development and transfer provided under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement
Disaggregated by: sector, subsector, title of activity, programme or project description, type of technology, expected timeframe, expected use, impact and estimated results, additional information.	Technology development and transfer support needed by developing country Parties under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement
Disaggregated by: title of activity, programme, project or other, programme or project description, type of technology, timeframe, recipient entity, implementing entity, sector, subsector, status of activity, expected use, impact and estimated results, additional information.	Technology development and transfer support received by developing country Parties under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement
Disaggregated by: title, recipient entity, description and objectives, status of measure or activity, additional information.	Capacity-building support provided under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement
Disaggregated by: sector, subsector, title of activity, programme or project, programme or project description, expected time frame, estimated use, impact and estimated results, additional information.	Capacity-building support needed by developing country Parties under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement
Disaggregated by: title of activity, programme or project, programme or project description, time frame, recipient entity, implementation entity, sector, subsector, status of activity, use, impact and estimated results, additional information.	Capacity-building support received by developing country Parties under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement

While this may address the language and coverage of the three means of implementation as already agreed, and help to avoid options, it leaves the question of the added value of the UAE-FGCR assessing key information on the progress of adaptation that is not already represented in the information that Parties provide in their BTRs. Some examples (Table 10) are given focusing on quality and access, two of the characteristics that appear in the draft conclusions of SB62 when selecting MoI indicators. It also seeks to respond to what is determined in paragraphs 22 and 24 of Decision 1/CMA.6 establishing the NCQG (UNFCCC, 2025f).





**Table 10. Examples of additional finance indicators**

- Average time between a project's approval and the first disbursement of funds to the implementing entity.
- Number of national and sub-national institutions (e.g., National Implementing Entities or NIEs) that have been accredited to directly access international climate funds (GCF, AF, etc).
- Average duration, in months, from when a country submits a project proposal to a climate fund until it is formally approved.
- Percentage of adaptation proposals submitted by developing countries that are approved for funding.
- Percentage of total adaptation finance that is directly channeled to sub-national or local level.
- Number of adaptation projects under a specific monetary threshold that are approved.
- Percentage of projects that explicitly target women's groups or women-led organizations as direct recipients of adaptation funds.
- Average cost, as a percentage of the total project value, that a country or organization must pay to develop a project proposal and manage its implementation.

Another observation associated with the MoI indicators is related to the one selected in the second dimension, on the number of Parties receiving or mobilizing international support for the formulation of National Adaptation Plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies, including for capacity development. Instead of the number of countries, it would be more beneficial to have deeper information on the provision, mobilisation, needed and receipt. Thus, in line with the tabular formats, it could be replaced by one or two indicators:

- Financial support provided, mobilized through public interventions, by developed countries and other countries that provide support for the formulation of National Adaptation Plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies.
- Financial support received and needed by developing countries for the formulation of National Adaptation Plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies.





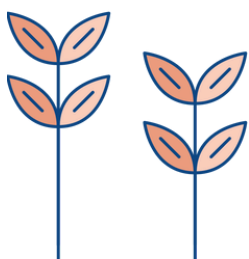
Since the MEL dimension is the only one without a finance indicator, the following are suggested:

- Financial support provided, mobilized through public interventions, by developed countries and other countries that provide support for designing, establishing and/or operationalizing a system for monitoring, evaluation and learning for their national adaptation efforts.
- Financial support received and needed by developing countries for designing, establishing and/or operationalizing a system for monitoring, evaluation and learning for their national adaptation efforts.

Indicators related to financial support should be also aligned with the NCQG decision. Thus, in Baku the CMA requested the SCF to prepare a biennial report starting in 2028 on collective progress of all the elements of the decision for its consideration (para 30 Decision 1/CMA.6). In terms of transparency, the Baku decision already links to the tabular formats on the support provided and mobilized, inviting Parties to share information of 2025 and 2026, to build a full overview of aggregated financial support provided to inform GST2 in 2028 (para 31 Decision 1/CMA.6). The CMA also decided in Baku to undertake a special assessment of access to climate finance in 2030.

