

Recommendations on how to improve reporting on adaptation action and progress

Information note

Recommended action by the Adaptation Committee

At its 28th meeting the AC agreed to adopt a stepwise approach to define the timeline and prepare recommendations on how to improve reporting on adaptation action and progress in response to the mandate from paragraph 45 of decision 2/CMA.5. The AC requested the secretariat to prepare a note describing the status quo of adaptation reporting vehicles, guidelines and modalities, procedures and guidelines for its consideration at AC 29.

At its 29th meeting the AC will be invited to consider next steps in the development of the recommendations on the basis of the information contained in this document, with a particular focus on the key findings contained in section IV below.

I. Background

A. Mandate

1. In Article 7, paragraph 1 of the Paris Agreement, Parties established the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement.

2. The Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) by its decision 2/CMA.5 adopted the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Framework for Global Climate Resilience and decided that the purpose of the Framework is “to guide the achievement of the global goal on adaptation and the review of overall progress in achieving it with a view to reducing the increasing adverse impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change, as well as to enhance adaptation action and support”.¹

3. The CMA, in paragraph 45 of the same decision, invited the Adaptation Committee (AC), in collaboration with the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG), to develop recommendations on how to improve reporting on adaptation action and progress, including with a view to informing the review and update, as appropriate, of the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement contained in the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 and the review of the training course referred to in decision 9/CMA.4, paragraph 10.

4. Additionally, paragraph 16 of decision 2/CMA.5 affirms that no additional reporting burden is placed on Parties through the implementation of the UAE Framework; invites Parties to voluntarily include in their adaptation communications (adcoms), biennial transparency reports (BTRs), national adaptation plans (NAPs), national communications (NCs) and nationally determined contributions (NDCs) quantitative and/or qualitative information related to the targets referred to in paragraphs 9 and 10, and the cross-cutting considerations referred to in paragraphs 13–14 of that decision; and encourages Parties to

¹ Decision 2/CMA.5, para. 7.

report on progress, good practices, experience and lessons learned in relation to implementing the framework in their communication and reporting under decisions 9/CMA.1, 18/CMA.1 and 19/CMA.1.

5. Furthermore, the CMA in paragraph 22 of decision 3/CMA.6 decided that the final outcome of the UAE–Belém work programme should constitute a source of input, including through reporting by Parties, for the technical phase of the global stocktake by specifying a way to structure and inform the assessment of progress in adaptation.

B. Scope

6. This document elaborates on the mandate to develop recommendations on how to improve reporting on adaptation action and progress and describes progress made by the AC so far, including in collaboration with the CGE and the LEG. It then visualizes a timeline with related mandates and relevant milestones that the AC may wish to take into account and draw from to ensure that the recommendations can be finalized in a timely manner.

7. This document also contains an analysis of the legal basis, purpose and related processes of each adaptation reporting vehicle. It then looks at reporting practices under the Convention and the Paris Agreement highlighting differences and overlaps, followed by a brief overview of the key findings from recent synthesis and progress reports relevant to adaptation reporting, including information from the AC call for submissions on adaptation reporting, highlighting gaps, challenges and capacity-building needs, each followed by initial elements that could be included in the recommendations.

II. Progress made in addressing the mandate

8. The AC initiated work on this mandate in 2024 and has used time during the last four AC meetings framing the work and considering existing adaptation reporting options, as described in the information notes prepared for the meetings.² The approach taken by the AC in responding to the mandate has been to ensure that reporting on adaptation action and progress under the UNFCCC process provides adequate information to assess progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation (GGA).

9. Table 1 below summarizes the key activities and outcomes achieved between February 2024 and July 2025 under this item.

Table 1

Overview of the key activities and outcomes achieved under this mandate between February 2024 and July 2025

<i>Year</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Key outcomes</i>
February 2024	The AC organized a meeting with the CGE and the LEG to discuss the mandate	Strengthened collaboration and information exchange among CBs on this mandate
AC 25 (March 2024)	The AC considered a background paper with an overview of different reporting and communication vehicles, their guidelines, mandates and timing of their next review	Agreed to prepare, by AC 26, a mapping of existing reporting requirements and practices under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including examining how relevant elements of 2/CMA.5 are already addressed in any of the existing reporting guidelines
AC 26 (September 2024)	The AC considered the mapping of exiting requirements and practices under the Convention and the Paris Agreement	The AC requested the secretariat to update the initial mapping to include insights on synergies with existing adaptation-related reporting guidelines under other relevant intergovernmental processes

² See documents [AC25/INFO/5A](#); [AC26/INFO/6](#); [AC27/INFO/10](#); and [AC28/INFO/9](#).

April 2025	The AC organized a meeting with the CGE and the LEG to discuss the mandate	Discussed contributions from the CGE and the LEG that were included in the document prepared for AC 27
AC 27 (May 2025)	The AC reflected on the updated mapping of existing adaptation reporting requirements	The AC agreed to consider, at AC 28, an updated mapping and analysis, which will include information on the first BTRs, updated NDCs, options for next steps and a draft timeline to arrive at agreed recommendations
		The AC also agreed that a working group (with members of the CGE and LEG) on this matter would advance work intersessionally
July 2025	The working group call took place on 8 July 2025	The group discussed an initial draft timeline to arrive at agreed recommendations by 2028, front-loading some activities to enable an earlier delivery
		The AC also agreed to organize a working session during the informal day of AC 28, and continuing collaboration with the CGE and the LEG

10. Observations made during the discussions so far included that this mandate links to the recently adopted Belém Adaptation Indicators at CMA 7³ and the upcoming review of the MPGs of the transparency framework and related training by 2028 (see also figure 1). The review of the guidance on adaptation communications, which was scheduled to take place, as appropriate, at CMA 7 is also relevant to this mandate. At CMA 7, Parties agreed to continue consideration of the timing for the review of the guidance on adaptation communications at SBI 64 (June 2026).

11. During AC 28, the AC organised an information session on adaptation reporting tools and practices, followed by an interactive workshop aimed at developing initial recommendations. Representatives from the CGE and LEG attended and contributed their input.

