Additional information from adaptation components of nationally determined contributions

In their NDCs, Parties included a wide range of specific adaptation measures and quantified targets for their adaptation priority areas and sectors. Table 1 below presents examples of specific adaptation measures, and Table 2 presents an overview of the quantified adaptation targets identified by Parties.

Table 1

Examples of adaptation measures in priority areas communicated in nationally determined contributions

Priority area	*Examples of adaptation measures*
Water resources	- Developing or improving hydrological maps, models and networks of meteorological stations - Defining watershed indicators - Developing tools for evaluating impacts and socioeconomic costs of climate change - Introducing measures for monitoring water demand and buffering against unpredictability - Developing tools for financing water sector - Investing in potable water supply for households - Diversifying water supply through rainwater harvesting and treatment, recycling and desalination - Creating incentives for low-carbon desalinization and adaptation technologies for water us - Constructing an innovative desalination plant fuelled by renewable energy - Developing solar-powered boreholes - Artificially increasing the recharge rate of groundwater aquifers - Increasing the coverage and quality of wastewater treatment and promoting wastewater use - Upgrading wastewater treatment plants - Improving the construction of dikes, upstream storage dams and storm drains - Enhancing water storage options, including collection and storage systems in drought-prone areas - Establishing salinity barriers in rivers - Assessing seawater intrusion in major coastal aquifers - Developing drainage and storm water systems in urban centres - Deploying nature-based solutions to improve water replenishment and storage - Assessing alternatives for financing river conservation activities - Optimizing allocation of water resources - Promoting community-based water management - Restoring vegetation coverage in the water catchment area

Priority area	*Examples of adaptation measures*
Food production and security	**Agriculture** - Diversifying agricultural activities through fruit tree cultivation, urban farming, protein production - Promoting responsible food consumption and production - Integrating climate aspects into crop-specific mapping and planning, including by adapting agricultural calendars and sowing dates - Enhancing water resources through, for example, vegetative rain and mist harvesting, solar-powered irrigation and infrastructure - Using mulching and zero-tillage techniques, and environmentally friendly fertilizers - Increasing vertical and hydroponic farming and use of greenhouses and/or mechanization - Recuperating salted lands - Integrating farmland and livestock production, and promoting agroforestry and/or agrofish farming - Developing financial instruments, such as funds, microcredits and grants for farmers, and incorporating adaptation into agricultural investment projects - Strengthening agroenterpreneurialism and agricultural production capacity, and empowering farmers, such as through appropriate pricing, access to markets, digital farming, and farmers associations and networks - Applying traditional knowledge and community-based approaches **Livestock and pastoralism** - Implementing breeding and genetic improvements - Rehabilitating watering points - Diversifying feed - Introducing silvopastoralist systems and integrated farming and livestock practices - Promoting climate-smart and sustainable resource management - Using climate information and monitoring to establish disaster prevention systems and guide decision-making - Providing indoor housing for livestock - Managing transhumance corridors - Developing resolution mechanisms for land-use conflicts **Fisheries and aquaculture** - Carrying out research and development on changing fish stocks and productivity - Enhancing relevant education and awareness - Diversifying fisheries and aquaculture products - Adopting aquaculture and sustainable fish farming techniques - Expanding marine protected areas and restoring habitats and mangroves - Implementing an artificial reef project to recover local fish stocks - Enhancing the energy efficiency of vessels - Improving infrastructure - Deploying monitoring, control and surveillance, including digital traceability of fish supply chain
Terrestrial and wetland ecosystems	- Conducting research and vulnerability analysis - Enhancing forest monitoring and data management, and identifying indicator species - Generating affordable and freely accessible information on adaptation and risk management to guide timely decision-making in the forest sector - Introducing national biodiversity strategies and programmes - Developing a forest restoration and reforestation programme supported by incentive payments - Establishing new conservation areas and improving management of existing areas - Increasing forest cover - Increasing forested catchment capacity - Promoting ecosystem-based adaptation and agroforestry