While the link between the NCQG and the GGA is explicit in the Baku decision (paragraph 18), it is key to also associate it with the ETF, avoiding duplication and additional reporting burdens, while seeking for coherence along all the long-term goals of the Paris AGreement, and ensuring that all negotiation tracks contribute to assessing the progress of action and support using the same parameters within the GST framework.

There are other indicators related to **national expenditure and budgets** in implementation and planning that are not considered Mol. It is also well noted that ODA indicators were removed from this version, in line with the SB62 conclusions.





The number of **indicators for enabling conditions** is significant, with 64 out of 100, including public participation, Institutional arrangements, strengthened & inclusive governance, policies, leadership, data & knowledge, skills & education. The experts' approach is to understand how the indicators contribute in terms of enabling conditions and not to create new indicators for each enabler. This path helps to avoid ballooning the list.

### 3.2. Some proposals for streamlining the list and including additional MoI indicators

In light of the previous assessment and suggestions to strengthen the support component of the indicators package, there are some additional proposals for refining the number and approach of some indicators while allowing to maintain balance in order to not exceed the 100 indicators final list.

Table 11 suggests **deleting 16** indicators, **adjusting 2** to make them outcome oriented, and **moving and adjusting 3**, two of them from themes to dimensions and one merged inside the cultural heritage theme.

**Table 11. Proposals for streamlining the September 2025 potential list of indicators**

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	Total number if considering the recommendations:  8
INDICATOR	COMMENTS
9.a.10. Number of Parties that integrate climate adaptation measures in their national plans for water resources management and water supply and sanitation plans	suggestion: delete it, since it refers to adaptation mainstreaming, which is already covered under the planning dimension. A thematic disaggregation can be added instead. Moreover, no metadata is yet available.

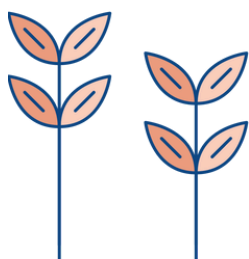


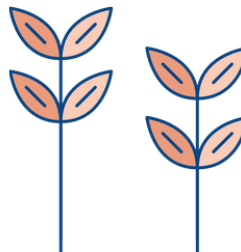




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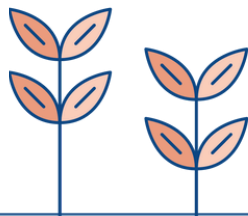
TARGET: 9(b) Attaining climate-resilient food and agricultural production and supply and distribution of food, as well as increasing sustainable and regenerative production and equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all	Total number if considering the recommendations:  6
INDICATOR	COMMENTS
9.b.04 Proportion of Parties that have integrated climate risks into national food security measures, programs, and policies	suggestion: delete it, since it refers to adaptation mainstreaming, which is already covered under the planning dimension. A thematic disaggregation can be added instead. Moreover, no metadata is yet available.
9.b.05 Amount of climate adaptation finance disbursed to food and agriculture per year	suggestion: delete it, as one would have to be included per topic and this would increase the total number. Instead, it would be preferable to use the dimensions with a thematic disaggregation approach instead.
9.b.07 Reduction in food and agricultural yield associated with climate-related drivers and events	suggestion: delete it, as it is more suitable for L&D.
9.b.10 Direct agricultural losses associated with climate-related drivers and events.	suggestion: delete it, as it is more suitable for L&D.
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	Total number if considering the recommendations:  8
INDICATOR	COMMENTS
9.c.05 Number of destroyed or damaged health facilities and number of disruptions to health services associated with climate-related events.	Suggestion: delete it, as it is more suitable for L&D.
9.c.09 Level of implementation of climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessment.	Suggestion: delete it. A thematic disaggregation can be added in the impact, vulnerability and risk indicators.





