

# What COP30 means for Adaptation under the Paris Agreement: Implementation and the Global Goal on Adaptation

Analysis of adaptation outcomes at COP30, including the global goal on adaptation, national adaptation plans, finance gaps, and implementation challenges

## Executive summary

COP30 confirmed that adaptation under the Paris Agreement is moving from a framework-building phase to an implementation test over the next two years. During this period, Parties are invited to incorporate the agreed indicators into national planning and reporting processes as part of the policy process known as the Belém–Addis Vision on Adaptation. While key elements of the global adaptation architecture were consolidated, the conference also exposed persistent gaps in finance, operational guidance, and political convergence. These gaps will be decisive in determining whether adaptation commitments, including the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), translate into tangible reductions in climate vulnerability ahead of the next Global Stocktake, scheduled to conclude at COP33 in 2028.

# Key insights

- ▶ **A shared adaptation measurement framework takes shape:** COP30 concluded the definition of the GGA indicators under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience, thereby establishing a common reference point for tracking adaptation progress across thematic sectors and the stages of the adaptation cycle.
- ▶ **National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) remain central to implementation:** NAPs continue to function as the primary vehicles for operationalizing the GGA at the country level. Stronger articulation between NAPs and the thematic and dimensional elements of the GGA could strengthen coherence between national planning processes and global adaptation objectives.
- ▶ **Turning indicators into practice is the next phase:** The agreement on adaptation indicators marks an important step, but further technical work will determine their practical relevance. This includes clarifying indicator specifications, data requirements, and methodological coherence, so nationally generated information supports domestic decision-making while feeding into the Global Stocktake.
- ▶ **Adaptation finance momentum continues, with open questions ahead:** COP30 reinforced momentum to scale adaptation finance, including political calls to at least triple adaptation finance by 2035, yet failed to provide clarity on post-2025 finance targets. This leaves uncertainty about how implementation will be supported, particularly in developing countries.
- ▶ **Adaptation action increasingly extends beyond negotiations:** A significant share of adaptation efforts is advancing through pledges, initiatives, and implementation efforts led by state and non-state actors outside the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiation space. These processes provide finance, innovation, and delivery capacity but currently operate largely outside the GGA architecture.
- ▶ **Linking negotiation outcomes with implementation pathways matters:** Greater alignment between formal UNFCCC outcomes, nationally driven adaptation processes, and private and non-state initiatives could help ensure that parallel efforts reinforce one another, particularly in the lead-up to the next Global Stocktake.



# Introduction

COP30 was widely framed as a 'COP of adaptation and implementation'. While advancing mitigation implementation in line with Article 2.1(a) of the Paris Agreement remained a central priority, the conference placed unprecedented emphasis on adaptation as an urgent and parallel pillar of climate action. Discussions reflected a shared recognition that, as global temperatures continue to rise, adaptation ambition must scale rapidly to address the already visible and unevenly distributed impacts of climate change. In this context, COP30 underscored adaptation not only as a matter of long-term resilience, but as an immediate imperative to reduce vulnerability across sectors, ecosystems, and communities, consistent with the objective set out in Article 2.1(b) of the Paris Agreement.

Against this backdrop, COP30 can be understood through two complementary lenses: developments within the formal negotiation space and dynamics unfolding beyond it. Inside the negotiation rooms, discussions focused primarily on adaptation-related agenda items, notably advancing the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA), concluding the two-year process to define adaptation indicators, strengthening the formulation and implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and addressing key messages related to climate finance for adaptation. In parallel, outside



the formal negotiations, a broad set of initiatives, partnerships, and commitments led by Parties and non-state actors sought to support adaptation implementation, mobilize resources, and address sectoral and cross-cutting challenges. To grasp the broader adaptation picture emerging from COP30, it is therefore necessary to examine how these parallel processes interact, and how action beyond the negotiation rooms can inform and reinforce formal outcomes in support of Article 2.1(b) of the Paris Agreement. Compared to COP27 and COP28, which focused respectively on establishing the GGA's thematic and dimensional structure and positioning adaptation within the first Global Stocktake, COP30 marked a shift from framework design to operational testing. For the first time, Parties were required to translate high-level adaptation objectives into a consolidated measurement architecture, exposing the practical and political constraints of operationalization.

