

Decision -/CMA.7

Global goal on adaptation

The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement,

Recalling Article 2 of the Paris Agreement,

Also recalling decisions 2/CMA.5 and 3/CMA.6, in particular its paragraph 22,

Further recalling Article 7, paragraphs 1, 2, 4, 13 and 14, of the Paris Agreement,

Recalling Article 9 of the Paris Agreement,

Also recalling decision 1/CMA.3, paragraph 18,

Further recalling decision 19/CMA.1,

Recalling relevant provisions and principles of the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances,

1. *Reaffirms* that matters relating to the global goal on adaptation is a standing agenda item and will continue to be included in the agendas for the sixty-fourth (June 2026) and subsequent sessions of the subsidiary bodies and the eighth (November 2026) and subsequent sessions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, unless otherwise specified by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;¹
2. *Calls upon* all Parties to ensure that adequate adaptation responses in the context of the temperature goal set out in Article 2, paragraph 1(a), of the Paris Agreement, are in line with different national circumstances, needs and priorities and in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;
3. *Expresses appreciation* to the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies for their guidance and to the secretariat for its support for the work conducted under the 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;
4. *Expresses deep appreciation* to the experts convened to support the technical work under the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme² for their efforts and dedication to the process and considers their final list of potential indicators³ as a knowledge product;
5. *Decides* to conclude the United Arab Emirates–Belém work programme;
6. *Adopts* the Belém Adaptation Indicators, as contained in the annex;
7. *Emphasizes* that the Belém Adaptation Indicators are voluntary, non-prescriptive, non-punitive, facilitative, global in nature, respectful of national sovereignty and national circumstances and country-driven, and that the indicators should not create additional reporting burdens, particularly for developing country Parties, are not intended to serve as a basis for comparison among Parties, shall not become a barrier and shall not be used under any circumstances as a condition for developing country Parties to access funding under the Convention and the Paris Agreement;

¹ Decision 3/CMA.6, para. 28.

² As per documents FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, para. 43, and FCCC/SBI/2024/13, para. 81.

³ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/649629>.

8. *Also emphasizes* that the Belém Adaptation Indicators do not create new financial obligations or commitments, nor liability or compensation;
9. *Affirms* that the Belém Adaptation Indicators are intended to inform national approaches to tracking adaptation action and progress and shall not create new obligations for developing country Parties, benchmarks or evaluation criteria, nor establish global standardized methodologies or data-collection processes, nor establish any compliance frameworks, nor prejudice any Party's position or imply acceptance of elements inconsistent with national circumstances or with the principles and provisions of the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
10. *Recalls* paragraph 10(c) of decision 3/CMA.4, paragraph 13 of decision 2/CMA.5 and paragraph 21 of decision 3/CMA.6 and *emphasizes* the importance of cross-cutting considerations, including by acknowledging the contributions of children, youth, people with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, people of African descent and migrants to adaptation, and the importance of consideration of gender, human rights, intergenerational equity and social justice, and participatory and fully transparent approaches;
11. *Encourages* Parties, as appropriate and at their discretion, to test the Belém Adaptation Indicators, including in consultation with relevant practitioners and other stakeholders;
12. *Invites* Parties to integrate the targets outlined in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5 and the Belém Adaptation Indicators into, and to make use of these indicators as appropriate and as relevant in, their reporting and planning processes, including with regard to their biennial transparency reports, adaptation communications, national adaptation plans, nationally determined contributions and national communications;
13. *Recalls* paragraph 22 of decision 3/CMA.6 and *emphasizes* that the Belém Adaptation Indicators will constitute a source of input, including through reporting by Parties, to the global stocktake;
14. *Recalls* paragraphs 44–45 of decision 2/CMA.5 and *requests* the Adaptation Committee, the Consultative Group of Experts and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group to provide technical guidance and support to Parties for implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience and reporting thereon, including by developing tabular formats in accordance with paragraph 109(a) of the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement,⁴ and for integrating the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience into national adaptation plans, and local and regional plans and action for monitoring, evaluation and learning, including through the NAP Technical Guidelines;⁵
15. *Invites* the Adaptation Committee to analyse the information on the thematic and dimensional targets referred to in paragraphs 9 and 10 respectively of decision 2/CMA.5, including on means of implementation, contained in biennial transparency reports, adaptation communications, national adaptation plans, nationally determined contributions and national communications through the lens of the thematic and dimensional targets of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience with a view to assessing progress under the global goal on adaptation and future global stocktakes;
16. *Requests* the secretariat to prepare a technical paper, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at the latest at its eighth session, on the targets outlined in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5, and the Belém Adaptation Indicators, by 30 September 2026, which will (1) consider the use of the Indicators; (2) include a mapping of existing synthesis report processes on adaptation information relevant to the global goal on adaptation; (3) identify synergies as well as gaps

⁴ Decision 18/CMA.1, annex.