Priority area	*Examples of adaptation measures*
	- Developing new techniques for conservation and transformation of agroforestry products - Promoting use of alternative sources of energy in order to reduce deforestation - Introducing integrated natural resource management - Establishing water points for wildlife in protected areas - Implementing in situ and ex situ conservation - Introducing drought-resistant forest species - Rehabilitating wetlands - Improving sustainable use of forest resources - Protecting Indigenous Peoples' ecosystems and preserving cultural values - Implementing fire prevention measures - Implementing low-impact logging strategies - Conducting an awareness campaign on the importance of forests in ecosystem resilience - Developing invasive species management plans - Assessing the degree of vulnerability of wildlife protectorates - Strengthening climate-resilient livelihoods of wildlife-dependent communities in protected areas - Establishing transboundary conservation areas to allow wildlife migration
Key economic sectors and services	**Infrastructure** - Adapting and retrofitting buildings by enhancing heating, ventilation, cooling and lighting - Protecting dams, airports, ports, public utilities and metro systems - Preparing road safety plans and upgrading roads by adding drainage capacity - Using climate services, artificial intelligence and analytics for infrastructure development **Energy** - Strengthening investment in and financing for resilient energy systems - Deploying smart grids and meters - Integrating consideration of climate variables into sectoral measures - Reducing climate risk across supply chains - Applying ecosystem-based adaptation approaches to hydrocarbon facilities - Strengthening biomass and bioenergy production - Enhancing resilience of hydropower sources and installations through water storage, multipurpose reservoirs, pumped storage, catchment areas and dam safety guidelines - Implementing measures for adapting to changing water flows - Producing clean hydrogen and green ammonia as alternatives to fossil fuels - Developing risk reduction instruments for the power sector - Defining emergency action plans **Tourism** - Enhancing access to clean energy for tourism operations (e.g. for desalination) - Establishing adaptation partnerships with the private sector - Strengthening international cooperation for adaptation in the tourism sector - Support the digitization of coastal tourism potential - Ensuring that tourism industry stakeholders are aware of climate risks and actively engage in adaptation strategies - Fostering community-based adaptation through partnerships between tourism operators and tourism-dependent communities - **Cultural heritage** - Assessing climate vulnerability of archaeological and other cultural heritage sites - Generating public financing instruments and promoting private investment in cultural heritage projects that incorporate adaptation criteria - Developing adaptation policies and plans for diverse cultural heritage (tangible and intangible) - Promoting nature-based solutions for integrated management of natural and cultural heritage sites

Priority area	*Examples of adaptation measures*
	- Providing training to heritage professionals to plan for addressing climate change - Designing and implementing climate risk insurance mechanisms for cultural heritage - Protecting cultural heritage sites through disaster preparedness programmes - Documenting vulnerable cultural heritage sites - Exploiting opportunities for cultural heritage to demonstrate value and secure resources - Improving engagement and coordination between cultural heritage stakeholders - Using Indigenous and local knowledge to support formulation of adaptation policies - Integrating Indigenous knowledge into scientific early warning systems **Industry and mining** - Protecting industrial supply chains against extreme temperatures - Providing capacity-building to enable industries to adapt to climate change - Rehabilitating and 'climate proofing' industrial facilities and equipment - Ensuring that companies deploy climate-compatible mining - Reducing climate change risks to the mining sector and developing sectoral adaptation plans - Developing regulations to promote sustainable closure of mines
Human health	- Conducting research on impacts, climate-sensitive diseases and the climate–health nexus - Monitoring the epidemiological situation - Monitoring vector-borne diseases, creating suppression strategies and raising awareness - Improving health management information systems to incorporate climate stress indicators, accounting for maternal and neonatal health risks - Improving the national database for climate-related diseases for vulnerable groups - Developing early disease diagnosis and treatment programmes for malaria, meningitis and leishmaniasis - Establishing national health committees and regulations - Controlling disease outbreaks and distributing vaccinations - Ensuring midday breaks at workplaces, introducing safety programmes, establishing thermal work limits, creating heat stress information systems and introducing national heatwave plans - Developing training programmes on climate risks for health workers - Building hospitals and equipping them with resources for treating climate-related diseases - Establishing public health facilities in rural areas - Defining building codes and standards for resilient health infrastructure - Implementing programmes to protect communities at risk of water-borne diseases - Recruiting and training community health workers to provide emergency first aid - Promoting insecticide-treated mosquito nets
Disaster risk management	- Integrating risk management into development policies - Integrating adaptation into disaster reduction plans - Implementing a national disaster risk reduction policy - Strengthening monitoring and early warning of hydrometeorological risks - Establishing a national disaster management centre - Establishing information mechanisms and databases - Strengthening climate and disaster risk financial instruments - Establishing community-based early warning systems and disaster risk management

