



THE STATE OF ADAPTATION ACTION BY PARTIES

2026 Synthesis report by the
Adaptation Committee

Foreword by the AC Co-Chairs

(to be included)

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

The Adaptation Committee (AC) has been established to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. Part of its mandate focuses on sharing relevant information, knowledge, experience and good practices; considering information communicated by Parties on their monitoring and review of adaptation actions, support provided and received; and providing information and recommendations, drawing on adaptation good practices, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties (decision 1/CP.16, para 20).

In this context, the AC has created, in 2024, the [interactive portal on the “State of Adaptation Action by Parties” \(SoA\)](#), which provides information on adaptation actions in the form of country profiles for all 198 Parties to the UNFCCC. The information is based exclusively on national reports and communications submitted by the Parties to the UNFCCC, validated by each Party and updated whenever new national reports become available. The structure of the profiles follows the elements of the iterative adaptation cycle, reflects adaptation themes and takes into account adaptation guidance, principles and cross-cutting considerations as established through the UNFCCC negotiation process.¹

In 2025, the AC decided to publish regular synthesis reports on the information available on the portal, mindful of an increasingly complex adaptation architecture under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and the need for succinct and user-friendly information on adaptation action and progress.

The 2026 SoA synthesis report is the first in this series and aims to tell a story of global adaptation action – not by pointing to gaps, but by highlighting the wealth of actions, efforts and ideas that have already been implemented around the world.² By sharing concise syntheses of global approaches and showcasing notable country examples, it seeks to enhance understanding, facilitate learning and inspire further action towards achieving the global goal on adaptation and the targets of the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

¹A detailed description of the methodology used to develop the profiles is available on the SoA portal.

²Note that the 2026 SoA synthesis report has taken into account national reports and communications submitted until 31 May 2026.

INTRODUCTION

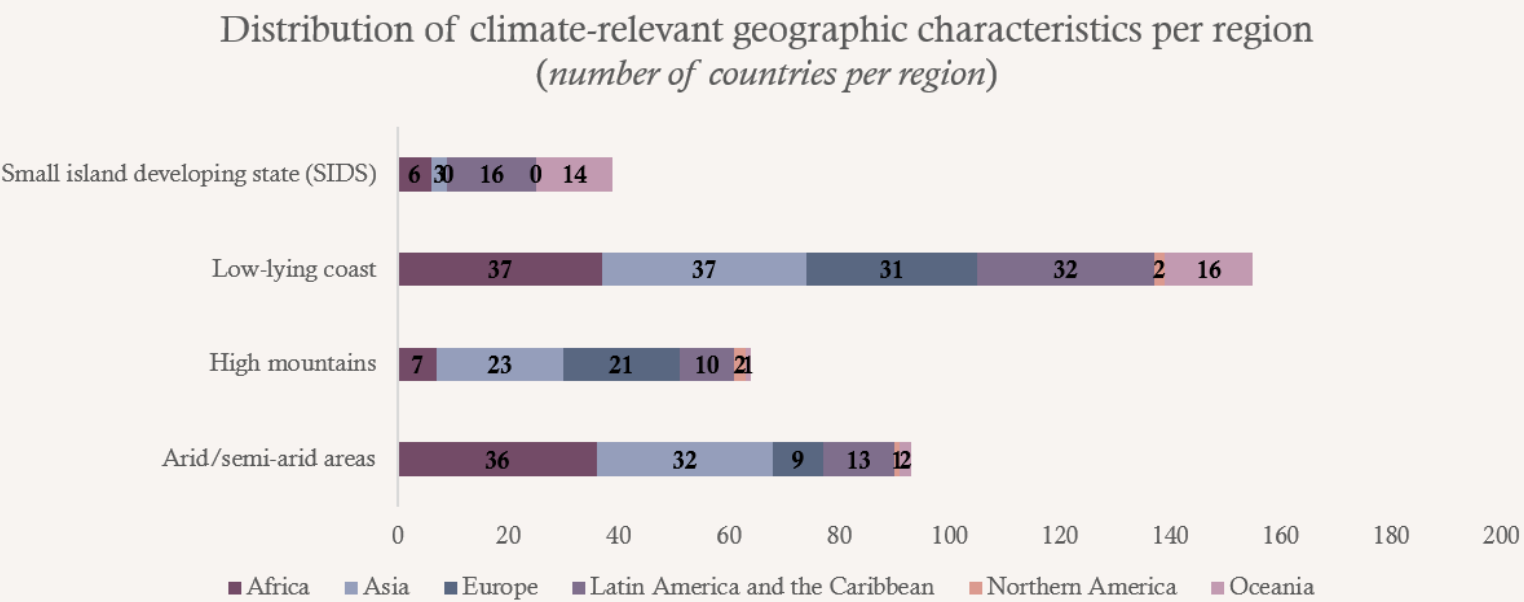
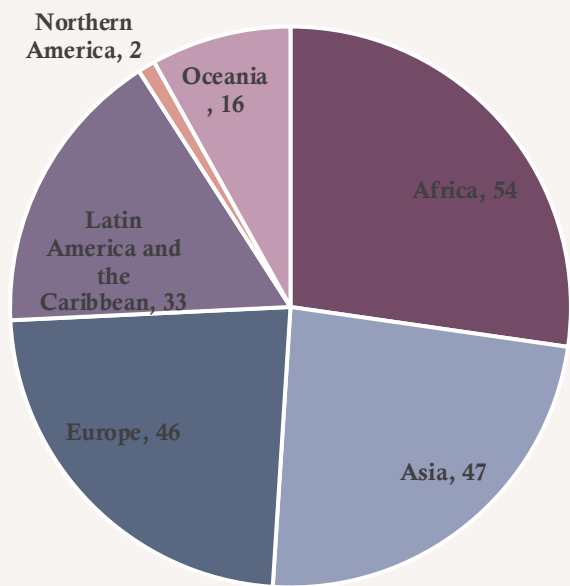
ACRONYMS AND VISUAL SIGNPOSTS

BTR	Biennial Transparency Report	NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network	UAE	United Arab Emirates
GCF	Green Climate Fund	UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
GEF	Global Environment Facility	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	SIDS	Small Island Development State
LDCs	Least Developed Countries	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
NAP	National Adaptation Plan		Synthesis of information
NC	National Communication		Country example for further reading on the SoA portal
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution		

INTRODUCTION

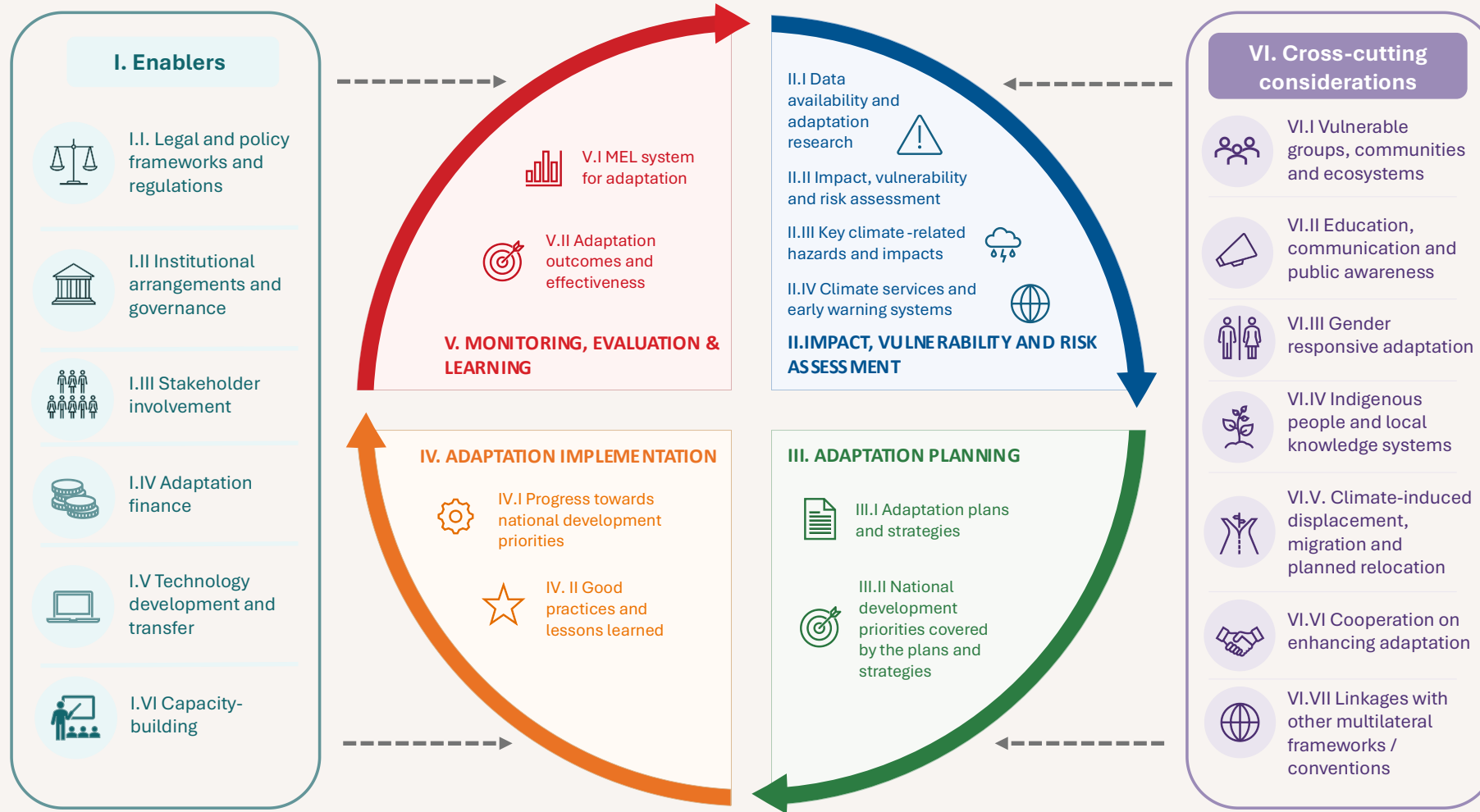
SCOPE

The report covers 198 Parties to the UNFCCC from six world regions, including developed and developing countries, and with diverse climate-relevant geographic characteristics



