



RegionsAdapt Brief for Action

Measuring Adaptation: How to apply the Global Goal on Adaptation and its indicators to local and regional realities?



We act,
We connect,
We transform.

Translating the Global Goal on Adaptation and its indicators to local and regional contexts

Climate Action Program



Introduction

Why the new Global Goal on Adaptation indicators matter for Subnational Governments?

Adaptation happens where people live. **Around 90% of adaptation measures are implemented at the local and regional level, placing subnational governments at the heart of climate resilience.**

States, provinces and regions plan, implement, and monitor actions that reduce climate risks, protect ecosystems, and safeguard vulnerable communities. Yet, despite this leadership, subnational contributions are still insufficiently captured in global adaptation frameworks.

At the 28th Conference of the Parties (COP28) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Parties adopted a framework to operationalise the **Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)**, known as the [UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience](#), thereby establishing for the first time global adaptation targets to complement the quantified mitigation goals under the Paris Agreement.

At the 30th Conference of the Parties (COP30), Parties further advanced this work by agreeing on an [initial set of adaptation indicators](#) to support the operationalisation and tracking of progress under the framework.

This represents a major step forward, but its success depends on how well the GGA reflects and supports local and regional action.

Evidence shows that subnational leadership is already advancing rapidly. In 2023, 70% of states and regions had climate strategies, nearly half of which were integrated action plans, demonstrating strong momentum and institutional maturity at the subnational level ([CDP States and Regions Summary Report 2023](#)).

The challenge now is clear: global adaptation progress cannot be credibly measured without systematically capturing regional and local action.

Objectives of the Brief for Action

Through Regions4 and the RegionsAdapt initiative, more than 80 regions worldwide are actively planning and acting on adaptation. Over the past decade, Regions4 has also played a central role within the Local Governments and Municipal Authorities (LGMA) constituency, co-coordinating adaptation advocacy and ensuring subnational voices are reflected in UNFCCC processes.

Building on this advocacy work, this brief now aims to support members more directly by translating global discussions into practical guidance, helping regions strengthen and accelerate their adaptation action on the ground.

The brief specifically aims to:

- Inform subnational governments of international frameworks on adaptation.
- Provide knowledge as to how the framework can inform local and subnational planning for adaptation.
- Provide recommendations on how to align global and subnational monitoring and reporting on adaptation.

The Global Goal on Adaptation: A Multi-Level Framework

Following a two-year process known as the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme, UNFCCC Parties adopted at COP28 the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience as part of the UAE Consensus (Decision 2/CMA.5). The framework includes a range of thematic and dimensional targets for climate adaptation and resilience.

The UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience formally recognizes adaptation as a multi-level challenge, across local, regional, national, and international scales.

It affirms that achieving the GGA requires:

- Gender-responsive and inclusive approaches
- Participatory and locally led processes
- Nature-based solutions
- Explicit attention to vulnerable ecosystems and groups, including youth, women, Indigenous Peoples, and persons with disabilities

The decision also highlights the role of diverse stakeholders, including subnational governments, civil society, the private sector, multilateral development banks, and academia, in implementing the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

For regions, this recognition is critical. It confirms that adaptation effectiveness depends not only on outcomes, but also on how collaboration across governance levels is organized, resourced, and sustained. Measuring adaptation progress must therefore go beyond national-level figures and integrate the quality, scale, and inclusiveness of subnational action.

Recognizing and adequately resourcing subnational governments is essential to closing the gap between global ambition and locally led adaptation.

| Thematic targets | Dimensional targets |
|--|--|
| 1. Water security and water-related hazards | 1. Climate risk and vulnerability assessment |
| 2. Climate-resilient food and agricultural systems | 2. Adaptation planning |
| 3. Climate-resilient Health systems and climate-related morbidity and mortality | 3. Adaptation implementation |
| 4. Ecosystems and biodiversity, including ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions | 4. Monitoring, evaluation, and learning |
| 5. Resilient Infrastructure and human settlements, with a focus on continuity of essential services | |
| 6. Cultural heritage, informed by traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge systems | |

Table 1: UAE Framework Adaptation Targets



Defining Global indicators for adaptation

Immediately after adopting the UAE Framework for Global Resilience, Parties established a two-year UAE–Belém work programme to develop indicators for measuring progress towards the framework’s targets, to be presented at COP30.