12. AC 28 agreed on the following actions:

(a) To adopt a stepwise approach to define the timeline and prepare a first set of recommendations for consideration by SB 65 / COP 31 / CMA 8 and finalize further elements of the recommendations for consideration by SB 67 / COP 32 / CMA 9.

(b) Request the secretariat to prepare, for consideration at AC 29, a note describing the status quo of adaptation reporting vehicles, guidelines and MPGs, building on the updated mapping and analysis of existing adaptation reporting requirements, guidelines and practices included in the information note prepared for that item.

(c) To launch a call for submissions to support the development of recommendations on improving adaptation reporting, pursuant to decision 2/CMA.5, paragraph 45, with a deadline of 31 March 2026. The guiding questions for the call were developed intersessionally, and the secretariat will synthesize the submissions received in the information note to be prepared before AC 29.

13. Figure 1 below provides an overview of related mandates and relevant milestones that the AC may wish to take into account and draw from to ensure that the recommendations can be finalized in a timely manner. Table 2 provides a detailed timeline by the AC in developing the recommendations.

³ Decision 12/CMA.7.

Figure 1

Mandates and milestones relating to the review of current and future adaptation reporting guidelines and practices (updated, March 2026)

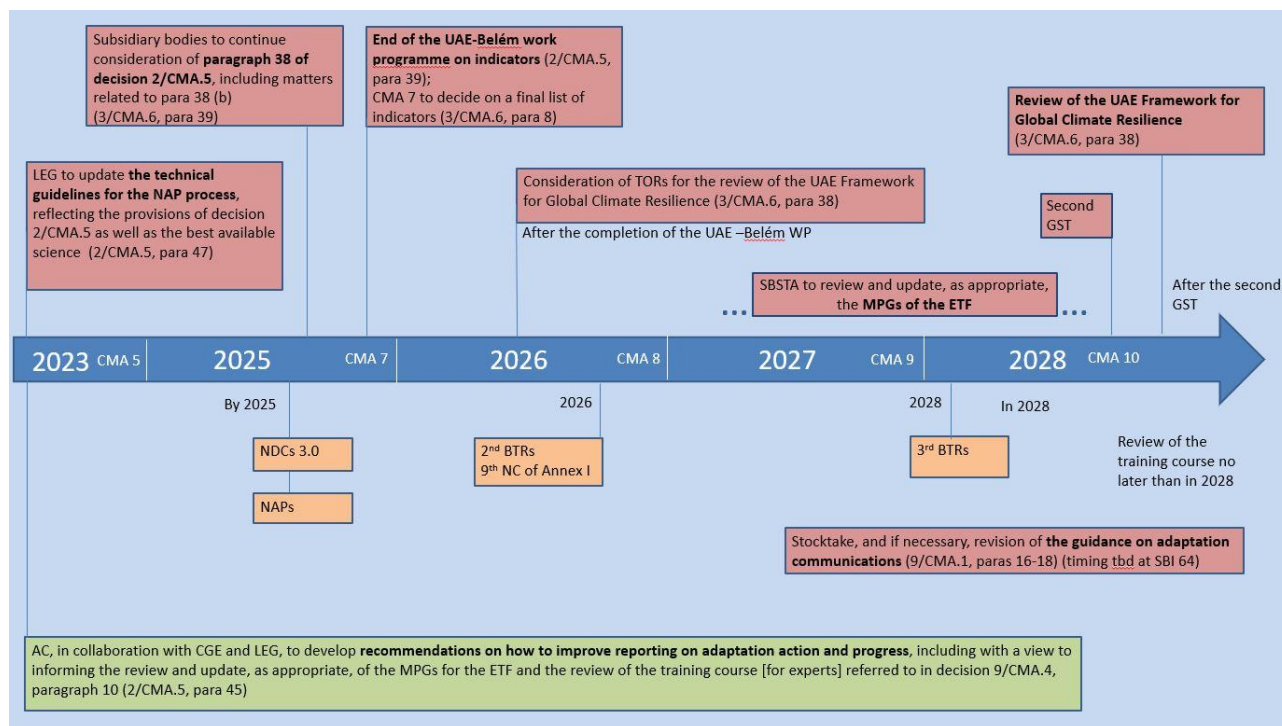


Table 2

Draft AC timeline for developing recommendations on how to improve reporting on adaptation action and progress by 2026, as agreed at AC 28

Timing	Activity	Modality
2025		
October 2025 to March 2026	Launch of a call for submissions from Parties and other stakeholders to contribute to the implementation of the mandate	UNFCCC submission portal
2026		
Between CMA 7 and AC 29 (early 2026)	Consideration of outcomes of the UAE-Belém work programme on indicators, and if and how it can be reflected in the recommendations to improve adaptation reporting	Invite feedback after CGE 14 and LEG 49
AC 29 (April 2026)	Consideration of information note prepared by the secretariat based on AC 28 outcomes	In person meeting
	Consideration of the synthesis of submissions from Parties and refinement of draft recommendations	
After AC 29	Organizing an expert meeting to review the draft recommendations	Hybrid meeting
Between SBI 64 and AC 30 (June-October 2026)	Take note of SBI 64 draft decision on when the review of the guidance for adaptation communications will take place	Email
	Development of final draft of first set of recommendations to be issued in 2026	AC 30 meeting document
AC 30 (September/October 2026)	Consideration of findings from the AC's Synthesis report on the state of adaptation action by Parties	In person meeting
	Finalize first set of recommendations to be included in the AC's annual report for consideration by SB 65, COP 31	Annual report

<i>Timing</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Modality</i>
	and CMA 8, with a focus on improving existing vehicles and guidelines, including the MPGs	
2027	Finalize second set of the recommendations with a focus on improving the training course for BTR review experts, and to improve adaptation reporting, as needed, and include in the AC's annual report for consideration by SB 67, COP 32 and CMA 9	Annual report
2028	Second GST CMA review and update, as appropriate, of the MPGs for the ETF and the review of the training course [for review experts] referred to in decision 9/CMA.4, paragraph 10 (2/CMA.5, paragraph 45)	Annual report
2029	Anticipated review of the training material	

III. Updated mapping and analysis of existing reporting requirements, guidelines and practices under the Convention and the Paris Agreement

A. Comparing the legal basis of the existing adaptation reporting and related vehicles

14. Table 3 below clarifies and compares the legal basis of the existing adaptation reporting and related vehicles under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, specifying their treaty basis, whether there is a legal obligation to prepare and submit them, the nature of such obligation, and whether including an adaptation component is mandatory.