## What happened within the negotiation rooms?

At COP30, discussions on adaptation focused on the GGA, NAPs, and adaptation finance. These exchanges marked a shift from the definition of GGA targets at COP28 towards an implementation-oriented phase, including the development of thematic and dimensional indicators to track progress towards the next Global Stocktake expected to conclude in 2028.

In parallel, NAPs were discussed in relation to their role in supporting progress towards achieving these targets at the national level. At the same time, discussions exposed practical and political constraints and left open questions about how implementation will be supported over the next two years, particularly in relation to technical guidance and access to finance.

## The Global Goal on Adaptation

The first Global Stocktake, adopted at COP28, positioned the GGA as a key reference for assessing progress in the implementation of the Paris Agreement's adaptation provisions. This mandate was operationalized through [Decision 2/CMA.5](#), which adopted the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience and established thematic and dimensional targets, building on the structure for themes and dimensions set out in [Decision 3/CMA.4](#) at COP27. Decision 2/CMA.5 also launched a work programme for the development of indicators to track progress towards these targets. That process culminated at COP30 with an agreement on a consolidated set of indicators.

The [indicator development process](#) was carried out through an expert-led technical track under the subsidiary bodies, supported by the secretariat and inputs from constituted bodies, including through dedicated workshops. Work undertaken between COP28 and COP30 focused on compiling, mapping, and refining existing indicators, addressing gaps, and converging towards a manageable set of globally relevant indicators, while ensuring coherence across thematic and dimensional targets and avoiding additional reporting burdens. The process concluded in Belém with the adoption of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience as a voluntary framework to support national tracking of adaptation progress and to provide structured inputs to the Global Stocktake.

## Outcomes of the GGA at COP30

The outcome of the indicator development process under the GGA at COP30 can be considered mixed. The COP opened with a list of approximately 100 indicators, reflecting the culmination of two years of expert-led technical work under Decision 2/CMA.5. These indicators covered both thematic and dimensional targets and placed particular emphasis on means of implementation. However, during the second week of COP, negotiations became increasingly politicized and were elevated to higher political levels, ultimately resulting in a reduced and capped list of 59 indicators. While the final set retained much of the substance of the original technical proposal, it emerged through a process that many Parties perceived as less inclusive. Several negotiating groups, including members of the European Union and Latin American countries, expressed reservations about fully endorsing the decision.

Recognizing the nature of these discussions, the [final decision text](#) left space for Parties to review, test, and further analyze the agreed indicators as part of a two-year process under the Belém–Addis Vision on Adaptation, explicitly acknowledging that the outcome did not fully address all positions expressed during negotiations. This has opened the possibility for future refinement, particularly in the context of the second Global Stocktake, and suggests that discussions on the adequacy of the indicators, as well as on the process through which they were developed, will continue at COP31.

Despite these tensions, the agreed indicators give operational expression to the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience by translating the GGA into a structured measurement framework. Rather than prescribing uniform metrics, the indicators are intended to track trends, outcomes, and enabling conditions in a globally relevant yet nationally adaptable manner, while remaining a living framework subject to future evolution.



# Thematic targets and associated aggregated indicators

## Water (Target 9a)

focuses on climate resilience in water supply, sanitation, access to safe and affordable potable water, and water quality. It includes nine indicators that capture information on water stress and efficiency, the resilience of water and sanitation infrastructure under climate-related hazards, basin-level adaptation planning, continuity of water and sanitation services, water quality conditions, population access to climate-resilient services, measures targeting vulnerable groups, and population movements linked to water-related climate risks.



