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Synthesis of submissions on the UAE–Belém work programme on indicators

Report by the secretariat

Summary

Decision 2/CMA.5 launched the UAE–Belém work programme on indicators and requested Parties and observers to make submissions on matters relating to, and modalities of the work programme, by March 2024, This report by the secretariat synthesizes these submissions, and highlights general views on the work programme, possible indicators to be used, experiences and lessons learned from similar processes, and modalities of the work programme, including inputs outputs and the involvement of stakeholders.

Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
BTR	biennial transparency report
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
ECLAC	The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	gross domestic product
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
MECCE	Monitoring and Evaluating Climate Communication and Education Project
NAP	national adaptation plan
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NGO	non-governmental organization
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
YOUNGO constituency	children and youth constituency

I. Introduction

A. Background

1. The Paris Agreement, in Article 7, paragraph 1, established the global goal on adaptation of 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 referred to in Article 2 of the Agreement.

2. CMA 5 decided to conclude the two-year Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation and adopt the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.[1] It also launched the two-year United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 with a view to identifying and, as needed, developing indicators and potential quantified elements for those targets.[2]

3. The United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience includes the following seven thematic targets:[3]

(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;

(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;

(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;

(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;

(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;

(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;

(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.

4. The Framework also includes the following four targets in relation to the dimensions of the iterative adaptation cycle (dimensional targets):[4]

(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,

[1] Decision 2/CMA.5, paras. 5–6.
[2] Decision 2/CMA.5, para. 39.
[3] Decision 2/CMA.5, para. 9.
[4] Decision 2/CMA.5, para. 10. The dimensions of the iterative adaptation cycle are referred to in decision 3/CMA.4, para. 10(d).

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) 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;

(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) of decision 2/CMA.5;

(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. Mandate

5. CMA 5 invited Parties and observers to submit views on:[5]

(a) Matters related to the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme;

(b) Modalities of the work programme, including organization of work, timelines, inputs, outputs and involvement of stakeholders.

6. It also requested the secretariat to synthesize these submissions as input to the work programme.[6]

7. In addition, CMA 5 requested the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies to organize a workshop to consider matters related to the work programme.[7] The workshop was held from 15 to 17 May 2024.

C. Scope

8. This report synthesizes the views expressed in the submissions received in response to the invitation referred to in paragraph 5 above. The submissions provided broad views of Parties and observers on substantive matters related to the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme. The submissions also contained proposals for modalities of the work programme, including the organization of work, formats for discussion and working groups (see chap. III below). A list of indicators for the 11 thematic and dimensional targets suggested in the submissions is available in annex I. A list of potential contributors to the work programme suggested in the submissions is available in annex II.

D. Submissions

9. As at 31 May 2024, 61 submissions had been received in response to the invitation referred to in paragraph B.5 above, 19 from Parties and groups of Parties and 42 from observers.[8]

10. Party and group submissions were received from Samoa on behalf of the Alliance of Small Island States; Zambia on behalf of the African Group; Saudi Arabia on behalf of the Arab Group; Mexico on behalf of the Environmental Integrity Group;European Union;

[5] Decision 2/CMA.5, para. 41.
[6] Decision 2/CMA.5, para. 42.
[7] Decision 2/CMA.5, para. 43.
[8] Available on the UNFCCC submission portal by searching ‘global goal on adaptation’

Honduras on behalf of the Independent Association for Latin America and the Caribbean; Malawi on behalf of the Least Developed Countries Group; Bolivia on behalf of the Like-Minded Developing CountriesBrazil on behalf of the SUR Group (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay); Australia; Canada; Iceland; India; Japan; Russian Federation; Türkiye; Uganda; United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; United States of America;

11. United Nations and intergovernmental organization submissions were received from FAO; ILO; IOM; UNECE Statistical Division; UNESCO; UNICEF on behalf of UN-Water (submission coordinated by UNICEF and Sanitation and Water for All); UNICEF; United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR); A joint submission by the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, FAO, ILO, IOM, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sanitation and Water for All, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme, UNESCO, the United Nations Foundation, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security, WFP and WHO; CGIAR System Organization on behalf of CGIAR and the Eastern Africa Farmers Federation; International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; IUCN; OECD;

12. Non-governmental organization and non-admitted entity submissions were received from Basque Centre for Climate Change; Care About Climate on behalf of the YOUNGO constituency; Center for Climate and Energy Solutions; Center for Participatory Research and Development on behalf of the Climate Justice Alliance – Bangladesh and the Network of WASH Networks in Bangladesh; Climate Action Network International; Climate Disclosure Project Worldwide; Climate Strategies; Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative; Global Climate and Health Alliance, including the Social Good Fund on behalf of WHO, the Global Climate and Health Alliance, the Wellcome Trust, the Lancet Countdown and partners; International Council on Monuments and Sites on behalf of the Heritage Adapts to Climate Alliance (coordinated by Preserving Legacies for the Climate Heritage Network); International Institute for Sustainable Development; Joint submission by Mercy For Animals on behalf of the AbibiNsroma Foundation, the African Coalition on Green Growth and the Aquatic Life Institute Brighter Green, the Centre for Climatology and Applied Research, EAT (the science-based global platform for food system transformation), Emmaus International, the Global Youth Coalition, Humane Society International, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Level4International, Mercy For Animals, ProVeg International, Ruya Foundation For Training And Development (Yemen), Simon Fraser University, the Southern Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance, YOUNGO animal rights, YOUNGO food and agriculture working group and Zimbabwe Climate Change Coalition; London School of Economics and Political Science; Perspectives Climate Research; Power Shift Africa on behalf of the Pan-African Coalition for Climate Adaptation and Resilience; Practical Action on behalf of Practical Action and Accountable Adaptation; Regions4 Sustainable Development on behalf of the local government and municipal authorities constituency, the European Committee of the Regions and Regions4 Sustainable Development; Stockholm Environment Institute on behalf of the Adaptation Without Borders global partnership; The Nature Conservancy on behalf of The Nature Conservancy, Conservation International and Fauna & Flora International; the North Grande Studies and Development Corporation; Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania; University of Melbourne on behalf of the University of Melbourne, Monash Business School and the Australian National University; University of Saskatchewan on behalf of MECCE; Women's Environment and Development Organization on behalf of the women and gender constituency; Woodwell Climate Research Center; Ace Observatory; International Platform on Adaptation Metrics; Regenerate Africa; Risk-informed Early Action Partnership;

II. Synthesis: matters related to the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme

A. General views on the work programme

13. Many submissions highlighted how reporting processes under the UNFCCC, including the ongoing preparation of NAPs, national adaptation programmes of action and adaptation communications, as well as the update of NDCs and submission of first BTRs, can be utilized in relation to the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme and the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience. One submission noted that Parties should not wait for the outcome of the work programme to start implementing and reporting on implementation of the Framework, that is, they should already be integrating the Framework into their national processes.

14. Multiple submissions expressed the view that the feasibility and practicality of reporting on the indicators that are selected should be considered under the work programme, noting capacity limitations within national statistical offices and limited availability of data and adequate baselines. It was highlighted that lessons learned from the implementation of other frameworks and indicator sets should be applied to avoid unintended consequences, and it was suggested that a trial period lasting up until the second global stocktake be conducted in order to consider any issues that arise. Some submissions stressed the need for a phased approach to the wider indicator development and reporting process and advocated for the pilot testing and refining of indicators, noting or emphasizing that engaging with national statistical offices and data custodians is crucial for ensuring data readiness. Some submissions mentioned the importance of involving international statistical bodies and national statistical offices in the work programme to ensure feasible indicators are developed and existing data collections are leveraged, and some suggested that indicator development be guided by impact pathway or theory of change approaches.

15. Numerous submissions made it clear that the work programme should be technical rather than political in nature. Many highlighted the important role in this regard of technical experts, both those with experience specific to the development of indicators and those with relevant experience in the thematic target areas. Other submissions noted that technical support should be provided for the work programme by and under UNFCCC constituted bodies and workstreams, including the AC, the LEG, the NWP, the PCCB and the SCF. Some submissions explicitly indicated that the work programme should not be treated as a negotiation; one of these submissions proposed that expert groups lead indicator development, with Parties only providing guidance during sessions of the subsidiary bodies. Furthermore, some submissions highlighted the iterative nature of the indicator development process, emphasizing the need for periodic review and refinement on the basis of emerging evidence and stakeholder feedback.

16. Concerning modalities, multiple submissions proposed workshops, expert meetings or working groups, many of which also included substantive structures and areas of discussion. Suggested modalities for the work programme will be elaborated upon in more detail belowIn terms of topics for discussion under the work programme, the most common suggestion was that workshops be organized to align with the thematic areas covered by the targets, although holding workshops based on the dimensional targets, with the thematic areas being treated as cross-cutting considerations, was also proposed. Other suggestions for topics to be discussed included means of implementation; enhancing action and support in relation to the targets and indicators; utilizing composite indicators; linking to and informing the global stocktake; stimulating global knowledge exchange, which offers opportunities for broad public engagement on adaptation; and investigating how monitoring, evaluation and learning as well as experience of other frameworks can be applied to the indicator development process.

17. Some submissions expressed the view that the work programme should follow a stepwise approach and that certain milestones should be achieved with a view to adopting a decision at CMA 7. Many submissions noted that lessons learned from the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme should be applied to the United Arab Emirates–Belém work

programme, not only in terms of modalities and organization, but also in determining how to advance the substantive discussions in a positive manner.

18. Several submissions expressed views on the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, including that the Framework should be inclusive of adaptation approaches; the Framework should guide adaptation efforts towards the collective well-being of all people; the principles of the Convention and the Paris Agreement are relevant to the Framework; flexibility should be exercised regarding the areas pertinent to adaptation that can be explored under the Framework; the importance of paragraphs 24, 29, 32 and 33 of decision 2/CMA.5; and the Framework can enhance synergies across the adaptation space under the UNFCCC. It was also suggested that following adoption of the Framework at CMA 5, the number of training programmes and capacity-building efforts focusing on youth be increased and that the voices of youth be included in the decision-making process. Furthermore, it was suggested that the work programme timeline and/or milestones be aligned with processes related to the global stocktake, BTRs and the new collective quantified goal on climate finance.