⁵ Least Developed Countries Expert Group. 2025. *The NAP Technical Guidelines: Updated technical guidelines for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://napcentral.org/nap-guidelines>.

and potential ways to fill those gaps; and (4) analyse guidelines, tools and methodologies for aggregating the Belém Adaptation Indicators under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience;

17. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to support developing countries in implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, including through the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency;

18. *Also invites* the Green Climate Fund to support developing countries in implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience and in ensuring alignment of the Framework with national adaptation plans and monitoring, evaluation and learning systems as part of its Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme;

19. *Further invites* the Adaptation Fund to support developing countries in implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience and in ensuring alignment of the Framework with national adaptation plans and monitoring, evaluation and learning systems as a way of scaling up the implementation of adaptation projects identified as priorities within national adaptation plans;

20. *Recognizes* the role of work under the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change in supporting the process of responding to the knowledge needs identified by Parties arising from the implementation of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience;

21. *Decides* to establish the Belém–Addis vision on adaptation, which comprises a two-year policy alignment process by Parties, based on the experience referred to in paragraphs 11–12 above, and the technical work referred to in paragraph 23 below, aimed at developing guidance for operationalizing the Belém Adaptation Indicators under the Belém–Addis vision on adaptation;

22. *Agrees* that the work under the Belém–Addis vision on adaptation will be carried out jointly by the subsidiary bodies;

23. *Requests* the subsidiary bodies to undertake technical work on improving metadata and methodologies for the Belém Adaptation Indicators, to be considered by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its ninth session (November 2027), including by establishing a technical taskforce to contribute to that work;

24. *Invites* the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and other relevant UNFCCC constituted bodies and representatives of relevant processes to participate in the technical work referred to in paragraph 23 above;

25. *Calls upon* international organizations and agencies to support the technical work referred to in paragraph 23 above, if needed, and to enhance the operationalization of the Belém Adaptation Indicators, including through methodologies, data standards and metadata;

26. *Emphasizes* that work under the Baku Adaptation Road Map referred to in paragraph 29 of decision 3/CMA.6 should bring coherence to the UNFCCC adaptation architecture and avoid duplication of work by leveraging the mandates of and outputs of work under constituted bodies and work programmes, including the Adaptation Committee, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group and the Nairobi work programme, and *also emphasizes* the need for cooperation with regional adaptation networks, the private sector and research institutions in recognition of the important roles played by diverse actors in implementing the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience;

27. *Agrees* that work under the Baku Adaptation Road Map should include consideration of the elements outlined in paragraph 38 of decision 2/CMA.5, focus on implementation of the global goal on adaptation in line with Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement and be responsive to the impacts of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1(a), of the Paris Agreement;

28. *Recalls* paragraph 29 of decision 3/CMA.6 and *decides* that the work under the Baku Adaptation Road Map shall be guided by the following:

(a) Aligning adaptation action with adequate adaptation responses in the context of the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement, ensuring that national and global adaptation

strategies and actions reflect the risks and needs arising from different warming increments within the temperature goal;

(b) Strengthening implementation of the targets outlined in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5;

(c) Enhancing knowledge-sharing;

(d) Ensuring access to means of implementation for adaptation, for adequate, predictable and accessible financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support, including from developed country Parties to developing country Parties, in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 1, and Articles 10–11, of the Paris Agreement;

29. *Decides* that the first phase of the Baku Adaptation Road Map, covering 2026–2028, shall focus on initial implementation of activities under the Road Map, consisting of two workshops per year organized by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies with the support of the secretariat, one to be held in session and one intersessionally, and the preparation of a technical paper by the secretariat, aimed at enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening cooperation and facilitating adaptation planning and implementation in line with different national circumstances and in the context of Article 2, paragraph 1(a), of the Paris Agreement;

30. *Invites* Parties to submit via the submission portal⁶ by 28 February 2026 views on the focus of the workshops and the technical paper referred to in paragraph 29 above;

31. *Emphasizes* that no single adaptation approach shall be presented as the default, superior or universally applicable pathway, recognizing the essential role of diverse, nationally led, context-specific adaptation approaches that reflect national circumstances, priorities and needs in achieving the global goal on adaptation and strengthening global climate resilience;