## Food and agriculture (Target 9b)

focuses on attaining climate-resilient food production systems, sustainable and regenerative practices, and equitable access to adequate food and nutrition. It includes five indicators that capture information on the adoption of climate-adaptive agricultural practices and technologies, institutional capacity for knowledge transfer and extension services, management of degraded agricultural areas, climate-related yield outcomes, and population-level access to food and nutrition.



## Health (Target 9c)

is centred on resilience to climate-related health impacts and the continuity of climate-resilient health services, particularly for vulnerable populations. It includes eight indicators that capture information on climate-related mortality and morbidity, incidence of climate-sensitive diseases, access to mental health and psychosocial support, the resilience of health facilities, continuity of essential health services during and after climate events, and capacity-building of health practitioners on climate change adaptation.



## Ecosystems and biodiversity (Target 9d)

focuses on reducing climate impacts on ecosystems and accelerating ecosystem-based adaptation and nature-based solutions across terrestrial, inland water, mountain, marine, and coastal systems. It includes six indicators that capture information on ecosystem resilience, the extent of adaptation actions implemented, ecosystem and species threat status, and changes in adaptive capacity, resilience, and vulnerability associated with ecosystem-based and nature-based adaptation measures.



## Infrastructure and human settlement (Target 9e)

aims to increase the resilience of built environments and ensure the continuity of essential services under climate stress. It includes two indicators that capture information on the integration of adaptation measures into settlement upgrading programmes with sustained local engagement and the relocation of climate-vulnerable infrastructure and settlements to safer locations.



## Poverty eradication and livelihoods (Target 9f)

focuses on reducing the adverse effects of climate change on poverty eradication efforts, with particular emphasis on adaptive social protection. It includes three indicators that capture information on poverty levels linked to climate impacts, access to social protection services in climate-vulnerable areas, and the extent to which social protection systems incorporate climate risk management and response capacities.



## Cultural heritage (Target 9g)

focuses on protecting cultural practices and heritage sites from climate-related risks, guided by traditional, Indigenous Peoples', and local knowledge systems. It includes five indicators that capture information on adaptation measures at cultural and natural heritage sites, digitization and climate-resilient storage of heritage assets, emergency preparedness planning, institutional arrangements for training, and sustained engagement with Indigenous Peoples and local communities.



## Dimensional targets and associated aggregated indicators

### Impact, vulnerability, and risk assessment (Target 10a)

focuses on strengthening the evidence base for adaptation decision-making through hazard assessments, early warning systems, and climate information services. It includes seven indicators that capture information on the establishment of multi-hazard early warning systems, the conduct of climate hazard and risk assessments across different warming scenarios, monitoring and forecasting capacities, population coverage by early warning information, use of pre-emptive evacuation measures, development of climate information services, and the application of climate risk information to inform adaptation planning and policy processes.



### Planning (Target 10b)

focuses on the establishment of country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory, and transparent adaptation planning frameworks that mainstream adaptation across sectors and strategies. It includes three indicators that capture information on the existence of NAPs, policies and planning instruments, the extent to which these instruments are gender-responsive, and whether they are informed by traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, and local knowledge systems.



### Implementation (Target 10c)

focuses on translating adaptation plans and strategies into action and reducing the social and economic impacts of climate hazards. It includes six indicators that capture information on progress in implementing NAPs relative to planned actions, climate-related mortality and missing persons, avoided economic losses, and the provision and mobilization of finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building for adaptation, including international support provided to and received by developing countries.



### Monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) (Target 10d)

focuses on the establishment and operationalization of national systems to track adaptation progress, generate learning, and inform iterative improvement. It includes five indicators that capture information on the design and operationalization of MEL systems, the regular publication of MEL findings, the integration of learning into adaptation decision-making, and the institutional capacity to sustain and fully operate national adaptation MEL systems.