Priority area	*Examples of adaptation measures*
Coastal and low-lying areas	- Promoting evidence-based coastal planning and management - Mainstreaming climate risk in coastal development - Establishing standards for minimum elevation for coastal construction, zoning and flood protection - Constructing sea walls, tidal gates, pumping stations and wave protection measures - Creating nature-based solutions, such as coastal forests - Taking regional measures to protect river deltas - Integrating coastal considerations into existing climate plans and integrating climate considerations into coastal development plans - Mapping and demarcating coastal hazard lines - Establishing accurate sea level rise forecasting systems - Promoting agrisilvicultural practices and sustainable rice cultivation in coastal landscapes - Promoting livelihood diversification for coastal communities
Urban areas and other human habitats	- Evaluating urban vulnerabilities, including by assessing soil security as well as flooding and erosion risks - Enhancing urban climate governing capacity - Promoting resilient land-use planning, including by integrating climate and adaptation criteria into policy design, urban management and territorial planning - Strengthening urban planning for green and climate-resilient buildings, threatened buildings, infrastructure and drainage - Discouraging settlements in vulnerable areas - Building elevated settlements - Providing roof fortifications to strengthen hurricane resistance - Taking low-cost measures such as beach recovery and reforestation - Improving urban green spaces (ecological corridors, trees, gardens, roofs and walls) - Supporting dangerous cliffs with walls and trenches - Creating buffer zones around risk areas - Supporting local communities in mobilizing climate finance - Capitalizing on innovative sustainable city systems - Reducing sociospatial inequalities due to climate change between cities and rural areas - Conducting awareness campaigns on the importance of adaptation for urban areas
Livelihoods and poverty	- Protecting livelihoods through financial arrangements such as microfinance, cash transfers, loans and/or social support funds - Protecting employment opportunities through long-term workforce planning - Protecting the most vulnerable groups through social safety nets - Preparing guidelines for climate-related mobility
Ocean ecosystems	- Conducting research and monitoring, including remote sensing and ecosystem health surveillance - Establishing an observatory of coasts and marine environments - Taking measures to prevent overfishing and promote non-destructive fishing techniques - Rehabilitating and cultivating reefs and introducing artificial reefs - Taking ecosystem-based adaptation approaches, such as mangrove restoration - Reducing pollution by phasing out plastics and enhancing water treatment and solid waste disposal - Creating a comprehensive seagrass conservation programme - Increasing productivity through climate-smart fisheries and aquaculture interventions - Including fishery zones within marine and coastal protection corridors - Validating and enforcing by-laws on mangrove wood harvesting, fishing and sand-mining to promote mangrove conservation

Table 2

Examples of quantified targets in adaptation priority areas communicated in nationally determined contributions

Priority area	*Examples of quantified adaptation targets*
Water resources	**Improving supply** - Achieving access to clean and safe water for 100 per cent of the population in urban and rural areas (from 86 and 68 per cent respectively) in 2015–2030 - Achieving access to safe drinking water for 100 per cent of the population, with resilient service delivery systems, by 2030 - Ensuring 99 per cent of the population has access to basic water supply and 40 per cent to improved water supply by 2030 - Increasing potable water supply per capita from 19 to 25 l in rural areas and from 50 to 100 l in urban areas in 2018–2025 - Ensuring that 100 per cent of climate-vulnerable rural communities can address water needs in normal and climate-stressed times by 2030 - Strengthening equitable distribution of and access to water for 20 per cent of the population living in climate-vulnerable communities - Reusing 95 per cent more treated water by 2036, recycling 10 per cent of wastewater by 2030 and treating 68 per cent of wastewater by 2030 - Increasing desalinated water supply by 50 per cent by 2036 or by 50 per cent in 2015–2025 - Constructing 118 desalination plants to ensure water supply to the most vulnerable populations by 2030 - Desalinating 50 per cent of water to meet tourism-related demand - Reducing hydroinefficiency and water losses in water supply systems and desalination plants from 30 to 10 per cent in 2021–2030 - Building 50 dams with storage capacity of 11 billion m^3 by 2050 - Increasing dam production by 5 per cent - Restoring, rehabilitating and augmenting 25 reservoirs, 300 irrigation systems and 200 km irrigation canals by 2030 - Increasing water storage capacity from 919 million to 1.5 billion m^3 by 2030 - Creating a rainwater harvesting system for collecting 300 million m^3 water per year - Implementing rainwater harvesting for at least 25 per cent of households - Protecting 70 per cent of main aquifers in 2021–2025 - Increasing groundwater resource assessment coverage from 18 per cent in 2018 to 35 per cent by 2030 - Reducing overexploitation of water tables by 50 per cent by 2030 - Increasing surface water resource assessment coverage from 78 to 100 per cent in 2018–2030 - Increasing the share of resilient water systems from 35 to 80 per cent - Forming local community-led water organizations of 1,736 people who will monitor and manage water supply by 2030 - Developing drinking water safety and security plans for 60 per cent of communities by 2030 - Ensuring that six climate-resilient water protection zones are declared and sufficiently provide for urban water supply needs in normal and climate-stressed times by 2030 **Managing demand** - Reducing water consumption by 20 per cent by 2036 - Reducing water loss by 20 per cent in 2021–2025 or from 39 to 20 per cent in 2018–2030 - Increasing by 40 per cent the number of companies participating in water efficiency initiatives - Implementing water metering in all public buildings - Reducing non-treated sewage by 25 per cent - Inspecting water quality in 95 per cent of health systems - Developing a ground and surface water quality monitoring system by 2025

