



Collective assessment of adaptation from the first to the second Global Stocktake: state of play

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1. Introduction

The Paris Agreement establishes the Global Stocktake (GST) as a periodic mechanism to assess collective progress toward achieving long-term goals. The GST is a facilitative process that encompasses all components of the Agreement: mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and means of implementation in light of equity and the best available science.

The GST involves three phases ([Decision 19/CMA.1](#)):

- a) Information collection and preparation;
- b) Technical assessment of the information, with a view to determining collective progress and identifying opportunities to enhance action;
- c) Consideration of outputs, analyzing the implications of the technical assessment.

The outcome of the GST is intended to inform Parties in updating and enhancing their climate action.

At the same time, the Paris Agreement establishes a set of key elements regarding the collective assessment of progress on adaptation within the GST (Article 7.14). However, the first Global Stocktake (GST1) highlighted the persistent political and technical obstacles that continue to marginalize adaptation within international climate governance. In particular, the core mandates contained in Article 7.14 of the Paris Agreement faced significant implementation challenges, resulting in a limited depth of collective assessment on adaptation. There is a risk that these shortcomings may be repeated during the second Global Stocktake (GST2), which begins this year.

The Adaptation Research Alliance (ARA) participated actively in GST1, bringing forward the experiences and lessons learned by its members, developing advocacy materials, and contributing as speakers at key events. ARA's Theory of Change identifies advocacy as one of its core functions. The GST is a central component of the climate architecture for assessing global progress, generating evidence to improve multilevel and multi-stakeholder decision-making on adaptation while strengthening capacities—both of which are among the intended impacts of ARA's work.

ARA has previously supported advocacy processes and products in Latin America and the Caribbean, serving as a catalyst for the diverse interests and capacities of its members. By promoting both incremental and transformational adaptation, the Alliance provides a critical platform for documenting on-the-ground progress that often falls outside national reporting instruments.

Through the joint efforts of ARA and Argentina 1.5, this initiative seeks to strengthen understanding of the gaps identified in GST1 regarding adaptation, with a view to generating concrete, evidence-based proposals for GST2 from a Latin American and Caribbean perspective. To this end, virtual consultations have been organized with representatives of regional civil society organizations, negotiators, and experts. The first meeting, held on 5 May 2026, included group activities aimed



at diagnosing the status of the adaptation mandates within GST1. The second and third meetings, scheduled for 12 and 19 May, are expected to generate specific proposals informed by Latin American and Caribbean perspectives.

2. Mandates

Article 7.14 of the Paris Agreement establishes four substantive components for the collective assessment of adaptation:

- Recognition of the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties;
- Enhancing the implementation of adaptation action, taking into account adaptation communications;
- Reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided for adaptation;
- Reviewing overall progress made towards achieving the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA).

Each of these mandates has reached a different level of development, including its operationalization within GST1, the literature produced by scientists of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and other experts, and the methodological and political progress achieved under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The following sections provide a brief overview of the current state of play for each mandate.

2.1 Recognition of the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties

Although there is no agreed definition of adaptation efforts, [Decision 1/CP.21](#) requested the Adaptation Committee (AC) and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) to develop modalities for recognizing the adaptation efforts of developing countries. These modalities were incorporated into [Decision 11/CMA.1](#), whose paragraph 14 establishes that the GST will review overall progress made towards achieving the GGA and recognizes that adaptation efforts contribute to this objective.

This mandate is governed by the modalities established under Decision 11/CMA.1, which also specify that recognition of adaptation efforts by developing country Parties should take place during the high-level events of the GST. To support this process, the Secretariat is tasked with preparing a synthesis report on the adaptation efforts, experiences, and priorities of developing countries (paragraph 23(b), [Decision 19/CMA.1](#)). This report draws on key reporting instruments such as Adaptation Communications (AdComs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs).