19. Furthermore, the need to examine in detail the intended users and applications of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience was highlighted, as was the need to initiate a structured process for analysing the multidimensional aspects of the targets and the need to establish criteria for assessing potential indicators alongside conducting the indicator development process. One submission noted that analysing the targets prior to the selection of indicators will lead to a better outcome, citing the example of understanding which diseases are most likely to increase in prevalence with climate change and then using this information to obtain a better picture of what a climate-resilient health system looks like. Another suggestion was that, should workshops be convened in 2024, a day or half day be allotted to presentations from technical experts working in the specific thematic area addressed by the workshop, with the presentations to cover existing indicators, including an assessment of their strengths, and links to other thematic areas of the targets set out in paragraph 9 of decision 2/CMA.5.

20. Several submissions expressed expectations for the negotiations at SB 60, namely that Parties:

(a) Consider how to respond to the technical questions raised in paragraph 38 of decision 2/CMA.5 above, paying particular attention to which constituted body or workstream is best placed to develop technical products on the topics;

(b) Negotiate and agree on a menu of specific, measurable, assignable, realistic and time-bound (‘SMART’) measures for the work programme, on the involvement of experts and on the work for each session of the subsidiary bodies, which can then be advanced immediately;

(c) Discuss the nature of the deliverables of the work programme and mandate its modalities.

B. Indicators for measuring progress in achieving the targets under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience

21. Nearly all submissions suggested that existing indicators be utilized for measuring progress towards achieving the thematic and dimensional targets under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, with many submissions providing examples of international frameworks, indicator sets and national reporting processes that could be applied to the targets under the Framework. There were a range of views as to whether only existing indicators should be utilized and the end goal of the work programme be to define a ‘menu of indicators’, or whether the work programme should also include the development of new indicators where gaps are identified.

22. Various proposals were made in the submissions regarding the process for identifying existing indicators. Many submissions suggested that the first part of the work programme focus on compiling or mapping a comprehensive list of relevant indicators used under other frameworks, including but not limited to the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable

Development (i.e. the SDGs), the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Regarding who would carry out this compilation or mapping, the suggestions were the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies with the support of the secretariat; the AC; and the subsidiary bodies in collaboration with relevant constituted bodies such as the AC and the SCF.

23. Some submissions suggested prioritizing a methodical, structured approach to indicator identification and selection, and some suggested utilizing thematic expert groups for indicator development. Many submissions emphasized developing a standardized methodology and drawing on ongoing reporting under existing frameworks and organizations to reduce reporting burden. The adoption of thematic approaches, coupled with a concerted effort to build consensus on definitions and standards, was highlighted by a few submissions as vital to fostering cohesion and alignment of the perspectives of diverse stakeholders and nurturing a collaborative environment conducive to progress.

24. Many submissions noted the challenge of measuring adaptation at the global level given its local context and individual countries' needs. Some submissions noted that as the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience and its targets are global in nature, it is important to have global-level indicators; other submissions expressed the view that having only global-level indicators would not be feasible. Some submissions noted that if there are to be global indicators, they should be applicable to all countries, and others noted that aggregation of information from the national to the global level would be key to measuring progress towards achievement of the targets. It was proposed that a tiered approach be applied to the outcome measured by an indicator, for example there could be tiers for data availability (existing or not), scale (local to global) and time frame (short, medium and long term). Several submissions recognized the necessity for global and regional collaboration on developing standardized methodologies for measuring adaptation efforts, while others noted that the number of indicators for each thematic area should not be exhaustive.

25. It was proposed that outcome-orientated indicators be considered, similar to some of those used under the Sendai Framework. One example in this regard, as part of the ecosystem and biodiversity target under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, was that increased species abundance resulting from the application of nature-based solutions can help to track adaptation to climate change. However, it was also noted that, given Parties' experience of challenges in setting outcome-oriented indicators at the national level, setting them at the global level would be especially methodologically challenging. One submission recommended the inclusion of indicators that can track ambition (what are we trying to achieve?), inputs (what resources and support are currently given to adaptation efforts?), activities (what actions are currently undertaken and with what intent?), outcomes (what results have been realized?) and next steps and obstacles (how will we make further progress?).

26. Many submissions discussed the issue of whether to use quantitative or qualitative indicators, or a combination of both, with most indicating a preference for a mixed approach. Some submissions noted that quantitative indicators enable accurate assessment of progress at the global level, while others noted the practical challenges of measuring adaptation and that an approach using only quantitative indicators would not be feasible. One submission highlighted the suitability of qualitative indicators for capturing people's attitudes, experience and knowledge, as well as for providing insight into the behavioural enablers of and constraints to effective adaptation.

27. Some submissions expressed the view that the selected indicators must be specific to adaptation and clearly aligned with all 11 targets – thematic and dimensional – under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience and that they should contribute to strengthening adaptation efforts. A number of submissions reflected on whether the indicators should link to the 11 targets directly or whether a mixed approach of measuring the thematic targets through the lens of the dimensional targets could be applied.

28. Several United Nations agencies noted the potential for thematic alignment between targets and proposed indicators and underscored that leveraging support from specialized agencies would be key to enhancing thematic focus. Other submissions suggested that

indicators measure processes, outcomes and cross-cutting issues e.g., through disaggregated data while also considering interdependencies among thematic areas.

29. Whether the reporting on progress in achieving the targets is ultimately based on local-, national- or global-level indicators, many submissions were clear on their preference for the process of reporting to be nationally driven, similarly to the NAP and NDC processes. For example, if the work programme outcome is an extensive list of indicators, some Parties would prefer to decide, on the basis of their national circumstances, which to apply in their reporting. Multiple submissions emphasized the importance of disaggregating indicator data by various demographics (e.g. age, gender, disability and socioeconomic status) in order to ensure inclusivity and address the needs of different population groups effectively.

30. It was proposed in numerous submissions that the final outcome of the work programme include a mix of 'core' and 'voluntary' indicators. There were divergent views on whether the outcome should include indicators relating to means of implementation, namely finance, technology and capacity-building support. Some submissions were clear on their view that indicators should only be considered for the 11 thematic and dimensional targets and that indicators for adaptive capacity or finance should not be supported. However, other submissions suggested that means of implementation to achieve the targets should at the least be considered as part of the discussions under the work programme, with many proposing that indicators to measure the level of means of implementation should be included, noting that these indicators would enable the identification and filling of gaps, thus contributing to the achievement of the targets. In this context, some submissions proposed indicators to strengthen adaptive capacity and they also recognized capacity-building efforts as being essential to improving capabilities in data collection, analysis and reporting at the national and local level.

31. Many additional considerations in relation to the indicators were raised in the submissions. These included the importance of considering the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States, of ensuring that the outcome of the work programme places no additional reporting burden on Parties and of basing the indicators on the best available science (in particular, that of the IPCC). One submission noted that 'best available' science should not be restricted to Western science.

32. Many submissions highlighted the importance of inclusivity with regard to the indicators. It was suggested that the indicators take into account Indigenous Peoples' perspectives and integrate Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and leadership; take into account the perspectives of women, youth and children, minority and disadvantaged groups; promote locally led adaptation; and contribute to the achievement of social justice and intergenerational equity. Numerous submissions advocated for indicators that consider vulnerable populations such as migrants, displaced persons, people with a mental or physical disability, people with poor well-being and marginalized communities. A number of submissions noted that some of the terminology in paragraph 9 of decision 2/CMA.5 is yet to be fully defined under the UNFCCC or the IPCC (e.g. "cultural practices") and thus must be treated with caution.

33. Many submissions stressed that the indicators should be developed with an eye towards shaping the future of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience given that its targets have a longer time-horizon ("by 2030 and progressively beyond") than the SDGs (slated to end in 2030). One submission noted that adaptation approaches by their nature require anticipatory and pre-emptive action, and thus developing the indicators for the Framework through a future-orientated lens is key to achieving transformational outcomes. It was also suggested that when measuring transformative action, a just transition lens, mindset shifts, changes to the scope of development trajectories, and the highlighting of 'small wins' can all be considered.

34. One submission underscored the importance of including indicators that take into account the transboundary nature of climate risk by, for example, assessing progress in cooperation, including on resilience-building, among countries. This submission also suggested applying an experimental and innovative approach to the design of bespoke indicators related to transboundary climate risks and opportunities at both national and system-level scales.

C. Experience of and lessons learned from other frameworks and indicator-based reporting processes

35. As noted in paragraph B.22 above, many submissions proposed a mapping or compilation of all existing indicators as a first step under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme. In addition, many examples of existing indicators that could be used to measure progress towards achieving the targets under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience were provided in the submissions (see annex I). Most of these indicators are linked to a specific target area and are part of an international framework already in place that countries currently report under – the indicators under the SDGs, Sendai Framework and Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework were the most commonly cited. However, it was also highlighted that a significant amount of information relevant to the targets under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience is already being reported by Parties through UNFCCC processes such as those related to NAPs, adaptation communications and NDCs.

36. Numerous submissions reflected on existing indicator processes and which lessons may be learned from the development of and reporting on indicators. The following views were expressed:

(a) The process to identify existing and/or develop new indicators will be complex and challenging, especially given that, in comparison with other multilateral indicator-based processes (e.g. the SDGs), two years is a relatively short time frame in which to accomplish the task;

(b) A crucial first step of the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction under the Sendai Framework when establishing data standards was to agree on terminology;

(c) The targets and associated indicators under the Sendai Framework were developed to encompass both outcomes and outputs, and the development process incorporated lessons learned from implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015. As a result, as well as because of putting in place measures that support the availability of data and enhance their quality, 159 member States are reporting under the Sendai Framework;

(d) Although the Sendai Framework's indicators are global, they comprise a mix of composite indicators and sub-indicators to provide flexibility yet maximize inclusivity. The indicators were developed with the understanding that the pathways to achieve the goals of the Sendai Framework would differ for different countries, thus they provide reporting options for member States, but they are nonetheless able to be aggregated through processes put in place to ensure that global progress can be measured;

(e) Under the SDGs and the UNSD Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, there are three tiers of indicators.[9] This tiered structure helps to identify the relevance, methodological soundness and measurability of the indicators as well as the data available for them;

(f) Breaking the overall indicator package down to have a mix of core and sub-indicators, and then further sectoral or proxy indicators, could be beneficial when measuring climate change related progress and could be applied to indicators for the targets under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience. This process could build on the work of the UNECE task force, which considered 205 proposed SDG indicators related to climate change but set a limit of 40 core indicators that should be reported on by national statistical offices;

(g) Before being finalized, the indicators under the Sendai Framework went through a data readiness exercise twice to assess their feasibility and determine the capacity-building required for their use. Member States considered their data availability and

[9] See https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/.

identified gaps therein, and they also examined their ability to establish baselines against the Sendai Framework's global targets;

(h) To fully measure and understand progress towards global goals and targets, robust statistical and methodological standards that are linked to processes under the United Nations Statistical Commission should be followed;

(i) Despite survey results showing that 80 per cent of countries are interested in using indicators to assess adaptation progress, less than 40 per cent of them are doing so, with respondents citing inadequate technical, legal and financial resources as key challenges in this area.