## National Adaptation Plans

**NAPs** have been a recurring and central element of the UNFCCC adaptation architecture since their formal establishment under the Cancun Adaptation Framework in 2010. Parties defined the NAP process as a country-driven, participatory, and non-prescriptive mechanism to identify medium- and long-term adaptation needs, integrate adaptation into development planning, and reduce vulnerability by building adaptive capacity and resilience. Since then, the NAP process has evolved as a continuous and iterative exercise, supported by technical guidance, financing channels, and institutional arrangements, and monitored through regular reporting and tracking tools under the UNFCCC.



## Outcomes of the NAPs

At COP30, discussions on NAPs were marked by a rich and substantive exchange among Parties, reflecting a wide range of perspectives on how to strengthen NAP formulation and implementation. Although Parties were ultimately unable to reach agreement on a final decision text, the negotiations provided a valuable space to articulate shared concerns regarding the gaps and needs countries face in advancing adaptation action. These exchanges helped surface priority issues related to implementation, even in the absence of a formal outcome.

The discussions converged around several implementation-oriented themes, including the need to improve access to adequate, predictable, and timely finance, technology transfer, and capacity-building support for NAP processes; to strengthen MEL systems; and to enhance the availability and use of climate data, risk assessments, and medium- to long-term planning tools. Parties also highlighted the importance of better integrating NAPs into national, subnational, and sectoral development planning, strengthening institutional coordination, and advancing inclusive approaches that draw on Indigenous

Peoples' knowledge, local knowledge systems, and ecosystem-based adaptation. While no formal decision was adopted, the exchanges at COP30 clarified key directions for improving the effectiveness of NAPs as a central vehicle for translating adaptation priorities into action.

Importantly, Parties reaffirmed the central role of NAPs within the GGA. The NAP process is explicitly based on the iterative adaptation cycle that underpins the dimensional targets of the GGA. Progress in the formulation and implementation of NAPs at the national level, therefore, directly contributes to progress against these targets. While adaptation remains voluntary and multiple instruments can support implementation, decisions adopted under the Convention, including [Decision 3/CMA.6](#), recognize NAPs as a key vehicle for advancing adaptation action. In this sense, discussions under the NAP agenda and the GGA are mutually reinforcing, as advances in NAP processes will be central to demonstrating collective progress on adaptation in future Global Stocktakes.

## Finance for adaptation

Discussions on adaptation finance at COP30 underscored the central role of finance as an enabling condition for translating adaptation commitments into action under the GGA and through NAPs. While persistent gaps between adaptation needs and available resources remained evident, negotiations also reflected efforts to sustain political momentum in the absence of agreement on formal targets. In this context, adaptation finance continued to shape the prospects for effective national-level implementation across the adaptation agenda.

### Global Mutirão: Uniting humanity in a global mobilization against climate change

The [Mutirão Decision text](#) adopted at COP30 represents the most recent and politically significant signal on adaptation finance under the Paris Agreement. It reinforces the collective commitment to scale up adaptation finance, building on earlier mandates under the Glasgow Climate Pact ([Decision 1/CMA.3](#)), which called for doubling adaptation finance by 2025, and the New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance ([Decision 1/CMA.6](#)), which highlighted the scale of unmet adaptation needs and the persistent gap between current finance flows and developing country requirements.



The decision emerged in a context where efforts to advance a post-2025 adaptation finance target through formal negotiation channels did not yield consensus. Proposals to introduce a dedicated negotiation item on a new adaptation finance target were not included in the agenda, and subsequent attempts to advance these discussions within existing tracks, including the GGA, NAPs, and the Adaptation Fund, did not result in substantive outcomes. In this setting, consultations with the COP Presidency led to the Mutirão Decision as a political outcome, reframing adaptation finance as a collective global mobilization to sustain momentum in the absence of an agreed negotiated pathway.