Following the formal recognition process, the Secretariat is expected to prepare a second report summarizing these efforts. In addition, key events (including Climate Weeks, the NAP Expo, and Adaptation Committee forums) are intended to provide visibility to these efforts. Likewise, beginning in 2020, the Secretariat has been

mandated to prepare biennial thematic synthesis reports on adaptation issues, focusing on lessons learned and good practices from developing countries.

The [synthesis report](#) on the state of adaptation prepared by the Secretariat for GST1 reflects information that developing countries explicitly identified as relevant for recognizing adaptation efforts through various national reporting channels, particularly AdComs and NAPs. Within these reports, developing countries increasingly highlight their **domestic investments and expenditures on adaptation**, demonstrating significant mobilization of domestic public resources despite fiscal constraints. These domestic investments not only reflect national commitment but also make visible a range of **adaptation actions implemented independently** of international financial support, thereby providing a strong basis for the formal recognition of proactive climate action within the framework of the Global Stocktake.

The report also highlights the **strategic role of South-South cooperation** as a key mechanism for strengthening regional resilience. Developing countries are increasingly using this form of cooperation to exchange lessons learned, transfer technologies adapted to similar contexts, and coordinate responses to transboundary climate risks. Such peer-to-peer exchanges not only optimize the use of available resources but also complement individual efforts and autonomous actions, reinforcing an adaptation narrative that combines technical self-reliance with regional solidarity in pursuit of the objectives of the GGA.

Additional efforts considered relevant for recognition include: **integrating adaptation into existing institutional and regulatory frameworks**, including national development processes and priorities; **developing and implementing climate change legislation** that incorporates adaptation considerations, including multilevel and sectoral adaptation policies and plans; **establishing governance arrangements; reporting domestic adaptation expenditures; integrating disaster risk management** into sectoral adaptation initiatives; **undertaking the formulation and implementation of NAPs; preparing national reports** under the UNFCCC, including National Communications, AdComs, and adaptation components of NDCs.

The report further indicates that Parties described initiatives aimed at raising awareness about the importance of adaptation and identified recognition of adaptation efforts as a national priority. Additional initiatives included the development of climate vulnerability assessments and multi-hazard risk scenarios in priority sectors, as well as improvements to early warning systems and climate information systems, including monitoring and surveillance mechanisms.

Table 1. Sectoral adaptation efforts of developing countries identified for recognition (UNFCCC Secretariat, 2022)

Sector	Efforts to be recognized
Agriculture and food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversification of agricultural, livestock, and fisheries production; • Use of drought-resistant seeds; • Improved soil management and irrigation infrastructure; • Implementation of climate-smart agricultural practices; • Improvements to industrial and artisanal fisheries landing sites; • Strengthening sectoral investments and access to technology.
Biodiversity and Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable forest management; • Strengthening climate-resilient livelihoods; • Ecosystem conservation and restoration; • Conservation and planting of mangroves and coastal forests; • Dune stabilization and construction of coastal defenses; • Measures against erosion, flooding, and saltwater intrusion.
Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved water management; • Rainwater harvesting systems; • Drainage systems; • Awareness campaigns on water conservation.

In 2020, the [Adaptation Committee](#) prepared the first thematic report under the recognition of efforts mandate, focusing on addressing hazards through lessons learned and good practices from developing countries as reported in their NAPs, NDCs, National Communications, AdComs, and other documents. The report addressed challenges associated with floods, droughts, sea-level rise, extreme weather events, and other climate-related hazards.

The [second report](#), prepared in 2022, focused on the efforts of developing countries to assess and address the costs of adaptation measures and associated financial needs. While adaptation costs and adaptation finance needs are closely related, important differences exist between them. Adaptation finance needs are



determined by current levels of adaptation expenditure as well as additional financing requirements, both domestic and international. As a result, additional financing needs may differ from total adaptation costs, since the latter also include existing expenditures. Furthermore, needs may be reported only for specific priorities or sectors rather than for the total cost of adaptation. Approaches and methodologies used to estimate costs and needs also vary considerably, as reflected in reports such as the Adaptation Gap Report by UNEP and publications of the Standing Committee on Finance, among others. Challenges associated with assessing adaptation costs include the variability of adaptation objectives, the country-specific nature of adaptation, differences in costs across sectors and climate risks, and the influence of emissions pathways on future adaptation costs.