<p>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;</p>	<p>TOTAL NUMBER IF CONSIDERING THE RECOMMENDATIONS:</p> <p>10 (SAME NUMBER OF THE ORIGINAL LIST)</p>
INDICATOR	COMMENTS
<p>9.d.10 Number of Parties reporting on adaptive capacity, resilience, and vulnerability reduction outcomes from EbA and NbS action in their NAPs, NDCs or other policies or programs</p>	<p><i>Suggestion: shift the indicator approach to a qualitative assessment that illustrates the results of applying these approaches, rather than simply counting the number of Parties reporting them. This allows each Party not only to indicate whether they reported, but also to provide concrete examples or narratives of the results achieved.</i></p> <p>Change in adaptive capacity, resilience, and vulnerability to climate impacts in local communities and ecosystems resulting from the implementation of EbA and NbS actions included in their NAPs, NDCs or other policies or programs.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>TOTAL NUMBER IF CONSIDERING THE RECOMMENDATIONS:</p> <p>6</p>
INDICATOR	COMMENTS
<p>9.e.02 Number of Parties that incorporate transboundary climate risks and adaptation measures for connected infrastructure and settlement systems in their National Adaptation Plans or equivalent documents</p>	<p><i>Suggestion: delete it from the thematic list and replace it with the following new one under the planning dimension. This will allow the inclusion of other transboundary climate risks across different sectors and themes.</i></p> <p>Number of Parties that incorporate transboundary climate risks and adaptation measures in their National Adaptation Plans or equivalent documents.</p> <p>(Disaggregate by climate related hazards, geographies).</p>





<p>9.e.03 Number of Parties that include coverage of (i) critical thresholds, (ii) tipping points, and (iii) adaptation limits in National Adaptation Plans and national risk assessments</p>	<p>Suggestion: delete it from the thematic list. It is not limited to infrastructure and settlements, but applies to any sector exposed to climate risks, covering all areas where a country may report thresholds, tipping points, or adaptation limits. Include a new indicator under the IVRAs dimension instead, allowing disaggregation by sector and type of climate-related hazard.</p> <p>Number of Parties that include coverage of (i) critical thresholds, (ii) tipping points, and (iii) adaptation limits in the impact, vulnerability, and risk assessment to inform their formulation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies. thresholds, tipping points, or adaptation limits. Include a new indicator under the IVRAs dimension instead, allowing disaggregation by sector and type of climate-related hazard.</p>
<p>9.e.04 Number of planned relocation protocols for human settlements and infrastructural system to facilitate inclusive and adequately supported and managed local-scale relocation</p>	<p>Suggestion: improve the disaggregated level and introduce climate risk reduction. Number of implemented relocation protocols to reduce climate risks through the inclusive, adequately supported and managed local-scale relocation of human settlements and infrastructure.</p> <p>(Disaggregated by reason -climate hazard-; level of government; stage of development; number of population; age; sex).</p>
<p>9.e.07 Number of Parties that have national adaptation plans, policy instruments and/or strategies which include a consideration of the impact of temperature goal overshoot on the effectiveness of adaptation in relation to basic infrastructure</p>	<p>Suggestion: delete it. The temperature goal overshoot itself marks the crossing of a critical threshold; and if this temperature excess triggers abrupt or irreversible changes in key systems, it becomes a tipping point. Both aspects critical threshold and tipping point are included in indicator 9.e.03, and as mentioned, they can apply to more than one sector, not only infrastructure and human settlements.</p> <p>Moreover, there are methodological limitations: the impact of temperature overshoot on the effectiveness of an adaptation measure depends on multiple factors, such as the type of infrastructure, planning, maintenance policies, exposure to extreme events, etc.; it also requires defining what constitutes basic infrastructure for each Party, among other considerations.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>TOTAL NUMBER IF CONSIDERING THE RECOMMENDATIONS:</p> <p>6</p>