Priority area	*Examples of quantified adaptation targets*
	- Implementing guidelines for measuring quality and supply in 38 watersheds by 2025 - Implementing 84 structural and 30 non-structural flood management measures - Implementing 900 km resilient infrastructure for hydraulic control by 2030 - Creating a climate risk management plan for 30 per cent of highly vulnerable municipalities - Reducing flood risk and enhancing water recharge at six sites in a river basin by 2030 **Other** - Increasing access to the sanitation network by 90 per cent in urban areas and 50 per cent in rural areas - Achieving access for 100 per cent of the population to basic sanitation by 2030 - Improving drinking water distribution networks for industrial and touristic purposes with a target of 80 per cent as a national average by 2040 and 85 per cent by 2050 - Adopting integrated river basin management for 15 prioritized river basins by 2030 - Achieving 12 million ha with integrated watershed management by 2030 - Implementing integrated watershed management for at least 35 per cent of basins, subbasins and microbasins by 2025 - Establishing salinity barriers in three rivers where intakes are subject to saline water intrusion during drought season by 2030 - Meeting 100 per cent of energy demand in the water sector with off-grid renewables by 2030 - Reducing water vulnerability from 0.51 to 0.30 units within a national vulnerability index by 2030 - Increasing adaptive capacity from 0.23 to 0.69 units within a national index for adaptive capacity of water by 2030 - Providing 100 per cent waste disposal coverage by 2030 - Organizing 800 training sessions with communities to raise awareness of climate change impacts on water resources by 2030
Food security and production	- Increasing food security for the vulnerable 10 per cent of the population - Reducing the number of rural and peri-urban inhabitants with high food insecurity by 75 per cent by 2030 - Stabilizing the rate of food insecurity at 15 per cent - Meeting 30 per cent of nutritional needs with domestic produce - Reducing food waste by 50 per cent by 2030 - Introducing early warning systems for preventing food insecurity by 2030 **Agriculture** - Promoting crop diversification towards input-efficient and climate-tolerant varieties in 50 per cent of a specific target area by 2030 - Developing varieties of casava, peanut, corn, rice and 10 other crop varieties adapted to the drought and high temperature stresses among the most vulnerable communities by 2030 - Increasing climate-smart or -resilient crops by 30 per cent by 2025 - Increasing crop yield from 10 to 15 per cent - Maintaining 6 per cent annual growth in agriculture - Increasing annual rice and vegetable production by 2–3 per cent - Improving wheat seed coverage from 413,000 to 673,000 ha in 2018–2030 - Increasing production of strategic crops at the national level by 70 per cent by 2030 - Increasing production of casava by 26 per cent, peanuts by 13 per cent, corn by 33 per cent, millet by 30 per cent and sesame by 23 per cent by 2030 - Increasing sustainable management of sugar cane by 100 per cent by 2025 - Reducing agricultural productivity losses by 50 per cent by 2030 - Ensuring that 40 per cent of agricultural land is cultivated organically by 2025 - Increasing productivity of rain-fed cropland from 29 to 46 quintals[3] per ha in 2018–2030 - Increasing irrigated areas by 350,000 ha