The third report of the [Adaptation Committee](#), prepared under Decision 11/CMA.1, focused on institutional arrangements and stakeholder participation related to adaptation in developing countries. To do so, it relied on the iterative adaptation cycle, risk and vulnerability assessments, planning, implementation, and monitoring, evaluation and learning. Together with a series of cross-cutting considerations. Among the main barriers and challenges identified were the lack of financial resources, insufficient institutional capacities to sustain governance structures over time, changes in government and leadership, and limitations associated with data collection and analysis, among others.

The first Global Stocktake revealed **significant gaps regarding the implementation of the process established under Decision 11/CMA.1**, as the sequence envisioned for the recognition of adaptation efforts by developing countries (paragraph 10 of Decision 11/CMA.1) remained unclear. In particular, although the synthesis report on the state of adaptation was produced, the subsequent report summarizing adaptation efforts was not prepared. Furthermore, the high-level event held at COP28, where the recognition process was expected to continue, did not clarify in advance how recognition would be conducted, preventing adequate preparation by Parties and leaving uncertainty regarding the implications of the mandate itself.

With regard to the **outcomes captured in Decision 1/CMA.5 of GST1, the treatment of adaptation efforts was limited** compared to the information presented in the Secretariat's synthesis report and in the reports of the Adaptation Committee. Adaptation efforts were mentioned only three times and in very general terms. The first reference appears in paragraph 61, which highlights the importance of "global solidarity" in adaptation efforts, including both transformational and long-term incremental adaptation efforts, a rather imprecise formulation. The second reference appears in paragraph 62, which urges Parties to strengthen adaptation efforts as necessary to achieve the objective of Article 2, paragraph 1(b), of the Paris Agreement, taking into account the GGA and the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience (UAE-FGCR). The third reference is found in the reiteration of the UAE Framework target concerning monitoring, evaluation, and learning of adaptation efforts.

2.2. Enhancing the implementation of adaptation action, taking into account Adaptation Communications

Parties reported progress on adaptation action through various vehicles during GST1, including NAPs, NDCs, and AdComs. The latter were established under Article 7.10 of the Paris Agreement to make countries' adaptation priorities and needs visible while also providing information that can support the assessment of global progress in implementing adaptation action.

Regarding the [Synthesis report](#) on the state of adaptation efforts, experiences and priorities prepared by the Secretariat, it is important to note that it did not contain a dedicated section on implementation progress. Rather, implementation was interpreted indirectly through the other adaptation mandates. The report refers to efforts, priorities, and experiences reported by countries in adaptation-related documents regarding observed climate impacts, such as rising temperatures, extreme precipitation events, floods, droughts, sea-level rise, and glacier and polar ice melt, among others. The report highlights outcomes such as reductions in heat-related mortality, as well as in areas affected by wildfires, increases in the number of houses constructed with flood-resistant measures, and an increase in awareness of the importance of biodiversity, among others. It also includes quantitative references to progress, noting the submission of 40 AdComs, 151 NDCs, 196 National Communications, and 34 NAPs at the time the report was prepared.

In this regard, the GST1 outcomes reflected in Decision 1/CMA.5 were limited to a **quantitative acknowledgement of the number of NAPs (51) and AdComs (62)** submitted, with a notable absence of any qualitative and comprehensive assessment. This created a disconnection with the iterative adaptation cycle. Implementation gaps identified in the decision include the need for national inventories of climate impacts over time, climate service systems, and early warning systems, all of which could contribute to strengthening implementation. The decision also encourages the implementation of integrated and multisectoral solutions and refers to certain sectors and approaches. Paragraph 60 of the decision requests the UNFCCC Secretariat to regularly prepare a synthesis report based on information provided by Parties through their BTRs, AdComs, and NDCs.