INTRODUCTION

STRUCTURE



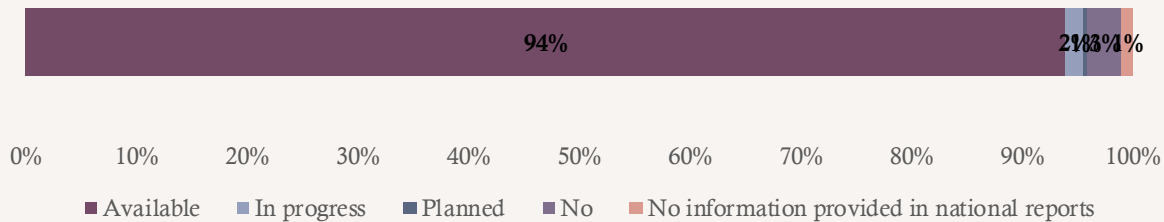
THE STATE OF ADAPTATION ACTION BY PARTIES

Section I: Enablers

SECTION I: ENABLERS

I.I LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS AND REGULATIONS¹

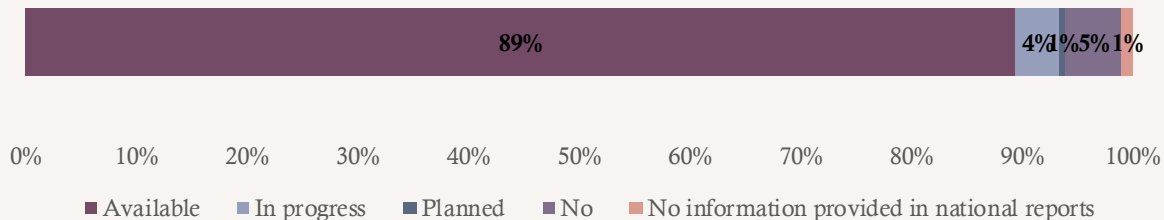
Availability of climate change frameworks and regulations (percentage of total countries)



Across countries, **national climate change strategies, policies and action plans** are the most common framework, often covering both mitigation and adaptation and providing overarching direction for government action. Climate laws and environmental legislation are also widespread, establishing the legal and institutional basis for climate action and, in some cases, setting requirements for mainstreaming climate considerations across ministries and sectors. Long-term low-emission/climate-resilient development strategies and energy and climate plans are frequently used to translate climate objectives into longer-term development and investment pathways. Finally, countries commonly complement these overarching frameworks with sectoral plans and regulations—covering areas such as agriculture, water, energy, transport, forestry, health, disaster risk management and infrastructure—to operationalize adaptation and mitigation priorities.



Availability of adaptation-specific frameworks and regulations (percentage of total countries)



NAPs and national adaptation strategies are the most common instruments, often setting the overall vision, priorities, measures and institutional direction for climate adaptation. These are frequently complemented by national climate-change policies, action plans and broader climate/resilience strategies, which mainstream adaptation into development planning and identify priority sectors and investments. A common second layer consists of sectoral and subnational adaptation plans, particularly for water, agriculture, health, infrastructure, cities, biodiversity and disaster-risk management, translating national priorities into concrete actions. Increasingly, countries also use adaptation-specific laws, regulations and legal frameworks, sometimes integrating adaptation into environmental, water, disaster-risk, spatial-planning or climate legislation and creating requirements for risk assessment, resilience planning and implementation.



¹ These may include climate change laws, acts, policies, strategies, codes or other types of (sectoral) regulations

SECTION I: ENABLERS

I.II INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND GOVERNANCE



Overall lead and/or coordination

In most cases, countries assign a **lead national ministry or agency**, commonly environment, climate, natural resources or planning, to develop policy, prepare NAPs/NDCs or other strategic instruments, and lead on their implementation and the country's international adaptation reporting requirements. **High-level inter-ministerial committees or councils**, often chaired by the prime minister or other senior political leader, set strategic priorities, drive cross-sectoral coordination and coherence, and ensure whole-of-government buy-in. **Dedicated technical units or working groups**, such as NAP offices, climate offices, or adaptation directorates, provide the operational and technical coordination needed to translate high-level decisions into action. They contribute to policy development and implementation, manage data and information, facilitate stakeholder engagement, and coordinate sectoral institutions. **Subnational coordination bodies and focal points** translate national priorities into local plans, oversee implementation, community engagement and monitoring, while national climate funds or budget units handle financing, resource allocation and fiduciary oversight.



Other involved institutions

- ❑ **Sectoral line ministries** (Agriculture, Disaster risk management, Water, Health, Environment, Infrastructure, Energy, Finance/Planning) — design and implement sector-specific adaptation measures, mainstream adaptation into sector plans and manage sectoral investments.
- ❑ **Inter-ministerial councils, steering committees and technical working groups** — coordinate cross-sector policy, planning, NAP development, stakeholder consultation and mainstreaming across government.
 - ❑ **Subnational/local bodies and municipal/development authorities** — translate national priorities into local adaptation plans, implementation, and community engagement.
- ❑ **National research, scientific and technical bodies (academies, universities, climate centres)** — supply evidence, vulnerability assessments, monitoring tools and technical guidance for policy and MEL.
- ❑ **Finance/planning bodies and dedicated climate funds or units** — mobilize and allocate finance, mainstream adaptation in budgeting and oversee fiduciary/implementation arrangements.

SECTION I: ENABLERS

I.III STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT



Brazil



- Validation of Brazil's new Climate Plan (2025) through an unprecedented collaborative effort, led by the Interministerial Committee on Climate Change
- Brazilian Forum on Climate Change



Eritrea



- Development of guidelines for stakeholder engagement
- Aim of developing a sense of ownership and responsibility among all stakeholders



- ❑ **Broad, multi-stakeholder consultations** (workshops, public consultations, surveys) that include government ministries, sector agencies, local governments, NGOs, private sector, academia, youth, women, Indigenous and vulnerable groups to co-design NAPs/NDCs/other strategies/policies and validate and monitor priorities.
- ❑ **Standing/ad hoc coordination bodies and forums** (national climate committees, inter-ministerial commissions, technical working groups, steering committees, citizen assemblies) that enable policy dialogue, sectoral mainstreaming, and ongoing stakeholder input.
- ❑ **Technical and science engagement** (meteorological services, research centres, universities, expert panels) providing data, vulnerability assessments, modelling, and MEL support for planning and implementation.
- ❑ **Local and community-level participation** (local government units, district/municipal committees, traditional leaders, community groups) plus targeted capacity-building and awareness activities to translate national plans into locally owned implementation.



Trinidad and Tobago



- Multilateral Environmental Agreement/Climate Change Focal Point Network, including government ministries and agencies, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, and private sector entities to ensure meaningful engagement in adaptation decision-making



Jordan



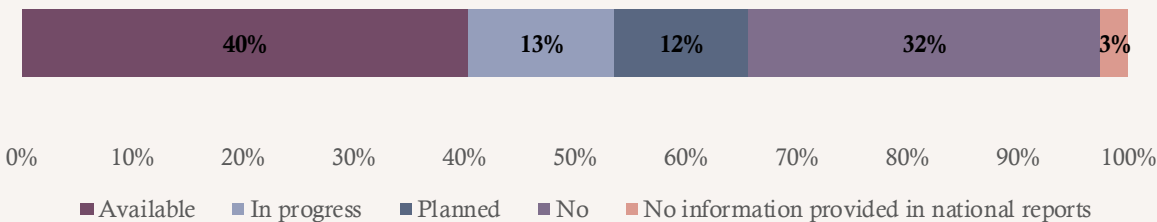
- National Climate Change Committee with broad representation serves as the primary platform for collaborative dialogue and strategic planning for climate change

SECTION I: ENABLERS

I.IV ADAPTATION FINANCE

Availability of a climate (adaptation) finance strategy

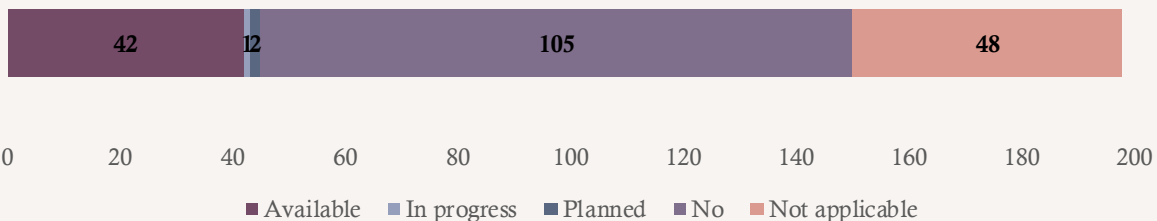
(percentage of total countries)



Climate (adaptation) finance strategies increasingly focus on mobilizing and coordinating multiple sources of finance, combining domestic public budgets with international climate finance and private-sector investment. Many countries are integrating adaptation into national planning, budgeting and public financial-management systems, including through climate budget tagging, costed investment plans, dedicated funds and mechanisms for tracking expenditure. There is also growing emphasis on innovative and blended financing instruments—including green bonds, concessional finance, public-private partnerships, guarantees, insurance, and debt swaps—to leverage private capital and address financing gaps. At the same time, countries are developing more structured approaches to estimating adaptation needs, prioritizing projects, strengthening access to international funds and building pipelines of bankable adaptation projects, although several still report substantial funding gaps or strategies that remain under development or operationalization.

