Annex I – Commitments, targets, baselines and verifiers

Every target below is stated in absolute terms and dated, so that a government can work towards it from the date of adoption; the exact deadline of each target and its intermediate milestones are set out in annex V. Every baseline is a figure published by the source named, read during the preparation of this draft, at the aggregate level indicated (world; Africa or sub-Saharan Africa; developing countries). The national baseline of each adhering Government is the value for that country in the same source and year, recorded by the Monitoring Committee in the first annual report under paragraph 29 (g). No figure has been estimated.

Commitment	Target (dated)	Baseline (figure – year – source)	Indicator	Obligated party	Verifier
(a) Direct access	By 31 December 2028: at least 20 per cent of adaptation and loss-and-damage finance reaches community-based organizations, local governments and Indigenous organizations directly (provisional share under paragraph 32). By 31 December 2030: at least 30 per cent of climate finance to Africa reaches African-led initiatives.	No end-recipient data are published. Channels of adaptation finance from developed to developing countries, 2021–2022: bilateral 27 per cent (US$10.5 bn), multilateral climate funds 16 per cent (US$0.6 bn), multilateral development banks 36 per cent (US$16.4 bn) – UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance, Sixth Biennial Assessment (2024), summary para. 30.	Share of finance disbursed at end-recipient level, by recipient type	Providers of finance (result); adhering Governments (domestic channelling: result; international: conduct)	Independent trackers; Monitoring Committee
(b) Universal social protection	Each adhering Government: coverage rises by at least 2 percentage points every year from its 2023 level. Aggregate: Africa from 19.1 to at least 35 per cent by 2031; world from 52.4 to at least 68 per cent by 2031; coverage of children in Africa from 15.4 to at least 30 per cent by 2031. Development partners: US$17.4 bn per year mobilized for the 2-point trajectory in low- and middle-income countries from 2027.	World 52.4 per cent; Africa 19.1 per cent (2023). Children: world 28.2, Africa 15.4; older persons: world 79.6, Africa 31.8; unemployed: world 16.7, Africa 3.8 – ILO, World Social Protection Report 2024–26, Executive Summary, fig. ES.1. Cost of the 2-point trajectory: US$17.4 bn, 0.04 per cent of GDP of low- and middle-income countries – ILO financing brief for FfD4 PrepCom 2 (Nov 2024).	SDG 1.3.1, by population group and by sex	Adhering Governments (result); development partners (result on the US$17.4 bn)	ILO; national statistical office; Monitoring Committee
(c) Adaptive social protection	By 2027: every adhering Government has a multi-hazard early warning system, in line with the Early Warnings for All initiative. By 2028: an automatic shock-response entitlement is in law and pays affected households within 30 days of a declared shock.	119 countries (60 per cent) report a multi-hazard early warning system (2025) – WMO/UNDRR, Global Status of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems 2025. Africa: coverage of the unemployed 3.8 per cent (2023) – ILO WSPR 2024–26.	Existence of MHEWS; existence in law of automatic trigger; households paid within 30 days	Adhering Governments (result); development partners (solidarity window: result)	National audit institution; WMO/UNDRR data; Monitoring Committee
(d) Green jobs	National green jobs programme adopted by 2027. 100 million community green jobs by 2035, at least 50 per cent for young people	Renewable-energy jobs worldwide 16.6 million (2024) – IRENA, Renewable Energy and Jobs Annual Review 2025. Women 32 per cent of full-time renewable-	Jobs created by sex and age; hectares restored; income generated	Adhering Governments (national programme: result; global compact:	National statistical office; UNCCD reporting; IRENA;