Over the course of these two years, more than 70 experts appointed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), working under the guidance of the Parties, undertook substantial technical work. They initially identified several thousand potential adaptation indicators, which were subsequently streamlined to a [list of 100 indicators](#) to serve as the basis for negotiations at COP30.

Ultimately, after tensed negotiations, **the Parties adopted at COP30 a set of [59 Belém Adaptation Indicators](#)** (CMA.7), which omits certain topics (such as transboundary risks) and differs significantly in its wording from the experts' proposals.

This decision also established the **Belém–Addis Vision on Adaptation**, comprising a two-year policy alignment process that will progress alongside further technical work on guidance, metadata and methodologies for operationalising the Belém Adaptation Indicators.

The decision explicitly underscores that **the indicators do not create new financial obligations or commitments and are voluntary, non-prescriptive, non-punitive and facilitative in nature**. They are designed as global indicators, respectful of national sovereignty and national circumstances, and remain fully country driven.

Parties further agreed that **the indicators should not impose additional reporting burdens**, especially for developing country Parties, should not serve as a basis for comparison between Parties, and must never be used as a condition for accessing adaptation finance under the Convention or the Paris Agreement. These safeguards were central to securing consensus and establish clear parameters for how the indicators may be used.

Reporting on these indicators remains voluntary, but they will become the primary mechanism for countries to report on adaptation in their National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs).

The decision also calls for coordinating adaptation, avoiding duplication, and working with all UNFCCC bodies, as well as regional networks, the private sector, and researchers to support the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

A formal review of the indicators is scheduled for 2029, following the second Global Stocktake.

Implications for Subnational Action

What subnational networks championed at COP30

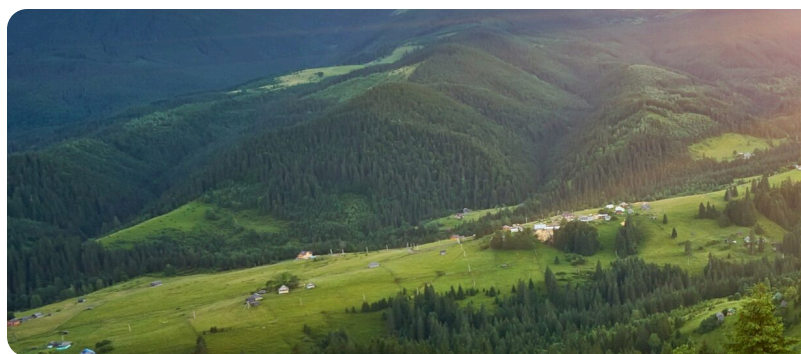
At COP30, Regions4 and the European Committee of the Regions (COR) as co-lead of the adaptation working group of the **Local Governments and Municipal Authorities (LGMA) constituency**, championed a set of priority indicators for the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) to ensure that adaptation progress is measured in ways that reflect local and regional realities.

Building on the expert group’s original list of 100 indicators developed ahead of COP, LGMA advocated for retaining those most relevant to subnational action, while proposing targeted additions to look at disaggregation and consider local relevance, transparency, and accountability.

Overall, Regions’ advocacy aimed to anchor the GGA in real-world delivery by allowing for more disaggregation of national indicators, ensuring that indicators reflect where adaptation happens at the local and regional level.

The following section presents what LGMA initially called for prior to the negotiations and what was eventually adopted, and provides an analysis of how the two compare, highlighting both the elements that were reflected in the **59 Belém Adaptation Indicators** and the areas where gaps remain. For ease of reference, the full list of adopted indicators is reproduced in the annex at the end of this document.

- [Consult the LGMA Guidance for COP30 negotiators](#)
- [Consult the final decision and the indicator list.](#)



What the agreed indicators mean for subnational governments

Even though the agreed indicators largely remain framed at the national level, a defining feature of the COP30 indicator framework is the flexibility afforded to Parties in applying and disaggregating the indicators to reflect context-specific circumstances. In measuring progress towards the Global Goal on Adaptation, Parties may determine both the categories and the extent of disaggregation in line with national circumstances.