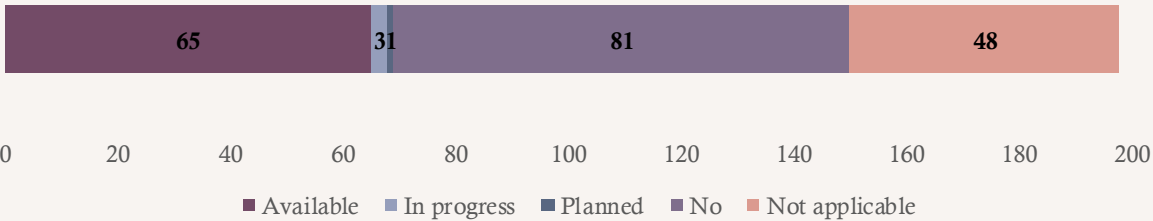
Availability of a National Implementing Entity for the Adaptation Fund

(number of countries)



Availability of National accredited entity for the Green Climate Fund

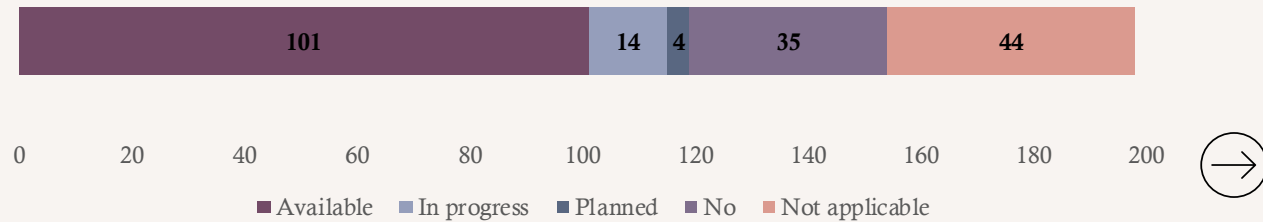
(number of countries)



SECTION I: ENABLERS

I.V TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER

Availability of a technology needs assessment, including technology needs for adaptation *(number of countries)*



Adaptation-related technology development and transfer is concentrated particularly in agriculture and water management, climate information and early warning systems, disaster risk reduction, and resilient infrastructure, with examples including drought-resistant crops, efficient irrigation, hydrometeorological networks, forecasting systems, and geospatial tools. Many countries receive support through international partners and dedicated technology-support mechanisms, including the CTCN, GCF, Adaptation Fund, GEF, development banks and bilateral programmes, often combining technology provision with technical assistance, training and knowledge sharing. Technology transfer is also supported through South-South cooperation, research and innovation programmes, and partnerships with the private sector. Limited financing, technical and institutional capacity, data gaps, and barriers to scaling and technology adoption remain important constraints.

Bahamas



- Island-specific risk and vulnerability maps using LiDAR and other geospatial technologies
- Development and expansion of desalination, rainwater harvesting, smart water meters and other technologies to maintain drinking-water supplies during disasters

China



- Set-up of a Technology Transfer South-South Cooperation Centre for addressing climate change in developing countries
- Trained approximately 2,000 officials and technicians from nearly 120 developing countries on climate change policies, mitigation and adaptation technologies

Zambia



- Ministry of Technology and Science leading efforts on climate-resilient technology, research, and innovation ecosystems
- Science and Technology Innovation Youth Fund and the HH Innovation Fund support young innovators — particularly women

SECTION I: ENABLERS

I.VI CAPACITY-BUILDING

United Arab Emirates

- Green Teacher Training and Education System's Capacities - training 2850 master trainers and 1425 principals in all UAE to implement the cross curriculum and extra-curriculum activities guidelines on climate change and the environment with the aim to cover 100% of the teachers by 2030.

Montenegro

- Project “Enhancing Montenegro’s Capacity to Integrate Climate Change Risks into Planning” (2021), supported by UNDP and GCF, bolstering its institutional ability for long-term adaptation planning



Institutional capacity-building includes strengthening institutions’ technical expertise, coordination capacity and their ability to integrate adaptation into national, sectoral and local planning. **Training, knowledge exchange and practical skills development** covers areas such as climate information and forecasting, vulnerability and risk assessment, disaster preparedness and early warning, climate-smart agriculture, ecosystem management, GIS and other analytical tools and is directed to government officials, practitioners, researchers and other stakeholders. Capacity-building increasingly extends to **local and community levels**, supporting municipalities, farmers, civil society, Indigenous and local communities, and vulnerable groups to plan and implement adaptation. Approaches include participatory planning, community-based adaptation, demonstration activities and learning-by-doing, alongside efforts to strengthen climate literacy and public awareness. **International and regional partners** provide substantial capacity-building support, often as components of broader adaptation or development projects rather than stand-alone programmes. Assistance includes technical support, feasibility studies, policy advice, workshops, study tours, knowledge exchange and support for accessing and managing climate finance.

France

- Its AdaptAction programme supported countries in Africa, LDCs and SIDS in research on vulnerability and in translating climate science into public policy and action, and integrating adaptation into governance mechanisms and sectoral strategies (2017 – 2025)

India

- The National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change builds national Science & Technology capacities and strategic knowledge in climate change
- 28 State Climate Change Centres/ Cells have been established since 2012 for state-level capacity-building

Section II: Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment

SECTION II: IMPACT, VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

II.I DATA AVAILABILITY AND ADAPTATION RESEARCH



Systematic observation systems are predominantly built around national meteorological and hydrological networks that monitor key climate variables such as temperature, precipitation, wind, humidity, water levels and other atmospheric, terrestrial, oceanic and cryospheric parameters. Many countries are modernizing and expanding observation networks, including through automatic weather stations, radar, satellite and remote-sensing technologies, real-time data transmission, and improved data management and quality control. Significant gaps remain in spatial coverage, automation, data quality, maintenance and operational capacity, with some countries reporting insufficient or non-operational stations and limited long-term records. International and regional cooperation is widespread, with national systems contributing to networks such as the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) and other global observing initiatives to strengthen data exchange and support climate monitoring, forecasting and risk management.



Climate modelling and projections are increasingly based on global and regional climate models, often using multi-model ensembles and downscaling to provide higher-resolution, country- or region-specific information for adaptation planning. The evidence shows a transition from older IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP)/SRES scenarios towards CMIP6 and Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs), although many countries continue to use RCP-based projections alongside newer approaches. Projections commonly cover near-, medium- and long-term horizons through 2100, with temperature and precipitation being the most frequently modelled variables, complemented in some cases by sea-level rise, extremes and sector-specific indicators. Several countries explicitly address uncertainty by using multiple models, scenarios and downscaling techniques, while others are still developing modelling capacity or report limited information on their approaches.

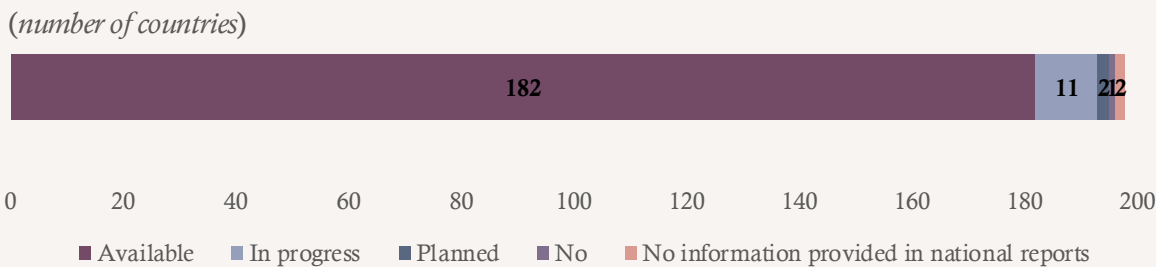


Adaptation-related research is undertaken through a broad mix of government agencies, universities, specialized research institutes and dedicated climate programmes, with meteorological and hydrological institutions playing a particularly prominent role. Research commonly focuses on climate impacts, vulnerability and risk assessment, modelling and projections, natural hazards, water resources, agriculture, ecosystems and public health, often with a strong sectoral orientation. In several countries, dedicated programmes and networks support interdisciplinary research and link scientific evidence with adaptation planning, policy development and decision-making, while regional and international partnerships help strengthen research capacity and knowledge exchange. Some countries identify limited facilities, funding or expertise for national research programmes as continuing constraints.

