



Compilation of Illustrative Targets and Indicators for the Global Goal on Adaptation

Submission to the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA)

Inputs for Workshop 6: Zooming in: Target-setting, metrics, methodologies and indicators for the GGA as well as steps of an iterative adaptation cycle and means of implementation, taking account of the systems and sectors set out by the IPCC, and of options for enhancing efforts to mainstream adaptation in national priority areas or sectors (para 20(a)(b)(c)(d) of 3/CMA.4).

Submitted by the UN Foundation on behalf of the following consortium: UN Foundation, in partnership with the Adaptation Research Alliance, Adaptation Without Borders, Alliance for Global Water Adaptation, Argentina 1.5, the Climate Policy Institute, the International Center for Integrated Mountain Development, the International Alliance to Combat Ocean Acidification, and the World Resources Institute.

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Introduction

Article 7 of the Paris Agreement established the Global Goal on Adaptation as “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.”

Through Decision 3/CMA.4 from COP 27 on the Global Goal for Adaptation, Parties decided to “initiate the development of a framework for the global goal on adaptation to be undertaken through a structured approach under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme in 2023, ... with a view to the framework being adopted at COP 28.” The decision further articulates that the framework may take into consideration, inter alia:

(a) Dimensions (iterative adaptation cycle): impact, vulnerability and risk assessment; planning; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation and learning; recognizing that support in terms of finance, capacity-building and technology transfer is a consideration in each stage of the cycle;

(b) Themes: water; food and agriculture; cities, settlements and key infrastructure; health; poverty and livelihoods; terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems; and oceans and coastal ecosystems; tangible cultural heritage; mountain regions; and biodiversity;

(c) Cross-cutting considerations: country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent approaches, human rights approaches, intergenerational equity and social justice, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and nature-based solutions, and based on and guided by the best available science including science-based indicators, metrics and targets, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems, ecosystem-based adaptation, nature-based solutions, community-based adaptation, disaster risk reduction and intersectional approaches with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate.

One of the objectives of the Glasgow Sharm el-Sheikh work programme (GlaSS) is to “enhance understanding of the global goal on adaptation, including of the methodologies, indicators, data and metrics, needs and support needed for assessing progress towards it” (Decision 7/CMA.3 Article 7b). The sixth GlaSS workshop (June 4 and 5, 2023 in Bonn, Germany) is to focus on: “Zooming in: Target-setting, metrics, methodologies and indicators for the GGA as well as steps of an iterative adaptation cycle and means of implementation.”

To support that process, the UN Foundation, in partnership with the Adaptation Research Alliance, Adaptation Without Borders, Alliance for Global Water Adaptation, Argentina 1.5, the Climate Policy Institute, the International Center for Integrated Mountain Development, the International Alliance to Combat Ocean Acidification and the World Resources Institute have made a compilation of indicative targets and indicators from selected existing international agreements. The list of sources compiled include six international agreements highlighting internationally agreed indicators, and 19 documents from global or regional initiatives and institutions (see point 4 below for the full list). We also included all of the indicators suggested through the GlaSS process through submissions, targets and indicators used by Climate Funds and Multilateral Institutions, as well as proposed indicators where there are gaps in coverage. **Proposed indicators are highlighted in blue font.** In each case the source of the target and/or indicator has been documented.



This is an illustrative compilation of indicators and targets that can be considered relevant to the GGA. This document is intended to support negotiators in making choices about the structure of the framework, the potential targets and indicators that could be included, and the potential development of new targets and indicators where needed. This document is not intended as a suggestion of what the final GGA framework should look like.

This exercise aims to illustrate and support the position that a GGA framework could be based on existing indicators, in order to avoid additional burden on countries. We acknowledge that new indicators may be needed to reflect country priorities, to be grounded in locally-led and bottom-up processes that engage stakeholders in indicator and metric development, and to capture adaptation issues that are not currently well tracked or that may arise in the future due to climate changes. However, these indicators may not need to be included in a global GGA framework, but rather in national and subnational processes. We acknowledge this document is not a systematic nor comprehensive review of all indicators that could be relevant for countries, and that there may be gaps in the compilation.

This document is not intended as a suggestion of what the final GGA framework should look like, nor do we suggest that the GGA requires an extensive list of globally agreed targets and indicators a long list of indicators, but rather aims to highlight potential overlaps and synergies with other international frameworks.

The GGA should aim to accommodate a diversity of metrics, build on existing systems to avoid additional burden on countries, and strengthen national Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning systems and capabilities (Beauchamp & Józefiak, *forthcoming*). Metrics should be both quantitative and qualitative and provide contextual richness in addition to aggregable metrics. We also recognize that indicators and targets for monitoring collective progress on the GGA must be accompanied by evaluation and learning exercises. As such, the information in this compilation must be considered within the wider potential evaluation and learning roles and processes that can be adopted under the GGA.

A NOTE ON STRUCTURE, THEMES AND CROSS-CUTTING ELEMENTS:

For ease of navigation, this document presents separate tables for each element of the adaptation cycle, using the [definitions of the UN Climate Change regime](#) for the different elements of the policy cycle.

Each dimension has multiple rows including overarching considerations and thematic considerations, following the [structure proposed by Argentina](#), on behalf of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay at the fifth GlaSS workshop.

This compilation has consolidated the themes suggested in the COP 27 decision following the grouping suggested by Canada in its [submission to the GlaSS work programme in February 2023](#). We acknowledge these are not agreed and may change in future negotiations. We use the following groupings:

- **HEALTH AND WELLBEING** including food, water, health, cultural heritage, society;
- **INFRASTRUCTURE** including cities, settlements, key infrastructure, energy and industrial infrastructure;
- **ECONOMY AND WORKERS** including poverty and livelihoods, mobility and migration;
- **NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY** including terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems, oceans and coastal ecosystems, mountain regions, polar regions and biodiversity.

Finally, cross-cutting considerations are presented in the final column of each table. These have also been clustered, using the clustering proposed during the fifth GlaSS workshop (March 20-22, 2023): equity, environment, capacity building, and interconnectedness. These may also change in future negotiations. A digital version of this compilation can be obtained by request from CRumbaitisdelRio@UNFoundation.org.

Sources of Targets and Indicators

Internationally Agreed Targets and Indicator Frameworks

- [UN Sustainable Development Goals](#)
- [Sendai Framework](#)
- [Convention on Biological Diversity Framework](#)
- [Global Compact on Migration](#)
- [United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification – 2018-2030 Strategic Framework](#)
- [Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan – 2016-2024](#)

Sources of proposed Targets and Indicators:

- [2022 UNEP Adaptation Gap Report](#)
- [Workshops under the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation – Annex 1](#)
- [Summary report following the second meeting of the technical dialogue of the first global stocktake under the Paris Agreement](#)
- [IPCC Working Group 2 Report](#)
- [IPCC Global to Regional Atlas](#)
- [Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework](#)
- [Pilot Program on Climate Resilience Results Framework](#)
- [Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance, Climate Adaptation Notes Instrument Analysis](#)
- [Green Bonds Impact Reporting Working Group; Suggested Impact Reporting Metrics for Climate Change Adaptation Projects](#)
- [UK International Climate Finance Results - Methodologies](#)
- [WRI 2022 GLaSS Submission on Locally Led Adaptation](#)
- [Adaptation Research Alliance Submission on the GST on October 11, 2022](#)
- [Ocean Acidification Alliance Submission to the UNFCCC Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue, June 2022](#)
- [Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health](#)
- [Maritime Resilience Breakthroughs](#)
- [Unpacking the UNFCCC global stocktake for Ocean-Climate Action](#)
- [Enhancing Ocean Adaptation and Resilience Opportunities for the UNFCCC Ocean & Climate Dialogue](#)
- [Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration](#)
- [Submission to the Glasgow Sharm el Sheikh Workprogramme on the GGA from ABU and AILAC in May, 2023](#)