Priority area	*Examples of quantified adaptation targets*
	- Reaching 1.3 million ha under efficient irrigation by 2030 - Increasing irrigation coverage from 300,000 to 1 million ha by 2030 - Doubling irrigated food production from 1.69 million t by 2020 and tripling it by 2030 - Increasing the area under irrigated watershed development from 2 to 10 million ha in 2018–2030 - Increasing the area under medium- and large-scale irrigation schemes from 0.49 to 1.2 million ha in 2018–2030 - Rehabilitating 20,000 km irrigation canals for agricultural climate resilience, which will benefit 60 million people - Increasing the number of gender-balanced irrigation water user associations to 36 by 2030 - Increasing the number of jobs created through expansion of the irrigated network to 930,000 by 2030 - Enhancing water management in 40 irrigation schemes by 2025 - Increasing system water use efficiency in irrigation by 10 per cent to cover at least 45,000 ha irrigated land by 2025 - Expanding farm rainwater harvesting to cover 75 per cent of a specific target area by 2025 - Expanding the proportion of agricultural land under agroforestry by 5 per cent in 2018–2030 - Restoring 150,000 ha land by 2050 through agroforestry - Implementing soil conservation measures in an additional 500 ha land relative to that in 2020 by 2025 - Reducing crop diseases by 30 per cent in 2022–2023 - Eradicating burning of reed in 2021–2025 - Reducing traditional slash-and-burn by 60 per cent by 2030 - Cultivating sustainably 60 per cent of agricultural land and fully banning use of chemical pesticides in national parks and near rivers by 2030 - Increasing investment in resilient agricultural infrastructure from USD 517 million in 2020 to USD 15 billion in 2030 - Empowering women to take up 40 per cent of employment in agriculture and the blue economy by 2030 - Completing 100 per cent of agrarian land titling with at least 43 per cent of land ownership rights for women by 2030 - Recovering at least 725,000 additional ha degraded soils for food production by 2030 - Increasing the proportion of farmers covered by drought and crop insurance by 30 per cent by 2030 - Increasing the proportion of families covered by crop insurance from 33 per cent in 2020 to 50 per cent by 2030 - Implementing 100 per cent of identified measures for enhancing resilience of subsistence agriculture by 2030 - Strengthening the agricultural adaptive capacity of 3,200 Indigenous communities - Providing access to agroclimatic information to 20,000 farmers in 2021–2024 - Ensuring that at least 30 per cent of female farmers have undergone agrometeorology training by 2030 **Livestock and pastoralism** - Increasing livestock productivity by 10 per cent - Increasing the proportion of improved dairy livestock from 3 to 17 per cent in 2018–2030 - Reducing animal diseases by 30 per cent by 2030 - Improving resilience of cattle and sheep breeds in 4,500 farms by 2030 - Increasing resilience of 455,848 ha pastoral and breeding areas by 2030 - Developing seven new plans for transhumance corridors, which include consideration of climate risks, by 2030