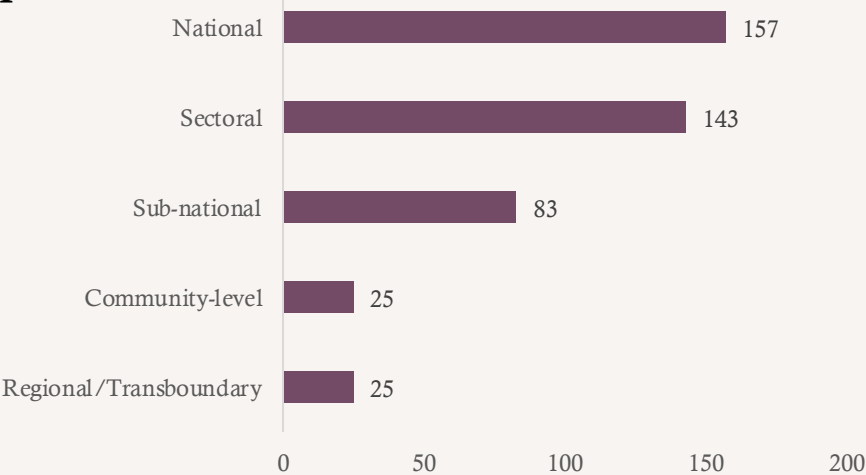
SECTION II: IMPACT, VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

II.II IMPACT, VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

Availability of impact, vulnerability and risk assessment



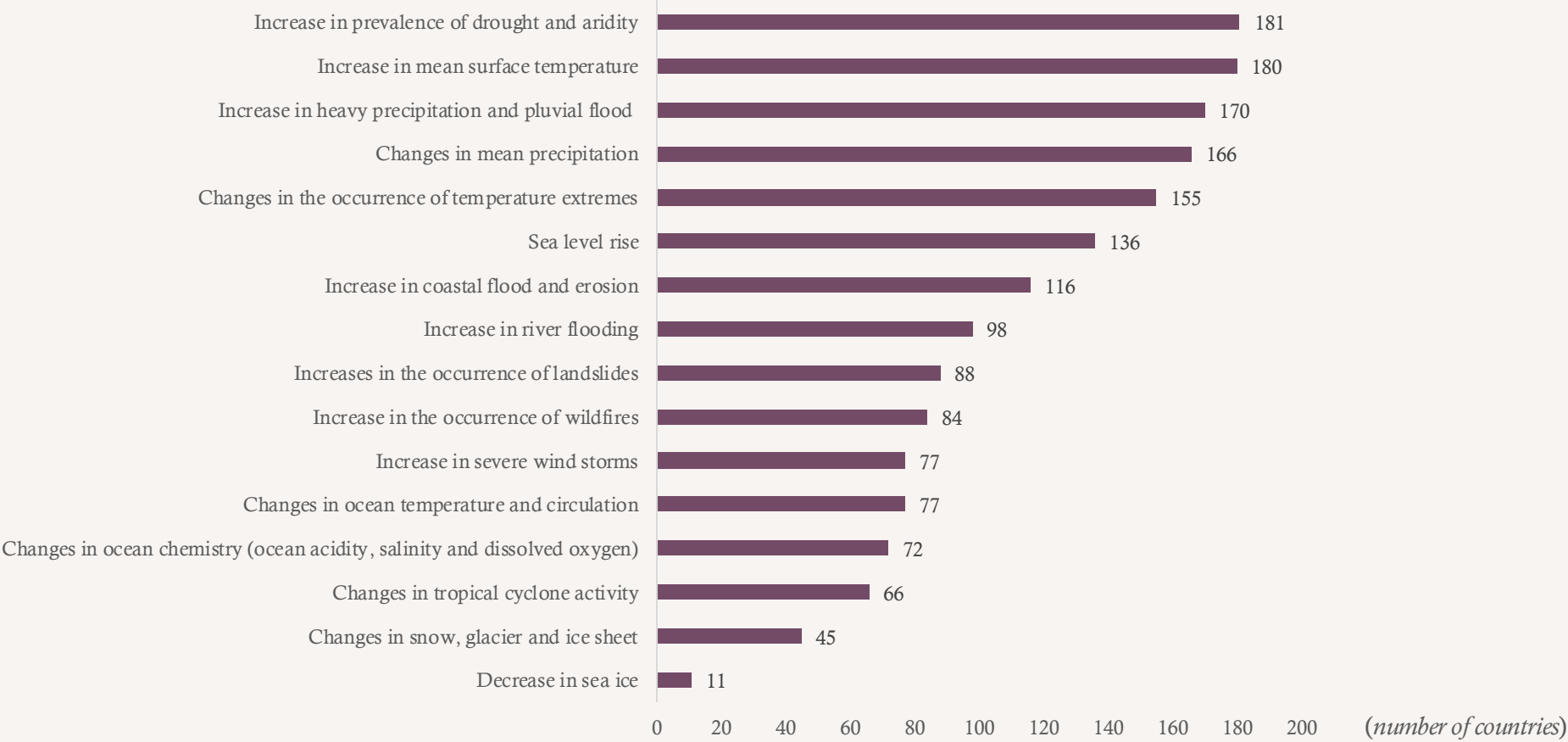
Scale for which impact, vulnerability and risk assessments are in place (number of countries)



Impact, vulnerability and risk assessments appear at all scales: most countries have national-level assessments and widespread sectoral studies (water, agriculture, health, coasts, infrastructure, forestry, energy) while some also count with subnational/municipal and community-level vulnerability appraisals. A few regions produce transboundary or basin-scale analyses to address shared risks or systems such as floods, water resources, coastal areas and mountain or ecosystems. They are typically produced to support NAP/NDC, national communication and BTR processes, sector planning and regulatory exercises, post-disaster needs assessments, and to inform project design, financing and mainstreaming into development and land-use planning. Methods commonly combine climate modelling and scenario downscaling, indicator/index approaches or atlases, and participatory techniques (workshops, mapping, livelihood and community assessments) to capture exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity. Assessments are frequently commissioned or led by environment/climate ministries, meteorological services, research institutes or multisector steering committees and are used to prioritize adaptation measures and guide funding and implementation.

SECTION II: IMPACT, VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

II.III KEY CLIMATE-RELATED HAZARDS AND IMPACTS

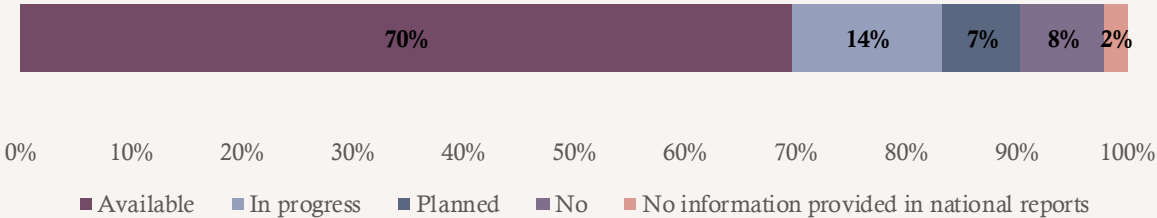


SECTION II: IMPACT, VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT

II.IV CLIMATE SERVICES AND EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

Availability of climate services

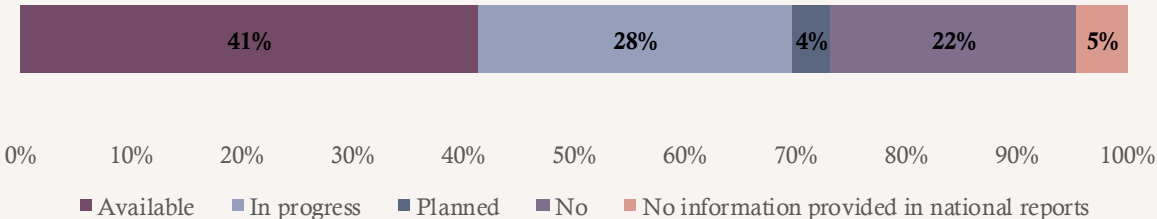
(percentage of total countries)



Climate services are widely provided through national meteorological and hydrometeorological institutions, with common outputs including weather and seasonal forecasts, climate monitoring, data platforms, bulletins, risk assessments and climate projections. Increasingly, these services are being tailored to specific sectors such as agriculture, water management, health, disaster risk reduction and infrastructure, with efforts to make climate information more accessible and useful for decision-making. There is also a strong emphasis on strengthening climate information systems, coordination between information producers and users, and the “last-mile” delivery of actionable information to local users. However, gaps remain in infrastructure, technical capacity, coverage and accessibility, particularly in ensuring that climate information reaches and can be effectively used by end-users and vulnerable communities.

Availability of multi-hazard early warning systems

(percentage of total countries)