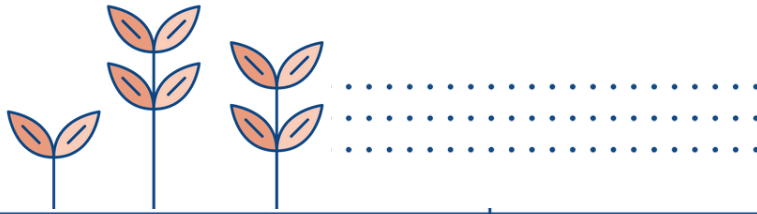


<p>9.e.03 Number of Parties that include coverage of (i) critical thresholds, (ii) tipping points, and (iii) adaptation limits in National Adaptation Plans and national risk assessments</p>	<p>Suggestion: delete it from the thematic list. It is not limited to infrastructure and settlements, but applies to any sector exposed to climate risks, covering all areas where a country may report thresholds, tipping points, or adaptation limits. Include a new indicator under the IVRAs dimension instead, allowing disaggregation by sector and type of climate-related hazard.</p> <p>Number of Parties that include coverage of (i) critical thresholds, (ii) tipping points, and (iii) adaptation limits in the impact, vulnerability, and risk assessment to inform their formulation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies. thresholds, tipping points, or adaptation limits. Include a new indicator under the IVRAs dimension instead, allowing disaggregation by sector and type of climate-related hazard.</p>
<p>9.e.04 Number of planned relocation protocols for human settlements and infrastructural system to facilitate inclusive and adequately supported and managed local-scale relocation</p>	<p>Suggestion: improve the disaggregated level and introduce climate risk reduction. Number of implemented relocation protocols to reduce climate risks through the inclusive, adequately supported and managed local-scale relocation of human settlements and infrastructure.</p> <p>(Disaggregated by reason -climate hazard-; level of government; stage of development; number of population; age; sex).</p>
<p>9.e.07 Number of Parties that have national adaptation plans, policy instruments and/or strategies which include a consideration of the impact of temperature goal overshoot on the effectiveness of adaptation in relation to basic infrastructure</p>	<p>Suggestion: delete it. The temperature goal overshoot itself marks the crossing of a critical threshold; and if this temperature excess triggers abrupt or irreversible changes in key systems, it becomes a tipping point. Both aspects critical threshold and tipping point are included in indicator 9.e.03, and as mentioned, they can apply to more than one sector, not only infrastructure and human settlements.</p> <p>Moreover, there are methodological limitations: the impact of temperature overshoot on the effectiveness of an adaptation measure depends on multiple factors, such as the type of infrastructure, planning, maintenance policies, exposure to extreme events, etc.; it also requires defining what constitutes basic infrastructure for each Party, among other considerations.</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>TOTAL NUMBER IF CONSIDERING THE RECOMMENDATIONS:</p> <p>6</p>









9.g.08 Number of cultural heritage buildings and sites retrofitted with climate-resilient materials and/or technologies, including those guided by traditional, local, or Indigenous building practices	suggestion: delete it. If indicator 9.g.01, Percentage of at-risk cultural and natural heritage sites with adaptation measures implemented, is disaggregated by type of adaptation measure, type of actors involved and approaches applied.
TARGET: 10(c) 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 the assessments referred to in paragraph 10(a) above	TOTAL NUMBER IF CONSIDERING THE RECOMMENDATIONS:  8
INDICATOR	COMMENTS
10.c.02 Number of deaths and missing persons associated with climate-related hazards, per 100,000 population	Suggestion: delete it, as it is more suitable for L&D.
10.c.03 Number of people who experienced direct social and economic impacts associated with climate-related hazards per 100,000 people	Suggestion: delete it, as it is more suitable for L&D.
10.c.04 Direct economic loss associated with climate-related hazards as a proportion of gross domestic product	Suggestion: delete it, as it is more suitable for L&D.







## 4. Elements for a GGA decision in Belem

Below is a proposed addition to the draft elements for a GGA decision included in the informal note prepared by the co-facilitators during SB62. The additions are highlighted in red.

The greatest effort lies in the operationalization of the indicators, the modalities of the BAR, and other provisions, with a particular focus on adaptation finance. These three sections may overlap, to the extent that the BAR could include all or some of the components for implementing the UAE-FGCR, in line with paragraph 38 of Decision 2/CMA.5.