DIMENSION: Impact, Vulnerability and Risk Assessment

| DIMENSION: IMPACT, VULNERABILITY and RISK ASSESSMENT <i>by theme</i> | TARGET | INDICATOR/ METHODOLOGIES | CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS <i>equity, environment, capacity building, interconnectedness</i> |
|--|---|--|---|
| Overarching | <p>Reduced exposure to climate-related hazards and threats (Source: Outcome 1 in FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2 – Appendix 1)</p> <p>Output 1.1: Risk and vulnerability assessments conducted and updated (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2 – Appendix 1)</p> <p>Risk and vulnerability assessments that account for transboundary climate risks (proposed by Adaptation Without Borders)</p> <p>By 2030, all countries can access climate finance to carry out risk, impact and vulnerability assessments induced by climate change through the UNFCCC financial Mechanism. (proposed by ABU and AILAC in May 2023 Submission)</p> | <p>Mean average temperature change (Source: IPCC Global to Regional Atlas; WMO reports)</p> <p>Observed total Precipitation Change Period 1995–2014 (Source: IPCC Global to Regional Atlas)</p> <p>Number of NDC’s describing key climatic changes and how these impacts affect vulnerable sectors and groups (Source: FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/4)</p> <p>Whether there is a national climate change risk assessment available¹ (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2 – Appendix 1)</p> <p>1.1 No. of projects/programmes that conduct and update risk and vulnerability assessments (by sector and scale) (Source: The Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework)</p> <p>Climate finance granted and available to carry out risk, impact and vulnerability assessments. (proposed by ABU and AILAC in May 2023 Submission)</p> <p>The existence of one or more robust and well-established methodologies/ assessment frameworks that allow transboundary climate impacts (including the pathways through which they propagate) to be identified, measured and monitored (proposed by Adaptation Without Borders)</p> <p>Percentage of national and regional climate risk assessments that describe how transboundary climate impacts present risks to vulnerable sectors and groups (proposed by Adaptation Without Borders)</p> <p>The existence of a global transboundary climate risk assessment and/or the # of assessments for global systems and sectors in place (proposed by Adaptation Without Borders)</p> | <p>Percentage of risk assessments that identify groups with highest vulnerability and exposure to transboundary climate risk and/or the least likely to benefit or be considered/ included in the risk assessment (proposed by Adaptation Without Borders)</p> <p>Percent of risk assessments that evaluate the key structural dynamics that drive system inequities and power asymmetries in transboundary climate risk (proposed by Adaptation Without borders)</p> |

¹ Proposed to also include date of last update of national climate change risks assessment.

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|--|---------------|---|--|
| Health and Wellbeing | | <p>Observed impacts on water scarcity (Source: IPCC Working Group 2 Report)</p> <p>Current global drought risk averages for period 1901–2010 (Source: IPCC Global to Regional Atlas)</p> <p>Population exposed to river flooding 1961–2005 (Source: IPCC Global to Regional Atlas)</p> <p>Observed impacts from climate change to crop yield productivity (Source: IPCC Global to Regional Atlas)</p> <p>Days per year when livestock is under extreme stress due to temperature and humidity (Source: IPCC Global to Regional Atlas)</p> <p>Climate change impacts on fisheries yields and aquaculture (Source: IPCC Working Group 2 report)</p> <p>Climate change Impact on human health and wellbeing (Infectious diseases; Heat, malnutrition, and other; mental health; displacement) (Source: IPCC working group 2 report)</p> <p>Heat-related morbidity and mortality (Source: IPCC Global to Regional Atlas)</p> <p>Narratives under the ‘burning embers’ scenarios regarding heat-related morbidity and mortality, ozone-related mortality, dengue and other diseases carried by the Aedes mosquito (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2- Appendix 1)</p> <p>Number of countries with climate change and health vulnerability and adaptation assessments completed (WHO Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health) (Source: COP 26 special report on climate change and health: the health argument for climate action)</p> <p>Existence of policies or mandates dictating that climate change impact projections be integrated into governmental investments in healthcare systems and nutrition programs (proposed by WRI)</p> | <p>Differential health-related climate impacts on different groups (youth, elderly, etc.) (proposed by WRI)</p> |

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|--|---------------|--|--|
| Infrastructure | | <p>Climate change impacts on cities, settlements and infrastructure (inland flooding and associated damages; flood/ storm induced damages in coastal areas' damages to infrastructure' damages to key economic sectors) (Source: IPCC Working Group 2 report)</p> <p>The urban adaptation gap to current climate risks by region (Source: IPCC Global to Regional Atlas)</p> <p>Existence of policies or mandates dictating that climate change impact projections be integrated into governmental infrastructure investments (proposed by WRI)</p> | |
| Economy and Workers | | <p>Days per year when outdoor physical work capacity is reduced by at least 40% (Source: IPCC Global to regional atlas)</p> <p>Observed climate-driven impacts on mountain rangelands and pastoralism (Source: IPCC 6th Assessment, Working Group 2 report, Cross Chapter 5 on Mountains)</p> | |
| Biodiversity and Ecosystems | | <p>Observed changes in the distribution of plant functional types caused by climate change or combination of land use and climate change (Source: IPCC Global regional Atlas)</p> <p>Observed impacts of climate change on ecosystems (Changes in Ecosystem Structure; Species Range Shifts; Changes in Phenology) (Source: IPCC WG 2 Report)</p> <p>Climate change impacts on cryosphere and the water cycle in mountains (including variable timing of glacier melt and snowmelt stream discharge) (Source: IPCC 6th Assessment, Working Group 2 report, Cross Chapter 5 on Mountains)</p> <p>Development of regional or national climate-ocean risk and vulnerability assessment frameworks (proposed in Submission by the Ocean Acidification Alliance to the UNFCCC Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue, June 2022)</p> | |



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|--|---------------|---|--|
| Biodiversity and Ecosystems <i>(cont)</i> | | <p>Improve and diversify knowledge of ocean acidification impacts (including biological impacts) to marine species and ecosystem functioning, alongside understanding socio-economic and socio-cultural significance (proposed in the Submission by the Ocean Acidification Alliance to the UNFCCC Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue, June 2022)</p> <p>Inclusion of climate-ocean change (ocean warming, ocean acidification, and deoxygenation) across mainstream climate risk and vulnerability assessments (proposed by International Alliance to Combat Ocean Acidification)</p> | |

DIMENSION: Planning

| DIMENSION: PLANNING <i>by theme</i> | TARGET | INDICATOR/ METHODOLOGIES | CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS <i>equity, environment, capacity building, interconnectedness</i> |
|---|--|--|--|
| Overarching | <p>By 2030, all countries have developed national policy instruments to address adaptation to climate change and have integrated it into their development strategies. (proposed by ABU and AILAC in May 2023 Submission)</p> <p>Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020 (Source: Sendai framework 11)</p> <p>Outcome 7: Improved policies and regulations</p> | <p>Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Source: Sendai Framework)</p> <p>13.2.1 Number of countries with NDCs, long term strategies national adaptation plans and adaptation communications as reported to the secretariate of the UNFCCC (Source: SDG Framework indicator 13.2.1)</p> <p>Number of countries that have at least one adaptation planning instrument in place (Source: UNEP Adaptation Gap Report 2022 Annex 2.A: Data sources used to assess the status of national adaptation planning worldwide and the presence of quantified targets)</p> | <p>Inclusiveness of national adaptation planning/ Number of climate laws and policies referencing different stakeholder groups (Source: 2022 UNEP Adaptation GAP report Annex 2c)</p> <p>Promoting adaptation-mitigation interlinkages in adaptation planning (Source: 2022 UNEP Adaptation Gap Report- qualitative, based on linkages in table 1.1)</p> <p>Adaptation planning that</p> |