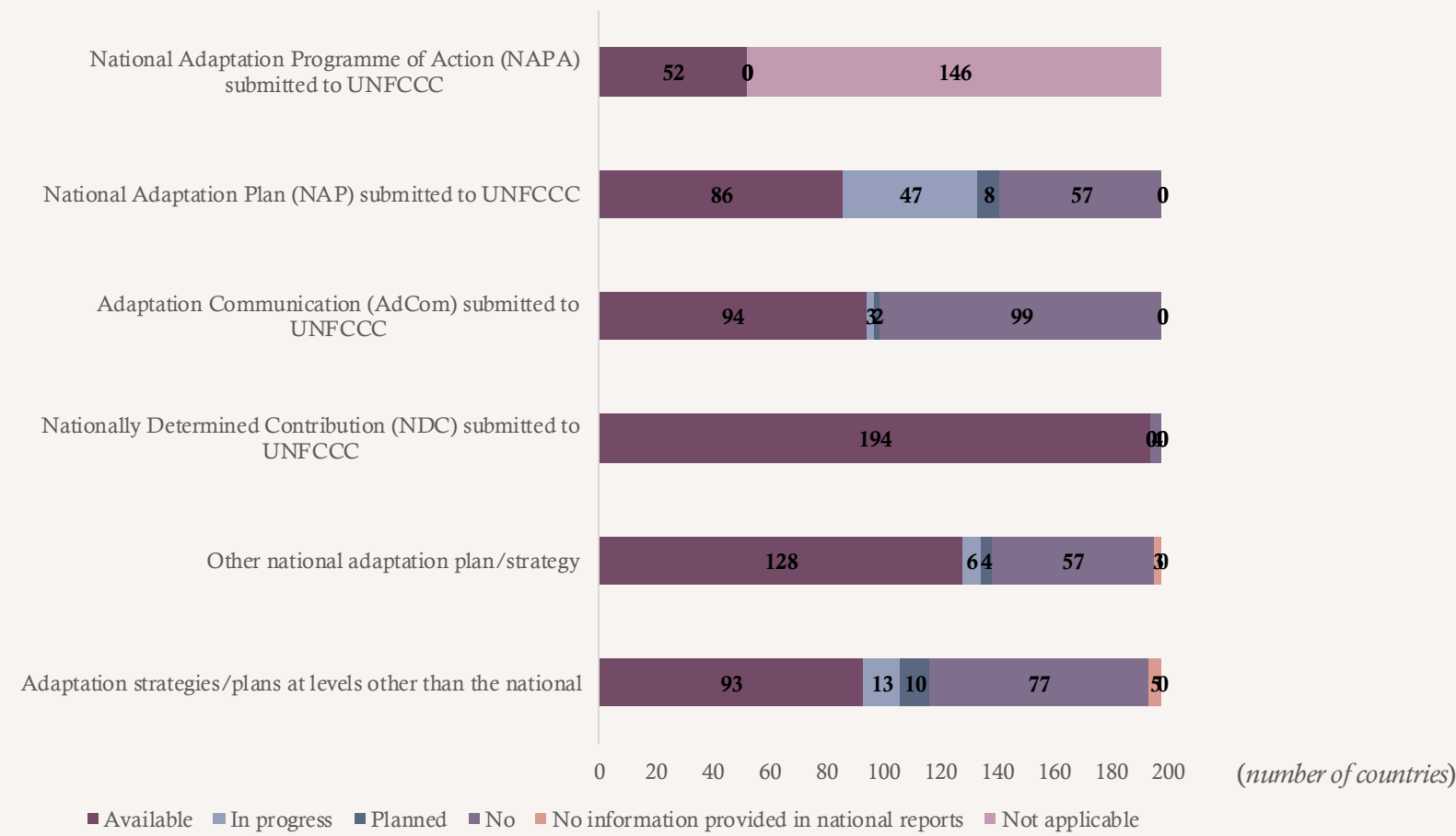


Early warning systems are already in place in many countries, most commonly focusing on hydro-meteorological hazards such as floods, droughts, storms, heatwaves, landslides and wildfires, with systems increasingly combining monitoring, forecasting, risk analysis and warning dissemination. Progress towards multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS) is evident, with several countries developing or strengthening integrated systems that cover multiple hazards. However, implementation remains uneven, with some countries still at the planning or development stage and facing limitations in coverage, technical capacity and infrastructure. Efforts are increasingly aligned with the Early Warnings for All initiative and emphasize strengthening national coordination, impact-based forecasting, communication to end users and last-mile delivery of actionable warnings.

Section III: Adaptation planning

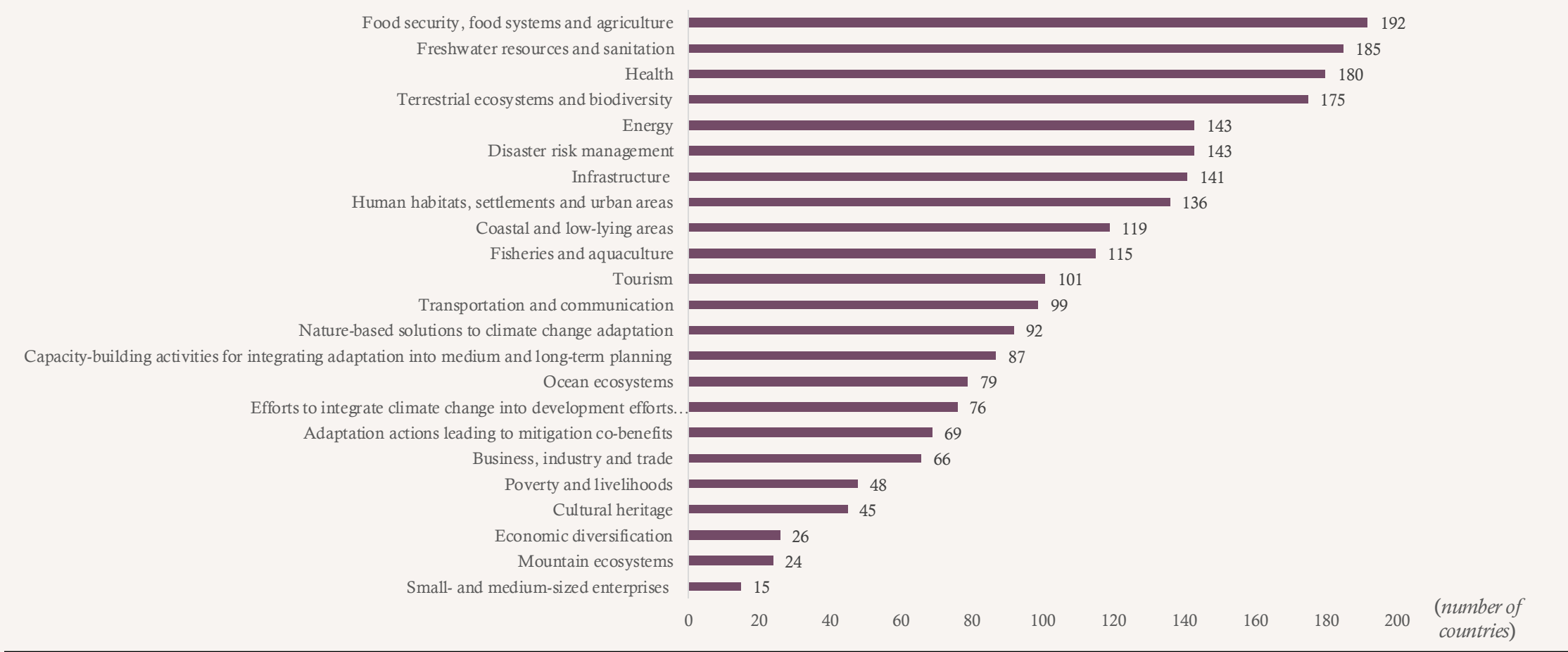
SECTION III: ADAPTATION PLANNING

III.I ADAPTATION PLANS AND STRATEGIES



SECTION III: ADAPTATION PLANNING

III.II NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES COVERED BY THE PLANS AND STRATEGIES



Section IV: *Adaptation implementation*

SECTION IV: ADAPTATION IMPLEMENTATION

IV.I PROGRESS TOWARDS NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES



SECTION IV: ADAPTATION IMPLEMENTATION

IV.I PROGRESS TOWARDS NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

Summary of approaches

Food security, food systems, agriculture

- Climate-smart agriculture
- Drought/Heat/salinity-tolerant varieties
- Improved irrigation and water management
- Soil conservation
- Crop diversification
- Improved farming practices
- Extension & insurance
- Early warning

Freshwater resources and sanitation

- Water resources management
- Irrigation improvement
- Water storage
- Rainwater harvesting
- Wastewater treatment/reuse
- Watershed management
- Monitoring and forecasting
- Water infrastructure

Terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity

- Reforestation/afforestation
- Ecosystem restoration
- Protected areas
- Sustainable forest management
- Biodiversity and habitat restoration
- Invasive species control
- Wildfire prevention
- Community stewardship

Health

- Heat-wave plans and alerts
- Climate-informed disease surveillance
- Public health preparedness
- Early warning
- Climate-resilient health infrastructure
- WASH improvements

Disaster risk management

- Early warning systems
- Risk assessment/mapping
- Forecasting and preparedness
- Emergency response
- Flood protection
- Disaster risk reduction
- Evacuation & shelters
- Contingency financing/parametric insurance
- Community DRR committees
- Resilience planning

Human habitats, settlements and urban areas

- Climate risk assessment
- Urban planning
- Green infrastructure
- Urban greening
- Heat reduction
- Resilient housing/buildings
- Improved drainage
- Land-use planning

Coastal and low-lying areas

- Coastal protection
- Erosion control
- Sea-level-rise measures
- Mangrove/wetland restoration
- Coastal-zone planning
- Resilient infrastructure
- Vulnerability assessments

Nature-based solutions to climate change adaptation

- Ecosystem-based adaptation
 - Ecosystem restoration
 - Nature-based flood/erosion control
 - Reforestation
 - Wetland restoration;
 - Urban greening
 - Sustainable land management
-

SECTION IV: ADAPTATION IMPLEMENTATION

IV.I PROGRESS TOWARDS NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

Summary of approaches

Efforts to integrate climate change into development efforts

- Mainstreaming adaptation
- Policy integration
- Sectoral planning
- National adaptation planning
- Climate-risk integration
- Institutional coordination
- Climate-responsive budgeting

Infrastructure

- Climate-proofing
- Resilient design standards
- Risk assessments
- Upgrading/retrofitting
- Flood and erosion protection
- Resilient buildings
- Climate-resilient construction

Energy

- Energy diversification
- Resilient grids
- Decentralized generation
- Climate-proofing energy infrastructure

Capacity-building activities for integrating adaptation into medium and long-term planning