It is worth noting that the **Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)** is the primary reporting instrument for climate action under the Paris Agreement. However, the first BTRs were submitted by Parties in 2024, after the conclusion of GST1. This represents an important change for GST2, which will incorporate BTR2 submissions from 2026 into the information collection and assessment phases, as well as BTR3 submissions toward the end of the cycle, at least as part of the political momentum generated by the aggregate effect of action.

Furthermore, Decision 1/CMA.5 of GST1 also recognized the adaptation **finance gap as a challenge for the implementation of NAPs**. However, the “Guidance and Way Forward” section did not include calls or commitments sufficient to overcome this obstacle. Likewise, among the 32 paragraphs in this section, only two reference

adaptation, highlighting the imbalance between adaptation and the other pillars addressed by the GST. These two paragraphs could contribute, albeit indirectly, to strengthening implementation, though without addressing all four stages of the iterative adaptation cycle recognized and reaffirmed in paragraph 54 of the same decision. On the one hand, the scientific community is encouraged to continue strengthening knowledge on adaptation-related knowledge gaps, the availability of information on climate impacts, including for monitoring progress, and to provide timely and relevant information to GST2 and subsequent Global Stocktakes (paragraph 183). On the other hand, the IPCC is invited to consider ways to better align its work with GST2 and future Global Stocktakes, and to provide relevant information in a timely manner (paragraph 184).

2.3. Reviewing the Adequacy and Effectiveness of Adaptation and Support Provided for Adaptation

The COP requested the AC and the LEG, in collaboration with the SCF, to develop methodologies and make recommendations on the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support (paragraph 41, Decision 1/CP.21)¹. The adoption of these methodologies was initially foreseen for the conclusion of the first session of the CMA in 2018. Following a process that included a review of the existing literature, Party submissions, and technical events, methodologies were identified for assessing both the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support and were compiled in a report. However, the need for further work was recognized.

Among the conclusions and recommendations developed by the AC and LEG in 2018, different approaches were proposed, including assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation actions and support separately, as well as examining the interrelationships between them. In this regard, the AC and LEG suggested that the adequacy and effectiveness of support are linked to the processes of providing and receiving support and to their alignment with financing goals agreed under the UNFCCC, particularly in the context of the adaptation gap recognized during GST1.

After 2020, the AC continued compiling methodologies and making them available through the Adaptation Knowledge Portal, as reflected in a series of reports published in [2021](#) and [2022](#).

The IPCC recognized that there are no studies that systematically assess adequacy and effectiveness at the global level and that there is unequivocal evidence that appropriate responses exist to reduce climate risk (high confidence) ([IPCC, 2022](#)). However, the IPCC also projected that the effectiveness of adaptation in reducing climate risks will decline as warming levels increase ([IPCC, 2022](#)).

The academic literature has similarly highlighted important conceptual and methodological challenges. Craft and Fisher ([2016](#)) recognizes the absence of consensus regarding what constitutes effective and adequate adaptation and how these concepts should be measured. Assessments of effectiveness may be

¹ Details on how the constituted bodies addressed this mandate through various channels can be found in <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/mandates-from-the-cma/methodologies-adequacy-and-effectiveness#Previous-work-in-addressing-this-mandate-2016-2019>

associated either with processes and institutional capacities, including improvements in planning, or with outcomes, such as reductions in deaths caused by climate-related extreme events. Regarding adequacy, the authors identify approaches based on both quality and quantity, which require establishing long-term objectives and assessing both the degree to which these objectives are achieved (quality) and their scope (quantity) in relation to adaptation goals. This necessarily involves consideration of financing and other enabling factors.

Other studies refer to principles of adaptation effectiveness that can be grouped into normative principles, such as desirable outcomes, and procedural principles, which capture the means through which adaptation is prioritized and implemented. These include maximizing economic benefits, improving well-being, reducing vulnerability and strengthening adaptive capacity, increasing resilience, avoiding maladaptation, ecosystem-based adaptation, community-based adaptation, adaptive governance, equity and justice, and transformational adaptation, among others ([Singh et al., 2022](#)).