### Outcomes for adaptation finance at COP30

Under the Mutirão Decision, developed country Parties are urged to further increase the trajectory of adaptation finance, including efforts to at least triple adaptation finance by 2035. This reinforces adaptation finance as a cross-cutting, enabling condition across the adaptation agenda, including the GGA and NAPs, underscoring that adequate, predictable, and accessible finance is essential for translating adaptation objectives into effective national implementation, particularly in light of recent estimates indicating that global climate damage costs could reach USD 310–365 billion annually by 2035, as highlighted in the latest [UN Adaptation Gap Report](#).

At the same time, despite this renewed political signal, the absence of an agreed post-2025 adaptation finance target continues to pose material challenges for implementation. Uncertainty regarding the scale, timing, and predictability of future finance complicates national medium-term budget planning and the integration of adaptation into public investment frameworks. It also constrains the ability of multilateral development banks and climate funds to scale up adaptation windows and build robust pipelines, while weakening public finance signals needed to crowd in private co-financing and de-risk adaptation investments.

# What happened outside the negotiation rooms?



Beyond the formal negotiation outcomes, COP30 was marked by a dense set of announcements, launches, and commitments that advanced the adaptation agenda outside the negotiation rooms. This section captures these developments through three complementary lenses. First, it identifies new pledges announced at COP30, reflecting fresh political and financial commitments to adaptation. Second, it maps new initiatives launched during the conference, aimed at accelerating adaptation and resilience across sectors and levels of governance. Third, it assesses progress on the implementation of initiatives or commitments established in previous years, highlighting how COP30 contributed to scaling up, operationalizing, or renewing momentum around existing adaptation efforts.

Together, these elements illustrate how adaptation is increasingly being advanced through political signalling, voluntary coalitions, multilevel initiatives, and implementation-oriented partnerships that complement formal UNFCCC processes.

## Pledges

In this context, pledges announced at COP30 should be understood less as immediate financing commitments and more as political and signalling instruments aimed at demonstrating intent, catalyzing partnerships, and mobilizing additional public and private resources in priority areas, including adaptation.

- ▶ **Climate and Health Funders Coalition**. A coalition of philanthropic actors committed an initial USD 300 million to accelerate solutions on extreme heat, air pollution, climate-sensitive diseases, and climate and health data. Announced at COP30, the pledge supports the implementation of the Belém Health Action Plan, with a strong focus on climate-resilient health systems, health equity, and justice.
- ▶ **Tropical Forest Forever Facility (TFFF)**. COP30 marked the launch of the TFFF, a multilateral blended finance mechanism for long-term forest conservation. The facility established USD 6.7 billion in initial public pledges for its first phase and aims to mobilize up to USD 125 billion within three years. It includes performance-based payments for forest conservation, with at least 20% of resources earmarked for Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- ▶ **Accelerating Resilience Investments and Innovations for Sustainable Economies (ARISE)**. Initial funding of USD 100 million was announced for ARISE under the Climate Investment Funds, with contributions from Germany and Spain. The programme aims to help developing countries strengthen economic resilience and mobilize significant co-financing for adaptation investments through multilateral development bank partnerships.

► **Deforestation Roadmap.** While a deforestation roadmap did not enter the final COP30 agreement, progress was made on financing and land rights for Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Commitments were announced to recognize 160 million hectares of Indigenous and community lands by 2030, alongside USD 1.8 billion in new support for land tenure and rights.

► **Race to Resilience.** At COP30, the Race to Resilience campaign reported a full cycle of implementation results, showing progress from pledges to measurable outcomes. To date, actions have increased resilience for 437.7 million people, protected 18.4 million hectares of nature, and deployed USD 4.2 billion in adaptation finance across 134 countries.



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## New initiatives

The launch of new initiatives at COP30 points to growing efforts to operationalize adaptation priorities, with a focus on building investable pipelines, strengthening delivery mechanisms, and enhancing coordination across multiple actors, including governments, development finance institutions, technical partners, and the private sector.