Table 3

Overview of existing adaptation reporting and related vehicles and their legal bases

<i>Vehicle</i>	<i>Treaty basis</i>	<i>Obligation to prepare/Submit</i>	<i>Adaptation reporting mandatory?</i>
NAPs	UNFCCC Art. 4.1(b)-(e); COP decision 1/CP.16 and subsequent NAP technical guidance	Voluntary submission	Planning instrument. Provides the basis for adaptation information in other vehicles
NDCs	Paris Agreement Arts. 4, 7.2, 7.9	Mandatory ("shall" prepare, communicate, maintain) every 5 years	Adaptation component "may" be included
Adcoms	Paris Agreement Art. 7; CMA decision 9/CMA.1	Voluntary submission, as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a NAP, a NDC, and/or a national communication	Voluntary
BTRs	Paris Agreement Art. 13; CMA decision 18/CMA.1 (MPGs), 5/CMA.3, 9/CMA.4	Mandatory, every 2 years (with flexibility for LDCs and SIDS)	Adaptation component "may" be included as appropriate
NCs	UNFCCC Arts. 4 and 12; COP decisions 17/CP.8 and 6/CP.25	Mandatory, every 4 years (non-mandatory provision for non-Annex I)	Mandatory for Annex I; not mandatory for non-Annex I

15. The obligations to prepare or submit documents are sometimes legally binding, while the content related to adaptation remains largely nationally determined. For example, Parties are legally required to prepare and submit NDCs, BTRs and NCs. However, the inclusion

and scope of adaptation information within these documents is generally flexible, reflecting national circumstances, priorities and capacities.

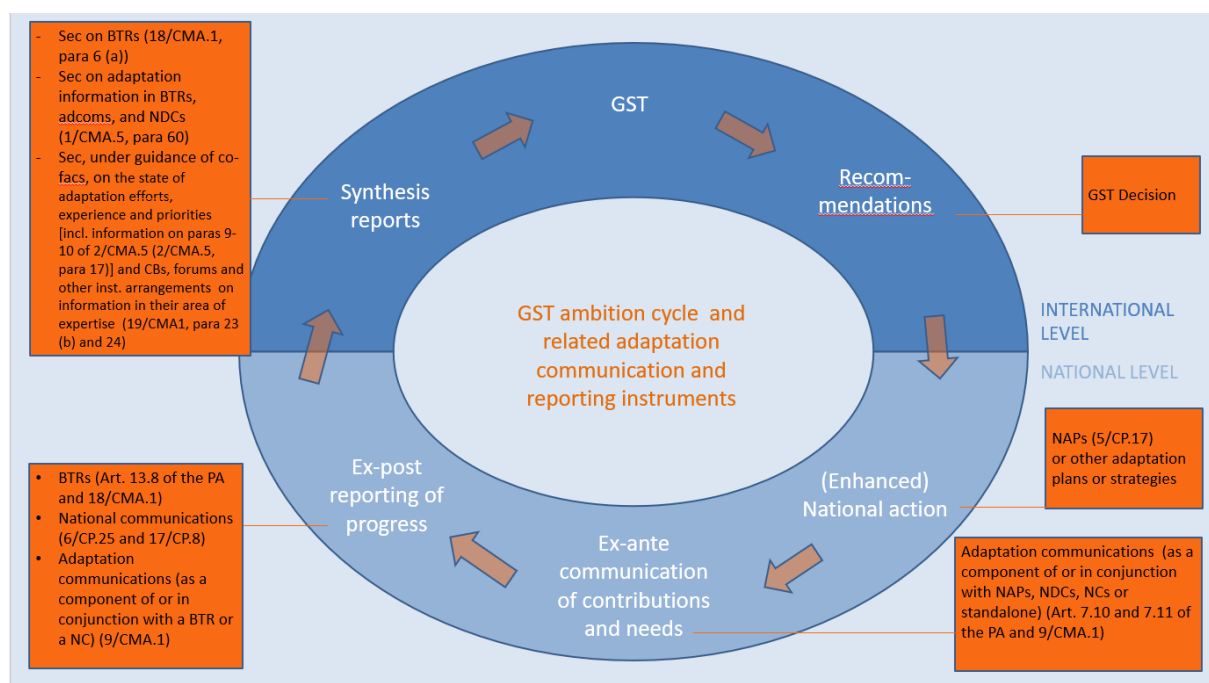
16. BTRs, NCs and NDCs have the strongest legal basis as they have binding reporting provisions under the ETF and the reporting provisions of the Convention. All Parties follow common guidelines under the ETF, with flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities.

B. How existing adaptation reporting vehicles feed into the global stocktake

17. Figure 2 below illustrates the cyclical nature of the global stocktake (GST) and its linkages with existing adaptation communication and reporting instruments under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. These instruments provide inputs to the different stages of the cycle, and the stages are connected through a continuous feedback loop that informs decision-making at both international and national levels.

Figure 2

How each adaptation vehicle feeds into the GST



C. Adaptation reporting vehicles, guidelines and practices under the Convention and the Paris Agreement

18. The following section recapitulates the description of the existing adaptation reporting and related vehicles and guidelines under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, highlighting their purpose, related processes and status quo (see also previous information notes referred to in para. 7 above). In the context of this paper, the provisions for adcoms, BTRs, NAPs, NCs and NDCs are of particular interest as they are explicitly mentioned in the invitation to Parties⁴ to include quantitative and/or qualitative information related to the targets contained in the UAE Framework.

⁴ Decision 2/CMA.5, para. 16.

19. The information submitted by Parties through the vehicles outlined in the sub-sections below is made available on the State of Adaptation Action portal, the online repository on the state of adaptation arrangements and actions of the AC.⁵

20. The statistics below are current as of 25 March 2026.

(a) Adaptation communications

21. Article 7, paragraph 10, of the Paris Agreement stipulates that each Party should, as appropriate, submit and update periodically an adcom, which may include its priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions for adaptation, without creating any additional burden for developing country Parties.