The agreed text highlights several disaggregation categories that are particularly relevant for regions and states, including:

- Social categories (such as gender, age, disability, race, Indigenous Peoples status and socioeconomic status);
- Climate-related hazards, currently faced or anticipated in the future;
- Geographical characteristics, including coastal areas, river basins, mountains, islands and arid regions;
- Ecosystems, spanning terrestrial, freshwater, marine and coastal systems;
- **Administrative and settlement levels, explicitly mentioning it may include subnational and local levels, as well as urban and rural areas;**
- Types of adaptation measures and thematic sectors.

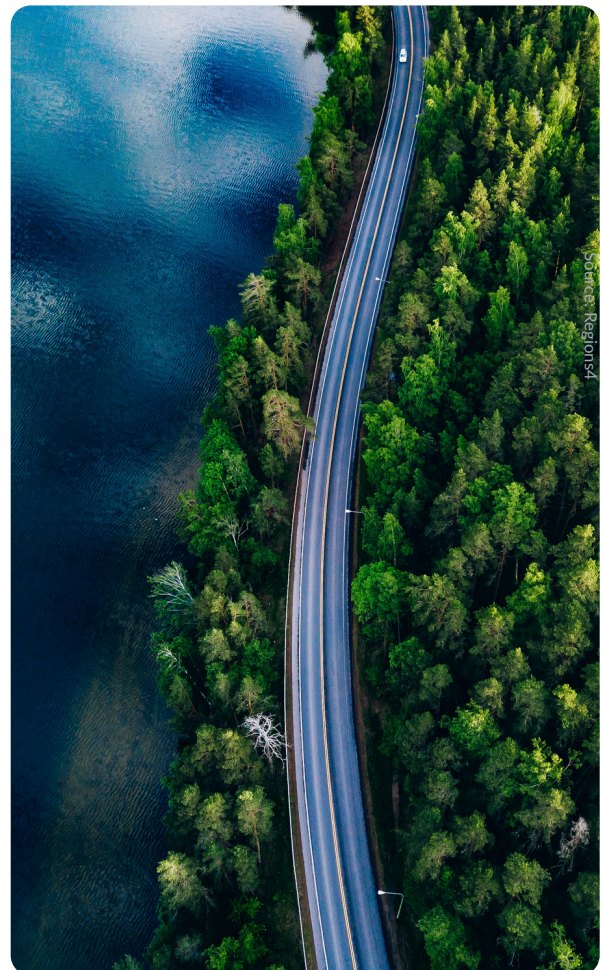
For subnational governments, the explicit reference to administrative and settlement-level disaggregation is particularly significant. It provides a formal entry point for regions, states and cities to align their adaptation data, monitoring frameworks and planning cycles with national reporting under the GGA.

The full list of indicators is provided in the annex of this document, for ease of reference.

Targets around the Adaptation Policy Cycle

The indicators provide a clear signal of national-level adaptation priorities, particularly in relation to sectoral outcomes and the adaptation planning cycle. If appropriately disaggregated and interpreted considering regional and territorial realities, they can offer a relevant reference for subnational governments.

The indicators, designed around the UNFCCC adaptation policy cycle, are particularly relevant for subnational governments, as they track the adaptation planning cycle itself that can be applied for developing and aligning regional and local adaptation plans.



Impact, vulnerability, and risk assessments (IVRAs)

● **What LGMA called for**

LGMA called for indicators capturing the frontline role of subnational governments in early warning systems. These include measuring the number of people reached by early warning information through local or national dissemination mechanisms, and the share of local governments with plans to act on early warnings.

Together, these indicators emphasize not only access to risk information but also preparedness and response capacity at the local level.

● **What indicators were adopted**

The adopted framework includes an indicator (10.d) on the “*number of people per 100,000 covered by early warning information through local governments or national dissemination mechanisms*”.

It also includes indicators on the level of establishment of multi-hazard early warning systems, conduct of assessments, monitoring systems and climate information services - areas where regional and local authorities often play a central role.

In addition, the framework requires that risk assessments inform national adaptation plans and planning processes and highlights the importance of pre-emptive evacuation measures following early warning.

● **Overall assessment**

The direct reference to local governments in the early warning indicator reflects a concrete response to LGMA advocacy and represents one of the clearest recognitions of subnational roles in the adopted framework.

However, the framework does not measure whether local governments have operational response plans, institutional capacity or governance arrangements to act on warnings. The focus remains largely on system establishment and population coverage, rather than on the quality of territorial preparedness and multi-level governance effectiveness.