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|--|---|--|--|
| <p>Overarching (cont)</p> | <p>that promote and enforce resilience measures (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2- Appendix 1)</p> <p>Output 7: Improved integration of climate resilience strategies into country development plans (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2- Appendix 1)</p> <p>Wetlands benefits are features in national/ local policy strategies and plans relating to key sectors such as water, energy, mining, agriculture, tourism, urban development, infrastructure, industry, forestry, aquaculture, fisheries at the national and local level (Source: Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan – 2016-2024)</p> <p>Policy and planning instruments that address climate change adaptation include measures that aim to strengthen resilience to transboundary climate risks (proposed by Adaptation without borders)</p> <p>By 2030, all countries can access climate financing through the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund for the preparation and implementation of NAPs. (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2 – Appendix 1, output 2.2)</p> | <p>Number of countries that identify adaptation options to address key vulnerabilities; number of countries that have taken activities integration adaptation into national and subnational development planning (Source: LEG and UNFCCC Secretariat; GST.TD.2023.SummaryReport2)</p> <p>7.1 Number of policies introduced or adjusted to address climate change risks (by sector) (Source: Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework)</p> <p>7.2 Number of targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced (Source: Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework)</p> <p>Percentage of Parties that have adopted wetland policies or equivalent instruments that promote the wise use of their wetlands. (Source: Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan – 2016-2024)</p> <p>Percentage of Parties that consider wetlands as natural water infrastructure integral to water resource management at the scale of river basin (Source: Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan – 2016-2024).</p> <p>Number of countries with adaptation in budgets and/or climate budget tagging (proposed by WRI)</p> <p>Number of countries with adaptation incorporated into macroeconomic projections (proposed by WRI)</p> <p>Number of developing countries that submit adaptation projects to the GCF (readiness and other programs) for the preparation and implementation of NAPs. (proposed by ABU and AILAC in May 2023 Submission)</p> <p>Percentage of developing countries that actually access financing for the development of NAPs (proposed by ABU and AILAC in May 2023 Submission)</p> <p>Average time from the beginning of the</p> | <p>adheres to the principles for locally led adaptation: potential indicator: Number, proportion, or frequency of engagement of active agents representing local level in decision-making meetings (proposed in WRI 2022 GLaSS Submission on Locally Led Adaptation)</p> <p>Percentage of national and regional climate risk assessments that account for the transboundary impacts of the policy or planning actions and instruments they present (to strengthen just resilience / avoid transboundary maladaptation, including redistribution of risk to other regions) (proposed by Adaptation Without Borders)</p> |



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|--|---|---|--|
| Overarching <i>(cont)</i> | | <p>application process to the effective disbursement of the financing. (proposed by ABU and AILAC in May 2023 Submission)</p> <p>Climate finance granted and available to support NAP development processes through the UNFCCC Financial Mechanism. (proposed by ABU and AILAC in May 2023 Submission)</p> <p>Percentage of national and regional adaptation and/or development plans that identify response options to transboundary climate risks and assign ownership (responsibility, accountability) for implementing them (proposed by Adaptation Without Borders)</p> <p>Number of mentions of transboundary climate risks in outcome texts from global conventions, platforms and policies (proposed by Adaptation Without Borders)</p> <p>Number of Health National adaptation Plans (HNAPs) that have been completed and adopted (Source: WHO Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health Programme)</p> <p>11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (Source: SDG indicator 11.b.2)</p> | |
| Health and Wellbeing | | <p>Number of Health National Adpatation Plans (HNAPs) that have been completed and adopted (Source: WHO Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health Programme)</p> | |
| Infrastructure | <p>By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and</p> | <p>11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (SDG indicator 11.b.2)</p> | |

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|--|--|--|--|
| Infrastructure <i>(cont)</i> | implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels (Source: SDG 11.b and Sendai Framework) | | |
| Economy and Workers | | | |
| Biodiversity and Ecosystems | | Extent to which national targets for integrating biodiversity values into policies regulations planning. Development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts at all levels, ensuring that biodiversity values are mainstreamed across all sectors and integrated into assessments of environmental impacts (Source: CBD indicator 13.0.1) Incorporate ocean acidification and other climate-ocean change indicators across a range of universally accepted adaptation strategies like disaster risk management and recovery, cost-benefit frameworks, early warning systems, climate services and risk spreading (proposed in the Submission by the Ocean Acidification Alliance to the UNFCCC Ocean and Climate Change Dialogue, June 2022) | |

DIMENSION: Implementation

| DIMENSION: IMPLEMENTATION by theme | TARGET | INDICATOR/ METHODOLOGIES | CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS <i>equity, environment, capacity building, interconnectedness</i> |
|--|---|--|---|
| Overarching | Target A: Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower the average per 100,000 global mortality in 2020–2030 compared with | 11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (Source: Sendai Global Target A-1 and SDG 11.5.1) Number of directly affected people | Implementation actions that adhere to the principles for locally led adaptation Potential indicators: - Level of government or where purpose of funding |



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|--|--|--|---|
| Overarching <i>(cont)</i> | <p>2005–2015 (Source: Sendai framework)</p> <p>Target B: Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in 2020–2030 compared with 2005–2015 (Source: Sendai Framework)</p> <p>Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries (Source: SDG target 13.1)</p> <p>Every person on Earth to be protected by Early Warning Systems within five years (Source: UN Secretary-General’s Early Warnings for All Initiative)</p> <p>A target of 50% of vulnerable populations made resilient by 2030, going up to 100% by 2050, as well as the expansion of coverage of early warning systems. (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2)</p> <p>Target G: Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030 (Source: Sendai Target G)</p> <p>Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks (Source: SDG Target 3.d)</p> | <p>attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population (Source: Sendai Target B-1)</p> <p>11.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product. (Source: Sendai Target C-1 and SDG indicator 11.5.2)</p> <p>Early Warning for All Scorecard (under development); also Number of countries that have multi-hazard early warning systems (Source: Sendai G1)</p> <p>Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2 Appendix 1)</p> <p>Implementation of adaptation actions: adaptation plans are put into practice either proactively or retroactively in response to climate change impacts. (Source: UNFCCC, Summary report following the second meeting of the technical dialogue of the first global stocktake under the Paris Agreement)</p> <p>Number of countries with monitoring and forecasting systems; percentage of local governments having a plan to act on early warnings (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2 Appendix 1)</p> <p>1.2 No. of early warning systems (by scale) and no. of beneficiaries covered (Source: Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework)</p> <p>Number of adaptation projects under implementation (Source: 2022 UNEP Adaptation Gap Report – Annex 4)</p> <p>Number of Adaptation actions (Source: 2022 UNEP Adaptation Gap Report- Annex 4)</p> <p>Implementability of Adaptation Plans - (Consists of Adaptation vision, goals and/or objectives of the country; Trends in climate changes; Prioritized adaptation actions and indicative time frames; Capacity needs for implementation; Partners to support implementation) (Source: Adaptation Gap Report Annex 2c and LEGG)</p> | <p>was decided</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy incentives in place for government decision-makers to seek out and account for local demand for adaptation expenditure (yes/no) - Presence (yes/no) or number of external restrictions that could undermine agency of local actors in adaptation spending decisions. (proposed by WRI 2022 GLaSS Submission on Locally Led Adaptation) <p>Ability of local actors to adjust to unforeseen changes. (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2 Appendix 1)</p> <p>Extent of adaptation–mitigation interlinkages among bilaterally funded activities (Source: 2022 UNEP Adaptation Gap Report)</p> <p>Achieve gender and social equity through inclusive and transformative change in the mountains.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls - Ensure effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership for women and marginalized groups at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life - Increase number of women in institutions by at least 100%, particularly at the decision-making levels - Adopt and strengthen policies and legislation for the promotion of gender and social quality and the empowerment of women and girls at all levels, with a focus on mountains |