37. Aside from the global indicator frameworks mentioned in paragraph 36 above, many other indicator sets or indicator-based reporting processes used by United Nations agencies (e.g. ILO), international organizations (e.g. World Bank), NGOs and academic institutions were mentioned in the submissions, which could be considered as part of the discussions under the work programme (see table I.2 in annex I).

III. Modalities of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme

A. Organization of work

38. Nearly all submissions discussed possible modalities for the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme and a wide range of proposals was provided.

39. Several submissions expressed views on creating a space (i.e. workshop, dialogue, expert meeting) for Parties and non-Party stakeholders to discuss and make progress in the selection and/or development of indicators under the work programme. See the table below for the options that were suggested.

40. Numerous submissions proposed that a series of workshops be held over the two-year duration of the work programme, in addition to the one mandated workshop in May 2024. There were suggestions for a small number of workshops to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies in order to minimize travel costs, but there were also suggestions for holding five, six, seven and eight workshops, with a preference for these to take place intersessionally owing to the better discussions able to be facilitated with this modality. Multiple submissions noted that the breakout group modality utilized for the seventh and eighth workshops under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme enabled fruitful conversation and good understanding of different ideas, and thus that this modality should be utilized again to ensure that negotiation-like conditions are avoided.

41. Some submissions did not propose workshops, but rather other modalities. Numerous submissions proposed holding two or three global dialogues, the discussions at which would build on a compilation or mapping of existing indicators. The dialogue modality would facilitate the engagement of experts (including those from the IPCC) and Parties, similarly to the dialogues held under other UNFCCC work programmes such as the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme and the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme. There was also a proposal to bring together relevant expertise at the dialogues, but noting that the discussions at the dialogues should be technical, with clear outputs and objectives for eachmeeting that could be framed around the thematic areas of the targets and existing work. Some submissions proposed holding the dialogues in conjunction with meetings of constituted bodies (e.g. the AC) or sessions of the subsidiary bodies, whereas others proposed stand-alone events that would take place intersessionally.

Number of workshops, dialogues or expert meetings to be held under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme in 2024 and 2025, as proposed in the submissions from Parties and observers

	2024				*2025*			
Proposal	*Intersessional*	*SB 60*	*Intersessional*	*SB 61*	*Intersessional*	*SB 62*	*Intersessional*	*SB 63*
A	1	1		1	1	1		1
B		1				1		
C		1						
D						1	1	1
E	1		2		2		2	
F	1	3	2		2			
G				1				
H		1	1		1	1	1	

Note: Up to three events were proposed to be held in 2024 and up to three in 2025. The proposals were to hold three global dialogues in conjunction with existing meetings; at least two workshops; two dialogues; a series of regular mandated workshops, with options to be considered at the Bhutan workshop; workshops in conjunction with the sessions of the subsidiary bodies (the number of which was not specified); expert meetings in conjunction with other events; and workshops co-organized by the United Nations and NGOs, together with any interested Parties and the secretariat, on topics related to the work programme.

42. As noted in paragraph 16 above, the submissions proposed various approaches with regard to the workshop topics, with some suggesting that the thematic areas of the targets should serve as the basis of the workshops and others suggesting the workshops be organized around the dimensional targets. One submission suggested that the final workshop held before CMA 7 focus on analysing the outcomes associated with all indicators identified and considering the way forward.

43. Many of the submissions that proposed holding workshops, dialogues or expert meetings suggested that, owing to the technical nature of indicator development, prior to taking place these events should be informed by submissions or technical inputs from experts on the selected topic. It was proposed that submissions be invited from Parties and observers, with a deadline for submissions to be set four weeks before the event, and that the secretariat or the AC compile and synthesize the submissions in a report or concept note to be made available two weeks before the event. It was also suggested to use as inputs to these events data from the IPCC and the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, including their special reports and assessment reports, as well as information gained from a review of documents and reports related to environmental conventions, especially the three Rio Conventions, and to the Bern III process. In addition, some submissions recommended creating metadata sheets and implementation guidelines for indicators, with stakeholder involvement.

44. A number of submissions suggested that the work be led by the AC, with some of these submissions suggesting specific outputs and others being more general with regard to modalities. One proposal was that the AC convene expert groups on the dimensional and thematic targets (three groups in total), which would be tasked with compiling relevant information and identifying existing indicators; Parties and non-Party stakeholders could then be invited to provide feedback on the findings of the working groups.

45. One submission proposed establishing (an) ad hoc expert group(s) to lead the technical work on indicators. Parties would guide the work of the group(s) by setting the terms of reference and deadlines and experts would be nominated to the group(s), which would hold formal meetings back to back with workshops attended by Parties. The outcome of the work of the group(s) would be a draft indicator package, including sources of data, suggestions on stakeholders to be involved in indicator development and information about global aggregation of the indicators, which would be considered and adopted by Parties. The group described in this proposal is similar to the open-ended intergovernmental expert working group on indicators and terminology relating to disaster risk reduction under the Sendai Framework, which conducted formal and informal meetings, was supported in its

work by technical papers prepared by the secretariat and was guided by member States. Another submission also proposed the use of expert groups as the best way to develop indicators; however, it noted that the nomination of experts to the groups and the management of such groups involves many challenges, and that consideration must be given to the practicalities when the modalities of the work programme are being decided on.

46. One submission proposed that a dialogue be held under the work programme to facilitate the constructive exchange of views on means of implementation, as they relate to adaptation specifically, noting that this cross-cutting issue has links to the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, NAPs, the new collective quantified goal on climate finance and other UNFCCC workstreams. It was also suggested in some submissions that indicator development could take place offline intersessionally, for example in 'sprints' or 'hackathons' as well as in stakeholder consultations, which are a means to foster knowledge-sharing and facilitate informed decision-making. It was noted that a process for coordination across the different thematic areas covered by the Framework's targets is needed to ensure their complementarity, given their interdependencies.

47. Finally, many submissions noted that any workshops or other events to be held under the work programme should be technical in nature, interactive and inclusive; take into account equity; and represent all regions. Some submissions proposed that events be held in a hybrid format and be easily accessible for those joining online. Other submissions highlighted that in-person attendance at workshops or other events should be balanced geographically and include both Parties and technical experts, and that the ability to bring about high-quality outcomes should be the determining factor when deciding modalities. One submission suggested that the agenda and guiding questions for any workshop be shared at least three weeks in advance to facilitate substantive preparation by Parties and other stakeholders participating in the workshops.

B. Inputs and outputs

48. Many submissions suggested inputs to the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme. These included:

(a) A compilation or mapping of existing indicators, which, as noted in paragraph 22 above, many submissions considered to be an important first step for the work programme in 2024. While Some suggested this be done by the SB Chairs, with support from the secretariat, others proposed this be done by the Adaptation committee, while another proposed an approach where the Subsidiary Bodies collaborate with constituted bodies such as the Adaptation Committee and the Standing Committee on Finance. It was suggested that updating the compilation and synthesis of indicators, approaches, targets and metrics for reviewing overall progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation prepared by the secretariat in 2022[10] would be sufficient for this purpose, it was also suggested that the AC develop reports prior to SB 61 synthesizing inputs from various sources, including submissions from the stakeholders identified in paragraph 20 of decision 2/CMA.5;

(b) Criteria for indicators, the establishment and definition of which was proposed in some submissions as a first step for the work programme. Some submissions proposed that a mandate from SB 60 conclusions calling for Parties, research institutions and international organizations to submit information on indicators already in use in their countries or institutions, which would inform the mapping of existing indicators. Some suggestions for criteria were that the indicators do not constitute a basis for comparison among Parties; are global, but allow for information to be aggregated; are verifiable and allow for data comparability; have a designated custodian or party responsible for their tracking; facilitate institutionalization; are scalable; are participatory; are relevant to adaptation and resilience-building; are valid; are reliable; are measurable; are simple; are evidence-based; draw on existing monitoring systems; guard against maladaptation; are based on human rights and centred on equity; are geographically representative and relevant at the international and

[10] Available at: https://unfccc.int/documents/613843

national level; include the cost of measurement; and are feasible to implement and have the potential for strengthening over time because they are non-exhaustive;

(c) Submissions from Parties and observers;

(d) IPCC reports (e.g. existing efforts to track and assess climate change impacts on health were summarized in the contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC[11], section 7.1.6);

(e) Case studies relevant to the thematic targets and/or iterative adaptation cycle (i.e. dimensional targets);

(f) A compilation of lessons learned from the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme, to be prepared by the secretariat for consideration by Parties when formulating the modalities of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme.

49. Proposed outputs for the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme presented in the submissions included:

(a) Summary reports on workshops;

(b) Draft text for a CMA decision to be forwarded to the Presidency of the COP, the CMP and the CMA before CMA 7;

(c) Milestones for each session of the subsidiary bodies to be held in 2024 and 2025, as follows:

(i) At SB 60, the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies to have established terms of reference and prepared a workplan for an ad hoc working group that will undertake technical work on indicators;

(ii) At SB 61, Parties to have established clear criteria for indicators for the targets and to have scheduled a workshop to be held in conjunction with the sessions to discuss the mapping of existing indicators;

(iii) At SB 62, Parties to have prepared a draft proposal for indicators or a shortlist of validated indicators;

(iv) At SB 63, Parties to have finalized a compilation of indicators to be forwarded for consideration and adoption at CMA 7.

C. Stakeholder involvement

50. Many submissions highlighted the importance of involving a range of stakeholders in the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme, thus ensuring that adequate technical expertise in relation to adaptation more broadly and all thematic areas covered by the targets more specifically is available to inform work under the programme (see annex II for a list of suggested contributors). Stakeholders with expertise in statistics, the development of indicators and reporting under international frameworks, including those who may not be formally engaged in the UNFCCC process, were noted as potential contributors. Many submissions proposed that constituted bodies, United Nations agencies, international organizations, NGOs and other entities working in the thematic target areas could be involved in the work programme.