Additional research highlights the need to accommodate different ethical approaches and to recognize how socio-cultural contexts shape the ways in which groups and communities understand and respond to climate change impacts when assessing adaptation effectiveness ([Puig et al., 2025](#))

Within the context of the Independent Global Stocktake (IGST), the lack of conceptual and methodological definitions related to adequacy and effectiveness was also recognized. Christiansen et al. ([2020](#)) argue that the adequacy of specific adaptation activities, or sets of activities, depends on factors such as the climate change scenario considered, the context in which the activity is implemented, and the degree of willingness to accept residual impacts.

The [Synthesis report](#) prepared by the Secretariat similarly reaffirms the lack of agreement in the literature regarding concepts, approaches, and measurement mechanisms for adequacy and effectiveness, which vary according to circumstances and scenarios. Information gaps are also linked to the relatively slower development of monitoring and evaluation systems. Other barriers, gaps, and challenges identified by Parties include: the absence of appropriate institutional frameworks and infrastructure, insufficient intersectoral and interagency coordination, information, data and knowledge gaps, weaknesses in capacity-building processes, shortcomings in legislative and policy frameworks, and a lack of financial resources. Regarding financial information, the report refers to various assessments prepared by UNFCCC constituted bodies and external institutions to better understand adaptation needs and adaptation gaps. The concept of needs extends beyond financial resources to include technological and capacity-building needs.

Given these conceptual and methodological challenges, the outcomes of GST1 contain only a single reference to this mandate. Paragraph 48 of Decision 1/CMA.5 “Notes that there are gaps in implementation of, support for and collective assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation, and that monitoring and evaluation of outcomes is critical for tracking the progress and improving the

quality and awareness of adaptation action”. However, the “Guidance and Way Forward” section does not provide any pathways for addressing this gap in GST2.

2.4. Reviewing overall progress made towards achieving the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)

As established in Article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement, the GGA involves enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal. However, the international community has long recognized the challenges associated with both achieving the Goal and assessing progress toward it.

The GGA is a key component of the Paris Agreement architecture because it balances the temperature goal and contributes to ambition cycles through the collective assessment of progress under the GST. Over the past decade, negotiations have focused on how to move from a largely aspirational goal toward one that includes qualitative and quantitative approaches capable of assessing progress across different scales.

Following a period with limited progress in operationalizing the GGA, between 2016 and 2019, the mandate provided by COP25 to the [Adaptation Committee](#) to review overall progress made toward achieving the GGA resulted in the preparation of both a report and a technical paper. This work identified a range of challenges associated with implementing the GGA and assessing progress, including methodological challenges, such as difficulties in attributing outcomes to interventions, changing baselines, uncertainties related to climate risks, and the design of a system capable of aggregating results across different scales and contexts; empirical challenges, including the scarcity of adaptation databases; conceptual challenges, such as the lack of consensus regarding what constitutes adaptation; and political challenges associated with reconciling divergent views and political sensitivities among countries within the UNFCCC. This report represented an important step toward the establishment of the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh Work Programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation, whose main outcome was the adoption of the UAE-FGCR in 2023. This Framework represented a major milestone in advancing both the technical and political operationalization of the Goal ([Decision 2/CMA.5](#)).

The UAE-FGCR includes eleven targets across seven thematic areas—water; food and agriculture; biodiversity and ecosystems; cultural heritage; health; infrastructure and human settlements; and poverty and livelihoods—as well as four targets aligned with the iterative adaptation cycle: impact, vulnerability and risk assessment, planning, implementation, and monitoring, evaluation and learning. The UAE-FGCR also introduces a broad range of cross-cutting considerations, including gender, social inclusion, human rights, intergenerational equity, and social justice, as well as participatory and fully transparent approaches. It further recognizes the contributions of children, youth, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, people of African descent,

and migrants. These cross-cutting considerations were further refined and expanded between Decision 2/CMA.5 and Decision [12/CMA.7](#) adopted at COP30.