22. The adcom may be, as appropriate, submitted and updated periodically as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a NAP, an NDC and/or an NC, according to Article 7, paragraph 11, of the Paris Agreement, or as a component of or in conjunction with a BTR, as stipulated in Article 13, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement.⁶

23. Parties are invited, according to their national circumstances and capacities, to provide in their adcom information on the elements referred to in paragraph (a–d) of the annex to decision [9/CMA.1](#) and to provide, as appropriate, additional information on the elements referred to in paragraph (e–i) of that annex (see table 4 below). The information provided in the adcom may be tailored taking into account the specific communications or documents used.⁷

24. The purpose of the adcom is to:⁸

- (a) Increase the visibility and profile of adaptation and its balance with mitigation;
- (b) Help to strengthen adaptation action and support in developing countries;
- (c) Provide input to the global stocktake;
- (d) Enhance learning and understanding with respect to adaptation needs and actions.

25. It is also stipulated that the information contained in adcoms will contribute to the review of overall progress in achieving the GGA.⁹

26. As at 25 March 2026, a total of 77 adcoms had been received from Parties of all regional groups.

27. Figure 3 below shows whether Parties have chosen to submit their adcom as a component of, or in conjunction with, another document. Most Parties have chosen to prepare a stand-alone adcom. Those Parties who selected to submit their adcom as a component of or in conjunction with another document predominantly chose their NDC for that.

⁵ The Adaptation Committee's State of Adaptation Action portal is available at https://unfccc.int/adaptation_country_portal.

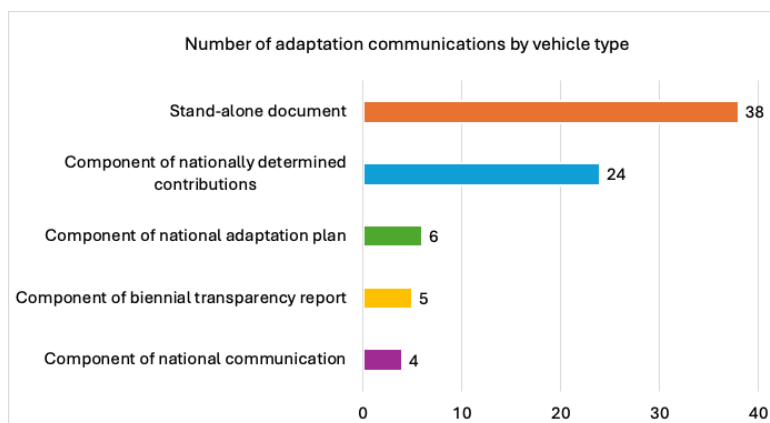
⁶ Decision [9/CMA.1](#), para. 4.

⁷ Decision [9/CMA.1](#), paras. 7–9.

⁸ Decision [9/CMA.1](#), para. 1.

⁹ Decision [9/CMA.1](#), para. 14.

Figure 3
Adaptation communications by vehicle type

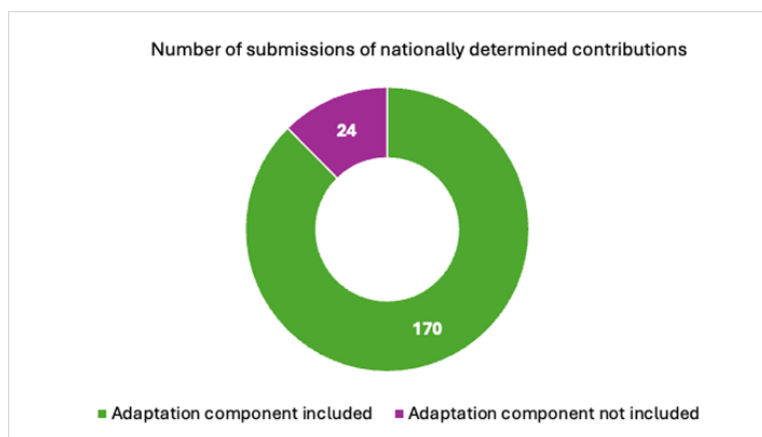


(b) Nationally determined contributions

28. In accordance with the Paris Agreement, each Party is to prepare, communicate and maintain its successive nationally determined contributions that it intends to achieve. All Parties are to undertake and communicate ambitious efforts as defined in Articles 4, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 13 of the Paris Agreement with a view to achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement as set out in Article 2. The efforts of all Parties will represent a progression over time, while recognizing the need to support developing country Parties for the effective implementation of this Agreement. Each successive NDC should represent a progression, reflecting each Party's highest possible ambition, reflecting its common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, covering the entire spectrum of climate action.

29. Considering that NDCs have covered a wide spectrum of climate actions, Parties have increasingly included an adaptation component for which the adcom guidance was predominantly followed.¹⁰ Figure 4 below shows the total number of NDCs submitted as at 25 March 2026 (194), 88 per cent out of which contain an adaptation component.

Figure 4
Submissions of nationally determined contributions



(c) Biennial transparency reports

30. Under the enhanced transparency framework, Parties to the Paris Agreement are required to submit BTRs every two years, with the first submission due by 31 December 2024. According to the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (annex to decision 18/CMA.1), each Party shall provide information on national inventory reports and progress

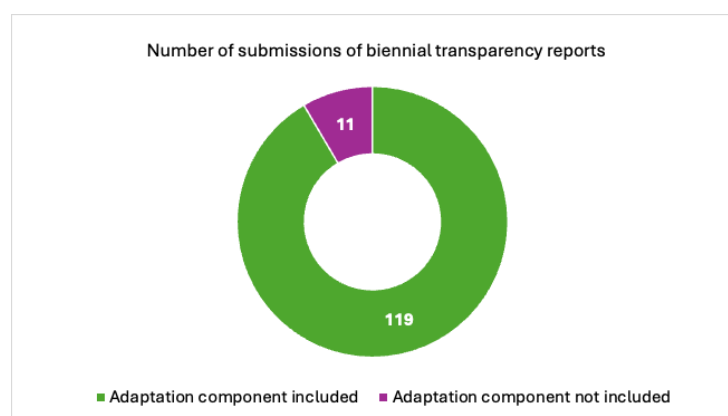
¹⁰ As per decision 9/CMA.1, para. 11.

towards NDCs, and should provide information on climate change impacts and adaptation. Developed country Parties shall provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties, and developing country Parties should provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received. Section IV of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 contains provisions for reporting information on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement. The adaptation section of the MPGs also contains information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, which interested Parties may report on. SIDS and the LDCs may submit the information required for BTRs at their discretion.