32. *Decides* to undertake a review of the Belém Adaptation Indicators as part of the review of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, after the second global stocktake in 2029;

33. *Also decides* that the terms of reference for the review of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience shall be developed and agreed by the subsidiary bodies in 2026–2027;

34. *Takes note* of paragraph 53 of decision -/CMA.7,⁷ in which it reaffirms the doubling by 2025 in paragraph 18 of decision 1/CMA.3, calls for efforts to at least triple adaptation finance by 2035 in the context of decision 1/CMA.6, including paragraph 16 thereof, and urges developed country Parties to increase the trajectory of their collective provision of climate finance for adaptation to developing country Parties;

35. *Requests* the secretariat to implement relevant provisions in this decision;

36. *Takes note* of the estimated budgetary implications of the activities to be undertaken by the secretariat referred to in paragraphs 15, 16 and 29 above;

37. *Requests* that the actions of the secretariat called for in this decision be undertaken subject to the availability of financial resources.

⁶ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/submissionsstaging/Pages/Home.aspx>.

⁷ Draft decision entitled “Global Mutirão: Uniting humanity in a global mobilization against climate change” proposed under agenda item 2(c) of the Conference of the Parties at its thirtieth session.

Annex

Belém Adaptation Indicators for measuring progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5

1. Adaptation is context-specific, and capturing progress in adaptation in a comprehensive manner requires contextual information, which may be reflected through the disaggregation of indicators, as appropriate. Parties may determine the categories for and extent of such disaggregation in accordance with their national circumstances and contexts. Indicators may be disaggregated, as appropriate, by:

(a) Social categories, which may include demographic and socioeconomic characteristics such as vulnerability, gender, age, disability, race, socioeconomic status, status as Indigenous Peoples, status as migrants, as well as children and young people, as noted in paragraph 21(d) of decision 3/CMA.6, paragraph 41(i) of document FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7 and paragraph 79(i) of document FCCC/SBI/2024/13;

(b) Climate-related hazards (with this category remaining flexible to reflect the different hazards faced by countries), which may include floods, droughts, increased temperatures, storms, cyclones, landslides and other extreme climate events, and Parties may take into account all climate hazards currently faced or anticipated in the future;

(c) Geographical characteristics, accounting for different physical and regional contexts, including coastal areas, islands, mountains, arid and semi-arid regions, deltas, river basins, and cryosphere regions;

(d) Ecosystems, which may include terrestrial, inland water, mountain, marine and coastal ecosystems and other relevant ecosystems, as applicable and as referenced in paragraph 9(d) of decision 2/CMA.5;

(e) Administrative and settlement levels, which may include national, subnational and local levels, as well as urban and rural areas;

(f) Type of adaptation measures, such as building resilience and retrofitting;

(g) Thematic sectors referred to in paragraph 9 of decision 2/CMA.5, and for which Parties are encouraged (1) to disaggregate the dimensional target indicators referred to in paragraph 10 of decision 2/CMA.5, as appropriate, in order to reflect the full adaptation cycle characteristics of each thematic sector and (2) to consider, where relevant, disaggregation by thematic sector under the thematic target indicators to capture interlinkages between different thematic targets;

(h) Subcomponents of the targets referred to in paragraph 9 of decision 2/CMA.5, which may include, for 9(b) food and agriculture target indicators, disaggregation by type of agriculture, including crops, livestock, fisheries and agroforestry; for 9(c) health target indicators, disaggregation by diseases, as applicable; for 9(d) ecosystem target indicators, disaggregation by ecosystem services, where appropriate; for 9(e) infrastructure and human settlements target indicators, disaggregation by type of infrastructure and type of settlement; and for 9(f) poverty eradication and livelihoods target indicators, disaggregation by poverty levels, income groups and social protection measures, as applicable.

2. The indicators listed in paragraphs 3–13 below contain both quantitative and qualitative indicators as per paragraph 21(c) of decision 3/CMA.6, where applicable, so as to ensure a comprehensive assessment of progress achieved towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5.