► **Rise of the Adaptation Economy: Investing in Adaptation and Resilience in a World Beyond 1.5C.** A multi-paper analytical effort presenting the first high-level Adaptation Economy Policy Framework, combining global finance analysis, country-based research, and technical work on adaptation markets and investment opportunities.

► **The Belém Call for the Forests of the Congo Basin.** A new initiative launched to mobilize USD 2.5 billion over five years to protect the Congo Basin rainforest. The initiative focuses on reducing deforestation through finance, technology, capacity-building, and partnerships, with the objective of ending deforestation in the region by 2030.

► **Fostering Investable National Planning and Implementation (FINI) for Adaptation and Resilience Initiative.** FINI was launched with the objective of developing USD 1 trillion in adaptation project pipelines by 2028, with 20% expected from private investment. The initiative also calls for a 25% increase in pre-arranged adaptation finance, aiming to improve the bankability and scale of adaptation investments.

► **Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for People and Planet.** An innovation initiative designed to mobilize global solutions using digital public infrastructure to address climate challenges, with a focus on mission-critical use cases and a showcase planned at COP30.

► **Solutions Acceleration Plan (PAS).** A multilevel governance initiative aimed at improving subnational access to climate finance by institutionalizing coordination between national

and subnational governments. PAS targets integration into up to 120 national climate plans by 2030, capacity-building for public officials, and support through Green Climate Fund readiness mechanisms.

► **National Adaptation Plan Implementation**

**Alliance.** A collaborative initiative launched at COP30 to accelerate the implementation of NAPs by strengthening coordination among governments, international organizations, technical partners, and the private sector. The alliance aims to support countries in translating NAP priorities into investable actions, while mobilizing public and private finance and improving market delivery of adaptation initiatives at the national level.

► **Global Mutirão Against Extreme Heat.** An implementation-focused initiative translating the Global Cooling Pledge into action, with 185 cities participating and 72 countries endorsing the pledge. The initiative advances sustainable cooling and heat-resilience solutions, responding to rising extreme heat risks while supporting equitable access and emissions reductions.

The following table illustrates examples of how selected initiatives beyond the negotiation rooms could align with GGA targets in the period leading up to the next Global Stocktake, helping to integrate and reinforce adaptation efforts across levels and actors (see Table 1).



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**Table 1: Potential alignment between the GGA and outcomes beyond the negotiation rooms.**

GGA targets	Linkages with COP30 pledges, new initiatives, and implementation outcomes
Thematic targets – Health	The Climate and Health Funders Coalition and the Global Mutirão Against Extreme Heat explicitly address health-related adaptation outcomes by targeting extreme heat, climate-sensitive diseases, and resilient health systems. Race to Resilience contributes to this thematic area only where its members implement actions explicitly focused on resilient health systems.
Thematic targets – Ecosystems and biodiversity	The Tropical Forest Forever Facility, the Belém Call for the Forests of the Congo Basin, and deforestation-related processes explicitly focus on forest conservation, ecosystem protection, and restoration. Race to Resilience reinforces this thematic target through implementation of ecosystem-based and nature-based adaptation actions reported by its partners.
Thematic targets – Food and agriculture	Forest- and land-use-related initiatives contribute indirectly to food and agriculture resilience through ecosystem services and land restoration. Race to Resilience supports this thematic target where its activities focus on sustainable agriculture, land restoration, and resilient food systems.
Thematic targets – Infrastructure and human settlements	The Global Mutirão Against Extreme Heat and the PAS explicitly address urban resilience, infrastructure, and subnational action. Race to Resilience complements this thematic area through city- and community-level resilience actions implemented by its members.
Dimensional targets – Planning	PAS, NAP Implementation Alliance, and FINI could support planning-related elements through institutional coordination and development of adaptation project pipelines.
Dimensional targets – Implementation	ARISE, FINI, NAP Implementation Alliance, the Climate and Health Funders Coalition, and the TFFF could mobilize finance, technology, and capacity for adaptation implementation.

Source: Author's own elaboration.