- Training
- Institutional capacity-building
- Technical assistance
- Knowledge generation
- Climate information/services
- Planning tools
- Inter-institutional coordination

Fisheries and aquaculture

- Climate-resilient fisheries management
- Monitoring
- Ecosystem protection
- Improved fishing practices
- Aquaculture adaptation
- Early warning
- Infrastructure strengthening

Tourism

- Climate-resilient tourism planning
- Infrastructure climate-proofing
- Diversification
- Ecosystem/heritage protection
- Sustainable tourism
- Capacity-building

Adaptation actions leading to mitigation co-benefits

- Ecosystem/forest restoration
- Sustainable agriculture
- Energy efficiency
- Green infrastructure
- Resilience planning

Transportation and communication

- Resilient roads/ railway
 - Infrastructure upgrading
 - Improved maintenance
 - Resilient transport corridors
 - Communications resilience
 - Climate-informed design
-

SECTION IV: ADAPTATION IMPLEMENTATION

IV.I PROGRESS TOWARDS NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

Summary of approaches

Ocean ecosystems

- Marine protected areas
- Coral-reef restoration/ protection
- Ecosystem conservation
- Ocean monitoring
- Research
- Biodiversity protection
- Blue-carbon approaches

Business, industry and trade

- Climate-risk management
- Business continuity
- Resilient supply chains
- Insurance/financial instruments
- Risk-informed planning
- Private-sector engagement

Poverty and livelihoods

- Livelihood diversification
- Social protection
- Support to vulnerable/rural communities
- Adaptive capacity strengthening
- Access to finance

Cultural heritage

- Heritage-site protection/restoration
- Preservation of traditional knowledge
- Resilient infrastructure
- Community participation

Mountain ecosystems

- Ecosystem/forest conservation
- Glacier monitoring
- Sustainable land management
- Risk monitoring
- Mountain-resilient livelihoods
- Ecosystem restoration

Economic diversification

- Diversification of economic sectors
- Livelihood diversification
- Sustainable tourism
- Fisheries diversification
- Investment in resilient sectors

Small- and medium-sized enterprises

- Climate-risk management
 - Technical support
 - Finance/incentives
 - Climate-smart practice
 - Sector-specific guidance
 - Capacity-building
-

SECTION IV: ADAPTATION IMPLEMENTATION

IV.II GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNED



Uruguay



- Generation and open access to climate information and data
- Interinstitutional and multilevel governance through the National Climate Change Response System and technical committees
- Promotion and implementation of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation



Morocco



- Establishment of a National Risk Observatory, a National Risk Forecasting Centre, natural risk management services in each province and a national action plan for awareness-raising on natural risks
- Dedicated adaptation module in the National Information Systems for Monitoring the Environment and Sustainable Development (SINEDD)



- ❑ **Strengthen local ownership and inclusive participation:** involving local communities, Indigenous peoples, civil society, private actors and other stakeholders early helps translating national plans into locally owned implementation and enhances adaptation effectiveness
- ❑ **Build and sustain institutional and technical capacity:** continuous capacity-building, dedicated personnel, clear roles and strong coordination across ministries and levels of government contributes to sustained action
- ❑ **Improve the generation, accessibility and sharing of climate knowledge and data:** Reliable climate and socio-economic information, knowledge-sharing platforms and collaboration between researchers, policymakers and practitioners support better risk assessment, decision-making and replication of successful approaches
- ❑ **Ensure long-term support and integration:** Adaptation is more likely to be sustained when it is mainstreamed into sectoral and development planning and supported by predictable, long-term financing, rather than implemented as isolated, short-term projects



Republic of Moldova



- Several cities joining the Making Cities Resilient 2030 flagship initiative since 2020, developing resilience strategies, involving diverse stakeholders and sharing their experience with other cities domestically and internationally



Austria



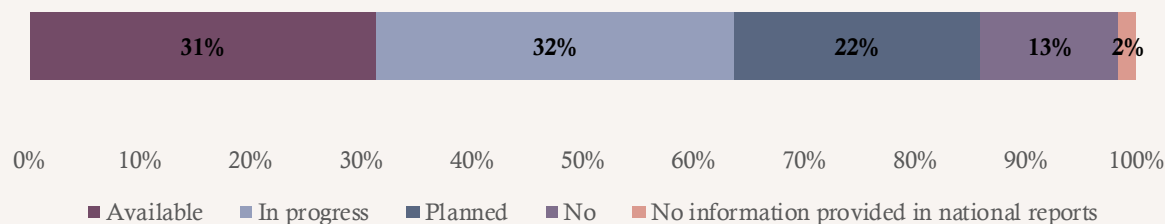
- KLAR! Climate Adaptation Model Regions programme for local testing of adaptation measures
- EIA "climate-fit" portal for climate-proofing infrastructure
- Adaptation processes are not always "measurable" and, in addition to quantitative and qualitative data require strong stakeholder engagement to evaluate progress

Section V: Monitoring, evaluation & learning

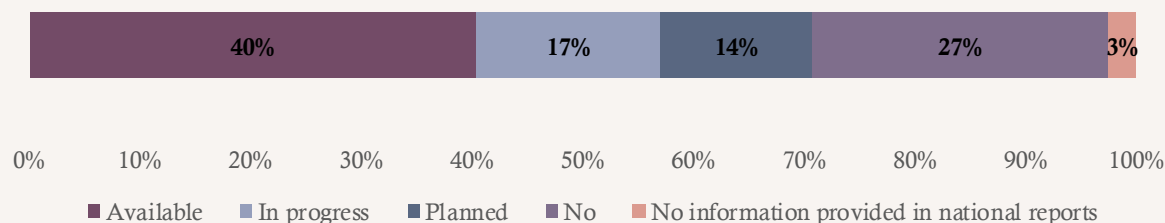
SECTION V: MONITORING, EVALUATION & LEARNING

V.I MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING (MEL) SYSTEMS FOR ADAPTATION

Availability of MEL systems *(percentage of total countries)*



Availability of indicators *(percentage of total countries)*



MEL systems for adaptation are increasingly being developed or strengthened to track implementation, outcomes, effectiveness and progress towards adaptation goals, often through indicators, targets, data collection and regular reporting. A common approach is to integrate adaptation MEL into broader national Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV), transparency, planning or sectoral monitoring systems rather than to establish entirely separate systems.

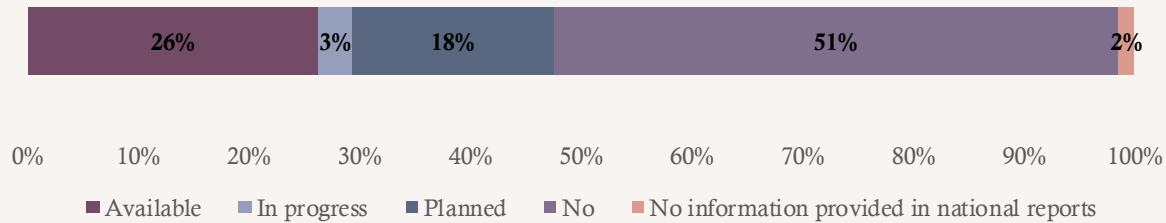
Several countries are also emphasizing **learning and adaptive management**, with monitoring and evaluation findings used to identify gaps, inform policy adjustments, revise adaptation plans and improve future actions. However, implementation remains uneven: some countries have established comprehensive, indicator-based systems and digital platforms, while others are still developing their frameworks and face gaps in indicators, baselines, data availability, institutional capacity and resources.

Adaptation indicators are increasingly being developed as part of national monitoring and evaluation systems, with many frameworks combining quantitative and qualitative measures. Indicators commonly cover different stages of the adaptation process—from inputs, activities and outputs to outcomes and impacts—and frequently address vulnerability, exposure, adaptive capacity, resilience and the effectiveness of adaptation measures. There is also a growing emphasis on establishing baselines, targets, data sources, responsible institutions and reporting frequencies, although in some countries indicators are still under development or require further refinement. Indicators are generally tailored to national and sectoral priorities, covering areas such as agriculture, water, and health, while some systems also incorporate gender, social inclusion and other cross-cutting considerations. Overall, the examples point towards a gradual shift from measuring implementation and outputs towards more systematic measurement of adaptation outcomes, resilience and effectiveness, although this transition is not yet consistent across countries.