DIMENSION: Implementation

| DIMENSION: IMPLEMENTATION by theme | TARGET | INDICATOR/ METHODOLOGIES | CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS <i>equity, environment, capacity building, interconnectedness</i> |
|--|---|--|---|
| <p>Overarching (cont)</p> | <p>Output 1.2: Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2 Appendix 1)</p> <p>Outcome 2: Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2 Appendix 1)</p> <p>Output 2.1: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational centres and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2 Appendix 1)</p> <p>Outcome 3: Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at the local level (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2 Appendix 1)</p> <p>Output 3.1: Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2 Appendix 1)</p> <p>For more than 3.4 billion people in rural areas: improved roads, reliable energy, clean water, food security (Source: SDG 10)</p> <p>By 2030, increase the implementation, with respect to the 2023 baseline, of projects, plans, programs, adaptation actions in response to the impacts and risks of</p> | <p>Evidence of transformative adaptation by sector and region (Source: IPCC Global to Regional Atlas)</p> <p>8.1. No. of innovative adaptation practices, tools and technologies accelerated, scaled-up and/or replicated (Source: Adaptation-Fund-Strategic-Results-Framework-Amended-in-March-2019-2.pdf)</p> <p>1.2.1 Percentage of target population covered by adequate risk reduction systems (Source: Adaptation-Fund-Strategic-Results-Framework-Amended-in-March-2019-2.pdf)</p> <p>3.2 Percentage of targeted population applying appropriate adaptation responses (Source: Adaptation-Fund-Strategic-Results-Framework-Amended-in-March-2019-2.pdf)</p> <p>3.1.1 Number of news outlets in the local press and media that have covered the topic (Source: Adaptation-Fund-Strategic-Results-Framework-Amended-in-March-2019-2.pdf)</p> <p>Indicator 13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 (Source: SDG Indicator 13.1.2)</p> <p>Number of people supported to better adapt to the effects of climate change (Source: UK International Climate Finance KPI 1)</p> <p>Percentage of Parties that have established restoration plans [or activities] for sites (Source: Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan – 2016-2024).</p> <p>Percentage of Parties that have implemented effective restoration or rehabilitation projects (Source: Ramsar Convention Strategic Plan – 2016-2024).</p> <p>Climate financing granted and available to support NAP implementation processes, addressing needs and priorities present in AdCom, BTR and other climate planning instruments at the national level.(proposed by ABU and AILAC in May 2023 Submission)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eliminate gender disparities in education in the mountains - Empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status. (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration) Ensure integration between adaptation to climate change, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable development for the mountains through evidence-based decision making. (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration) -Integrate mountain specific climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning. (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration) Promote a mountain-specific agenda for achieving the SDGs through increased regional cooperation among and between mountain regions and nations. -Cooperate at all levels across the Hindu Kush Himalaya region for sustainable and mutual benefits. - Enhance regional and international cooperation and access to science, technology and innovation to achieve the SDGs in mountain areas. - In national, regional, and |



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| Overarching <i>(cont)</i> | <p>climate change identified by the countries in their adaptation documents. (proposed by ABU and AILAC in May 2023 Submission)</p> <p>By 2030, the capacities to prepare and implement NAPs and address the needs and priorities present in ADCOMs, BTRs and other climate planning instruments at the national level have been strengthened. (proposed by ABU and AILAC in May 2023 Submission)</p> <p>By 2030, all countries have accessed funds from the GEF, GCF, Adaptation Fund, etc. for NAP implementation, and address the needs and priorities reported in AdCom, BTR and other climate planning instruments at the national level. (proposed by ABU and AILAC in May 2023 Submission)</p> <p>Public and private stakeholders act to demonstrably enhance resilience to transboundary climate risks and strengthen regional and global cooperation on adaptation (proposed by Adaptation without borders)</p> <p>Build resilient, equitable and inclusive mountain communities empowered by economic opportunity and investment in mountain infrastructure and connectivity. (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration)</p> | <p>Financing, technology transfer and capacity building needs reported by developing countries in their NDCs, NAPs and ADCOMs. (proposed by ABU and AILAC in May 2023 Submission)</p> <p>Total climate finance, mobilized and awarded, to support NAP planning and implementation processes in developing countries, by region (proposed by ABU and AILAC in May 2023 Submission)</p> <p>Percent of national and regional adaptation and/or development plans (that identify options to adapt to transboundary climate risks) implemented or operationalized (proposed by Adaptation Without Borders)</p> <p>Number or percentage of adaptation projects run in cooperation between two or more countries to manage transboundary climate risks (including teleconnected risks – i.e. between non-neighboring countries) (proposed by Adaptation Without borders)</p> <p>Number of inter- or intra-regional dialogues on adaptation to transboundary climate risks (proposed by Adaptation Without Borders)</p> <p>Number of regional cooperation mechanisms established to strengthen cooperation on managing transboundary climate risks (proposed by Adaptation Without Borders)</p> <p>Develop sustainable and resilient infrastructure and urban systems in the mountains to support economic development and human well-being (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration)</p> <p>Sustain per capita economic growth in the mountains and at least 7% annual GDP growth (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration)</p> <p>Devise and implement mountain specific</p> | <p>global decision-making institutions and processes, recognize and prioritize the uniqueness of the HKH and its people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure representation in decision-making. - Allocate significantly greater resources and identify incentives for conservation of benefits from mountain ecosystems. - Enhance capacity-building support to mountain countries to increase significantly the availability of high quality, timely, reliable data that is specific to mountain regions, disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status and disability. - Equal protection of migrants under effective rule of law and good governance. (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration) |



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| Overarching <i>(cont)</i> | <p>Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters in the mountains. (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration)</p> | <p>policies to promote sustainable mountain tourism, which creates local jobs, promotes local culture and products (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration)</p> <p>Achieve access to full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men in the mountains, and equal pay for work of equal value (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration)</p> <p>Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers from mountain areas, in particular women and those in precarious employment (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration)</p> | |
| Health and Wellbeing | <p>2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round. (Source: SDG Target 2.1)</p> <p>2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and nonfarm employment (Source: SDG Target 2.3)</p> | <p>Number of adaptation actions in water and sanitation sector (Source: 2022 UNEP Adaptation Gap Report- Annex 4)</p> <p>Case studies of observed water-related adaptation responses with positive outcomes (Source: IPCC Global to Regional Atlas)</p> <p>Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (Source: SDG indicator 6.1.1)</p> <p>Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (Source: SDG Indicator 2.4.1)</p> <p>Number of adaptation actions in agriculture forestry and fishing sector (Source: 2022 UNEP Adaptation Gap Report- Annex 4)</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1 - Prevalence of under-nourishment (Source: SDG indicator 2.1.1)</p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience</p> | <p>Ensure a year-round secure water supply in the mountains with universal and affordable access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and water for productive purposes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water to all mountain people by 2030. -Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation services and hygiene education for all in mountain regions. -Reduce the workload and time spent by women and children in collecting water by 2030, -Create secure water supply for key development sectors (agriculture, energy) that are viable year-round. -Build effective and efficient mechanisms to implement |