31. Figure 5 below indicates the total number of BTRs received as at 25 March 2025 (130), 119 out of which (90 per cent) contain an adaptation component.

Figure 5

Submissions of biennial transparency reports



(d) National adaptation plans

32. COP 16 established the process to formulate and implement NAPs to enable the LDCs to formulate and implement NAPs with a view to identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. NAPs are the main instrument under the Convention and the Paris Agreement for building climate resilience, aimed at guiding efforts to reduce vulnerability to climate change, enhance adaptive capacity and strengthen resilience, thereby contributing towards achieving sustainable development. NAPs are an essential tool for countries in outlining national adaptation priorities for a specific time period and provide a framework for addressing those priorities. NAPs also include risk and vulnerability assessments, prioritization and appraisal of national adaptation priorities, information on their implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and details on the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

33. As at 25 March 2026, 75 NAPs had been submitted to the secretariat.

(e) National communications

34. National communications (NCs) are the oldest reporting vehicle under the UNFCCC containing – inter alia – information on vulnerability assessment, climate change impacts and adaptation measures. They also provide information on greenhouse gas inventories, mitigation measures, and support. Annex I Parties submit NCs every four years, while Non-Annex I Parties submit them every four years or based on their capacities.¹¹

35. The enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement (ETF) builds on previous reporting arrangements under the Convention but adopted a new reporting

¹¹ See decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 60(b).

mechanism with its own reporting and communication vehicles to ensure that Parties' reporting aligns with the goals of the Paris Agreement.

36. However, NCs are still submitted even with the transition to the ETF. While the ETF introduces BTRs as a key reporting mechanism, NCs remain a requirement under the Convention.

37. Almost all (195 out of 197) NCs included an adaptation component, broadly guided by the provisions contained in decisions 17/CP.8 and 6/CP.25.

D. Comparing the existing reporting vehicles, guidelines and practices against the GGA targets and other provisions contained in the guidelines, highlighting differences and overlaps

38. Table 4 below shows a direct comparison between the existing reporting requirements, guidelines and practices under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, listing the targets contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of decision 2/CMA.5 first, followed by other provisions contained in the guidelines.

39. In the context of this mandate, the provisions for adcoms, BTRs, NAPs, NCs and NDCs are of particular interest as they are explicitly mentioned in the invitation to Parties¹² to include quantitative and/or qualitative information related to the targets contained in the UAE Framework. NDCs are not separately listed in the table as the inclusion of adaptation information is self-determined and the guidance for adcoms can be applied for NDCs.¹³ The NAP technical guidelines are also not included as they are considered planning rather than reporting vehicles. The guidelines have been updated to reflect the provisions of decision 2/CMA.5 and have been published in 2025.¹⁴

Table 4

Initial mapping of existing reporting requirements and guidelines under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including how relevant elements of decision 2/CMA.5 are already addressed¹⁵

<i>UAE Framework target (decision 2/CMA.5)</i>	<i>adcoms (decision 9/CMA.1, annex)</i>	<i>BTRs (decision 18/CMA.1, annex)</i>	<i>NCs of Annex I Parties (decision 6/CP.25, annex)</i>	<i>NCs of non-Annex I Parties (decision 17/CP.8, annex)</i>
9 (a) Water		109(b)	46	28-36
9 (b) Food and agriculture		109(b)	46	28-36
9 (c) Health		109(b)		28-36
9 (d) Ecosystems and biodiversity		109(g)		28-36
9 (e) Infrastructure and human settlements		109(b)		28-36
9 (f) Poverty eradication and livelihoods		109(b)		28-36
9 (g) Cultural heritage	(h)	109(c)		28-36
10 (a) Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment	(b)	107(a–c), 116(b)	46, 47(a–d)	29, 32, 33, 34, 44
10 (b) Planning	(c)	108(a), 109(b), 109(g)	47(d)	26, 28, 53
10 (c) Implementation	(e)(i–ii) (iv)	108(a,b), 109(a), 110(a–e), 111, 113(d)	46, 47(f)	29, 53
10 (d) Monitoring, evaluation and learning	(e)(vi)	112–113	47(e)	35
Other provisions				

¹² Decision 2/CMA.5, para. 16.

¹³ Decision 9/CMA.1, para. 11.

¹⁴ The updated NAP Technical Guidelines are available at <https://napcentral.org/nap-guidelines>.

¹⁵ Numbers and letters in the table refer to the respective paragraphs in the decisions.

<i>UAE Framework target (decision 2/CMA.5)</i>	<i>adcoms (decision 9/CMA.1, annex)</i>	<i>BTRs (decision 18/CMA.1, annex)</i>	<i>NCs of Annex I Parties (decision 6/CP.25, annex)</i>	<i>NCs of non-Annex I Parties (decision 17/CP.8, annex)</i>
Adaptation-related national circumstances, development priorities, institutions, governance, laws, policies, regulations	(a)	106(a–c), 109(d)		3, 4, 36
Research on vulnerabilities and adaptation		116(b)	44	46, 47(a)
Observed and expected impacts, risks, trends, hazards	(b)	107(a–b)	46, 47(c)	
Loss and damage		115		
Adaptation goals, actions, objectives, undertakings, efforts, plans, solutions, priorities	(c)	109(b)	47(d)	26, 28, 53
Adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, mitigation co-benefits	(f)	109(e)		
Stakeholder involvement (subnational, community, private sector)		109(h)		
Integrating climate change into development efforts and other policies		109(f)	41, 47	
Gender-responsiveness and integration; scientific, traditional, indigenous, local knowledge	(h)	109(c)		
Effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation		111, 114(a–b)		
Implementation and support needs of developing countries	(d)	Chapter VI.C		
Assistance and support provided to developing countries, including for adaptation	(d)	Chapter VI.D	Chapter VIII	
How support meets adaptation needs		113(d)(ii)		53
Cooperation, good practices, experience, lessons learned	(e)(iii), (e)(v)	116		
Contribution of adaptation to other international frameworks	(g)			
Any other information	(i)	117		