Planning

● **What LGMA called for**

LGMA supported indicators that recognize the importance of place-based knowledge and locally led adaptation. This includes tracking the extent to which National Adaptation Plans are informed by and made in collaboration with traditional, Indigenous, and local actors, as well as the proportion of local and regional governments integrating adaptation into regional or local adaptation plans and policies.

● **What indicators were adopted**

The adopted framework includes indicators (11.C) on the status of having national adaptation plans and policy instruments in place, on gender-responsive adaptation plans, and on the existence of national adaptation plans informed by traditional knowledge, knowledge of Indigenous Peoples **and local knowledge systems**. The target also requires that adaptation be mainstreamed in relevant strategies and plans and be participatory and transparent.

● **Overall assessment**

The recognition of traditional, Indigenous and local knowledge systems reflects an important element of LGMA's advocacy and strengthens the inclusivity dimension of planning.

However, there is no indicator measuring the extent to which subnational governments have been collaborating and involved in the planning and implementation of NAPs and have developed their own regional and local adaptation plans. Planning remains primarily framed at national level, with limited visibility on subnational institutionalisation and fiscal embedding.



Implementation

● **What LGMA called for**

LGMA emphasized the need to recognize subnational governments as key delivery actors. Priority indicators focus on tracking adaptation finance expenditures, with disaggregation to subnational institutions, as well as the existence of institutional arrangements for regular training and capacity-building at national and local levels. Attention was also given to measuring how implementation strengthens the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities, linking adaptation outcomes to equity and inclusion.

● **What indicators were adopted**

The adopted implementation framework includes an indicator on the extent of implementation of national adaptation plans relative to planned implementation. It also includes outcome-based indicators on the number of deaths and missing persons associated with climate-related hazards per 100,000 people, and on net savings as a percentage of GDP from avoided losses, including as an outcome of adaptation actions.

Importantly, the framework now includes reporting on the amount of finance for climate adaptation, to be disaggregated according to the parameters aforementioned, including international public finance for adaptation provided and received for the implementation of national adaptation plans and strategies.

It further includes reporting on technology development and transfer for climate adaptation, as well as capacity-building support for climate adaptation, also disaggregated according to the same reporting parameters.

● **Overall assessment**

The adopted indicators represent a stronger response to advocacy by explicitly incorporating finance, and capacity-building into the implementation framework. However, they do not provide visibility on how finance is distributed across governance levels, or whether subnational governments are adequately resourced and trained.

The governance architecture of delivery, particularly the role of regions and municipalities, remains largely implicit rather than explicitly measured or mentioned.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

● **What LGMA called for**

Regions advocated for national systems that systematically integrate subnational data and feedback. Indicators highlighting both the existence of MEL systems and the institutional and financial capacity to operate them underscore that learning and improvement depend on sustained resourcing and strong multilevel coordination.

● **What indicators were adopted**

The adopted target requires that all Parties design, establish and operationalise a system for monitoring, evaluation and learning for their national adaptation efforts and build the required institutional capacity to implement the system.

Indicators include the extent of implementation of national adaptation plans relative to planned implementation, as well as outcome-based indicators such as deaths, missing persons and avoided losses.

● **Overall assessment**

The formal recognition of national MEL systems and institutional capacity represents an important structural step and aligns partially with LGMA's call for systemic monitoring frameworks.

However, there is no explicit requirement to integrate subnational data, establish multi-level feedback mechanisms, or ensure financial sustainability of MEL systems. The indicators remain strongly outcome-oriented and do not fully capture governance quality, learning processes or iterative improvement across levels of government.

For subnational governments, this underscores the importance of building institutional capacity for MEL, publishing findings, and systematically integrating lessons learned into iterative adaptation planning processes



Targets around the Thematic Targets

The indicators of the thematic Targets (available in annex below) offer a concrete reference for regional and state governments in setting sectoral priorities. They address resilience outcomes across systems that frequently fall within subnational competencies (see Table 1 above).

Even where formal reporting remains national, these indicators can guide regional target-setting, investment prioritization and cross-sectoral coordination.

It is important to note that the integration of a specific target on cultural heritage and relevant indicators was a key ask of the Local Governments and Municipal Authorities constituency.