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| Health and Wellbeing <i>(cont)</i> | <p>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality. (Source: SDG target 2.4)</p> <p>SDG 2.5: By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed (Source: SDG Target 2.5)</p> <p>Ensure all areas under agriculture, aquaculture and forestry are managed sustainably, in particular through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems. (Source: CBD Target 10)</p> | <p>Scale (Source: SDG indicator 2.1.2)</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1 - Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming / pastoral / forestry enterprise size (Source: SDG indicator 2.3.1)</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by gender and indigenous status (Source: SDG indicator 2.3.2)</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1 - Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (Source: SDG indicator 2.4.1)</p> <p>15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (Source: SDG indicator 15.3.1)</p> <p>Indicator 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities (Source: SDG indicator 2.5.1)</p> <p>Indicator 2.5.2 - Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction (Source: SDG Indicator 2.5.2)</p> <p>Number of adaptation actions in health sector (Source: 2022 UNEP Adaptation Gap Report- Annex 4)</p> <p>Improvements in the provision of crop insurance (Source: GST.TD.2023.SummaryReport2)</p> <p>Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters (Source: Sendai C.6.)</p> <p>Increase in agricultural land using more drought resistant crops in ha (Source: Green Bonds Impact Reporting Working Group: Suggested Impact Reporting Metrics for Climate Change Adaptation Projects)</p> <p>Decrease in frequency of days or weeks of water use restrictions from climate resilient water supply and treatment infrastructure</p> | <p>and monitor transboundary cooperation agreements.</p> <p>-Support and strengthen the participation and decision making of mountain women and men communities in water management</p> <p>-Promote sustainable production systems to assure food security, nutrition security, and income for mountain people, with particular attention to women's changing roles in agriculture. (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration)</p> <p>End all forms of malnutrition in the mountains and improve food and nutrition security, particularly for women and girl children.</p> <p>-Increase investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks in the mountains to improve agricultural productive capacity.</p> <p>-Enable higher incomes for small-scale farmers, including women farmers.</p> <p>-Achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources. (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration)</p> |



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| Health and Wellbeing <i>(cont)</i> | | <p>(Proposed in Climate Adaptation Notes Instrument Analysis Proposed Outcome Indicators; Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance)</p> <p>Reduced number of infectious disease patients during outbreaks following flooding from climate resilient water supply and treatment infrastructure (Proposed in Climate Adaptation Notes Instrument Analysis Proposed Outcome Indicators; Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance)</p> <p>Reduction in inefficient or leaked water in piped systems in m3 from climate resilient water supply (Proposed in Climate Adaptation Notes Instrument Analysis Proposed Outcome Indicators; Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance)</p> <p>Reduction in quantity of contaminated flow into drainage from climate resilient wastewater collection and treatment (Proposed in Climate Adaptation Notes Instrument Analysis Proposed Outcome Indicators; Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance)</p> <p>Increase in quality of water surrounding water bodies from climate resilient wastewater collection and treatment (Proposed in Climate Adaptation Notes Instrument Analysis Proposed Outcome Indicators; Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance)</p> <p>Number of additional people with access to wastewater services from climate resilient sanitation (Proposed in Climate Adaptation Notes Instrument Analysis Proposed Outcome Indicators; Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance)</p> <p>Number of additional people with access to improved climate resilient sanitation services (Proposed in Climate Adaptation Notes Instrument Analysis Proposed Outcome Indicators; Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance)</p> <p>Reduction in number or length of sewerage and drainage networks at risk from flooding</p> | |



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| Health and Wellbeing <i>(cont)</i> | | <p>from climate resilient sanitation (Proposed in Climate Adaptation Notes Instrument Analysis Proposed Outcome Indicators; Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance)</p> <p>Reduced investment in repair of sewage networks damaged by precipitation, rainstorms of flooding from climate resilient sanitation (Proposed in Climate Adaptation Notes Instrument Analysis Proposed Outcome Indicators; Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance)</p> <p>Increase in households with climate resilient food supply (Proposed in Climate Adaptation Notes Instrument Analysis Proposed Outcome Indicators; Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance)</p> <p>Number of additional landowners with access to resilience solutions for agricultural use (Proposed in Climate Adaptation Notes Instrument Analysis Proposed Outcome Indicators; Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance)</p> <p>Number of days per year healthcare facilities are inaccessible due extreme climate events (e.g. flooding) (proposed by WRI)</p> | |
| Infrastructure | <p>Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030 (Source: Sendai Global Target D)</p> <p>Outcome 4: Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development sector services and infrastructure assets (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2- Appendix 1)</p> <p>By 2030, 30% of global</p> | <p>11.5.3 (a) Damage to critical infrastructure and (b) number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters (Source: SDG indicator 11.5.3)</p> <p>13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (Source: SDG indicators 13.1.3)</p> <p>Cities Resilience Index Score – composite of 52 indicators (Source: City Resilience Index)</p> <p>4.1 Responsiveness of development sector services to evolving needs from changing and variable climate (Source: Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework)</p> <p>4.2 Physical infrastructure improved to withstand climate change and variability</p> | <p>Guarantee universal access to clean energy in the mountains from sources that are affordable, reliable, and sustainable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ensure universal access to clean and affordable energy by mountain people. - Increase electrification in rural areas. - Increase use of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures -Decrease air pollution. - Increase access to clean energy sources for women to decrease their workload, time and drudgery, and empower them as energy entrepreneurs. |



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| Infrastructure <i>(cont)</i> | <p>maritime trade moves through climate adapting ports, connecting people and supply chains, with a focus on benefitting the world's most vulnerable regions. (proposed in Maritime Resilience Breakthroughs)</p> <p>By 2030, across all regions, ports and their communities protect and enhance local coastal and oceans systems through nature based solutions, to build port resilience and support thriving natural habitats (proposed in Maritime Resilience Breakthroughs)</p> <p>By 2030, across all regions, ports and their communities implement equity-focused social programs including green jobs and community infrastructure that enable thriving ports and port communities (proposed in Maritime Resilience Breakthroughs)</p> | <p>induced stress (Source: Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework)</p> <p>4.1.2 Number of physical assets strengthened or constructed to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by sector and scale) (Source: Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework)</p> <p>Number of local infrastructure made more resilient to climate change (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2- Appendix 1)</p> <p>Ratio of percentage area at flood risk between administrative units in Q5 (top 20 per cent) and Q1 (bottom 20 per cent) of unemployment rate (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2- Appendix 1)</p> <p>Ratio of percentage area at flood risk between administrative units in Q5 (top 20 per cent) and Q1 (bottom 20 per cent) of proportion of people over 65 (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2- Appendix 1)</p> <p>Achieving no or limited reduction in the generation of power during drought, heatwaves, or storm occurrence from climate resilient power generation (Proposed in Climate Adaptation Notes Instrument Analysis Proposed Outcome Indicators; Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance)</p> <p>Reduced repair costs to infrastructure protected after extreme storms (Proposed in Climate Adaptation Notes Instrument Analysis Proposed Outcome Indicators; Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance)</p> <p>Decrease in number of days facilities are out of service (Proposed in Climate Adaptation Notes Instrument Analysis Proposed Outcome Indicators; Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance)</p> <p>Increase in grid resilience, energy generation, transmission/ distribution and storage in MWh from climate resilient energy (Proposed in: Green Bonds Impact Reporting Working Group; Suggested Impact Reporting Metrics for Climate Change Adaptation Projects)</p> | <p>(proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration)</p> |