While the eleven targets for 2030 already provide a foundation for operationalizing the GGA, the adaptation community agreed on the need to develop common indicators which, despite their voluntary nature, could contribute to narrowing the gap in the collective assessment of adaptation progress identified during GST1 and expected to persist toward GST2. Fifty-nine indicators were adopted at COP30 in Belém in 2025 and are currently undergoing testing by Parties. In addition, Parties recognized the need to continue technical work on methodologies through COP32, which will take place in Addis Ababa in 2027, under the Belém-to-Addis Vision.

The literature on the GGA and the UAE-FGCR is extensive. [Argentina 1.5's most recent report](#) analyzes the progress achieved at COP30 and the challenges expected for the sixty-fourth sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies, to be held in June 2026.

GST1 was unable to demonstrate progress in the implementation of the GGA. Instead, it largely reproduced, from a procedural perspective, the content of the GGA decision adopted at the same conference (Decision 2/CMA.5), including the eleven targets of the UAE-FGCR. GST2, however, will have this additional tool available to support the collective assessment of adaptation progress.

3. Perceptions from Latin America and the Caribbean on the Adaptation Mandates in GST1

As part of the gap-mapping workshop held virtually on 5 May, regional organizations were invited to reflect on their overall perception of how adaptation was addressed during GST1 through the use of the Menti platform. Participants expressed perceptions ranging from negative to moderate (scores between 1 and 3 on a scale of 5). These perceptions were justified by characterizations of the process as “detached from reality,” “unbalanced,” “confusing,” “complex,” and “insufficient,” in addition to concerns regarding the lack of precision and methodological clarity.

Prior to the analysis of the Article 7.14 mandates, participants were also consulted regarding the main gaps facing the region in strengthening adaptation towards GST2. Among these, the lack of finance emerged as a priority concern. Participants also highlighted gaps related to other means of implementation, particularly capacity-building. At the same time, strengthening information systems, advocacy, regional cooperation, governance, and policy harmonization were identified as key elements for advancing the process.

Using a collaborative Canva board, participants then engaged in a group exercise organized by mandate. The objective was to identify gaps and challenges associated with each mandate from a regional perspective. The following synthesis tables summarize the results.



Table 1. M1. Recognition of the adaptation efforts of developing country parties

Main gaps identified in assessing progress	Main challenges (political, technical, data-related, etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of technical capacities within countries to collect data and analyze information. • Lack of clarity regarding financing needs and where resources should be directed. • Lack of procedural clarity regarding the high-level segment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and data-related challenges associated with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Producing the information required at the national level to be framed as adaptation efforts and contributions to the GGA. • Including the efforts of actors other than national governments. • Integrating different levels of government. • Conceptually defining what constitutes a national adaptation effort.

Based on the results of the workshop.

Table 2. M2. Enhancing the Implementation of adaptation action, taking into account AdComs

Main gaps identified in assessing progress	Main challenges (political, technical, data-related, etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of financing to better measure what is being implemented in developing countries. • Difficulties arising from the complexity of climate finance architecture. • Lack of technical capacities. Adaptation implementation occurs primarily at the local level and on smaller scales, thereby increasing capacity-building gaps. • Lack of conceptual clarity and analytical frameworks: there is no clear framework connecting the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political and governance challenges associated with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing policies that respond to people's needs. • Implementing adaptation in key but complex sectors for developing countries, such as land use. • Connecting local, national, and international levels. • Sustaining dialogue with all relevant stakeholders.

Main gaps identified in assessing progress	Main challenges (political, technical, data-related, etc.)
<p>dimensions under analysis and the different scales involved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many of the required datasets are not available in low- and middle-income countries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and data-related challenges associated with: • Accessing and analyzing data for indicator development. • Identifying metrics capable of reflecting local implementation at the international level.

Based on the results of the workshop.