Priority area	*Examples of quantified adaptation targets*
	- Implementing best sustainable livestock practices on 13,500 ha among at least 600 livestock producers by 2025 - **Fisheries** - Increasing productivity of fisheries by 10 per cent through climate-smart technology - Ensuring that all plans for fishery development consider climate risks - Providing insurance schemes for fisheries by 2030 - Establishing, by 2022, fish barricades in 50 flood-impacted reservoirs to prevent fish from escaping - Developing five ecosystem-based fishery management plans by 2025 and implementing them by 2030 - Preparing lagoon profiles for 30 lagoons by 2026, declaring 10 lagoons to be co-managed fishery areas by 2030 and minimizing aquatic pollution in 10 lagoons by 2030 - Achieving full transparency of tuna fisheries through electronic monitoring of all flagged longline fishing vessels by 2023
Terrestrial and wetland ecosystems	**Biodiversity and ecosystems** - Increasing the total area of nature reserves to at least 5 per cent of territory or from 12 to 15 per cent by 2023 - Protecting at least 20 per cent of natural terrestrial ecosystems and integrating all types of ecosystem into the protected areas network - Assessing the conservation status of 75 per cent of flora and fauna species and implementing conservation actions for 50 per cent of threatened species - Sustainably managing 50 per cent of natural ecosystems and considering them in spatial planning - Implementing rehabilitation plans for at least 20 per cent of degraded sites to safeguard ecosystems - Restoring 25 per cent of climate-vulnerable riparian areas identified in a feasibility assessment as biodiversity corridors by 2027 - Establishing two facilities for ex situ conservation of flora and fauna in vulnerable regions by 2025 - Placing at least 20 per cent of ecosystems critically affected by climate change under adaptive ecosystem management by 2035 - Conserving 16 million ha wetlands designated as ‘Ramsar Sites’ by 2030 - Registering 20 community-led conservation areas by 2030 - Ensuring that protectorates cover 17 per cent of the wildlife areas by 2030 **Forests** - Increasing forest coverage to 42 per cent of land area, or from 16 to 25–30 per cent in 2018–2030, or to 20 per cent by 2025 or by 2 per cent in 2013–2030 - Maintaining 27 or 32 per cent forest coverage, of which at least 30 per cent is managed by Indigenous and non-Indigenous women by 2025 - Renaturing 20 per cent of the national surface area by 2030 - Allocating 30 per cent of land to agroforestry by 2025 - Allocating 2,000 ha land to nature-based enterprises - Planting 30 million trees by 2035 or 1 million trees by 2030 - Protecting 3.5 million ha forests or conserving 1.3 million ha forest by 2030 - Establishing 200 local forest development organizations for sustainable forest management - Increasing reforested or restored area from 2.6 to 9 million ha in 2018–2030 - Reforesting 1,000,000 ha by 2024 - Increasing natural forest area under sustainable management from 2 to 4 million ha in 2018–2030 - Increasing area of forest protected from diseases, pests and fire to 17.2 million ha by 2030

Priority area	*Examples of quantified adaptation targets*
	- Reducing the area of forest fire by 60 per cent in 2020–2030 - Doubling the generation of non-timber forest products by 2030 relative to the level in 2016–2020
Key economic sectors and services	- Increasing the share of households using off-grid renewable energy for lighting from 39 to 100 per cent in 2018–2030 - Increasing the percentage of the population with stable access to electricity from alternative off-grid renewable energy from 11 to 35 per cent in 2018–2030 - Increasing electricity generation from 1,625 to 13,387 MW in 2010–2030 - Investing USD 1.2 billion in climate-resilient transport infrastructure - Increasing the number of cities or towns with bicycle lanes from 2 to 69 in 2018–2030 - Increasing the number of transport infrastructure operations that consider climate change from 1 to 9 in 2018–2030 - Enhancing the resilience of 4,500 km road infrastructure - Ensuring that 10 per cent of enterprises have implemented adaptation efforts - Retrofitting 30,000 buildings to be sustainable by 2030 - Creating 14,000 ha green infrastructure - Developing climate risk assessment and monitoring for the mining sector by 2025 - Rehabilitating 1,575 ha land disturbed by mining activities by 2030 - Introducing early warning systems in four tourist areas by 2030 - Developing a national ecosystem-based adaptation plan that integrates local and indigenous knowledge by 2030 - Increasing the number of knowledge systems that integrate local, indigenous and traditional knowledge and practices from 2 by 2025 to 6 by 2030
Human health	- Ensuring that all health companies and authorities have developed disaster risk management plans - Achieving all the Sustainable Development Goals for health - Ensuring that 40 per cent of health institutions implement adaptation approaches by 2030 - Building 10 new healthcare centres in low-climate-risk areas - Introducing early warning systems for climate-sensitive infectious diseases by 2030 - Ensuring that 80 per cent of the community health service is functional within one to two hours of a major extreme weather event by 2025 - Providing training on climate risks to at least 50 per cent of the key health personnel by 2023
Disaster risk management	- Introducing early warning systems for extreme climate events for reaching 70 per cent of the population - Increasing the number of analysed and disseminated climate and early warning data sets from 15 to 59 in 2018–2030 - Increasing the number of modern weather stations from 325 to 806 in 2018–2030 - Preparing 270,000 t food reserves to cover 0.5 million families - Ensuring that 100 per cent of vulnerable populations receive social protection after disaster by 2025 - Ensuring that 50 per cent of emergency shelters are well equipped with food and water supply for around 15 days by 2025 - Achieving zero climate-related fatalities by 2030 - Ensuring that 90 per cent of the population is able to undertake at least one resilience measure following major disaster by 2030 - Ensuring that 15 per cent of the population, half of which women, is directly involved in climate resilience initiatives by 2025 - Incorporating climate risk management activities in all schools by 2030