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| Infrastructure <i>(cont)</i> | | <p>Reduction in number of customers/ employees suffering loss of power/ transport services. (Proposed in: Green Bonds Impact Reporting Working Group; Suggested Impact Reporting Metrics for Climate Change Adaptation Projects)</p> <p>Reduction in number of power lines incapacitated due to storms (Proposed in: Green Bonds Impact Reporting Working Group; Suggested Impact Reporting Metrics for Climate Change Adaptation Projects)</p> <p>Reduction in emergency and unplanned rail and tarmac replacement in km (Proposed in: Green Bonds Impact Reporting Working Group; Suggested Impact Reporting Metrics for Climate Change Adaptation Projects)</p> <p>Reduction in repair costs and/ or operating days lost due to landslides (Source: Green Bonds Impact Reporting Working Group; Suggested Impact Reporting Metrics for Climate Change Adaptation Projects)</p> | |
| Economy and Workers | <p>By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters (Source: SDG target 1.5)</p> <p>Output 4: Vulnerable development sector services and infrastructure assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2- Appendix 1)</p> <p>Outcome 6: Diversified and strengthened livelihoods and sources of income for vulnerable people in</p> | <p>Indicator 1.5.2 - Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) (Source: SDG Indicator 1.5.2)</p> <p>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (Source: Sendai Global Target A-1 and SDG 11.5.1)</p> <p>Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population (Source: Sendai Target B-1)</p> <p>Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product. (Source: Sendai Target C-1 and SDG Indicator 11.5.2)</p> <p>4.1.1 Number and type of development sector services modified to respond to new conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by sector and scale) (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2- Appendix 1)</p> | <p>End poverty in all its form everywhere in the mountains and ensure that women, men and children of the HKH region lead prosperous and healthy lives in an inclusive and equitable environment.</p> <p>-Reduce income poverty to zero in mountain areas by 2030.</p> <p>-Reduce non-income poverty including health, education, and other basic needs to zero in mountain areas by 2030.</p> <p>-Achieve universal health coverage, access to quality healthcare services and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all people in the mountains.</p> |



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| Economy and Workers <i>(cont)</i> | targeted areas Output 6: Targeted individual and community livelihood strategies strengthened in relation to climate change impacts, including variability (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2- Appendix 1) | <p>6.1 Percentage of households and communities having more secure access to livelihood assets (Source: Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework)</p> <p>6.2 Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient alternative livelihoods (Source: Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework)</p> <p>6.1.1 Number and type of adaptation assets (tangible and intangible) created or strengthened in support of individual or community livelihood strategies (Source: Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework)</p> <p>6.2.1 Type of income sources for households generated under climate change scenario (Source: Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework)</p> <p>Implementation of the 23 objectives for safe, orderly and regular migration articulated in the Global Compact on Migration for climate induced migrants (Source: UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/73/195, 2019)</p> <p>Climate change caused outmigration and displacement of mountain population and worker. (Source: IPCC 6th Assessment, Working Group 2 report, Cross Chapter 5 on Mountains)</p> <p>Impacts of changing seasonality (timing and extent) on mountain winter tourism and recreation (Source: IPCC 6th Assessment, Working Group 2 report, Cross Chapter 5 on Mountains)</p> <p>Days per year when public transportation systems are shut down due to extreme climate events, affecting work and school attendance (proposed by WRI)</p> <p>Days per year when schools, hospitals, government services or other public services are shut down due to extreme climate events (proposed by WRI)</p> <p>Reductions to household earnings due to climate-related extreme events (proposed by WRI)</p> | <p>-Ensure free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education to all girls and boys in the mountains.</p> <p>-Facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people within and between mountainous and non-mountainous areas. (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration)</p> |

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| Biodiversity and Ecosystems | <p>Outcome 5: Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2 Appendix 1)</p> <p>Output 5: Vulnerable ecosystem services and natural resource assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability (Source: Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework)</p> <p>By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world. (Source: SDG Target 15.3)</p> <p>14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans (Source: SDG 14.2)</p> <p>Target 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish</p> | <p>Number of Adaptation actions in General Environment Sector (Source: 2022 UNEP Adaptation Gap Report- Annex 4)</p> <p>Managing and restoring coastal habitats and ecosystems; ecosystem-based adaptation, nature-based solutions (Source: GST.TD.2023. SummaryReport2)</p> <p>5.1 Number of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by type and scale) (Source: Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework)</p> <p>8.2.1. Total climate regulation services provided by ecosystems by ecosystem type (Source: CBD Target 8.2.1. System of Environmental Economic Accounts)</p> <p>Ecosystem services and natural resource assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2 Appendix 1)</p> <p>Indicator 15.2.1 - Progress towards sustainable forest management (Source: SDG indicator 15.2.1)</p> <p>15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type (Source: SDG 15.1.2)</p> <p>15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (Source: SDG target 15.3.1 - also mentioned under food and agriculture)</p> <p>14.2.1 Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas (Source: SDG indicator 14.2.1)</p> <p>14.4.10 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (Source: SDG Indicator 14.4.1)</p> <p>Providing alternative livelihoods for coastal populations, and enhanced floodwater management (Source: GST.TD.2023.Summary Report2 and SDG indicator 14.7.1)</p> <p>Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries</p> | <p>Degree to which indigenous peoples and local communities, women and girls as well as youth participate in decision-making related to biodiversity (Source: CBD Target 21.0.1)</p> <p>Ensure 100% meaningful community participation in biodiversity programmes at the local level (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration)</p> <p>Increase women's representation and meaningful participation in decision making processes by 50% in natural resource access and benefit sharing programmes. (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration)</p> |



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| DIMENSION: IMPLEMENTATION by theme | TARGET | INDICATOR/ METHODOLOGIES | CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS <i>equity, environment, capacity building, interconnectedness</i> |
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| Biodiversity and Ecosystems <i>(cont)</i> | <p>stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics. (Source: SDG Target 14.4)</p> <p>Target 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information (Source: SDG Target 14.5)</p> <p>Target 14.b: Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets (Source: SDG Target 14.b)</p> <p>Halt biodiversity loss, land degradation and sustainably manage forests and other ecosystems in the mountains to enhance ecosystem resilience for sustained flow of services (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration)</p> <p>Reduce ecosystem degradation by development projects by 50% and restore degraded ecosystems. (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration)</p> | <p>and all countries (Source: SDG indicator 14.7.1)</p> <p>Indicator 14.6.1 - Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (Source: SDG Indicator 14.6.1)</p> <p>Trends in land cover; trends in land productivity and functioning of the land / trends in carbon stocks above and below the ground (Source: UNCCD, Progress Indicators, Strategic Objective 1: To Improve the condition of affected ecosystems)</p> <p>Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species (Source: UNCCD, Progress Indicators, Strategic Objective 4: To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the UNCCD)</p> <p>Reduction in land-loss from inundation and/or coastal erosion in km2. (Source: Green Bonds Impact Reporting Working Group: Suggested Impact Reporting Metrics for Climate Change Adaptation Projects)</p> <p>Increase in area under wetland management in Km2 (Source: Green Bonds Impact Reporting Working Group: Suggested Impact Reporting Metrics for Climate Change Adaptation Projects)</p> <p>Ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, biodiversity, and habitats. (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration)</p> <p>Take urgent action to minimize human wildlife conflict and end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna in the mountains. (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration)</p> <p>Take urgent action to minimize human wildlife conflict and end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna in the mountains. (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration)</p> | |