40. Overlaps between the guidelines and guidance vehicles are particularly evident between the elements of adcoms,¹⁶ the NCs reporting guidelines¹⁷ and the provisions for the voluntary adaptation component of BTRs.¹⁸ As the adcom guidance is also the recommended guidance for Parties who wish to submit an adcom as a component of or in conjunction with an NDC, the three vehicles are closely linked and their guidance to a large extent aligned. Parties' submissions on experiences with the application of the guidance on adcoms¹⁹ also reflect on this, and the AC's supplementary adcom guidance for voluntary use, developed in 2022, provides further support to Parties in their efforts to navigate the various existing guidance documents.

¹⁶ Decision 9/CMA.1, annex.

¹⁷ Decision 17/CP.8, annex, and Decision 6/CP.25, annex.

¹⁸ Decision 18/CMA.1, annex, section IV.

¹⁹ Synthesized in document [FCCC/SBI/2025/9](#).

41. While a few requirements are contained in all guidelines and guidance documents (for example, information relating to the iterative adaptation cycle (impact, vulnerability and risk assessment; planning; implementation; and monitoring, evaluation and learning); or adaptation goals, actions, objectives, undertakings, efforts, plans, solutions, priorities), others are only contained in one. Explicit reference to the GGA, information on loss and damage, stakeholder involvement, and effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation, for example, are only included in the voluntary adaptation section of the BTR. Adcom guidance, on the other hand, is the only one containing references to implementation and support needs of developing countries, and contribution of adaptation to other international frameworks.

42. The thematic targets from the UAE Framework are in most instances not explicitly mentioned in the guidelines and guidance documents, but implicitly can be reported on in other reporting categories, for example under observed and expected impacts, risks, trends, hazards; adaptation goals, actions, objectives, undertakings, efforts, plans, solutions, priorities; adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, mitigation co-benefits.

43. Parties, in their BTRs and NDCs, have started including clear references to the UAE Framework's thematic and dimensional targets contained in paragraphs 9 and 10 of decision 2/CMA.5 (28 per cent of all BTRs that contain an adaptation component, and 11 per cent of NDCs with an adaptation component).

IV. Key findings from the latest NDC synthesis report, the BTR synthesis report, the NAP progress report, the technical expert review of BTRs report, additional papers and submissions relevant to improving adaptation reporting

44. As agreed at AC 28, this information note synthesizes the key findings from recent synthesis and progress reports relevant to adaptation reporting, with a focus on challenges, gaps and capacity-building needs. It also synthesizes key information from the submissions by Parties and relevant non-Party stakeholders on how to improve reporting on adaptation action and progress in the context of paragraph 45 of decision 2/CMA.5.²⁰

45. It predominantly focuses on the element of this mandate relating to recommendations to improve reporting. The AC agreed to provide further recommendations on improving the content of the training course for BTR review experts as per the timeline above (see table 2).

46. The information is drawn from the following reports:

- (a) 2025 NDC synthesis report;²¹
- (b) 2025 BTR synthesis report;²²
- (c) 2025 NAP progress report;²³
- (d) Technical expert review of BTRs report;²⁴

²⁰ The AC call for submissions is available at <https://submissions.unfccc.int/> using the filter “adaptation committee”. On the publication date of this note, 4 submissions had been received from two Parties (Norway and Saudi Arabia on behalf of the Arab Group) and two non-Party stakeholders (the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure).

²¹ Nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/650664>.

²² Biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/651012>.

²³ Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans. Report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/650482>.

²⁴ Technical expert review of biennial transparency reports. Report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/652999>.

(e) Synthesis report on the experience with the application of the guidance on adaptation communications contained in decision 9/CMA.1;²⁵

(f) Updated technical paper by the CGE on Problems, constraints lessons learned and capacity-building needs in preparing national communications, biennial update reports and biennial transparency reports;²⁶

(g) Synthesis report on progress, best practices and remaining challenges in relation to establishing or enhancing institutional capacity and national reporting systems for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement;²⁷

(h) Workshop report on the experience of developing country Parties in preparing their first biennial transparency reports;²⁸

(i) 2025 CGE Stocktake Survey Report.²⁹

47. The information is clustered around five key interrelated challenges identified across the synthesis reports and technical papers mentioned above, namely:

(a) Fragmentation and overlaps across adaptation reporting vehicles;

(b) Lack of monitoring, evaluation and learning systems;

(c) Lack of data, methodologies and tools for adaptation reporting and weak institutional coordination;

(d) Complexity of reporting requirements and limited understanding of the MPGs;

(e) Financial constraints.

48. Each cluster concludes with a box identifying starting points for elaborating the recommendations.

A. Fragmentation and overlap across adaptation reporting vehicles

1. Information drawn from the source documents

49. Adaptation information is reported across several documents, with different degrees of detail. As highlighted in the synthesis report on the experience with the application of the guidance on adaptation communications, Parties experienced the duplication of information across multiple documents as both an advantage and a challenge. Overall, they felt that this flexibility revealed the need for greater consistency and complementarity among these vehicles.³⁰

50. Responding to the AC's call for submissions, Parties noticed that the existing guidelines and guidance to report on adaptation are spread across several documents and formats, which can make it more difficult to present adaptation progress in a consistent and easily interpretable manner within the transparency framework, and time-consuming to navigate. One Party recognized the work by the AC to compile this information and recommends presenting the resulting supplementary guidance in a format that is more practical for those preparing adaptation communications. Similarly, another Party noted the limited practical guidance on structuring adaptation information under the MPGs, and that

²⁵ Experience with the application of the guidance on adaptation communications contained in decision 9/CMA.1. Synthesis report by the secretariat <https://unfccc.int/documents/645735>.

²⁶ Problems, constraints, lessons learned and capacity-building needs in preparing national communications, biennial update reports and biennial transparency reports. Updated technical paper by the Consultative Group of Experts. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/649420>.