Key Takeaways

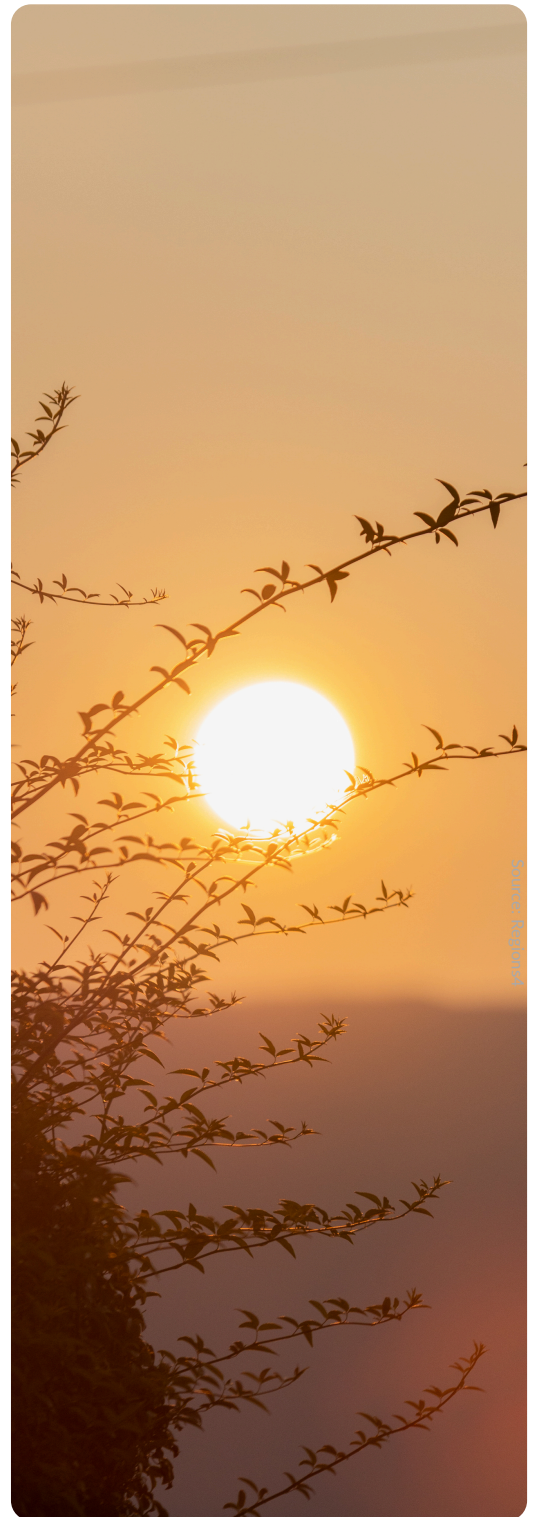
Regional and local governments are already leading adaptation on the ground. The next step is ensuring this leadership is **recognised, measured, and supported** at the global level.

Regional governments are encouraged to:

- **Engage with national governments** to ensure subnational action is reflected in GGA reporting and National Adaptation Plans (NAP) processes.
- **Advocate for indicator disaggregation** through LGMA that makes local and regional contributions visible without increasing administrative burden.
- **Report via platform such as Regions Adapt/CDP States and Regions disclosure cycle** to inform global UNFCCC processes such as the Global Stocktake and the Climate Action Agenda.
- **Share data, experiences, and case studies between regional governments and peers about existing regional measuring systems for adaptation** through Regions4 and RegionsAdapt and the European Committee of the Regions (COR) for Europe, to inform global learning and advocacy.

By shaping how adaptation is measured today, regions can ensure that the Global Goal on Adaptation becomes a tool for empowerment, not a distant global framework disconnected from implementation, bridging global ambition with resilient, inclusive, and locally led climate action.

- [Consult the RegionsAdapt brief for action on Measuring adaptation at the regional level \(2022\)](#).
- [The European Committee of Regions publication: Climate adaptation Measuring performance, defining targets and ensuring sustainability](#).



About this Brief for Action

This brief for action is part of a series aiming to inform Regions4 members on key results and recommendations based on Regions4 research and Community of Practice sessions.