DIMENSION: Monitoring Evaluation and Learning

| DIMENSION: MONITORING EVALUATION and LEARNING by theme | TARGET | INDICATOR/ METHODOLOGIES | CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS <i>equity, environment, capacity building, interconnectedness</i> |
|--|---|--|--|
| Overarching | <p>Output 3.2: Strengthened capacity of national and subnational stakeholders and entities to capture and disseminate knowledge and learning (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2- Appendix 1)</p> <p>By 2030, all countries have accessed funds from the GEF, GCF, Adaptation Fund, etc. for the design and implementation of MEL frameworks or systems. (proposed by ABU and AILAC in May 2023 Submission)</p> <p>Adaptation monitoring, evaluation and learning frameworks assess the efficacy of actions to adapt to transboundary climate risks (proposed by Adaptation without borders)</p> <p>Expand Global Stocktake Indicators to include global climate observing system and global climate indicators that relate to ocean and coastal change, including ocean warming, acidification, sea level rise, Arctic and Antarctic sea ice extent (proposed in Unpacking the UNFCCC Global Stocktake for Ocean-Climate Action)</p> | <p>Case studies in Adaptation Effectiveness (Source: 2022 UNEP Adaptation Gap Report – Annex 5A)</p> <p>Monitoring, evaluating and learning from progress: adaptation efforts are monitored and evaluated for their effectiveness in reducing risks of climate-related impacts. (Source: GST.TD.2023.SummaryReport2)</p> <p>Iterations: based on information from the monitoring and evaluation phase, further adjustments are needed to the planning processes based on lessons learned. (GST.TD.2023.SummaryReport2)</p> <p>3.2.1 Number of technical committees/ associations formed to ensure transfer of knowledge (Source: Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework)</p> <p>3.2.2 Number of tools and guidelines developed (thematic, sectoral, institutional) and shared with relevant stakeholders (Source: Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework)</p> <p>Number of countries with monitoring and evaluation systems. (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2- Appendix 1)</p> <p>8.2. No. of key findings on effective, efficient adaptation practices, products and technologies generated (Source: Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework)</p> <p>Number of countries accessing multilateral climate financing for the design and implementation of MEL adaptation systems. (proposed by ABU and AILAC in May 2023 Submission)</p> <p>Percentage or number of national and regional adaptation monitoring, evaluation and learning frameworks that assess the efficacy of actions to adapt to transboundary climate risks and/or conduct ex-ante impact assessments and generate recommendations and lessons (proposed by Adaptation without Borders)</p> | <p>MEL Measures adhering to the principles of locally led adaptation</p> <p>Potential Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number or frequency of opportunities to review and adjust programming -Proportion of budget for learning and adaptive management (vs. physical outputs) (Source: WRI 2022 GLaSS Submission on Locally Led Adaptation) <p>Percentage of adaptation projects that evaluate adaptive outcomes, such as redistribution of risk to other regions, groups or sectors (proposed by Adaptation without Borders)</p> <p>“..using proxy indicators such as disaster insurance claims, and economic cost-benefit value assessment could be suitable for long-term adaptation progress monitoring and evaluation.” (proposed in Adaptation Research Alliance Submission on the GST on October 11, 2022)</p> <p>Development of learning “frameworks that capture the impacts of adaptation interventions on various social groups as well as their aspirations and innovations. Such frameworks could include community-led indicators that better frame and organise local voices to gain traction in the national adaptation planning processes. For example, qualitative methodologies focused on gathering stories from local communities on how adaptation</p> |



DIMENSION: Monitoring Evaluation and Learning

| DIMENSION: MONITORING EVALUATION and LEARNING <i>by theme</i> | TARGET | INDICATOR/ METHODOLOGIES | CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS <i>equity, environment, capacity building, interconnectedness</i> |
|---|---|---|---|
| Overarching | | <p>The UNFCCC Global Stocktake monitors and evaluates adaptation efforts for their effectiveness in reducing transboundary climate risks (proposed by Adaptation without borders)</p> | <p>interventions positively or negatively impact their lives and livelihoods could yield valuable insights for evaluating and assessing adaptation progress and outcomes.” (proposed in Adaptation Research Alliance Submission on the GST on October 11, 2022)</p> |
| Health and Wellbeing | | | |
| Infrastructure | | | |
| Economy and Workers | | | |
| Biodiversity and Ecosystems | <p>CBD Target 21: Ensure that the best available data, information and knowledge, are accessible to decision makers, practitioners and the public to guide effective and equitable governance, integrated and participatory management of biodiversity, and to strengthen communication, awareness-raising, education, monitoring, research and knowledge management and, also in this context, traditional knowledge, innovations, practices and technologies of indigenous peoples and local communities should only be accessed with their free, prior and informed consent, in accordance with national legislation (Source: CBD Target 21)</p> | <p>21.1. 1 Species Status Index (Source: CBD Indicator 21.1.1)</p> <p>Extent to which (a) global citizenship education and (b) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (i) national education policies, (ii) curricula, (iii) teacher education and (iv) student assessments. (Source: CBD Indicator 21.1.2)</p> <p>Expand Global Stocktake Indicators to include global climate observing system and global climate indicators that relate to ocean and coastal change, including ocean warming, acidification, sea level rise, Arctic and Antarctic sea ice extent (proposed in Unpacking the UNFCCC Global Stocktake for Ocean-Climate Action)</p> <p>Implement regional and national climate-ocean change monitoring and research on ocean warming, ocean acidification and deoxygenation (proposed by International Alliance to combat ocean acidification).</p> <p>In partnership with UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainability relevant programmes—establish a framework to</p> | <p>Establish a mountain specific database for species and ecosystem services (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration)</p> |



DIMENSION: Monitoring Evaluation and Learning

| DIMENSION: MONITORING EVALUATION and LEARNING <i>by theme</i> | TARGET | INDICATOR/ METHODOLOGIES | CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS <i>equity, environment, capacity building, interconnectedness</i> |
|---|--|--|--|
| Biodiversity and Ecosystems <i>(cont)</i> | 14.3.1: To minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels (Source: SDG Target 14.3) | outline regional priority gaps in data and information, alongside an inventory of technological and institutional capacity needs for measuring coastal impacts of ocean warming, acidification, and deoxygenation (proposed in Enhancing Ocean Adaptation and Resilience Opportunities for the UNFCCC Ocean & Climate Dialogue) | |

DIMENSION: Recognizing support in terms of finance, capacity building and technology transfer

| DIMENSION: FINANCE, CAPACITY BUILDING and TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER <i>by theme</i> | TARGET | INDICATOR/ METHODOLOGIES | CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS <i>equity, environment, capacity building, interconnectedness</i> |
|---|--|--|---|
| Overarching | Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030. (Source: Sendai Global Target F) Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 | Estimated adaptation finance needs in developing countries (Source: UNEP Adaptation Gap Report) 13.a.1 Amounts provided and mobilized in United States dollars per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025 (Source: SDG Indicator 13.a.1) Total climate-related finance for developing countries (Source: OECD DAC; 2022 UNEP Adaptation Gap Report Annex 3B) Domestic finance flows for adaptation (Source: 2022 UNEP Adaptation Gap Report ; Climate Expenditure Reviews) Private finance flows related to adaptation | Gender and climate justice in adaptation finance (Source: 2022 UNEP Adaptation Gap report Annex 3D) Support (finance, capacity, tech transfer) adhering to Principles for Locally Led Adaptation Potential indicators: -Decisions about financial transactions informed by local actors -Proportion of local representatives among decision-makers involved in decisions about financial transactions -Proportion/number of |



DIMENSION: Recognizing support in terms of finance, capacity building and technology transfer