	and 50 per cent for women. Great Green Wall: 100 million hectares restored by 2030 with the US$43 bn requirement financed. Women's share of renewable-energy employment at least 50 per cent by 2035.	energy jobs (2025) – IRENA, Renewable energy: a gender perspective, 2nd ed. Great Green Wall: about 20 million hectares restored, 20 per cent of the 100-million target (2020) – UNCCD, Independent Review of the GGW Accelerator (2023). Requirement US$43 bn – African Group, Second Committee, 13 Oct 2025.		conduct); development partners (GGW financing: result)	Monitoring Committee
(e) Formalization and labour rights	By 2028: formalization framework pairing registration with incentives in law; Convention No. 193 ratified. By 2030: informal employment reduced by at least 10 percentage points from the 2025 level in each adhering country; youth NEET rate at or below 15 per cent.	Informal employment: world 57.7 per cent; Africa 85.2; sub-Saharan Africa 88.5 (2025). Youth NEET: world 20 per cent; Africa 22.9; sub-Saharan Africa 21.6 (2025) – ILO, Employment and Social Trends 2026, tables 1.3 and 2.1. Convention No. 193 adopted 15 June 2026 – ILO record vote.	Informal employment rate; SDG 8.6.1; ratification; SDG 8.8.2	Adhering Governments (result)	ILO; workers' organizations; Monitoring Committee
(f) Representation	By 2030: at least 40 per cent women in national decision-making bodies related to social development and in parliament; at least 50 per cent in community institutions and local committees; proportional representation of Indigenous Peoples and marginalized groups; at least 15 per cent of elected officials under 35.	Women in parliament: world 27.5 per cent; sub-Saharan Africa 27.1 (1 Jan 2026) – IPU, Women in parliament in 2025. Local government: 35.5 per cent (2024) – UN Women/UNDESA, Gender Snapshot 2025.	SDG 5.5.1 (a) and (b); community-level data	Adhering Governments (result)	IPU; national electoral bodies; Monitoring Committee
(g) Resourced inclusion	By 2027: direct funding lines for youth-led and women-led organizations and organizations of persons with disabilities in the national budget, with published amounts. By 2028: accessibility audits, conducted jointly with organizations of persons with disabilities, of every social protection and service programme.	No comparable published baseline. Coverage of persons with severe disabilities: world 38.9 per cent; Africa 8.1 (2023) – ILO WSPR 2024–26.	Existence and volume of funding lines; number of joint audits	Adhering Governments (result); development partners (conduct)	Organizations concerned; Monitoring Committee
(h) Integrated services	By 2030: 100 per cent of schools with water, electricity, internet, meals and sanitation adapted for girls. By 2030: universal health coverage service index in Africa at least 70 (the 2023 world average); share of population facing catastrophic health spending halved	Over 20 per cent of primary schools lack electricity, drinking water or sanitation; fewer than half have internet or computers (2023) – SDG Report 2025, Goal 4. UHC service coverage index: world 71, WHO African Region 51 (2023); financial hardship: world 26 per cent, African Region 35 (2022) – WHO/World Bank, Tracking	SDG 4.a.1; SDG 3.8.1 and 3.8.2; number of centres recognized	Adhering Governments (result)	UNESCO UIS; WHO; ministries; Monitoring Committee

	from the 2022 level. By 2027: community early childhood centres recognized and financed.	UHC 2025 Global Monitoring Report, table 1.2.			
(i) Grant-based climate finance	By 2028: at least 80 per cent of adaptation and loss-and-damage finance to developing countries provided as grants or grant-equivalent, 100 per cent for least developed countries and small island developing States; a debt-safeguard clause in the policies of every operating entity. By 2027: the Glasgow doubling of adaptation finance (about US$40 bn) delivered. By 2035: adaptation finance at least tripled against the 2025 level.	Public climate finance 2022: loans 69 per cent (US$63.6 bn), grants 28 per cent (US$25.6 bn); adaptation public finance 38 per cent grants – OECD, Climate Finance Provided and Mobilised 2013–2022 (2024). Adaptation finance by instrument 2021–22: bilateral 66 per cent grants; multilateral climate funds 78 per cent grants; MDBs 17 per cent grants, 81 per cent loans – UNFCCC SCF BA6, fig. 3. International public adaptation finance US$26 bn (2023) against needs of US$310–365 bn per year by 2035 – UNEP, Adaptation Gap Report 2025. Africa: 53 per cent of adaptation finance in debt instruments – Addis Ababa Declaration, para. 30.	Grant share of adaptation and L&D finance; adaptation finance provided; existence of debt-safeguard clause	Developed-country providers and operating entities (result); adhering Governments (conduct in UNFCCC)	SCF; OECD; independent trackers; Monitoring Committee
(j) Speed	By 2027: median approval-to-disbursement time of no more than 60 days for small grants and 6 months for regular projects at every operating entity and the FRLD; a rapid-response loss-and-damage window disbursing within 30 days of a declared event; each fund publishes its cycle-time statistics annually.	No cycle-time statistics published by the funds. AGN Chair (June 2025): “It takes five years to access the resources from the Green Climate Fund”.	Median days approval-to-disbursement; existence of 30-day window; publication of statistics	Operating entities and FRLD (result); adhering Governments (conduct on boards)	Fund reports; independent trackers; Monitoring Committee
(k) Transparency	By 2027: all social development and climate financing published in open, machine-readable form at end-recipient level; parliamentary approval of debt contraction and public reporting on debt use required by law; enact laws on the right to access information, to public participation, and access to justice.	No comparable published baseline at end-recipient level.	Existence of publication; existence of legal requirement	Adhering Governments (result); providers (result)	Open-data audit by independent trackers; Monitoring Committee
(l) Independent verification	First annual independent civil society monitoring report and scorecard by 30 September 2027; annually thereafter; at least three recognized trackers by the first report.	None (instrument created by the present Declaration).	Publication; shadow reports received and answered; trackers recognized	Signatory organizations; Monitoring Committee (result); adhering Governments (data)	General Consultation Meeting
(m) Structural causes and	Each year from 2027: position of each	ODA of DAC members US$174.3 bn, 0.26 per cent	Positions recorded in	Adhering Governments	Official records; OECD;