3. The indicators for assessing progress under target 9(a), significantly reducing climate-induced water scarcity and enhancing climate resilience to water-related hazards towards a climate-resilient water supply, climate-resilient sanitation and access to safe and affordable potable water for all, are as follows:

- (a) Level of water stress, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable, accounting for relevant climate hazard intensity and/or frequency;
- (b) Level of water use efficiency, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
- (c) Proportion of critical water and sanitation infrastructure systems that are resilient to climate-related hazards under different warming scenarios, as appropriate for regions and contexts, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
- (d) Proportion of the total area of basins and cryosphere for which a climate adaptation plan has been developed and implemented on the basis of different warming scenarios, as appropriate for regions and contexts where applicable;
- (e) Proportion of the population using safe and affordable potable water services that are climate-resilient, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
- (f) Proportion of the population using sanitation services that are safely managed and climate-resilient, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
- (g) Extent of measures taken to improve and extend water, sanitation and hygiene services to populations disproportionately affected by climate change and to vulnerable groups relative to needs;
- (h) Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality for drinking water supply, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
- (i) Number of people per 100,000 supported in planned relocation processes in response to water-related hazards, where adaptation measures were taken to ensure safety of populations.

4. The indicators for assessing progress under target 9(b), attaining climate-resilient food and agricultural production and supply and distribution of food, as well as increasing sustainable and regenerative production and equitable access to adequate food and nutrition for all, are as follows:

- (a) Proportion of area under management for food and agricultural production utilizing practices and technologies relevant to climate change adaptation;
- (b) Extent of implementation of institutional frameworks for knowledge transfer, research and development, and extension services supporting climate change adaptation in the areas of food and agriculture relative to needs;
- (c) Level of degraded areas that are under management for food and agricultural production, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
- (d) Level of food and agricultural yield in areas that are under management for food and agricultural production, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
- (e) Proportion of the population with equitable access to adequate food and nutrition, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable.

5. The indicators for assessing progress under target 9(c), attaining resilience against climate change related health impacts, promoting climate-resilient health services and significantly reducing climate-related morbidity and mortality, particularly in the most vulnerable communities, are as follows:

- (a) Rate of mortality associated with climate impacts compared with counterfactual rates, including as an outcome of adaptation actions or coverage of early warning systems where applicable;
- (b) Level of incidence of climate-sensitive infectious diseases, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;
- (c) Rate of morbidity associated with climate impacts compared with counterfactual rates, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;

(d) Proportion of the population vulnerable to climate change with access to mental health and psychosocial support;

(e) Extent to which climate health services have remained at full capacity during and following climate-related events relative to pre-event service capacity;

(f) Percentage of health facilities that are resilient to climate-related hazards under different warming scenarios, as appropriate for regions and contexts, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;

(g) Coverage of essential health services that are supported by adaptation measures to ensure continuity during and following climate-related events;

(h) Proportion of health practitioners who have received capacity-building support pertaining to climate change adaptation and health.

6. The indicators for assessing progress under target 9(d), reducing climate impacts on ecosystems and biodiversity, and accelerating the use of ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions, including through their management, enhancement, restoration and conservation and the protection of terrestrial, inland water, mountain, marine and coastal ecosystems, are as follows:

(a) Proportion of climate-resilient ecosystems that are providing services to populations that depend on them;

(b) Proportion of ecosystem areas with adaptation actions implemented towards enhanced resilience and services;

(c) Level of resilience of ecosystems, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;

(d) Level of threat status of ecosystems, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;

(e) Level of threat status of species, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;

(f) Level of adaptive capacity, resilience and vulnerability to climate impacts resulting from the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation actions and nature-based solutions according to information reported by Parties, as appropriate.

7. The indicators for assessing progress under target 9(e), increasing the resilience of infrastructure and human settlements to climate change impacts to ensure basic and continuous essential services for all, and minimizing climate-related impacts on infrastructure and human settlements, are as follows:

(a) Proportion of settlement upgrading programmes implemented that include climate change adaptation measures and maintain sustained engagement at the local level;

(b) Proportion of infrastructure and human settlements vulnerable to climate-related hazards and other extreme events relocated to a safer location.

8. The indicators for assessing progress under target 9(f), substantially reducing the adverse effects of climate change on poverty eradication and livelihoods, in particular by promoting the use of adaptive social protection measures for all, are as follows:

(a) Level of population living in poverty, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;

(b) Proportion of the population in climate-vulnerable areas with access to social protection services;

(c) Level of social protection systems that consider climate risk management aspects and can respond to climate change impacts.

9. The indicators for assessing progress under target 9(g), protecting cultural heritage from the impacts of climate-related risks by developing adaptive strategies for preserving cultural practices and heritage sites and by designing climate-resilient infrastructure, guided

by traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems, are as follows:

(a) Percentage of at-risk cultural and natural heritage sites and elements with adaptation measures implemented to enhance resilience to climate-related hazards under different warming scenarios, as appropriate for regions and contexts, guided by traditional, local or Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and practices, disaggregated, as appropriate, by tangible and intangible cultural elements;

(b) Proportion of cultural heritage protected from climate impacts through digitization measures for preservation and recovery and by storing movable heritage in climate-resilient facilities;

(c) Percentage of cultural heritage and sites with adaptation measures and emergency preparedness plans in place for climate change related hazards under different warming scenarios, as appropriate for regions and contexts;

(d) Level of establishment of institutional arrangements for the provision of regular training on climate change adaptation that incorporates guidance from traditional, local and Indigenous Peoples' knowledge where applicable;

(e) Percentage of climate adaptation measures focused on cultural heritage that maintain sustained engagement with Indigenous Peoples and/or local communities.