51. Many submissions suggested that constituted bodies should have an active role in the work programme: the AC and the LEG were most commonly mentioned in this regard, but the SCF and the PCCB were also mentioned. Several submissions highlighted the potential contribution of work under the NWP and the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative given their relevance (e.g. the lessons to be learned from organizing work under the thematic expert groups of the NWP).

[11] IPCC. 2022. Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. H Pörtner, D Roberts, M Tignor, et al. (eds.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Available at https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/

52. It was suggested that multi-stakeholder consultations would be beneficial in terms of gathering inputs to the work programme and giving stakeholders the opportunity to provide feedback on the proposed indicators. The need for a bottom-up, participatory process for developing indicators that includes non-Party stakeholders was noted. Many submissions suggested involving financial actors, such as multilateral development banks and the UNFCCC Financial Mechanism operating entities, and academic and research communities in the work programme. The need for collaboration with diverse stakeholders – including statistics experts and entities, governments, international organizations, research institutions, civil society, local stakeholders and affected communities – in ways that enable them to contribute meaningfully to indicator development was highlighted.

53. Submissions noted the importance of equitable geographical and gender representation of stakeholders involved in the work programme for ensuring that the widest possible range of perspectives are shared, especially those from the Global South. Some submissions expressed the view that the work programme and the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience could enhance international cooperation and coordination across bodies and processes in the adaptation space as stakeholders are brought together to make progress in achieving the targets under the Framework.

54. Numerous submissions underscored the need for involving particular stakeholders and including their perspectives in the work programme. These stakeholders include Indigenous Peoples, women, and gender stakeholders, youth and the most vulnerable groups. Other submissions advocated for a rights-based, inclusive and participatory approach to indicator development, emphasizing the sharing of perspectives of children and young people and the involvement of groups such as migrants, displaced persons and marginalized communities in the work programme.

Annex I

Proposed indicators for measuring progress in achieving the targets under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience

Table I.1

Proposed indicators for each thematic and dimensional target under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience

Indicator	*Source*
Thematic target. 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 (decision 2/CMA.5, para. 9(a))	
Indicator	***Source***
Change in water-use efficiency over time	SDG indicator 6.4.1
Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	SDG indicator 6.4.2
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)	SDG indicator 3.9.2; Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework target 11, component indicator
Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	SDG indicator 6.3.2 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework target 11, component indicator

Indicator	*Source*
Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	SDG indicator 6.6.1
Trends in the proportion of land under drought over the total land area	The UNCCD 2018–2030 Strategic Framework
Trends in the proportion of the population exposed to drought of the total population	The UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework
Trends in the degree of drought vulnerability	The UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Framework
Degree of integrated water resources management	SDG indicator 6.5.1
Freshwater ecosystem services indicators of the Freshwater Health Index, including water supply reliability relative to demand, freshwater biomass for consumption, sediment, water quality, disease and flood regulation	Vollmer, D., Shaad, K., Souter, N. J., Farrell, T., Dudgeon, D., Sullivan, C. A., ... & Regan, H. M. (2018). Integrating the social, hydrological and ecological dimensions of freshwater health: The Freshwater Health Index. Science of the Total Environment, 627, 304-313; Shaad, K., Souter, N. J., Vollmer, D., Regan, H. M., & Bezerra, M. O. (2022). Integrating ecosystem services into water resource management: an indicator-based approach. Environmental Management, 69(4), 752-767.
Number of people reached with at least basic sanitation services (disaggregated by disability, geography (region, urban/rural), service type (with climate resilient sanitation services), sex)	UNICEF Strategic Plan 2022–2025
Number of people reached with at least basic water that is safe and available when needed (disaggregated by disability, geography (region, urban/rural), service type/level (with climate-resilient sanitation services, previous and new service level), sex, humanitarian contexts)	UNICEF Strategic Plan 2022–2025
Number of people reached with at least basic hygiene services (disaggregated by disability, geography (region, urban/rural), humanitarian contexts, sex)	UNICEF Strategic Plan 2022–2025
Number of schools reached with basic WASH services (disaggregated by geography (region, urban/rural), humanitarian contexts, service type (climate resilient services))	UNICEF Strategic Plan 2022–2025
Number of health-care facilities reached with basic WASH services (disaggregated by geography (region, urban/rural), humanitarian contexts, service type (climate resilient services))	UNICEF Strategic Plan 2022–2025
Proportion of ecosystems and populations particularly vulnerable to drought, desertification and water scarcity identified and under effective management (disaggregated)	Indicator source unclear in submission

Indicator	*Source*
Populations with access to early warning systems for floods and droughts and other water-related hazards (disaggregated)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of Parties reporting on climate-induced water scarcity and water-related hazard trends and with updated disaster risk management plans under implementation	Indicator source unclear in submission
Frequency and intensity of drought and water scarcity	Indicator source unclear in submission
Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	SDG indicator 6.3.1
Volume of water saved per year (compared with baseline)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Volume of water reused (compared with baseline)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Volume of treated wastewater recycled and reused (compared with baseline)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of countries that have developed and implemented regulatory measures for water demand management, water reuse and circularity (and other measures related to reducing water scarcity)	SDG indicator 6.5.1
Number of countries that have developed and implemented water demand management strategies that factor in the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of countries with enhanced communication and public awareness mechanisms for adequate water conservation, reuse and efficiency	SDG indicator 6.5.1
Number of people who have benefited from interventions targeting water conservation, efficiency and reuse (compared with baseline)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Fresh groundwater abstracted	Indicator source unclear in submission
Fresh surface water abstracted	UNSD Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, Inland Water Resources
Fresh water abstracted	UNSD Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, Inland Water Resources
Fresh water abstracted as proportion of renewable freshwater resources	UNSD Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, Inland Water Resources
Inflow of surface water and groundwater from neighbouring countries	UNSD Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, Inland Water Resources
Internal flow	UNSD Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, Inland Water Resources

Indicator	*Source*
Renewable freshwater resources	UNSD Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, Inland Water Resources
Renewable freshwater resources per capita	UNSD Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, Inland Water Resources
Wastewater generation and treatment	UNSD Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, Inland Water Resources
Water resources	UNSD Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, Inland Water Resources
Number of extreme events – floods and droughts	Indicator source unclear in submission
Percentage of land affected by drought or floods	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of countries with prevention, response and financing strategies for climate-induced water-related hazards	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of countries with strategies on the use of green/grey infrastructure/use of nature-based solutions as climate adaptation options to address water-related hazards	Indicator source unclear in submission
Existence of plans and mechanisms for the integration of strategies on water-related hazards and infrastructure (grey and/or green) across national development plans to assess and reduce vulnerabilities across sectors	Indicator source unclear in submission
Improved water sources and improved sanitation facilities	Millennium Development Goals
Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services	SDG indicator 1.4.1
Safely managed and accessible drinking water	SDG indicator 6.1.1
Safely managed sanitation services: use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated off site	SDG indicator 6.2.1.a
Basic hygiene services	SDG indicator 6.2.1.b
Maintained or enhanced water availability (e.g., cubic metres per capita per year) against baseline scenario and despite worsening climatic conditions	Linked to SDG indicator 6.4.2
Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	SDG indicator 6.5.1

Thematic target. 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 (decision 2/CMA.5, para. 9(b))

Indicator	***Source***

Indicator	*Source*
Prevalence of undernourishment	SDG indicator 2.1.1
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale	SDG indicator 2.1.2
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	SDG indicator 2.4.1
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable management	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework target 10, headline indicator 10.1
Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework target 5, headline indicator 5.1
Dietary diversity, disaggregated	FAO Food Balance Sheet -national dietary guidelines tracker
Food security/crop/livestock/genetic diversity/Agrobiodiversity Index	FAO, WFP and Global Biodiversity Information Facility
Landscape connectivity and complexity	European Space Agency
Moderate or severe food insecurity in the population due to climate-related impacts, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale	SDG indicator 2.1.2
Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	SDG indicator 2.2.1
Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <–2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	SDG indicator 2.2.2
Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)	SDG indicator 2.2.3
Volume of production per labour unit by class of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size	SDG indicator 2.3.1
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	SDG indicator 2.3.2
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	SDG indicator 2.4.1
Impact of extreme weather on food insecurity (indicator measures the change in the share of the population reporting moderate or severe food insecurity due to change in heatwave days and drought months occurring during the growth season of four major crops (maize, rice, sorghum and wheat) compared with 1981–2010)	Lancet Countdown
Percentage of children under five years of age with severe wasting and other forms of severe acute malnutrition who are admitted for treatment (indicator could be adapted to represent the number of children under five years of age who benefit from climate-resilient programmes for the prevention of	UNICEF Strategic Plan 2022-2025

Indicator	*Source*
stunting, wasting and micronutrient deficiencies from 2026 onward)	
(1) Percentage of children aged 6 to 23 months who are fed a minimum diverse diet and (2) number of countries with strategies and programmes to improve diet diversity among children aged 6 to 23 months (indicators could be adapted to add in a climate resilience rationale from 2026 onward)	UNICEF Strategic Plan 2022-2025
Number of mothers and pregnant women reached with preventive nutrition services	UNICEF East Asia and Pacific
Number of children reached with climate-smart preventive nutrition services (disaggregated by age group: under 5 years and 5–19 years)	UNICEF East Asia and Pacific
Number of children under five years of age reached with climate-smart therapeutic nutrition services	UNICEF East Asia and Pacific
Surveillance/information systems including indicators for climate-smart nutrition services	UNICEF East Asia and Pacific
Agricultural self-sufficiency coefficient	Indicator source unclear in submission
Livestock self-sufficiency coefficient	Indicator source unclear in submission
Rural population experiencing food insecurity	Indicator source unclear in submission
Participation of rural production units in the final value of agricultural products	Indicator source unclear in submission
Physical water productivity in irrigation units	Indicator source unclear in submission
Reduction of water footprint in priority crops	Indicator source unclear in submission
Stabilization of the agricultural frontier	Indicator source unclear in submission
Sustainable practices in agricultural production	Indicator source unclear in submission
Food production diversity (the range of food types produced domestically)	Kummu, M., Kinnunen, P., Lehikoinen, E., Porkka, M., Queiroz, C., Röös, E., ... & Weil, C. (2020). Interplay of trade and food system resilience: Gains on supply diversity over time at the cost of trade independency. Global Food Security, 24, 100360.
Food supply diversity (the range of food types available domestically from both independence from food imports and the share of each food type that is produced domestically rather than imported)	Kummu, M., Kinnunen, P., Lehikoinen, E., Porkka, M., Queiroz, C., Röös, E., ... & Weil, C. (2020). Interplay of trade and food system resilience: Gains on supply diversity over time at the cost of trade independency. Global Food Security, 24, 100360.
Import connections (number of significant food import relationships)	Kummu, M., Kinnunen, P., Lehikoinen, E., Porkka, M., Queiroz, C., Röös, E., ... & Weil, C. (2020). Interplay of trade and food system resilience: Gains on supply diversity over time at the cost of trade independency. Global Food Security, 24, 100360.