Table 3. M3. Reviewing the Adequacy and Effectiveness of Adaptation and Support Provided for Adaptation

Main gaps identified in assessing progress	Main challenges (political, technical, data-related, etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conceptual gaps and differing perceptions regarding what constitutes adequacy and effectiveness under different circumstances and contexts. • Technical gaps and limitations in data collection. • Methodological gaps in measuring progress across different scales. • Adaptation finance gaps, continue to compete with mitigation finance despite both remaining insufficient. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and data-related challenges associated with: • Better linking grassroots adaptation efforts with the GGA. • Raising awareness about NAPs and adaptation more broadly at the local level. • Achieving greater consistency between national adaptation commitments and data, and what is actually taking place on the ground. • Political and governance challenges associated with: • Involving a larger number of organizations in the GST process specifically and in UNFCCC negotiations more broadly.

Based on the results of the workshop.

Table 4. M4.P Reviewing Progress Towards Achieving the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)



Main gaps identified in assessing progress	Main challenges (political, technical, data-related, etc.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulties in reflecting progress across all levels, particularly local and subnational levels. How can this information be elevated to the global level? • Financing gaps throughout the policy cycle (design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation), which also affect governance processes. • Capacity-building gaps, particularly regarding the ability of technical teams to measure and assess progress • Difficulties in capturing adaptation impacts across different dimensions, failing to reflect the complexity of adaptation on the ground. • Governance gaps that limit the inclusion of all relevant sectors and stakeholders, particularly community-based actors. • Technological gaps and the absence of monitoring systems or tracking mechanisms that would allow countries to make their contributions visible. • Gaps between the priorities and needs of the Global South and those of the Global North. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and data-related challenges associated with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The methodological and indicator imbalance between mitigation and adaptation. • The precision of indicator language. • The inclusion of contributions from other societal actors, such as the private sector, within the GGA targets. • Access to data and information production across all levels. • AdComs: What is understood by adaptation in different regional, national, local, and territorial contexts? • Political and governance challenges associated with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political tensions among regions over visibility in assessing progress towards the GGA during negotiations. • Integrating the GGA with other more advanced frameworks (such as the SDGs). • Questions surrounding the legitimacy of the indicator package following the final COP30 plenary. • Governance of implementation at the domestic level. Countries in the region exhibit different relationships between national or federal authorities and subnational and local governments, requiring context-specific methodological and governance arrangements.



Main gaps identified in assessing progress	Main challenges (political, technical, data-related, etc.)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Limited harmonization, development, or reform of environmental and climate legislation and public policies in line with UNFCCC decisions and other multilateral agreements (including cross-cutting issues under the CBD, for example).

Based on the results of the workshop.

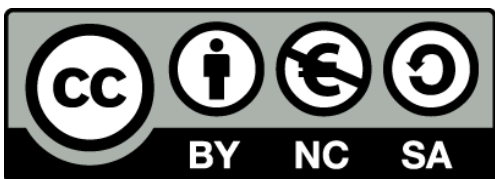


4. Conclusions

As part of the first activity organized by [Fundación Argentina 1.5](#) and supported by the [Adaptation Research Alliance \(ARA\)](#), under the project **Strengthening Latin American and Caribbean Perspectives in the Assessment of Adaptation Progress under the Second Global Stocktake (GST2)**, it was possible to develop an initial assessment of the status of the four adaptation mandates within GST1. This diagnostic exercise sought to familiarize organizations from Latin America and the Caribbean with the existing mandates, which are often technically complex and have been associated primarily with the UNFCCC negotiation process, in which not all organizations participate regularly.

It should be noted that participants' overall perception of how adaptation mandates were addressed in GST1 was generally negative. Capacity-building gaps, financial needs, institutional challenges related to information collection and maintenance, and the disconnect between different levels of adaptation action, from communities to the international level, were among the issues most frequently identified.

In the upcoming meetings, participants will be invited to move beyond the diagnostic phase and develop concrete proposals on how to strengthen the treatment of adaptation in GST2 from a regional perspective.



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