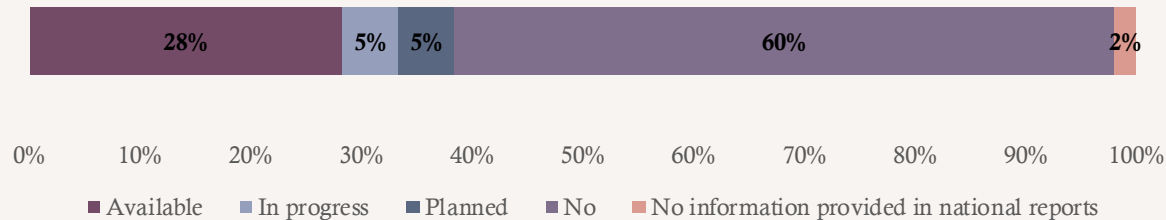
SECTION V: MONITORING, EVALUATION & LEARNING

V.II INFORMATION ON ADAPTATION OUTCOMES AND EFFECTIVENESS

Availability of progress reports *(percentage of total countries)*



Availability of information on outcomes/ effectiveness *(percentage of total countries)*



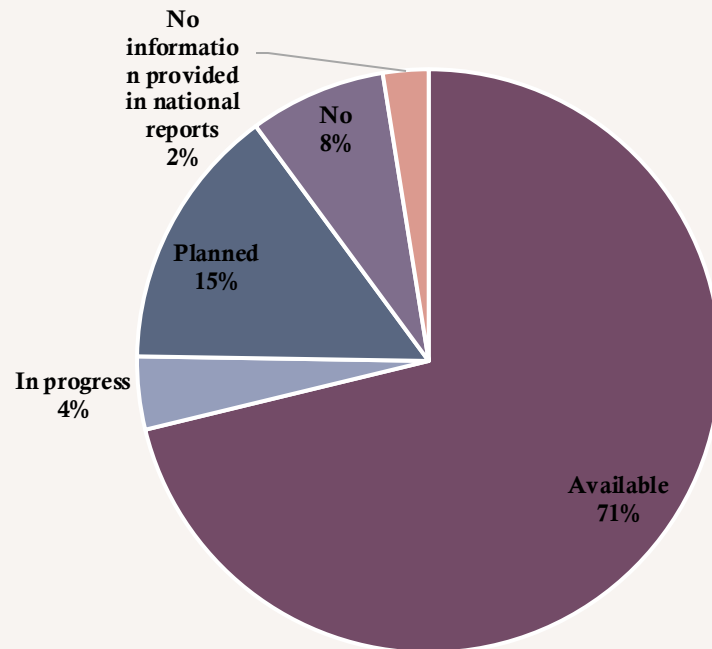
Countries are increasingly reporting adaptation outcomes through monitoring and evaluation frameworks, indicators, progress assessments and sector-specific evaluations, with both quantitative and qualitative evidence being used.

Several countries report positive outcomes, including increased resilience and adaptive capacity, reduced losses and mortality, improved agricultural productivity and water security, and economic benefits from adaptation investments. However, a recurring challenge is the limited ability to demonstrate actual reductions in vulnerability or climate risk, as many assessments remain focused on implementation, studies or project-level results rather than measurable long-term impacts. This is compounded by gaps in baseline data, indicators, monitoring capacity, financing and standardized methodologies, highlighting the need for stronger data systems and more systematic, long-term evaluation of adaptation effectiveness.

Section VI: Cross-cutting considerations

SECTION VI: CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS

VI.I ACTIONS REGARDING PARTICULARLY VULNERABLE GROUPS, COMMUNITIES OR ECOSYSTEMS



The most common actions focus on strengthening the adaptive capacity and resilience of vulnerable groups through targeted social protection, livelihood support, access to basic services, training and capacity-building. A strong recurring theme is inclusive and participatory adaptation, with women, youth, Indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities and marginalized communities which are increasingly involved in planning, decision-making and implementation. Early warning, disaster preparedness and climate-resilient infrastructure are also frequently used to protect vulnerable populations, particularly in rural, coastal and disaster-prone areas. For vulnerable ecosystems, actions commonly include conservation, restoration, ecosystem-based adaptation and protection of climate-sensitive areas, such as coastal ecosystems, forests, mountains, wetlands and coral reefs.



Türkiye



- 2023–2028 Child Rights Strategy - climate change as a cross-cutting threat to child well-being
- Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2023-2030) outlines specific measures to strengthen child-sensitive health systems, early warning and urban safe spaces



Mexico



- EJ4Climate: Environmental Equity and Climate Resilience of the Commission for Environmental Cooperation – direct funding to community-based organizations to strengthen the climate resilience of particularly vulnerable groups



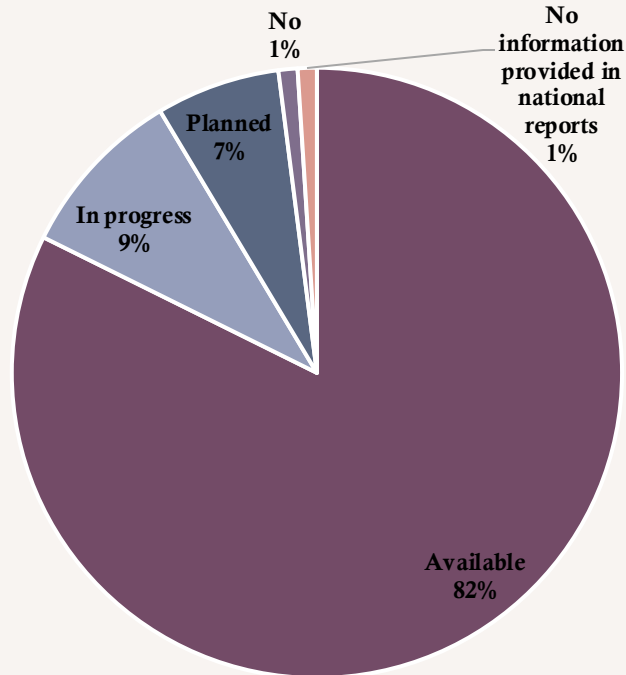
Barbados



- 2022 debt-for-nature swap enabled ecosystem-based adaptation (coral-reef/mangrove protection, coastal management and marine spatial planning)
- Innovative insurance products accessible to the most vulnerable

SECTION VI: CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS

VI.II ACTIONS REGARDING EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS



→

Across the countries, the most common action is integrating climate change and environmental topics into formal education, particularly school curricula, while also developing specialized university programmes and teaching materials. A second major pattern is training and capacity-building for teachers, government officials, local authorities, professionals, civil society and other stakeholders through workshops, seminars and targeted training programmes. Public awareness and communication campaigns are also widespread, using television, radio, print media, social media, websites, videos, events and community outreach to disseminate climate information and promote preparedness and behavioural change. Increasingly, countries also emphasize participatory and community-based approaches, including consultations, youth engagement, community workshops and platforms for sharing knowledge and good practices.

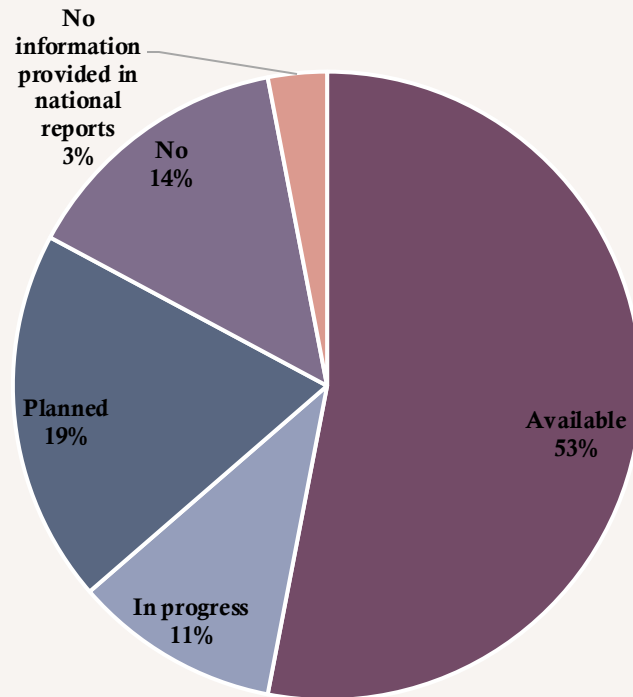
-  **Dominican Republic** 
- Law on Environmental Education and Communication
 - Information System for Disaster Risk Management and Climate Action

-  **Rwanda** 
- Department of Environmental Education and Mainstreaming
 - 5-year strategy of environmental education and integration of climate priorities into sectoral planning

-  **Solomon Islands** 
- Simplified Community Local Early Warning Systems to reach communities at risk
 - School Disaster Risk Reduction Handbook for the Solomon Islands

SECTION VI: CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS

VI.III ACTIONS REGARDING GENDER-RESPONSIVE ADAPTATION



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Across the entries, the most common approach is to mainstream gender considerations into national adaptation policies, NAPs, NDCs and sectoral planning, often supported by dedicated gender strategies, action plans or institutional arrangements. A second major focus is strengthening women's participation and leadership in adaptation planning, decision-making and implementation, alongside capacity-building, training and livelihood or economic empowerment initiatives. Many countries also emphasize gender-sensitive vulnerability assessments and the collection and use of sex-disaggregated data to better understand differentiated climate risks and monitor progress. Finally, gender-responsive budgeting and climate finance, as well as gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation, are increasingly used to translate these commitments into implementation, although gaps in data, capacity and resources remain common.

Ecuador



- Integration of gender in every phase of the NDC, NC and NAP development
- Empowerment of indigenous women in the Ecuadorian Amazon

Cambodia



- Definition of gender as a key vulnerable sector across NDC and NAP
- Master Plan on Gender and Climate Change 2018 - 2030

Canada

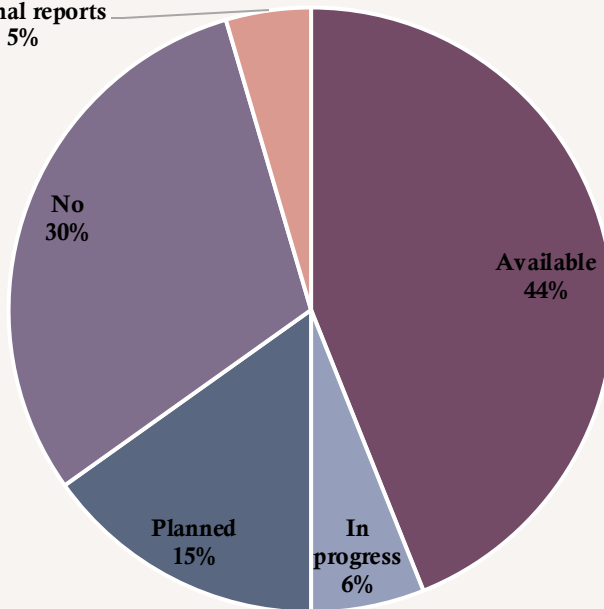


- Adaptation goals aligned to Canada's Gender Results Framework
- Application of a gender lens to its climate finance

SECTION VI: CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS

VI.IV ACTIONS REGARDING INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS

No information
provided in
national reports
5%



The most common action is integrating Indigenous, traditional and local knowledge with scientific information into national adaptation plans, climate policies, vulnerability assessments, early-warning systems and sectoral measures. Governments are also increasingly promoting participatory, community-led adaptation through consultations, workshops, Indigenous advisory bodies, co-management arrangements and, in some cases, rights-based safeguards such as self-determination and free, prior and informed consent. A further recurring focus is documenting, preserving, transmitting and strengthening traditional knowledge through inventories, knowledge platforms, education, research, cultural programmes and intergenerational exchange. Many countries additionally support community resilience through capacity building, livelihood diversification, Indigenous-led conservation and restoration, traditional technologies, and targeted financial or technical assistance.