Indicator	*Source*
Sustainable watershed and inland fisheries index	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, target 5 (complementary indicator)
Proportion of agricultural areas cultivated with crops that have the probability of attaining higher yields under projected regional climatic conditions	Pilot study in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
Population size of reindeer herds and caribou, and fish stocks	Indicator source unclear in submission
Equitable protections and subsistence priority provided to Indigenous herders, hunters and fishers through policies and legal protections	Indicator source unclear in submission
Public consultations on land-use change between private actors, governments and Indigenous communities	Indicator source unclear in submission
Remuneration, financial compensation or other equitable exchange for lands traditionally used for subsistence or economic development of Indigenous populations	Indicator source unclear in submission
Percentage of people with ownership of secure rights over agricultural land, by sex and age group	Adapted from SDG indicator 5.a.1
Number of additional landowners with access to resilience solutions for agricultural use	Lonsdale, A., & Richmond, M. (2020, September 29). Climate Adaptation Notes. Climate Policy Initiative. Retrieved from https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/publication/climate-adaptation-notes/
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex, age group and Indigenous status	Adapted from SDG indicator 2.3.2
Proportion of children under five years of age who are underweight for age – global malnutrition (per cent)	Joint child malnutrition estimates (UNICEF, WHO and World Bank)
Proportion of children under five years of age with chronic malnutrition (per cent)	Joint child malnutrition estimates (UNICEF, WHO and World Bank)
Proportion of youth under 18 years of age who are underweight for age – global malnutrition (per cent)	Joint child malnutrition estimates (UNICEF, WHO and World Bank)
Proportion of youth under 18 years of age with chronic malnutrition (per cent)	Joint child malnutrition estimates (UNICEF, WHO and World Bank)
Direct agricultural revenue loss attributed to climate change related hazards (United States dollars per year)	Adapted from Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 global target C-2
Agricultural area (ha) where productive agriculture is impeded by climate change related hazards	Indicator source unclear in submission
Proportion of agricultural area under early warning system with capacity to identify and monitor priority hazards	Adapted from SDG indicator 2.4.1
Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law)	SDG indicator 5.a.2

Indicator	*Source*
guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control	
Direct agricultural losses attributed to disasters	Sendai Framework global target C-2
Enhance biodiversity and sustainability in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

Thematic target. 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 (decision 2/CMA.5, para. 9(c))

Indicator	***Source***
Mortality from ambient air pollution by sector	Lancet Countdown indicator 3.2.1
Mortality from indoor air pollution	Lancet Countdown indicator 3.2.2
Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	SDG indicator 3.3.3
Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution	SDG indicator 3.9.1
Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe WASH services)	SDG indicator 3.9.2
Number of countries that have conducted climate and health risk assessments using WHO guidelines, with a focus on the most vulnerable populations (pregnant women and children are uniquely vulnerable to climate hazards and should be focused on in the assessments as adverse health outcomes in this population can resonate across all life stages ahead)	WHO vulnerability and adaptation assessments and UNICEF children's environmental health assessments (example from Azerbaijan)
Number of countries with increased public financing for building the foundations for a climate-resilient and low-carbon health system	Adapted from World Health Organization. (2015). Operational Framework for Building Climate Resilient Health Systems. World Health Organization. Retrieved from https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241565073
Number of countries that publicly report resource monitoring and expenditure tracking specific to climate investments in national health accounts	Indicator source unclear in submission
Coverage and climate-related disruption of essential health services (climate-related disruption pertains to estimated shortfall in services compared with expected volume)	Adapted from SDG indicator 3.8.1
Percentage of population with access to a health facility that can be reached within two hours	Indicator source unclear in submission
Percentage of deliveries attended by skilled health personnel	SDG indicator 3.1.2
Countries that have operationalized effective public health measures to protect people from the range of climate risks to health, with an emphasis on vulnerable populations	Indicator source unclear in submission

Indicator	*Source*
Percentage of population exposed to key climate-related risk factors	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of countries that have reduced their average Particulate Matter 2.5 concentration	OECD
Deaths/ attributable to the environment	WHO
Deaths attributable to the environment (%)	WHO
Age-standardized deaths attributable to the environment (per 100,000 population)	WHO
Disability adjusted life years attributable to the environment	WHO
Disability adjusted life years attributable to the environment (%)	WHO
Age-standardized disability adjusted life years attributable to the environment (per 100,000 population)	WHO
Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributable to disasters per 100,000 population	SDG indicator 13.1.1
Incidence of cases of climate-related diseases	Adapted from UNSD Environment Statistics and UNSD Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators
Number of national education programmes that institutionalize climate and health curricula as part of climate education programmes (or school health programmes) promoting healthy lifestyles, healthy diets and healthy environments	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of countries with a system in place for mental health and psychosocial support for emergency preparedness and/or disaster risk management	World Health Organization. (2021). Mental health atlas 2020. Geneva: World Health Organization. Available from https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240036703
Number of countries with an after-action review process following a humanitarian or emergency response	Central Emergency Response Fund
Number of countries that have national action plans which set targets for reducing hazards that have an impact on the health of vulnerable populations (emphasizing vulnerable populations such as women and children)	Adapted from the Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health monitoring framework
Percentage of health-care personnel with information and training to address climate change and health links, appropriate to their role and function	WHO Operational framework for building climate resilient health systems
Number of children covered by climate and environmental health prevention in primary health care (e.g. awareness-raising and training for health-care workers, communication for behaviour change)	UNICEF Healthy Environments for Healthy Children
Number of children covered by climate and environmental health treatment in primary health care (e.g. asthma and pneumonia	UNICEF Healthy Environments for Healthy Children

Indicator	*Source*
equipment delivered to health-care facilities)	
Number of health-care facilities that have climate-resilient operational capacities, reliable energy, water, sanitation and hygiene services, and waste management practices	Center for Environmental Health Collaborative, UNICEF
Number of countries that have established functional early warning notification systems for the most climate-sensitive diseases and hazards	UNICEF health indicator
Number of countries with functional active surveillance systems for the most climate-sensitive diseases and hazards	UNICEF health indicator
Number of countries that have updated national health emergency response operations plan in the last five years for all hazards in place to respond to early warning notifications	UNICEF health indicator
Number of children covered by climate and environmental health risk monitoring systems	UNICEF health indicator
People with mental health issues, anxiety and stress related to climate change (disaggregated)	National Institutes of Health
Human–wildlife conflicts (number of incidences, disaggregated)	Adapted from WWF indicator
People (disaggregated) admitted to hospitals because of climate-induced impacts, for example extreme heat, vector-borne diseases and waterborne diseases (disaggregated)	National Institutes of Health
Productivity losses due to climate change impacts	Adapted from European Climate Adaptation Platform indicator
Degrees of heat exposure reduction and associated health and well-being benefits associated with tree planting	Indicator source unclear in submission
Comparison of ‘business as usual’ distributions with observational data, for example on the presence of *Aedes* mosquitos or the occurrence of Dengue fever or other disease agents borne by *Aedes*	Woodwell *Aedes* mosquito distribution modelling framework
Reduced mortality and morbidity (number of disability-adjusted life years saved) against baseline scenario and despite worsening climatic conditions	Adapted from WHO indicator
Improved or maintained access to health services (percentage of people with access) against baseline scenario and despite worsening climatic conditions	Linked to Sendai Framework global target D-2
Percentage increase in climate-resilient infrastructure within health facilities	WHO
Number of health facilities equipped with climate-adaptive technologies	WHO

Indicator	*Source*
Number of health sections in NAPs addressing mental health and sexual and reproductive health issues	Indicator source unclear in submission
Capacity of the health workforce to navigate, prevent and handle climate-related health issues	Indicator source unclear in submission
Effectiveness of early warning systems for climate-related health threats	WHO
Number of successfully implemented disease surveillance programmes focused on climate-sensitive diseases	Adapted from WHO indicator
Increase in funding for climate change adaptation in health services	Indicator source unclear in submission
Percentage of the health budget allocated to climate-resilient health programmes	Indicator source unclear in submission
Existence and effectiveness of intersectoral collaborations addressing climate change and health	Indicator source unclear in submission
Surveillance of climate-sensitive diseases	Adapted from WHO indicator
Costs related to climate-sensitive diseases	National Institutes of Health
Estimating the impact of adaptation measures against expansion of vector-borne diseases	Indicator source unclear in submission
International Health Regulations capacity and health emergency preparedness	SDG indicator 3.d.1
Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population	Linked to Sendai Framework global target A-1 (compound)
Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population	Linked to Sendai Framework global target B-1 (compound)
Number of disruptions to health services attributed to disasters	Linked to Sendai Framework global target D-7
Coverage of essential health services	SDG indicator 3.8.1
Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income	SDG indicator 3.8.2
(1) Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status, and (2) needed financial investments to strengthen social health protection to better support climate adaptation	SDG indicator 8.8.1

Thematic target. 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 (decision 2/CMA.5, para. 9(d))

Indicator	***Source***
Number of people (disaggregated) using resources in the wild for adaptation (including firewood collection, hunting and	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework target 9, component indicator