There are a set of tasks to be carried out to implement the indicators and support developing countries in accelerating the implementation and reporting of the targets using the indicators, which are included in brackets, as well as potential actors to carry them out. The options are diverse, including a combination of roles (Table 12).

**Table 12. Elements for a GGA Decision**

- A preamble, providing contextual framing, recalling relevant decisions, acknowledging the work of the experts and workshop hosts, and noting the robust, inclusive nature of the indicator development;
- The conclusion of the UAE-Belém work programme on indicators;
- The adoption of the final list of indicators **including, where applicable, indicators for enabling factors for the implementation of adaptation action, means of implementation, cross-cutting considerations and all subcomponents of the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5;**
  - The operationalization and use of indicators **[could overlap with the BAR]:**
    - (i)** Recognition of the indicator list as the first global approach to measuring adaptation progress **in line with article 7.14 of the Paris Agreement;**
    - (ii)** The invitation to Parties to include cross-cutting considerations as part of the **disaggregated level of information of the indicators, as appropriate;**
    - (iii)** Linkage between the indicators and reporting under the Enhanced Transparency Framework, and inviting Parties to include relevant global goal on adaptation **targets and indicators in the second and subsequent BTRs;**



**(iv)** Request developed countries to provide information on finance provided and mobilized, as well as support provided for technology development and transfer provided and capacity building support provided in line with articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement, using the tabular formats in Decision 5/CMA.3.

**(v)** Clarification on how information on the progress of the targets by applying indicators provided through BTRs and other reporting channels will inform synthesis processes, and assessment of collective progress at the GST;

**(vi)** Specification of the role of [relevant constituted bodies and programmes], [experts], and [the secretariat] [in finalizing methodological work], supporting the quality control checks with a view to standardizing the format of the indicators, [supporting countries in aligning national and local policies to the UAE-FGCR targets and indicators], [synthesizing information], [assessing progress using reported information and other sources], [building capacities and developing training activities for Parties, local actors and other relevant stakeholders];

**(vii)** Invitation to relevant agencies to support data collection and maintenance [finalizing methodological work], [supporting countries in aligning national and local policies to the UAE-FGCR targets and indicators], [building capacities for parties to report], [reporting annually/biannually] [assessing progress using reported information and other sources], [developing training activities for Parties, local actors and other relevant stakeholders].

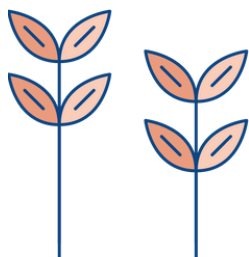
-Modalities of the Baku Adaptation Road Map and any other remaining issues under paragraph 38 of 2/CMA.5.

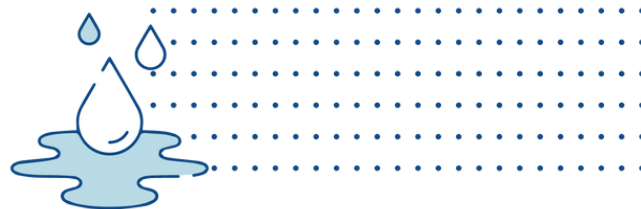
**(i)** Scope of the BAR;

**(ii)** Activities associated to the exchange of knowledge, experience and information to foster implementation of the UAE-FGCR, by the [constituted bodies and programmes] [relevant organizations];

**(iii)** Identification of inputs that will be key to the GST2 information collection and preparation stage, as well as the technical assessment and the consideration of outputs in line with paragraph 37 Decision 19/CMA.1;

**(iv)** New activities associated with enhancing understanding of risks and impacts associated with different temperature scenarios across regions conducted by [constituted bodies and programmes] [relevant organizations] [secretariat];





**(v)** Collaboration with IPCC in relation to the indicators, metrics and methodologies, as well as identifying adaptation capacity gaps, challenges and needs of developing countries, such as organizing special events and dialogues (paragraph 29 Decision 19/CMA.1);

**(vi)** Sequence for developing ToRs for UAE-FGCR review.

- The approaches to adaptation, including transformational and incremental;

- Other provisions [potential overlap with operationalization and with the BAR]:

**(i)** Adjustment of MEL systems, identification of capacity-building needs, and support providers;

**(ii)** References to the role of NAPs;

**(iii)** Engagement of relevant stakeholders;

**(iv)** Outcomes of the Baku high-level dialogue;

**(v)** Proposal for a new adaptation finance goal and a review mechanism with a timeline for future work;

**(vi)** The SCF to prepare biennial reports on achieving the new adaptation finance goal;

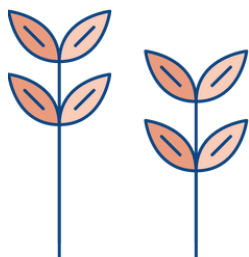
**(vii)** The CMA to adopt modalities to measure, track, and report on efforts made by developed countries towards the new adaptation financial goal;

**(viii)** Request to the GCF to include the implementation of the UAE-FGCR and the alignment of national adaptation plans as additional requests for up to USD 5 million in the context of NAP implementation, expediting associated processes (GCF, s/n);

**(ix)** Acknowledge the role of the NCQG in supporting the implementation of the UAE framework and achieving its targets;

**(x)** Request the SCF to consider in its biennial report starting in 2028, as per paragraph 30 of Decision 1/CMA.6, the aggregated progress made in providing, mobilizing and receiving finance for implementing the UAE-FGCR.

**(xi)** Decides that in 2030, when the CMA undertakes a special assessment to assess progress on access to climate finance in line with Decision 1/CMA.6, it will also assess the extent to which developing countries have accessed financing for the implementation of the UAE-FGCR and the achievement of its targets.



## 5. Traffic light assessment on the structure of a GGA decision in COP30

An updated traffic light assessment on a GGA decision in COP30 is presented in Table 13. The proposal reflects elements outlined in the technical paper prepared before SB62 (Bueno Rubial et.al., 2025), along with the informal note by the co facilitators in June (UNFCCC, 2025e) and exchanges during and after the SB session.

This exercise seeks to help countries and stakeholders to identify potential strategic steps and key issues to nurture conversations in the incoming workshop in Bonn (3-4 October), and formal negotiations at COP30 in Belem.

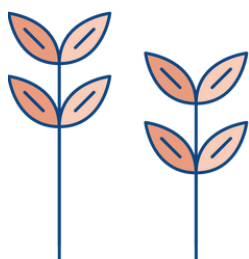
**Table 13. Traffic light assessment**

REFERENCES	DRAFT ELEMENTS	MAY	SEPT
<p><b>GREEN</b> There is some kind of rapprochement</p> <p><b>YELLOW</b> There is no approach yet but it is not impossible</p> <p><b>RED</b> Still a long way off, should be assessed as to whether it is feasible</p>	Structure of the decision		
	Dimensional indicators		
	Thematic indicators		
	Indicators of cross-cutting		
	Enablers		
	Indicators on means of implementation		
	NAPs		
	MEL Systems		
	Reporting		
	GST		

	Baku Adaptation Roadmap		
	Transformational adaptation and other approaches to adaptation		
	Finance provisions (Financial Mechanism, NCQG, B2B Roadmap, New Finance goal and modalities to measure, track and report)		
	Role of stakeholders		
	Role of relevant constituted bodies, programmes and the Secretariat		
	Role of relevant agencies		
	Outcomes of the Baku high-level dialogue		

Table 13 presents the evolution of discussions around important topics but still depicts areas that need further exchange to converge on landing zones at COP30. In terms of **structure**, SB 62 was very helpful to advance an outline, including preambular elements, the closing of the UAE-Belem work programme, and the adoption of the list of indicators, among other elements. Even when the structure is not agreed, conversation already started. The adoption of **dimensional and thematic indicators** are also positively assessed taking into consideration discussions in and after Bonn, and the new list of 100 indicators addressing targets of paragraphs 9-10 of decision 3/CMA.5, provided by the experts.

