

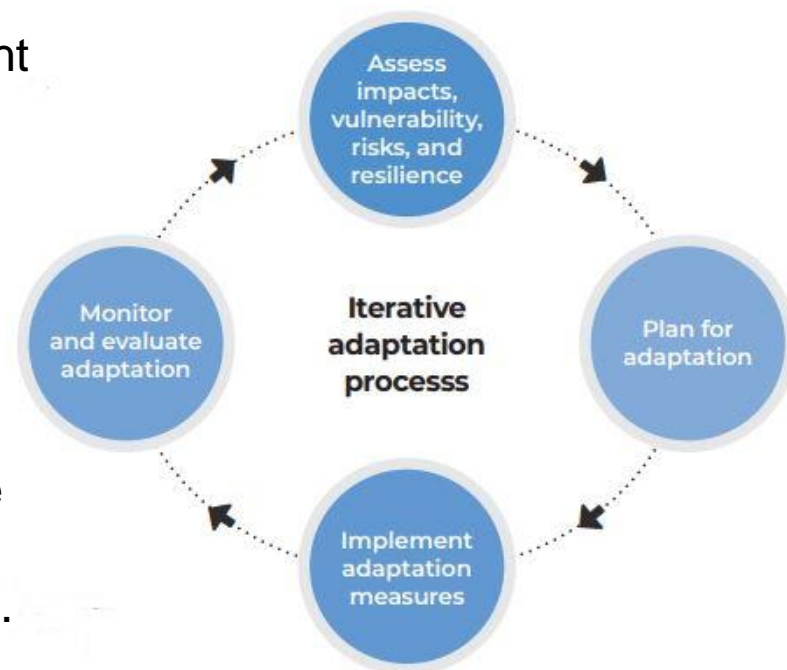
- Since the first periodic review in 2015, the AC as the principal adaptation body under the Convention has continued its work on **providing technical support and guidance** to the Parties on all aspects of adaptation to enable Parties to achieve the ultimate objective within a time-frame sufficient:
  - to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change
  - to ensure that food production is not threatened
  - to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

Relevant work, which drew on **information from Parties as submitted in national reports, workshops and events as well as relevant scientific literature** includes:

- Linkages between adaptation and mitigation
- Long-term adaptation planning
- Data for adaptation on different temporal and spatial scales
- Monitoring and evaluation and linkages with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction



- Parties address the **linkages between adaptation and mitigation** predominantly in the form of potential mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and vice versa. Synergies are being sought across several sectors, including energy, agriculture and livestock, forestry, ecosystems, and urban development and infrastructure.
- Taking a **long-term approach to adaptation** can reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience over time. It can also facilitate the integration of adaptation into development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels.



- The availability and accessibility of **data for adaptation** are increasingly improving, but there are still several critical gaps at all scales. Stronger international cooperation, coordination and support is necessary to manage growing amounts of data and data products, ensure their quality and to match them to specific national and local adaptation needs.
- **Integrating adaptation with the SDGs and the Sendai Framework** is critical for building long-term resilience comprehensively across societies. Improved coordination yields multiple benefits and enhances cost-effectiveness of measures that cut across the three agendas.