Indicator	*Source*
fishing, gathering, medicinal use, craft making)	
IUCN Red List of Ecosystems	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework indicator A.1
IUCN Red List of Threatened Species	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework indicator A.3
Proportion of populations within species with an effective population size >500	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework indicator A.4
Services provided by ecosystems	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework indicator B.1
Biodiversity-related responses to climate change	Indicator 20 from CBD Technical Series no. 98: Handbook on the Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity (Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. (2021). Handbook on the Singapore index on cities' biodiversity (CBD Technical Series No. 98). Montreal: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. ISBN 978-9292257163 (Print version), ISBN 978-9292257170 (Web version). Retrieved from https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-98-en.pdf)
Policy and/or incentives for green infrastructure as nature-based solutions	Indicator 21 from CBD Technical Series no. 98: Handbook on the Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity (Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. (2021). Handbook on the Singapore index on cities' biodiversity (CBD Technical Series No. 98). Montreal: Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. ISBN 978-9292257163 (Print version), ISBN 978-9292257170 (Web version). Retrieved from https://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-98-en.pdf)
Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas	SDG indicator 14.2.1
Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine area	SDG indicator 14.5.1
Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, the least developed countries and all countries	SDG indicator 14.7.1
Protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures effectively managed in climate adaptation and resilience priority areas (per cent, ha, km)	Based on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
Areas relevant for climate adaptation and resilience under restoration (per cent, ha, km)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Managed terrestrial, inland water, coastal and marine areas under climate-resilient management practices (percent, ha, km)	Based on the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
People admitted to hospitals because of climate-induced impacts e.g., extreme heat, vector-borne diseases, water-borne diseases (disaggregated)	Indicator source unclear in submission

Indicator	*Source*
Species lost owing to climate change in an area (number)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Proportion of known terrestrial, freshwater and marine species assessed for climate vulnerability	Indicator source unclear in submission
Level of carbon content in biomass and soils (potential proxy indicator for the degree to which nature-based solutions for adaptation and/or mitigation are being introduced)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Indicators reflecting the health of ecosystem components (e.g. soil quality and species' richness and abundance) and processes (e.g. water and nutrient cycling), which could be used to assess the ability of ecosystems to sustain the other adaptation thematic targets	Indicator source unclear in submission
Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	SDG indicator 15.3.1
Number of hectares of land restored	Indicator source unclear in submission
Develop sectors monitoring reports	Indicator source unclear in submission
Green jobs indicators specifically related to the use of ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions	Indicator source unclear in submission
Jobs at risk from degraded ecosystems	Indicator source unclear in submission
Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area	SDG indicator 15.3.1
Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	SDG indicator 4.4.1
Forest area as a proportion of total land area	SDG indicator 15.1.1
Mountain Green Cover Index	SDG indicator 15.4.2
Sustainable forest management	SDG indicator 15.2.1
Degree of implementation of international instruments for combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing	SDG indicator 14.6.1
Degree of application of a legal, regulatory, policy or institutional framework that recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries	SDG indicator 14.b.1
Number of nature-based solutions for adaptation projects implemented	Indicator source unclear in submission
Factors that point to the outcomes of nature-based projects, such as increased species abundance and decreased frequency and severity of flood damage	Indicator source unclear in submission
Information on particular properties of ecosystems to determine how much they are changing over time	SDG indicator 6.6.1
Thematic target. 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 (decision 2/CMA.5, para. 9(e))	

Indicator	*Source*
Indicator	***Source***
Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road	SDG indicator 9.1.1
Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) for infrastructure	SDG indicator 9.a.1
Average share of the built-up area of cities that is a green or blue space for public use for all	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework target 12.1, headline indicator
Proportion of the urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing	SDG indicator 11.1.1
Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities	SDG indicator 11.6.1
Proportion of cities with slum upgrading programmes	New Urban Agenda indicator 39
Number of cities having annual budget allocations for addressing any of the five slum deprivations and inclusive public spaces in known slum areas	New Urban Agenda indicator 40
Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities	New Urban Agenda indicator 18
Number and frequency of natural disasters (floods, storms, etc.) and their impact on infrastructure and human settlements	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of school buildings updated to climate-informed design standards	UNICEF education indicator
Number of districts with new school building codes and construction standards that account for current and future climate risks	UNICEF education indicator
Number of open spaces and streets with greening and shaded areas	UNICEF East and Central Asia
Number of areas with identified cooling stations with air-conditioned buildings	UNICEF East and Central Asia
Number of countries that have adopted the Comprehensive School Safety Framework 2022–2030	Comprehensive School Safety Framework
Number of schools implementing school safety guidelines	Comprehensive School Safety Framework
Number of children and young people benefiting from access to a climate-resilient protection system	UNICEF East Asia and Pacific
Number of children and women at risk of or experiencing violence, gender-based violence, abuse, exploitation and family separation as a result of climate change (and/or their families) reached with climate-resilient protection services, including	UNICEF East Asia and Pacific

Indicator	*Source*
community-owned prevention and response mechanisms or initiatives	
Percentage of infrastructure meeting resilience standards against climate change	Indicator source unclear in submission
Percentage of urban areas with development plans that include measures for climate change mitigation and adaptation	Indicator source unclear in submission
Urban density	Indicator source unclear in submission
Percentage of green areas	Indicator source unclear in submission
Accessibility to public transportation	Indicator source unclear in submission
Percentage of trips made using public or non-motorized transportation	Indicator source unclear in submission
Communities protected by natural ecosystems, such as mangroves or forests (per cent, number of people, disaggregated)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Damage to infrastructure from climate-related hazards (per cent, cost, number)	Indicator source unclear in submission
People displaced (per cent, number, disaggregated)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Magnitude of national investment devoted to building climate-resilient infrastructure (per cent of national GDP, amount – over time)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Changes in communities' livelihoods due to extreme weather events (percentage of income, income levels, human development index, disaggregated)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Percentage of infrastructural and spatial plans informed by weather and climate information	Indicator source unclear in submission
Reduced stormwater run-off during extreme rainfall and reduced local temperatures (degrees) resulting from green infrastructure or stormwater management	Indicator source unclear in submission
Critical asset maps that measure impacts on engineering design or surface modification	Indicator source unclear in submission
Flood mapping based on historical information on frequency and magnitude of floods	Indicator source unclear in submission
Progress in hazard mitigation planning for critical infrastructure	Indicator source unclear in submission
Inclusion of slow onset processes in disaster response laws, policies and programmes	Indicator source unclear in submission
Historical and projected costs of critical infrastructure repair, maintenance and/or retrofitting	Indicator source unclear in submission
Reduction in direct economic losses owing to climate-related impacts (United States dollars per year) (also covers aspects of livelihoods)	Linked to Sendai Framework global target C-1 and SDG indicator 11.5.2
Improved or maintained access to essential services (energy, water) during and after	Linked to Sendai Framework global targets D-1 and D-5 and SDG indicator11.5.3

Indicator	*Source*
climate-related hazards (e.g. electricity grid resilience, energy generation, transmission and distribution, and storage (MWh))	
Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	SDG indicator 11.5.1
(1) Damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters and (2) number of disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters	SDG indicator 11.5.3
Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework	SDG indicator 11.b.1
Proportion of local governments that have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.	SDG indicator 11.b.2
Development of indicators for measuring progress in implementing the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration in relation to climate change and disasters	Indicator source unclear in submission
Development of indicators for measuring progress in implementing the Sendai Framework in relation to displacement	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of countries with measures to integrate green and grey infrastructure into national policy and budgeting (compared with baseline)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters	Sendai Framework global target D-1 and SDG indicator 11.5.3
Number of other destroyed or damaged critical infrastructure units and facilities attributed to disasters. *The decision regarding those elements of critical infrastructure to be included in the calculation will be left to the member States and described in the accompanying metadata. Protective infrastructure and green infrastructure should be included where relevant*	Sendai Framework global target D-4
Number of disruptions to educational services attributed to disasters	Sendai Framework global target D-6
Number of disruptions to health services attributed to disasters	Sendai Framework global target D-7
Number of disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters	Sendai Framework global target D-8
Number of countries that have adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework	SDG indicators 11.b.1 and 13.1.2 and Sendai Framework global target E-1
Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	SDG indicators 11.b.2 and 13.1.3 and Sendai Framework global target E-2

Indicator	*Source*
Thematic target. 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 (decision 2/CMA.5, para. 9(f))	
Indicator	***Source***
Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	SDG indicator 1.5.1
Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global GDP	SDG indicator 1.5.2
Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	SDG indicator 1.5.3
Proportion of local governments that have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	SDG indicator 1.5.4
Proportion of natural areas in the city	Indicator 1 from CBD Technical Series no. 98: Handbook on the Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity
Connectivity measures or ecological networks to counter fragmentation	Indicator 2 from CBD Technical Series no. 98: Handbook on the Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity
Habitat restoration	Indicator 7 from CBD Technical Series no. 98: Handbook on the Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity
Regulation of quantity of water	Indicator 10 from CBD Technical Series no. 98: Handbook on the Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity
Climate regulation – benefits of trees and greenery	Indicator 11 from CBD Technical Series no. 98: Handbook on the Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity
Health and well-being – proximity and accessibility of parks	Indicator 13 from CBD Technical Series no. 98: Handbook on the Singapore Index on Cities' Biodiversity
Proportion of children living in multidimensional poverty in high climate risk exposure contexts	UNICEF child poverty indicator
Number of countries with high climate risk communities with data systems in place to measure and monitor children living in poverty and/or vulnerable to poverty	UNICEF child poverty indicator
Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	SDG indicator 1.3.1
Number of countries with moderately strong or strong social protection systems	UNICEF Strategic Plan 2022-2025
Number of women, men, boys and girls benefiting from adaptive social protection	Adapted from UNICEF Strategic Plan 2022-2025 indicator

Indicator	*Source*
Number of women, men, boys and girls supported by the scaling up of social protection systems to support adaptation strategies and/or to compensate for loss and damage resulting from climate change	Adapted from UNICEF Strategic Plan 2022-2025 indicator
Number of countries with social protection systems, including cash transfer capacities, that are able to effectively and rapidly respond to humanitarian crises	UNICEF Strategic Plan 2022-2025
Number of young people engaged in climate-resilient projects or learning activities that prepare them for sustainable livelihoods, disaggregated by age, gender and poverty status	Adapted from UNICEF Strategic Plan 2022-2025 indicator
Number of people with access to climate-resilient social protection systems	Adapted from UNICEF Strategic Plan 2022-2025 indicator
Number of people covered by climate information and early warning systems	UNICEF East Asia and Pacific
Amount of leveraged climate resources for children from public sources	UNICEF East Asia and Pacific
Percentage of the population exposed to climate risks such as floods, droughts and storms	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of adaptation measures implemented (such as early warning systems, climate-resistant infrastructure and relocation programmes)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Percentage of persons employed in sectors vulnerable to climate change impacts	Indicator source unclear in submission
Income and poverty rates (level, disaggregated)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Diversified income sources	Indicator source unclear in submission
Income from climate-resilient livelihoods or nature-based jobs	Indicator source unclear in submission
Percentage of population with access to and able to utilize social protection mechanisms that are informed by early warning systems for floods and droughts and other weather and climate-related hazards (disaggregated)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/ systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	SDG indicator 1.3.1
Percentage of population that is food secure	Indicator source unclear in submission
Legal coverage by social protection function and sex	Indicator source unclear in submission
Total public expenditure on social protection, by function, as a percentage of GDP	Indicator source unclear in submission
Coverage and adequacy of social protection systems in the context of climate risks,	Indicator source unclear in submission