²⁷ Progress, best practices and remaining challenges in relation to establishing or enhancing institutional capacity on and national reporting systems for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/645787>.

²⁸ Experiences of developing country Parties in preparing their first biennial transparency reports. Workshop report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/650220>.

²⁹ CGE Stocktake Survey Report 2025. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/649189>.

³⁰ Experience with the application of the guidance on adaptation communications contained in decision 9/CMA.1. Synthesis report by the secretariat <https://unfccc.int/documents/645735>.

clarification on organizing adaptation sections would support Parties in preparing more coherent and consistent reports while maintaining flexibility.

51. Parties pointed out the significant overlap between the elements of an adcom and the information relating to adaptation to be reported in a BTR according to the MPGs, which were noted to be significantly more detailed for the non-mandatory adaptation component of the BTR than the guidance for the adcom in decision 9/CMA.1.³¹

52. In the BTRs, information is not only duplicated across different chapters, but also within the adaptation chapter, as per the MPGs. For example, information on national circumstances is repeated across chapters II B, III A, IV A, V A and VI A. Furthermore, progress on implementing adaptation actions is required in both chapter III “Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs”, chapter IV D on – inter alia – “Implementation of adaptation actions in accordance with the GGA”, and chapter IV E “Progress on implementation of adaptation”. The information generally aligns between the chapters, but with differences in scope and emphasis. In the adaptation progress chapter, Parties tend to provide more detailed, implementation-oriented descriptions, such as of specific projects, community-level actions and measurable outcomes, whereas in the NDC chapter, they more often present high-level commitments or planned actions tied to national targets.³² Within the adaptation chapter itself, different sections relate to the same topics: para 113(d)(iv) on “Good practices, experience and lessons learned from policy and regulatory changes, actions and coordination mechanisms” and chapter IV H on “Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned”; “domestic priorities” under para 108(a) and “development priorities related to climate change adaptation and impacts” under para 109(d).

53. Countries are using information from their NAPs for the adaptation component of different reporting documents submitted to the secretariat. As mentioned in the 2025 NDC synthesis report, 70 per cent of Parties with an adaptation component in their NDCs have outlined links between their NAP and NDC, including how the NAP provided the basis for the adaptation component, how both build on the same vulnerability assessment, and how the NAP can provide a monitoring and evaluation framework for the NDC.³³ Countries have also drawn from their NAPs to frame their adaptation communications. Additionally, as mentioned in the 2025 NAP progress report, of the 100 BTRs submitted as at 30 September 2025 that have an adaptation component, 48 explicitly mention information on NAPs.³⁴

54. Indeed, in response to the AC’s call for submissions, one Party explained that using the NAP for forward-looking planning and the BTR for reporting provides a clear structure for the country’s communication on plans and for reporting on progress on those plans. Overall, clearer linkages between forward-looking planning and progress reporting could help improve coherence. Decision 1/CMA.5, which calls on Parties that have not yet done so to have in place their NAP, provides an opportunity to support this.

55. Some Parties see the evolution of the adaptation landscape since the adoption of the Paris Agreement as an opportunity to improve reporting approaches, and that existing instruments should be considered in the light of ongoing developments, including ongoing work relevant to the GGA.³⁵ Integrating the GGA targets into each adaptation reporting vehicle guidelines could provide a common organizing frame for adaptation information across adcoms, NDCs, BTRs, NAPs and NCs, ensuring overall coherence, complementarity and efficiency.

56. One Party mentioned that work under the GGA, including its targets and emerging indicators, may help strengthen future reporting. It also suggested that, as the MPGs will be

³¹ Experience with the application of the guidance on adaptation communications contained in decision 9/CMA.1. Synthesis report by the secretariat <https://unfccc.int/documents/645735>.

³² Biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/651012>.

³³ Nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/650664>.

³⁴ Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans. Report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/650482>.

³⁵ Experience with the application of the guidance on adaptation communications contained in decision 9/CMA.1. Synthesis report by the secretariat <https://unfccc.int/documents/645735>.

revised by 2028, it may be useful to consider how reporting can reflect this work and support clearer linkages between forward-looking planning and reporting on progress.

57. Another Party mentioned the need for adaptation reporting to become mandatory, and that strengthening adaptation reporting would facilitate the tracking of progress towards the GGA and adequately track adaptation responses to the impacts of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2.1 of the Paris Agreement.

2. Possible recommendations/actions

Ensure coherence in the information provided by Parties in their NAPs, adcoms, NDCs, BTRs and NCs, keeping in mind the voluntary nature and flexibility of reporting and communicating adaptation information, including by, inter alia:

- Updating the guidelines of the adaptation reporting vehicles to integrate the targets referred to in paragraphs 9 and 10 of decision 2/CMA.5.
- Reducing the duplication of information within the MPGs, and further align the MPGs with the iterative adaptation cycle.
- Encouraging countries to use NAPs as the foundational document to identify medium- and long-term adaptation priorities and implementation pathways, and building their respective reporting vehicles (NDCs, adcoms, BTRs and NCs, as appropriate) sequentially and in alignment with this information to communicate on progress, actions or priorities, ensuring consistency in how countries report and communicate on adaptation and align the respective content across vehicles.
- Inviting the AC to make the supplementary guidance for voluntary use by Parties in communicating information in accordance with the possible elements of an adaptation communication more accessible and user-friendly.
- Providing additional examples, templates and case studies to better structure adaptation information under the MPGs.
- Harmonizing the elements contained in the adcom guidance and section IV of the MPGs to ensure coherence across reporting instruments.

B. Monitoring, evaluation and learning systems

1. Information drawn from the source documents

58. One of the most cited challenges in relation to meeting the reporting requirements under the ETF is establishing and enabling robust monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) systems.³⁶ In BTRs, the most frequently reported capacity-building need related to adaptation is developing robust monitoring and evaluation systems for adaptation actions and quantifying their impacts.³⁷

59. Although all NAPs refer to MEL considerations, many countries still lack institutional arrangements for MELs, underscoring the urgent need for systems that can iteratively inform decision-making and track outcomes and impacts related to enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, and that are aligned with national development indicators.³⁸ Similarly, the synthesis report on the experience with the application of the guidance on adaptation communications also highlights setting up monitoring and evaluation systems and developing standardized metrics for measuring adaptation effectiveness as a challenge.³⁹

³⁶ Nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/650664>.