10. The indicators for assessing progress under target 10(a), impact, vulnerability and risk assessment, towards achieving the outcome specified thereunder – by 2030 all Parties have conducted up-to-date assessments of climate hazards, climate change impacts and exposure to risks and vulnerabilities and have used the outcomes of these assessments to inform their formulation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies, and by 2027 all Parties have established multi-hazard early warning systems, climate information services for risk reduction and systematic observation to support improved climate-related data, information and services – are as follows:

(a) Level of establishment of multi-hazard early warning systems;

(b) Level of conduct of assessments of climate hazards, climate change impacts, and exposure to risks and vulnerabilities based on different global warming scenarios, as appropriate for regions and contexts;

(c) Level of establishment of multi-hazard monitoring and impact-based forecasting systems, including monitoring stations;

(d) Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms;

(e) Percentage of the population in a country exposed to or at risk from climate-related disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation measures following early warning;

(f) Level of establishment of climate information services for risk reduction and systematic observation to support improved climate-related data, information and services;

(g) Extent of usage of climate risk information and comprehensive risk assessment based on different global warming scenarios, as appropriate for regions and contexts, to inform formulation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies.

11. The indicators for assessing progress under target 10(b), planning, towards achieving the outcome thereunder – by 2030 all Parties have in place country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies, covering, as appropriate, ecosystems, sectors, people and vulnerable communities, and have mainstreamed adaptation in all relevant strategies and plans – are as follows:

(a) Status of having national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies in place;

(b) Status of having gender-responsive adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies in place;

(c) Existence of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, planning processes and strategies that have been informed by traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and local knowledge systems.

12. The indicators for assessing progress under target 10(c), implementation, towards achieving the outcome thereunder – by 2030 all Parties have progressed in implementing their national adaptation plans, policies and strategies and, as a result, have reduced the social and economic impacts of the key climate hazards identified in the assessments referred to under target 10(a) – are as follows:

(a) Extent of implementation of national adaptation plans, policies and strategies relative to planned implementation thereof;

(b) Number of deaths and missing persons associated with climate-related hazards, per 100,000 people, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;

(c) Net savings as a percentage of gross domestic product from avoided losses, including as an outcome of adaptation actions where applicable;

(d) Amount of finance for climate adaptation reported in line with chapters IV, V and VI, as relevant and as appropriate, of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1, disaggregated by the parameters listed in paragraphs 123, 125, 133 and 134, as applicable, of the same decision, which includes the amount of international public finance for climate adaptation provided by developed countries and received by developing countries for the implementation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies;

(e) Technology development and transfer for climate adaptation reported in line with chapters IV, V and VI, as relevant and as appropriate, of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1, disaggregated by the parameters listed in paragraphs 127, 136 and 138, as applicable, of the same decision, which includes technology development and transfer support for climate adaptation provided by developed countries and needed and received by developing countries for the implementation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies;

(f) Capacity-building for climate adaptation reported in line with chapters IV, V and VI, as relevant and as appropriate, of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1, disaggregated by the parameters listed in paragraphs 129, 140 and 142, as applicable, of the same decision, which includes capacity-building support for climate adaptation provided by developed countries and needed and received by developing countries for the implementation of national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies.

13. The indicators for assessing progress under target 10(d), monitoring, evaluation and learning, towards achieving the outcome thereunder – by 2030 all Parties have designed, established and operationalized a system for monitoring, evaluation and learning for their national adaptation efforts and have built the required institutional capacity to fully implement the system – are as follows:

(a) Extent of design of a system for monitoring, evaluation and learning for national adaptation efforts relative to needs;

(b) Level of operationalization of a system for monitoring, evaluation and learning for national adaptation efforts;

(c) Level of periodic publication of monitoring, evaluation and learning findings regarding the implementation of national adaptation efforts;

(d) Level of integration of monitoring, evaluation and learning system findings into national adaptation efforts;

(e) Level of institutional capacity to fully operate systems for monitoring, evaluation and learning for national adaptation efforts.