Priority area	*Examples of quantified adaptation targets*
Coastal and low-lying areas	- Ensuring that 20 to 70 per cent of coasts have protection measures in place - Restoring and fixing 10,053 ha dunes by 2030 - Developing coastal protection in three cities - Developing and implementing 40 integrated coastal management plans by 2030 - Ensuring that 100 per cent of vulnerable coastal zone is subject to a climate adaptation plan
Urban areas and other human habitats	- Relocating families living at 2,500 flood-prone or contaminated sites by 2020 - Relocating 100 per cent of people living in vulnerable locations by 2030 - Increasing the proportion of urban dwellers residing in safe housing to 70 per cent by 2030 - Increasing the number of landfill sites in climate-resilient locations from 6 to 200 in 2018–2030 - Reducing landfill waste by 50 per cent by 2030 relative to the 2020 level - Increasing the area of land covered by green infrastructure and recreational areas from 159,253 to 5.3 million ha in 2018–2030 - Building or retrofitting to resilient-standard building codes 90 per cent of housing by 2030 - Constructing 5.7 million climate-resilient housing units by 2030 - Constructing 700,000 housing units with alternative bioconstruction materials in response to loss and damage - Constructing 1 million homes using locally sourced construction materials in order to reduce emissions by 20 per cent by 2030 - Improving six housing construction standards and integrating climate risks into construction standards by 2030 - Constructing 533 homes for Indigenous Peoples and associated infrastructure focusing on their traditional uses and customs by 2030 - Introducing early warning systems in seven cities that are highly vulnerable to flooding by 2030 - Developing climate risk maps for 100 per cent of cities with very high, high or medium flood risk levels by 2030
Livelihoods and poverty	- Implementing adaptation measures for 50 per cent of vulnerable communities identified in the national vulnerability atlas - Ensuring the ability of 80 per cent of small and medium-sized enterprises to generate income for essential household needs and services in normal and climate-stressed times by 2022 - Increasing the number of green jobs from 0.2 to 5 million in 2018–2030 - Increasing revenue from exporting sustainable forest products from USD 41.4 million to USD 221 million in 2018–2030 - Increasing the number of people in dependent communities benefiting from climate-resilient wildlife from 30,000 to 1.5 million in 2018–2030 - Increasing the adaptive capacity of 50 per cent of Indigenous Peoples by 2030
Ocean ecosystems	- Defining 30 or 10 per cent of exclusive economic zone as marine protected areas - Increasing coastal and marine protected areas by 50 per cent by 2030 - Establishing 10 new marine protected areas by 2030 or at least one new marine protected area by engaging women and local communities in marine management by 2025 - Effectively managing 50 per cent of marine resources and 30 per cent of terrestrial resources, including by restricting commercial fishing in 30 per cent of the marine environment by 2030 - Protecting at least one island, reef and area of wetlands in each atoll - Protecting 20 per cent of blue carbon habitats in 2021–2025 - Rehabilitating 80 per cent of mangroves in key areas - Planting 30 million mangrove seedlings by 2030 - Expanding mangrove forest area by 5 per cent in 2018–2030

Priority area	*Examples of quantified adaptation targets*
	- Protecting 50 per cent of seagrass and mangrove ecosystems by 2025 and 100 per cent by 2030 - Restoring 1,000 ha coastal ecosystems, including mangroves, by 2030 - Restoring at least 1,500 ha mangrove forests with the participation of local communities and Indigenous Peoples by 2025 - Restoring two degraded mangrove forests and increasing their biological diversity by 2030 - Transplanting 10,000 coral reefs in 10 years and cultivating 1.5 million colonies in 5 years - Increasing healthy coral reef coverage by 50 per cent to support increased fish stocks and to protect coastlines and the ecotourism industry by 2030 - Ensuring that the reef health index remains at the 2020 level by 2025 - Cultivating 1.5 million coral reef colonies by 2025