| DIMENSION: FINANCE, CAPACITY BUILDING and TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER <i>by theme</i> | TARGET | INDICATOR/ METHODOLOGIES | CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS <i>equity, environment, capacity building, interconnectedness</i> |
|---|--|---|--|
| <p>Overarching <i>(cont)</i></p> | <p>billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible (Source: SDG Target 13 a)</p> <p>By 2030, international climate financing for adaptation achieves a balance with respect to mitigation, and has increased, in line with the commitments made and the new quantified collective goal for climate financing. (proposed by ABU and AILAC in May 2023 Submission)</p> <p>13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities (Source: SDG Target 13 b)</p> <p>Output 2.2: Increased readiness and capacity of national and subnational entities to directly access and programme adaptation finance (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2 – Appendix 1)</p> | <p>(Source: UNEP Adaptation Gap Report – Annex 3E)</p> <p>Estimated Adaptation financing Gap (Source: 2022 UNEP adaptation Gap report)</p> <p>Share of adaptation finance as a percentage of total spend on mitigation and adaptation (Source: GST.TD.2023.Summary Report; Standing Committee on Finance Report)</p> <p>Realigning financial flows away from maladaptation towards mainstreaming adaptation into decision-making (Source: GST.TD. 2023.SummaryReport)</p> <p>Total climate finance, mobilized and awarded, to support NAP planning and implementation processes in developing countries, by region. (proposed by ABU and AILAC in May 2023 Submission)</p> <p>2.2.1 Number of targeted institutions benefiting from the direct access and enhanced direct access modality (Source: Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework)</p> <p>ODA and other official flows provided by multilateral agencies; ODA and other official flows provided bilaterally; ODA and other official flows for technology transfer; ODA and other official flows for capacity-building; number of programmes and initiatives for the transfer and exchange of science, technology and innovation and capacity-building (Source: FCCC/SB/2022/INF.2- Appendix 1)</p> <p>Public finance mobilized for climate change purposes (Source : UK International Climate Finance KPI 11)</p> <p>Private finance mobilised for climate change purposes (Source : UK International Climate Finance KPI 12)</p> <p>Support capacity-building in order to</p> | <p>investments in activities intended to build local actors' capacities to identify and make adaptation decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of accessible and publicized avenues for local actors to express demand for adaptation expenditures -Funding is tied to external restrictions that would flow down to and undermine agency of local actors (yes/no) - Presence or number of intermediaries with decision-making authority overuse of funding - Duration of support provided to local actors (number of years) - Proportion of funding for projects with execution timelines > 5 years. -Proportion of funding linked to strict timebound outcome targets -Proportion/Number/Total amount of finance linked to transparent allocation formula -Proportion/Number/Total amount of finance linked to multicontract/grant funding sources -Amount or percentage of finance for adaptation allocated to relevant subnational levels. Options for disaggregation are as follows: by project or program; by source (e.g., domestic budget, MDB, bilateral donor); by subnational level (e.g., state, province, county); and/or by sector (e.g., agriculture, water, forestry, land & soil, tourism) |



DIMENSION: Recognizing support in terms of finance, capacity building and technology transfer

| DIMENSION: FINANCE, CAPACITY BUILDING and TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER <i>by theme</i> | TARGET | INDICATOR/ METHODOLOGIES | CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS <i>equity, environment, capacity building, interconnectedness</i> |
|---|---|---|---|
| <p>Overarching <i>(cont)</i></p> | <p>Finance: International funding promotes transboundary management through regional and multi-country cooperation and dialogue and builds local resilience to transboundary risks (proposed by Adaptation without borders)</p> <p>Capacity-building: Institutional capacity to manage complex, compound and cascading risks is strengthened at national, regional and global levels (proposed by Adaptation without borders)</p> | <p>prepare and implement adaptation plans (Source: GST.TD.2023.SummaryReport)</p> <p>Finance: Number or percentage of internationally financed projects awarded to multiple countries that promote transboundary management and build local resilience to transboundary risks (proposed by Adaptation without borders)</p> <p>Capacity-building: Percentage or Numbers of adaptation planners at national or regional levels that report engagement in capacity-building activities to better identify, assess and manage transboundary climate risks (proposed by Adaptation without borders)</p> <p>2.1 Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased (Source: Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework)</p> <p>2.1.1 Number of staff trained to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events (by gender) (Source: Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework)</p> <p>2.1.2 Number of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks (by type, sector and scale) (Source: Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework)</p> <p>3.1 Percentage of targeted population aware of predicted adverse impacts of climate change, and of appropriate responses (Source: Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework)</p> <p>Number of people trained in climate resilience measures (Source: Adaptation Fund Strategic Results Framework)</p> <p>Number of government officials having received climate resilience training (Source: Pilot Program on Climate Resilience Results Framework)</p> | <p>(proposed in WRI 2022 GLaSS Submission)</p> <p>Capacity-building: Percentage or number of capacity-building activities (to better identify, assess and manage transboundary climate risks) that build on south-south knowledge and engagement (proposed by Adaptation without borders)</p> <p>Local-level practitioners are urging more capacity-building and financial support to develop and operationalize MEL systems for adaptation, in order to gather important data for evaluating adaptation actions and learn from past implementations. This information is crucial for information exchange, mutual learning, and replication (proposed in Adaptation Research Alliance Submission on the GST on October 11, 2022)</p> |

DIMENSION: Recognizing support in terms of finance, capacity building and technology transfer

| DIMENSION: FINANCE, CAPACITY BUILDING and TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER <i>by theme</i> | TARGET | INDICATOR/ METHODOLOGIES | CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS <i>equity, environment, capacity building, interconnectedness</i> |
|---|---|---|--|
| Health and Wellbeing | 2.A Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries (Source: SDG target 2.A) | 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures (Source: SDG Indicator 2.a.1) 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector. (Source: SDG indicator 2.a.2) 11.4.1 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 (Source: SDG Indicator 11.4.1) | |
| Infrastructure | 9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States (Source: SDG Target 9a) | 9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure (Source: SDG Target 9.a.1) | |
| Economy and Workers | | | |
| Biodiversity and Ecosystems | CBD Target 20: Strengthen capacity-building and development, access to and transfer of technology, and promote development of and access to innovation and technical and scientific cooperation, including through South- South, North-South and triangular cooperation, | Include ecosystem values in national accounting system and practices · Identify incentives for conserving benefits from mountain ecosystems (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call to Action , endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration) Increase investment in biodiversity conservation, ecosystem-based adaptation and sustaining services by 50% by 2030 (proposed in Hindu Kush Himalaya Call | In partnership with the Standing Committee on Finance, explore links between existing climate finance program funds and ocean monitoring, science and adaptation needs outlined through NDCs, NAPs, and national adaptation projects. These could include program funds that emphasize (1) |




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|---|--|--|--|
| <p>Biodiversity and Ecosystems <i>(cont)</i></p> | <p>to meet the needs for effective implementation, particularly in developing countries, fostering joint technology development and joint scientific research programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and strengthening scientific research and monitoring capacities, commensurate with the ambition of the goals and targets of the [CBD] framework. (Source: CBD Framework)</p> <p>Increase and ease access to climate financing for ocean and coastal climate monitoring and research, risk assessments and remediation or adaptation measures. This should be explored through the Global Environment Facility, Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund, Standing Committee on Finance and other appropriate mechanisms (proposed in Enhancing Ocean Adaptation and Resilience Opportunities for the UNFCCC Ocean & Climate Dialogue)</p> | <p>to Action, endorsed by the Hindu Kush Himalaya Ministerial Declaration)</p> | <p>food security; (2) nature-based solutions; (3) coral reef resilience; or (4) early warning and climate information systems (proposed in Enhancing Ocean Adaptation and Resilience Opportunities for the UNFCCC Ocean & Climate Dialogue)</p> <p>Draw from and highlight appropriate links to ocean-climate risk, vulnerability and adaptation work happening through the Nairobi Work Programme (NWP) expert group on oceans; Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM); FAO seafood adaptation programs; Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP) (proposed by International Alliance to combat ocean acidification)</p> |

ANNEX 1:

Additional References and Data Sources:

- 
- [2022 UNEP Adaptation Gap Report Annexures](#)
 - [Adaptation metrics: Current landscape and evolving practice](#)
 - [Reshaping Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning for Locally Led Adaptation | World Resources Institute \(wri.org\)](#)
 - [COP 26 special report on climate change and health: the health argument for climate action](#)
 - [City Resilience Index](#)
 - [NAP Trends](#)
 - [Climate Watch Platform](#)
 - [The Global Transboundary Climate Risk Report](#)
 - [Multilateral adaptation finance for systemic resilience: addressing transboundary climate risk](#)
 - [A Just Transition for Climate Change Adaptation: Towards Just Resilience and Security in a Globalising World](#)
 - [World Bank: Resilience Rating system](#)