Indicator	*Source*
including for specific groups such as migrant workers	
Financial investments to strengthen social protection systems to better support adaptation to climate change	Indicator source unclear in submission
Volume of production per labour unit by class of farming, pastoral or forestry enterprise type	SDG indicator 2.3.1
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and Indigenous status	SDG indicator 2.3.2
Number of people who have relocated using a community-informed and human rights based approach in line with international guidelines	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of people having used at least one migration pathway in the context of climate change (e.g. labour scheme, humanitarian visa, scholarship, family unification, refugee protection)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of people having been upskilled for the green and/or blue economy	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of households supported with alternative livelihoods	Indicator source unclear in submission

Thematic target. 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 (decision 2/CMA.5, para. 9(g))

Indicator	***Source***
Total per capita expenditure on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by source of funding (public, private), type of heritage (cultural, natural) and level of government (national, regional and local/municipal)	SDG indicator 11.4.1
Percentage of the population in a traditional occupation	Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework target 9, headline indicator
Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land (1) with legally recognized documentation and (2) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure	SDG indicator 1.4.2 and Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework target 3, component indicator
Number of children who receive or benefit from climate education, curriculum or skills (formal and/or informal) (disaggregated by age group and gender)	UNICEF East Asia and Pacific
Schools with action plans for heatwaves, including clean water, warnings, 'stay inside' notification systems	UNICEF East and Central Asia
Percentage of countries that have a resilient education system that can respond to humanitarian crises	UNICEF Strategic Plan
Percentage of countries that institutionalize holistic skills development to support	UNICEF Strategic Plan

Indicator	*Source*
learning, personal empowerment, environmental sustainability, active citizenship, social cohesion and/or employability and entrepreneurship	
Integration and application of traditional ecological knowledge into adaptation strategies and plans (percentage of plans)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Cultural traditions lost because of climate change impacts (number)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Ecosystems relevant for cultural heritage protected from climate change impacts (per cent, ha)	Adapted from European Parliament indicator
Damage to or loss of ecosystems and infrastructure that is considered cultural heritage caused by climate-related hazards	Adapted from European Parliament indicator
Traditional practices that are and ecological knowledge that is revitalized to adapt to climate change (number of practices, number of activities completed to strengthen and/or revitalize)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Indicator for measuring the inclusiveness of processes for developing adaptive strategies for protecting cultural heritage, and measurement at different scales (global, regional, national, subnational/local)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Indicator for protecting cultural heritage by designing climate-resilient infrastructure guided by traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of agreements adopted between governments and local Indigenous communities that designate authority and funding for Indigenous-led resource management	Indicator source unclear in submission
Restrictions removed and/or legal permissions established for traditional practices (such as cultural burning by Arctic Indigenous communities)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Explicit inclusion of sites of cultural significance (e.g. fish camps and burial grounds) in adaptation plans and disaster response frameworks	Indicator source unclear in submission
Prevented loss in revenue (United States dollars per year) due to preservation of cultural heritage that currently generates revenues from its use (e.g. tourism revenues)	Linked to Sendai Framework global target C-6
Indicator that measures the number of strategies developed (by Parties and non-Party stakeholders) (for preserving cultural practices and heritage sites) and the inclusion of such strategies in NAPs, adaptation communications and other planning documents	Indicator source unclear in submission

Indicator	*Source*
Measures taken to foster climate change mitigation and adaptation and enhance resilience through sustainable safeguarding and management of tangible and intangible cultural heritage as well as natural heritage	Indicator source unclear in submission
Indicator for measuring the use of values-based strategies, which could support the development of adaptive pathways for novel futures that draw on and incorporate cultural heritage while also supporting locally led adaptation	Indicator source unclear in submission
Indicator for measuring strategies to transmit the knowledge, skills, values and attitudes necessary for active action to combat climate change, which should make explicit reference to the inherent cultural dimension of education	Indicator source unclear in submission

Dimensional target. 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 (decision 2/CMA.5, para. 10(a))

Indicator	***Source***
Frequency and intensity of drought and water scarcity (also relevant for the target described in para. 9(a) of decision 2/CMA.5)	Angola NDC
Accurate data on exposure to climate vulnerability on households and infrastructure in high-risk areas reported by responsible government ministries for national reporting	Rwanda NDC
Number of national early warning systems for key sectors and risks	South Africa NAP
Number of countries that have adopted and implemented national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework	SDG indicator 13.1.2 and Sendai Framework global target E-1
Proportion of local governments that have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	SDG indicator 13.1.3 and Sendai Framework global target E-2
Number of countries that have multi-hazard early warning systems	Sendai Framework global target G-1
Number of countries that have multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems	Sendai Framework global target G-2
Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms	Sendai Framework global target G-3
Percentage of local governments having a plan to act on early warnings	Sendai Framework global target G-4

Indicator	*Source*
Number of countries that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information and assessment available to people at the national and local level	Sendai Framework global target G-5
Percentage of population exposed to or at risk from disasters that is protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning	Sendai Framework global target G-6
Existence of a multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting system in the country	New Urban Agenda indicator 52
Number of cities that have or percentage of urban population that is covered by multi-hazard early warning systems	New Urban Agenda indicator 53
Percentage of national and subnational climate risk and vulnerability assessments that include the perspectives of multiple stakeholders, including women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and the most vulnerable and traditionally marginalized people	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of countries that have at least one adaptation assessment tool that incorporates human mobility (migration, displacement and/or planned relocation)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of countries that have at least one early warning system which considers migrants, displaced persons and refugees	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of people at risk of displacement	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of people living in high-risk areas	Indicator source unclear in submission
Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global GDP	SDG indicator 1.5.2
Number of water-sensitive risk assessments integrated into the decision-making, programme prioritization and project development processes of investment and resource management institutions	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number and/or percentage of countries that reported that at least one/half/all of their transboundary basins have a coordinated or joint alarm system for floods	Adapted from SDG indicator 6.5.2
Number and/or percentage of countries that reported that at least one/half/all of their transboundary basins have a coordinated or joint alarm system for droughts	Adapted from SDG indicator 6.5.2
Number and/or percentage of countries that reported that at least one/half/all of their transboundary basins have a joint climate change adaptation strategy	Adapted from SDG indicator 6.5.2
Number and/or percentage of countries that reported that at least one/half/all of their transboundary basins have a joint disaster risk reduction strategy	Adapted from SDG indicator 6.5.2
Number and/or percentage of countries that reported that at least one/half/all of their transboundary basins have agreements or	Adapted from SDG indicator 6.5.2

Indicator	*Source*
arrangements on topics such as cooperation on addressing floods, droughts and climate change adaptation; data collection and exchange; and common early warning and alarm procedures	
Number and/or percentage of countries that reported having regular exchange of climatological information and data and/or information on flows or water levels (including groundwater levels) with other riparian countries for at least one/half/all of their transboundary basins	Adapted from SDG indicator 6.5.2

Dimensional target. 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 (decision 2/CMA.5, para. 10(b))

Indicator	***Source***
National strategy for effective agrometeorological services	Benin NDC
Existence of interministerial/intersectional commissions working on adaptation	Angola NDC
Number of climate resilience management plans for vulnerable ecosystems	South Africa NAP
Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	SDG indicator 13.2.1
Number of the least developed countries and small island developing States with NDCs, long-term strategies, NAPs and adaptation communications submitted to the UNFCCC secretariat	SDG indicator 13.b.1
Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) for actions towards developing national adaptation strategies, plans or policy instruments provided by international cooperation, multilateral agencies and bilateral flows	Sendai Framework global targets F-1 to F-3
(1) Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) and (2) number of programmes and initiatives for the transfer and exchange of science, technology and innovation in adaptation for developing countries	Sendai Framework global targets F-4 and F-5
(1) Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) and (2) number of programmes and initiatives for the transfer and exchange of adaptation capacity-building in developing countries	Sendai Framework global targets F6 and F-7

Indicator	*Source*
Number of countries' NAPs and/or adaptation components of NDCs that include nature-based solutions and target the most climate-vulnerable and nature-dependent people	Aligned with Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework indicators for target 8
Percentage of local governments having a plan to act on climate adaptation, including early warning systems, by 2030	Linked to Sendai Framework global target G-4
Proportion of local governments that have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies by 2030	Linked to SDG indicator 13.1.3
Percentage of adaptation priorities and strategies under NDCs, long-term strategies, NAPs and adaptation communications that integrate gender and social considerations	Indicator source unclear in submission
Percentage (or degree of) participation of women (and other underrepresented groups) in consultations for the development of NDCs, long-term strategies, NAPs and adaptation communications	Indicator source unclear in submission
Degree of integration of gender considerations into local and subnational government adaptation plans, policies and strategies, including early warning, by 2030	Linked to Sendai Framework global target G-4
Proportion of population (disaggregated by gender and social group) per country that is covered by an adaptation plan, policy or strategy, including early warning, by 2030	Indicator source unclear in submission
Total support for national and subnational adaptation planning by 2030, disaggregated by gender and social group	Linked to SDG indicator 13.2.1
Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	SDG indicator 5.5.1
Total official development assistance grants from all donors that focus on poverty reduction as a share of the recipient country's gross national income	SDG indicator 1.a.1
Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	SDG indicator 1. a.2
Number of countries that have at least one adaptation planning tool that integrates human mobility (migration, displacement and/or planned relocation)	National communications; NAPs; NDCs; adaptation communications; BTRs; disaster risk reduction strategies, policies, and plans; long-term strategies; development strategies, policies and plans; and climate prosperity plan
Proportion of population or area per country that is covered by an adaptation plan, policy, or strategy by 2030	Indicator source unclear in submission
Dimensional target. 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	