# What COP30 means for adaptation going forward?



## From framework consolidation to implementation testing

Taken together, the outcomes within and beyond the negotiation rooms at COP30 present a complex and layered picture of adaptation under the Paris Agreement, marking a transition into a more mature yet increasingly demanding phase. The conference consolidated key elements of the global adaptation architecture, most notably through the completion of the GGA indicator framework, while discussions consistently reaffirmed the importance of NAPs as the main organizing framework for nationally driven adaptation planning and implementation, even in the absence of a formal decision. At the same time, these advances unfolded alongside persistent political, financial, and institutional constraints, particularly related to finance, operational guidance, and political convergence, which continue to limit the pace and scale of adaptation action on the ground.

The operationalization of the GGA through a consolidated set of indicators represents a significant step forward and a clear shift from framework design towards implementation testing. However, the final streamlining of the indicator set also exposed tensions between political acceptability and practical usability. As a result, the credibility of the GGA will depend less on the indicators themselves than on how they are taken up, tested, and applied through national systems, including via NAP processes, in the lead-up to the next Global Stocktake.

## Linking the GGA and NAPs in practice

The outcomes of COP30 underscore that the effectiveness of the GGA will depend less on further conceptual refinement and more on its practical uptake at the national level. In this context, strengthening the linkage between the GGA and NAPs is critical to ensure that nationally defined adaptation priorities can meaningfully contribute to both its thematic and dimensional targets. NAPs are central in this regard because they serve a dual function: they usually frame adaptation planning around country-specific priorities, typically along thematic areas reflected in the GGA; at the same time, they are structured in a manner similar to the GGA's dimensional targets. This dual role positions NAPs as one of the main instruments for defining and sequencing adaptation priorities, while also advancing progress towards the GGA.

Translating this alignment into practice, however, requires NAPs to function not only as national planning and implementation frameworks, but also as vehicles through which nationally driven adaptation actions can be transparently related to the GGA architecture. Achieving this will depend on adequate and predictable financial support, as well as targeted technical work to operationalize agreed indicators, align data generation and monitoring processes, and ensure that nationally generated information can effectively feed into collective assessments under future Global Stocktakes, while remaining anchored in country-specific priorities and contexts.

## Finance as the binding constraint on implementation

Finance remains the central constraint on the transition from frameworks to implementation. While COP30 reinforced political momentum to scale up adaptation finance, the absence of agreed post-2025 adaptation finance targets leaves critical uncertainties unresolved. This uncertainty complicates national medium-term budget planning, constrains the ability of climate funds to expand dedicated adaptation windows, and weakens the public finance signals needed to de-risk adaptation investments and crowd in private co-financing commitments.



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## Aligning non-state initiatives with national priorities

Beyond the formal negotiation space, COP30 highlighted the growing role of initiatives and partnerships led by state and non-state actors. These initiatives deliver concrete sectoral actions, mobilize resources, and support innovation across different governance levels. In many cases, they aim to complement negotiated outcomes, such as GGA targets and national adaptation priorities articulated through NAPs. If effectively aligned ahead of the next Global Stocktake, these processes can mutually reinforce nationally driven implementation and collective progress under the GGA.

At the same time, while initiatives led by state and non-state actors play an increasingly important role in advancing adaptation action, their growing prominence also introduces potential risks. These include fragmentation across overlapping initiatives, uneven geographical and sectoral coverage, and limited capacity to deliver sustained and coherent contributions to national adaptation priorities. In the absence of systematic alignment with the GGA framework and NAP processes, such efforts, while impactful in specific contexts, may remain difficult to aggregate, thereby limiting their contribution to collective assessments under future Global Stocktakes.



# Acknowledgements

This discussion paper was developed as part of the Hard Talk Adaptation series at TMG Research. The lead author is Agustín Carrizosa, with collaboration and additional support from Frederike Klümper and Emily Robertson.

This study was commissioned by Division 420 of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The views expressed in this study are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of BMZ.

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Funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)



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