official development assistance	adhering Government on a Framework Convention on Sovereign Debt, the tax convention and the reform of debt sustainability assessments and credit ratings stated in the competent forum and reported. Developed countries: decline in ODA reversed by 2027; ODA at 0.7 per cent of GNI, and 0.15–0.20 per cent to least developed countries, on a published pathway by 2030.	of GNI, down 23.1 per cent in real terms (2025, preliminary); bilateral ODA to sub-Saharan Africa US$24.5 bn, down 26.3 per cent – OECD, DCD(2026)8. Capital flight from Africa US$88.6 bn per year – UNCTAD, Economic Development in Africa Report 2020.	official statements; ODA/GNI; ODA to Africa and LDCs	(conduct); developed countries (result on ODA)	Monitoring Committee
(n) Gender equality	By 2030: at least 40 per cent women in parliament and national decision-making bodies (see (f)); ratio of women's to men's unpaid care time reduced from 2.5 to at most 1.5; prevalence of intimate-partner violence in the past 12 months halved from the 2023 level; legal equality in women's ownership of agricultural land in every adhering country by 2028; gender-responsive budgeting required by law by 2028; all indicators of this annex reported by sex from the first cycle.	Women in parliament: world 27.5 per cent (2026) – IPU. Unpaid care: women 2.5 times men's hours (2025) – SDG Report 2025 / Gender Snapshot 2025. Intimate-partner violence, past 12 months: 12.5 per cent of women aged 15–49 (2023 estimates) – Gender Snapshot 2025; lifetime: sub-Saharan Africa 32 per cent – WHO. Land: in nearly 80 per cent of countries with data fewer than half of women have ownership or secure rights to agricultural land – SDG Report 2025, Goal 5.	SDG 5.5.1; 5.4.1; 5.2.1; 5.a.1 and 5.a.2; budget coverage	Adhering Governments (result); signatory organizations (reporting)	UN Women; national statistical offices; feminist organizations; Monitoring Committee

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(b) Universal social protection	Each adhering Government: coverage rises by at least 2 percentage points every year from its 2023 level. Aggregate: Africa from 19.1 to at least 35 per cent by 2031; world from	World 52.4 per cent; Africa 19.1 per cent (2023). Children: world 28.2, Africa 15.4; older persons: world 79.6, Africa 31.8; unemployed: world 16.7,	SDG 1.3.1, by population group and by sex	Adhering Governments (result); development partners (result	ILO; national statistical office; Monitoring Committee

	52.4 to at least 68 per cent by 2031; coverage of children in Africa from 15.4 to at least 30 per cent by 2031. Development partners: US$17.4 bn per year mobilized for the 2-point trajectory in low- and middle-income countries from 2027.	Africa 3.8 – ILO, World Social Protection Report 2024–26, Executive Summary, fig. ES.1. Cost of the 2-point trajectory: US$17.4 bn, 0.04 per cent of GDP of low- and middle-income countries – ILO financing brief for FfD4 PrepCom 2 (Nov 2024).		on the US$17.4 bn)	