Australia



- First Nations-led Torres Strait Climate Resilience Centre
- First Nations Advisory Group



Colombia



- National Indigenous Climate Plan
- Recognition of Indigenous territories as essential spaces for biodiversity conservation and climate action



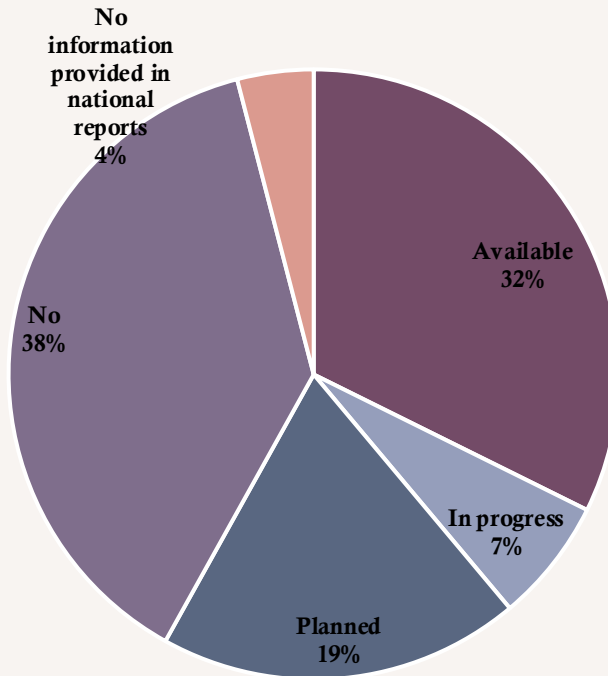
Indonesia



- Community-Based Climate Action (CBCA) – integrating traditional practices and local knowledge into adaptation strategies

SECTION VI: CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS

VI.V ACTIONS REGARDING CLIMATE CHANGE INDUCED DISPLACEMENT, MIGRATION AND PLANNED RELOCATION



Approaches to planned relocation range from moving households, infrastructure, and entire communities away from coasts, floodplains, erosion zones, and other hazards to consolidating populations in safer urban centres or higher ground, often accompanied by housing, public services, livelihood support, and resilient infrastructure. Many countries also focus on reducing migration pressures through climate-resilient livelihoods, water and agricultural investments, social protection, land regularization, and ecosystem restoration, while supporting displaced people and host communities. A smaller but significant group is developing dedicated relocation guidelines, funds, rights-based protocols, and regional or international cooperation mechanisms to ensure that mobility is voluntary where possible, participatory, and responsive to the needs of vulnerable groups.

Fiji



- Displacement Guidelines
- Planned Relocation Guidelines
- Incorporating human mobility into sub-national development planning
- Several communities have been relocated due to climate change

Iraq



- Addressing outmigration from agricultural areas and Southern Marshlands through tackling declining agricultural productivity, drought, soil degradation and through restoration and preparation of receiving areas

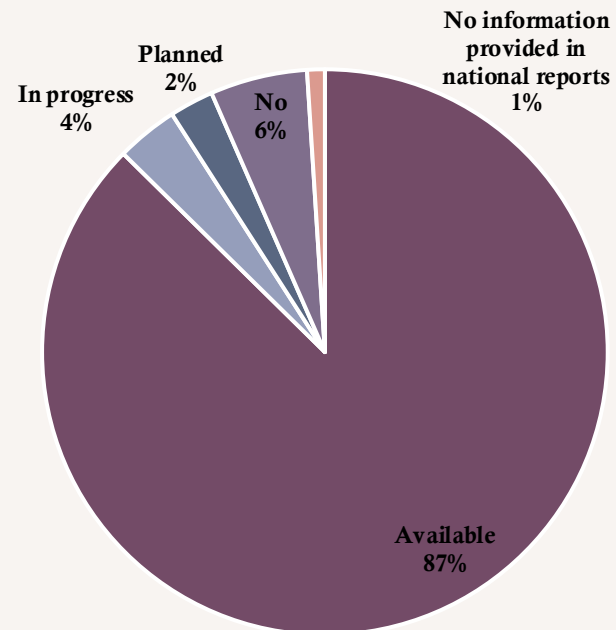
Liberia



- Coastal Add-On Project (CAP)
- Buchanan Coastal Defense Project
- Monrovia Metropolitan Climate Resilience Project

SECTION VI: CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS

VI.VI COOPERATION ON ENHANCING ADAPTATION AT THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL



The most common approach is multi-level coordination, with countries strengthening cooperation across ministries, local governments, research institutions, civil society and other stakeholders to integrate adaptation into national and local planning. At the regional level, countries frequently participate in regional networks, programmes and cross-border initiatives to address shared risks, exchange knowledge and good practices, strengthen climate information and early-warning systems, and develop joint strategies. At the international level, cooperation commonly focuses on technical assistance, capacity-building, knowledge and technology transfer, and access to climate finance. Overall, cooperation tends to combine knowledge and experience sharing with institutional strengthening and financial and technical support, while increasingly linking national efforts with regional and international initiatives.



Andorra



- Strategic collaborations to compensate disadvantages as a landlocked country
- Pyrenean Climate Change Observatory
- Ibero-American Network of Climate Change Agencies



Bhutan



- Framework of mainstreaming Gender, Environment, Climate, Disaster Risk Reduction and Poverty Alleviation (GECDP) into local government plans
- Asia Pacific Adaptation Network



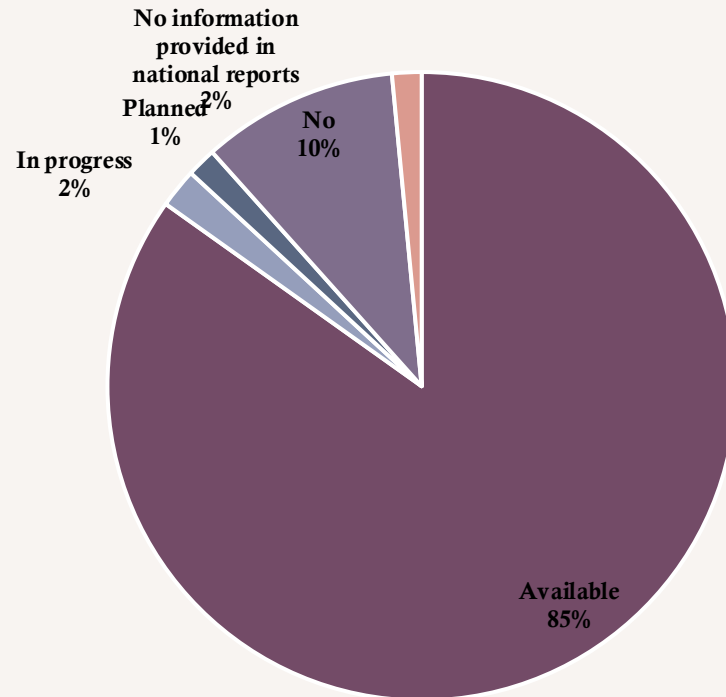
Eswatini



- Southern African Regional Universities Association's Collaborative research framework - enhances co-production of knowledge and partnerships among universities, policy and communities

SECTION VI: CROSS-CUTTING CONSIDERATIONS

VI.VII CONSIDERATION OF OR CONTRIBUTION TO OTHER MULTILATERAL FRAMEWORKS AND/OR CONVENTIONS



The most common approach is to align national adaptation policies, plans and actions with existing international and regional frameworks, particularly the SDGs/2030 Agenda, Sendai Framework, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and UNCCD. A second common approach is to identify synergies and linkages between adaptation and other policy objectives, such as biodiversity conservation, land degradation, disaster risk reduction, sustainable development and ecosystem resilience, often using ecosystem-based or nature-based approaches. Several countries also seek to integrate these frameworks into national planning, monitoring and reporting systems, helping to improve policy coherence, coordination and avoid duplication. More advanced examples establish institutional coordination mechanisms and joint implementation, including inter-ministerial committees, shared monitoring arrangements and regional cooperation, to deliver co-benefits across multiple commitments.

Namibia



- Three Rio Conventions Strategy and Roadmap – enhancing coherent and synergetic implementation for efficiency and effectiveness

Vanuatu



- NDC 3 adaptation targets explicitly linked to relevant SDGs and the revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, which reflects the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

United Kingdom



- Promotes coherence and integration at the Convention and the national level by focusing on risk reduction and nature-based solutions as the central drivers for enhancing resilience