In terms of other important components of the indicators list, such as **cross-cutting considerations**, there are still different approaches. The current list includes only a few references to cross-cutting considerations, but they can be tracked through the disaggregation level, and balance should be ensured in the final package. On the other hand, the latest work undertaken by the experts helps distinguish between **enablers** and **Mol** indicators, which will be useful in avoiding bias and inadequate discussions during the upcoming workshop and subsequent negotiating sessions. Although the new list incorporates indicators on **means of implementation**, there is a lot of room for improvement.





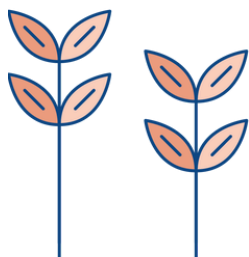
**NAPs** role was widely acknowledged during SB sessions, and these views were reflected in several options of the informal note, including the draft elements of a GGA decision. With regard to **MEL systems**, Parties appear to converge on a more comprehensive view of the UAE-FGCR -beyond the indicators list- by addressing elements to support its implementation and its articulation with national and subnational MEL systems. However, the type of provisions to be included and the necessary agreement between the Parties in this regard are uncertain.

On **reporting**, Parties referred to the role of BTRs in documenting and informing progress toward the targets using the indicators to be agreed at COP30. Parties still need to agree on BTRs as the main or the only channel for reporting on the progress of the targets.

While the Parties coincide on the importance of continuing to engage **non-party stakeholders**, there is no clarity on the mechanisms to ensure such effective participation. Furthermore, Parties agree on the key role the **constituted bodies, programmes, and the secretariat** should play in the implementation process of the UAE-FGCR, improving system coherence and avoiding fragmentation, even when the mandates to be assigned to each have not been discussed in detail. The role of other **relevant organizations** is also under discussion, even recognizing that a part of the indicators are linked to existing metadata of international organizations. In this regard, it will be challenging to seek inclusive alternatives to introduce other organizations into the system that are already supporting the Parties in these dimensions and topics.

One of the key functions of the UAE-FGCR is to review progress toward achieving the GGA in the context of the **GST**. Reporting issues for the information-gathering stage, as well as the relationship with other mandates under Article 7.14 of the Paris Agreement, remain to be resolved. This is related to the ongoing discussions around the **BAR modalities**. The time constraints at the June session prevented Parties from engaging in substantive exchanges, limiting them instead to stating their positions, which are currently reflected as options in the informal note.

The **Baku high-level dialogue** is a feature of the GGA architecture already adopted at COP29. The current dilemma is how to use the dialogue to leverage some of the difficult discussions and help to achieve a successful outcome in Belém, such as on adaptation finance.

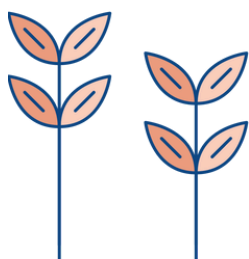






Regarding **transformational adaptation**, exchanges among Parties suggest convergence on viewing it as one approach to adaptation among others, without prioritizing it or assigning a specific role in the UAE-FGCR.

Finally, the SB62 informal note captures developing countries' positions in favor of including references to specific **finance provisions and a new adaptation finance goal**, contrasted with developed countries' request for a “no text” option -meaning no reference to this in the decision. This does not mean that greater consensus still needs to be built, even among developing countries, on financial provisions to support the UAE-FGCR and accelerate its implementation.





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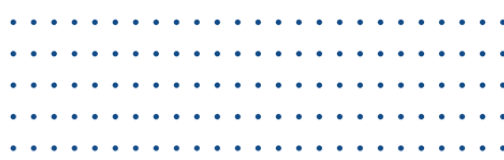
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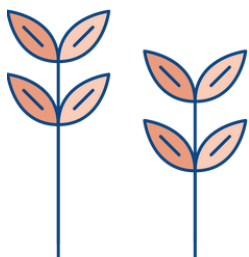
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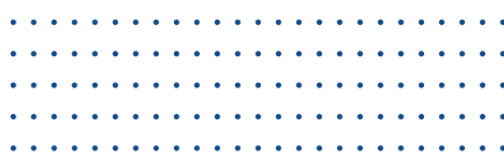
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