- RegionsAdapt is Regions4 climate initiative gathering more than 80 regional governments. It mobilizes ambition and action on climate adaptation by facilitating access to the latest innovations, tools, and best practices at the regional level. RegionsAdapt Community of Practice offers a space for regional governments to present their expertise and to learn from each other, discuss and engage, in a series of learning sessions on focused topics on adaptation, so as to help them gain capacity and improve their own policies and activities on adaptation.

Authors: Regions4 Secretariat
Date: April 2026

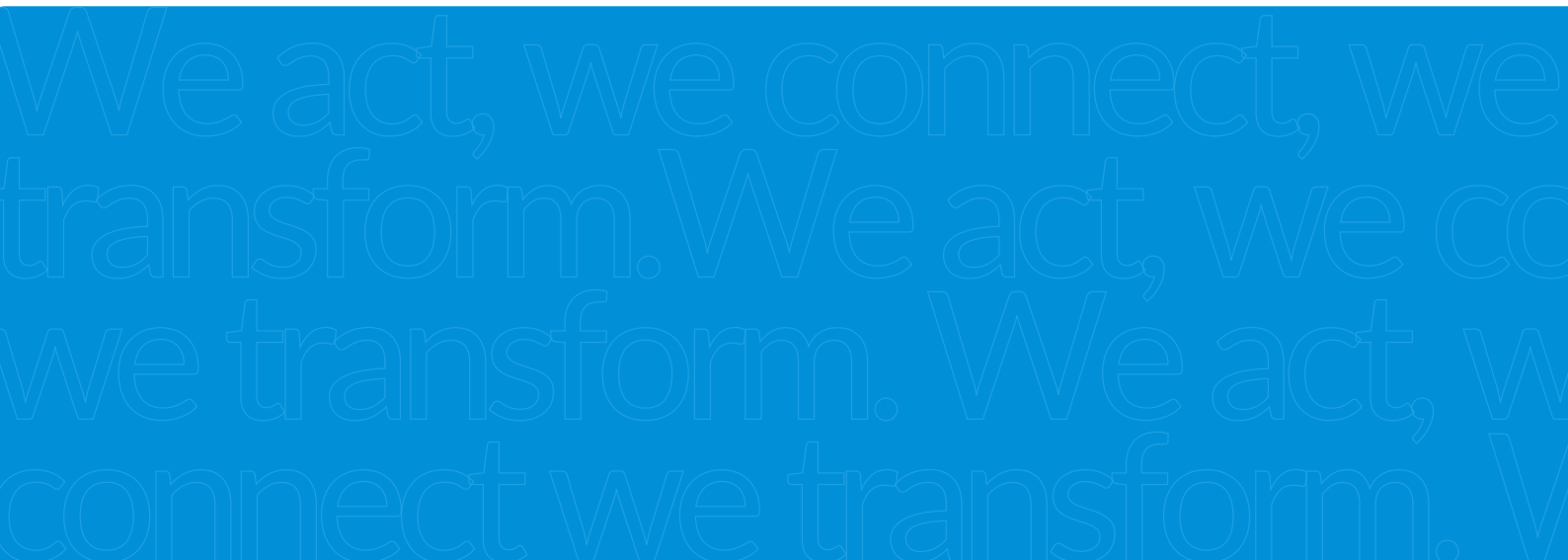
RegionsAdapt Community of Practice sessions and materials are supported by the Government of Quebec

Québec 



For more information on the initiative, please visit:

regions4.org



ANNEX: Belém Adaptation Indicators on UAE Framework

Thematic Targets

Reference decision: <https://unfccc.int/documents/653890>

Target 9(a): WATER

(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.

Target 9(b): FOOD/ AGRICULTURE

((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.

Target 9 (c): HEALTH

(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.



Target 9 (d) ECOSYSTEMS & BIODIVERSITY

- (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.

Target 9 (e) RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE & HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

- (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.

Target 9 (f) POVERTY ERADICATION AND LIVELIHOODS

- (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.

Target 9 (g) PROTECTING CULTURAL HERITAGE

- (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.



ANNEX: Belém Adaptation Indicators on UAE Framework

Dimensional Targets

Reference decision: <https://unfccc.int/documents/653890>

Target 10 (a) IMPACT, VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

TARGET : *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*

(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.

Target 10 (b) PLANNING

TARGET: *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.*

(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.

Target 10 (c) IMPLEMENTATION

TARGET: *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)*

(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.

Target 10 (d) MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

TARGET: 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

(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) 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.