Indicator	*Source*
in the assessments referred to in paragraph 10(a) of decision 2/CMA.5 (decision 2/CMA.5, para. 10(c))	
Indicator	***Source***
Number of hectares of degraded land restored (also relevant for the target described in para. 9(d) of decision 2/CMA.5)	Burkina Faso NDC
Average yield of main crops	Madagascar NAP
Percentage increase in yield per hectare	Ethiopia NAP
Percentage of the population that is food secure (also relevant for the target described in para. 9(f) of decision 2/CMA.5)	Ethiopia NAP
Magnitude index (impact of climate resilience interventions)	Race to Resilience Metrics Framework
Percentage of the population or areas most vulnerable to climate change in each country that have reduced climate vulnerability and enhanced long-term resilience and adaptive capacity (x billion people and xx per cent of ecosystems for each thematic target, disaggregated)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Total climate regulation services provided by ecosystem type	New indicator based on the United Nations System of Environmental Economic Accounting and aligned with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework indicators
Percentage of prearranged finance for disasters	Centre for Disaster Protection
Diversity of actors funding early action	Risk-informed Early Action Partnership – *Finance for Early Action* (Scott, Z. (2022). Finance for Early Action: Tracking Commitments, Trends, Challenges & Opportunities. Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP). Insurance Development Forum. Retrieved from https://www.insdevforum.org/knowledge/members-reports-and-publications/reap-report-finance-for-early-action/)
Percentage of finance for disasters that arrives ahead of the peak of crises	Risk-informed Early Action Partnership – *Finance for Early Action* (Risk-informed Early Action Partnership REAP –- Finance for Early Action (Scott, Z. (2022). Finance for Early Action: Tracking Commitments, Trends, Challenges & Opportunities. Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP). Insurance Development Forum. Retrieved from https://www.insdevforum.org/knowledge/members-reports-and-publications/reap-report-finance-for-early-action/)
Number of countries that are implementing at least one project, plan, programme, or adaptation action linked to human mobility (migration, displacement and/or planned relocation) funded by the Global	Indicator source unclear in submission

Indicator	*Source*
Environment Facility, the Green Climate Fund or the Adaptation Fund	
Percentage of climate adaptation finance invested in projects	Indicator source unclear in submission
Country Hydromet Diagnostics conducted	Early Warnings for All initiative
Assessment for End-to-End Flood Forecasting conducted	Early Warnings for All initiative
Coverage of ‘Severe Weather Forecasting Programme’ centres providing advisories and guidance for severe weather	Early Warnings for All initiative
Coverage of ‘Tropical Cyclone Programme’ centres providing advisories and guidance for tropical cyclones	Early Warnings for All initiative
Coverage of 'Flood and Flash Flood Guidance System’ centres providing advisories and guidance for flash floods	Early Warnings for All initiative

Dimensional target. 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 (decision 2/CMA.5, para. 10(d))

Indicator	***Source***
Each ministry has a budget line for climate change (for monitoring and evaluation)	Madagascar NAP
Sector monitoring reports developed (also relevant for the target described in para. 9(d) of decision 2/CMA.5)	Cameroon NAP
Number of institutional frameworks established for information management and dissemination	Democratic Republic of the Congo NAP
Integration of climate change in national curriculum policy	MECCE
Integration of climate change in grade 9 science and social science curricula	MECCE
Students’ self-declared knowledge on climate change	MECCE
Extent of climate change focus in peer-reviewed publications	MECCE
Integration of climate change into technical/vocational training policy	MECCE
Completion of online United Nations courses about climate change	MECCE
Perceived impact of climate change on future generations	MECCE
Perception of climate change as a serious threat	MECCE
Availability of information on climate change impacts	MECCE
Public perception of frequency of exposure to climate change information	MECCE
Extent that NGOs engage with and inform the public about climate change	MECCE

Indicator	*Source*
Extent of climate activities organized by libraries and library associations	MECCE
Adult willingness to participate in climate action	MECCE
Inclusion index of climate communication and education in national Government activities	MECCE
Resilience increase index (magnitude of, depth of and confidence in adaptation actions for resilience)	Race to Resilience Metrics Framework
Depth index (effectiveness of interventions for climate resilience)	Race to Resilience Metrics Framework
Confidence index (reliability and accuracy of data used in resilience assessment)	Race to Resilience Metrics Framework
Number of countries that have designed and implemented a monitoring and evaluation system for adaptation with specific targets	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of countries with monitoring and evaluation systems that include participatory methods to reach climate-vulnerable and nature-dependent people	Indicator source unclear in submission
Greening 50 per cent of the world's schools by 2030	Indicator source unclear in submission
Greening 90 per cent of a country's curricula by 2030	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of teachers trained for greening education increased by 2030	Indicator source unclear in submission
Aggregate measure of well-being	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of countries that have adjusted at least one adaptation project, plan, programme or adaptation action in line with lessons learned in the context of human mobility (migration, displacement and/or planned relocation) or from migrants, displaced persons and refugees	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of current climate impact and vulnerability assessments and adaptation strategies and plans (covering floods and droughts) developed at the transboundary basin level or at the regional level	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of transboundary and regional organizations that currently work on climate change adaptation (including for floods and droughts)	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of transboundary river basin and flood management plans that integrate climate change adaptation	Indicator source unclear in submission
Number of transboundary basin and regional adaptation projects	Indicator source unclear in submission

Note: In some submissions, specific indicators to be included in the outcome of the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme were suggested, while in others, indicators that could be assessed and adapted by experts and included in the outcome, if relevant, were suggested.

Table I.2

Proposed general indicators and sources of information for the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience

Source
Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure Global Infrastructure Risk Model and Resilience Index composite indicator
ECLACSTAT data
European Commission common indicators
European Committee of the Regions Climate adaptation: Measuring performance, defining targets and ensuring sustainability: Gancheva, M., et al., 2022, Climate adaptation: Measuring performance, defining targets and ensuring sustainability, European Committee of the Regions. (Annex II)
FAOSTAT data
Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment – Climate Change Laws of the World database
ILOSTAT data
Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators – SDG Indicators
International Monetary Fund data
IPCC Working Group II
IUCN Global Ecosystem Typology
IUCN Green List of Protected and Conserved Areas
IUCN Red List of Ecosystems
IUCN Red List of Threatened Species
Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework indicators
MECCE Climate Change Education/Action for Climate Empowerment (CCE/ACE) local indicators of quality
OECD Agri-environmental indicators Database
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 indicators
System of Environmental Economic Accounting
The Lancet The 2022 report of the Lancet countdown on health and climate change: Health at the mercy of fossil fuels: Marina, R. et al. The 2022 report of the Lancet countdown on health and climate change: Health at the mercy of fossil fuels. Lancet 400, 1619–1654. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(22)01540-9 (2022)
The World Bank World Development indicators
UNDRR Early Warnings for All initiative dashboard
UNDRR Global Crisis Data Bank
UNDRR Multi-hazard early warning system custom indicators and methodologies for computation
UNEC Conference of European Statisticians' Set of Core Climate Change-Related Indicators and Statistics Using the System of Environmental Economic Accounting
UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre/IUCN World Database on Protected Areas
UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre/IUCN World Database on Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures
United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Disaster-related Statistics Framework
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe , Recommendations by the Task Force on Climate Change-Related Statistics: Peltola, A. (2014). Climate change statistics and frameworks: Recommendations by the Task Force on Climate Change-Related Statistics. United Nations Economic

Source
Commission for Europe. Retrieved from https://unece.org/statistics/publications/recommendations-climate-change-related-statistics.
United Nations Statistics Division Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics
UNSD Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators

Annex II

Potential stakeholders to contribute to the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme on indicators

Stakeholder group	*Body, organization or initiative*
UNFCCC constituted bodies and workstreams	AC
	Consultative Group of Experts
	Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts
	Facilitative Working Group of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
	Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forest and Land Use
	LEG
	Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative
	Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action
	NWP
	PCCB
	Race to Resilience (high-level champions)
	SCF
	Sharm el-Sheikh joint work on implementation of climate action on agriculture and food security
	Technology Executive Committee
	United Arab Emirates just transition work programme
	UN4NAPs
	UNFCCC secretariat
United Nations organizations	Convention on Biological Diversity
	Early Warnings for All initiative
	FAO
	IPCC
	ILO
	IOM
	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
	United Nations Watercourses Convention
	United Nations Environment Programme
	UNICEF
	United Nations Development Programme
	UNECE
	UNESCO
	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
	UN-Water

Stakeholder group	*Body, organization or initiative*
	WFP
	WHO
	World Meteorological Organization
Intergovernmental organizations	European Environment Agency
	Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy
	OECD
NGOs	Climate Action Network
	Conservation International
	International Council on Monuments and Sites
	International Water Management Institute
	IUCN
	National Geographic Society
	UNFCCC women and gender constituency
	World Resources Institute
Other	Adaptation Fund
	Africa Food Systems Transformation initiative
	Alliance for Global Water Adaptation
	Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health
	Australian National University Institute for Climate, Energy and Disaster Solutions
	Business Leaders' Open Call to Accelerate Action on Water
	C40 Coalition of Mayors
	Center for Climate and Resilience Research
	CEO Water Mandate
	Climate Action Working Group
	Climate Heritage Network
	Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems initiative
	Department for International Development of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
	Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative
	Enhancing Nature-based Solutions for an Accelerated Climate Transformation partnership
	Extreme Heat Resilience Alliance
	FAIRR Initiative
	Feed the Future initiative
	Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation initiative
	Forest and Climate Leader's Partnership
	Friends of Ecosystem-based Adaptation
	German Agency for International Cooperation
	Global Climate Observing System secretariat
	Global Environment Facility
	Global Mangrove Alliance

Stakeholder group	*Body, organization or initiative*
	Global Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation
	Global Shield against Climate Risks
	Green Climate Fund
	Heritage Adapts to Climate Alliance
	Heritage for Climate Action
	High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People
	InsuResilience Global Partnership
	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
	International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property – Net Zero project
	Lancet Countdown
	Melbourne Climate Futures
	Monash Business School Green Lab
	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
	Pacific Institute
	Perry World House, University of Pennsylvania
	Platform of Latin America and the Caribbean for Climate Action on Agriculture
	Sanitation and Water for All
	Systematic Observations Financing Facility
	The Nature Conservancy
	Tropical Forest Alliance