³⁷ Biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/651012>.

³⁸ Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans. Report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/650482>.

³⁹ Experience with the application of the guidance on adaptation communications contained in decision 9/CMA.1. Synthesis report by the secretariat <https://unfccc.int/documents/645735>.

60. Responding to the AC's call for submissions, one Party reiterated that many developing countries do not yet have fully developed monitoring systems capable of tracking changes in adaptation needs or adaptive capacity over time. It noted that it is therefore challenging to measure and report progress in strengthening adaptive capacity to ensure adequate adaptation responses in the context of the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement.

61. Some Parties also indicated that they prepared national reports on an ad hoc basis, underscoring their need for a permanent MEL system under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, which would not only enable timely reporting in the short term, but also improve reporting over time, leading to compliance with the enhanced reporting requirements under the ETF.⁴⁰

62. Lastly, one Party noted that voluntary reporting guidance could encourage Parties to relate adaptation actions to evolving climate risks and impacts associated with rising temperatures, while also providing greater clarity on emerging challenges as warming increases. It noted that while this would not require standardized methodologies or benchmarks, it should support countries in explaining how their adaptation strategies respond to both current and projected climate conditions.

2. Possible recommendations/actions

- Encourage countries to develop and strengthen national MEL systems for adaptation, aligned with the ETF and integrated across the adaptation reporting vehicles to avoid parallel systems and processes, including adaptation indicators aligned with the UAE framework.
- Continue to promote the provision of support to developing countries for establishing MEL systems for adaptation aligned with the ETF.
- Prepare voluntary reporting guidance on how adaptation strategies respond to both current and projected climate conditions.

C. Lack of data, methodologies and tools and weak institutional coordination

1. Information drawn from the source documents

63. Other important constraints faced in preparing documents for communicating and reporting on adaptation are the need for practical guidance, tools and methods, the availability of quality data and weak institutional coordination for collecting and sharing data.⁴¹

64. Most developing country Parties noted that gaps in data and lack of up-to-date, high-quality data, as well as resource constraints, prevented them from reporting the necessary information in the BTR1 in more detail. The most common challenge for the adaptation chapter was collecting the data necessary for analysing the impacts of climate change on and the vulnerability of specific sectors.⁴² In addition, many developing country Parties faced challenges in reporting on adaptation actions primarily due to their limited understanding of, and technical capacity to use, methodologies and tools for forecasting, mapping and monitoring the impacts of extreme weather events, especially for vulnerable sectors.⁴³ Responding to the AC's call for submissions, two Parties noted challenges in reporting on

⁴⁰ Problems, constraints, lessons learned and capacity-building needs in preparing national communications, biennial update reports and biennial transparency reports. Updated technical paper by the Consultative Group of Experts. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/649420>.

⁴¹ Biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/651012>.

⁴² Progress, best practices and remaining challenges in relation to establishing or enhancing institutional capacity on and national reporting systems for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/645787>.

⁴³ Biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/651012>.

adaptation outcomes because they are difficult to quantify and because methodologies are still evolving.

65. In addition, Parties have emphasized the need to standardize methods (for, among other purposes, performing vulnerability assessments and defining tracking indicators) employed by national and/or sectoral institutions to enhance the consistency of reporting. Various other needs were also identified by Parties, including in relation to tools for consistently collecting, managing and monitoring data to update data sets and databases.⁴⁴ For example, establishing climate transparency platforms for improved data accessibility and quality control was cited as helpful.⁴⁵

66. Overlapping institutional roles can lead to the repetition of information across different reporting elements.⁴⁶ Weak inter-institutional arrangements for climate-related reporting, including cross-sectoral arrangements, weak mandates for data providers and unclear communication channels make it difficult to effectively communicate needs, share information and align actions related to climate reporting across government bodies and non-State actors.⁴⁷

67. Many developing country Parties identified the need for coordination mechanisms for data collection and data-sharing among stakeholders at different levels involved in reporting on adaptation, including organizations that lead those processes, government departments, private sector organizations and sectoral data providers.⁴⁸ Some Parties also indicated the need to strengthen coordination and collaboration among research institutions, public entities and other actors involved in climate related research in order to enhance its effectiveness.⁴⁹

68. Parties stressed that early stakeholder engagement is essential to enhancing transparency and coherence. Involving all agencies and stakeholders was emphasized as a critical aspect of the work, which requires appropriate timing and coordination. Further challenges reported by Parties include the time-consuming coordination of inputs across governance levels and sectors.⁵⁰

⁴⁴ Biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/651012>.

⁴⁵ CGE Stocktake Survey Report 2025. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/649189>.

⁴⁶ Experiences of developing country Parties in preparing their first biennial transparency reports. Workshop report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/650220>.

⁴⁷ Biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/651012>.

⁴⁸ Nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/650664> and Problems, constraints, lessons learned and capacity-building needs in preparing national communications, biennial update reports and biennial transparency reports. Updated technical paper by the Consultative Group of Experts. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/649420>.

⁴⁹ Problems, constraints, lessons learned and capacity-building needs in preparing national communications, biennial update reports and biennial transparency reports. Updated technical paper by the Consultative Group of Experts. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/649420>.

⁵⁰ Experience with the application of the guidance on adaptation communications contained in decision 9/CMA.1. Synthesis report by the secretariat <https://unfccc.int/documents/645735>.

2. Possible recommendations/actions

- Encourage countries to establish national climate transparency platforms that use verified datasets and robust archiving systems to improve data accessibility, ensure continuity, enhance data quality, and reduce the time required to collect new data.
- Encourage countries to establish formal coordination bodies, building upon existing governance systems and backed by legal mandates, which can help define the roles and responsibilities of each institution, streamline collaboration, and enable consistency and alignment of reporting processes.
- Strengthen capacity-building for understanding and applying methodologies and tools for forecasting, mapping and monitoring climate change impacts, as well as the impacts of adaptation measures.
- Establish multi-stakeholder spaces for sharing lessons learned in preparing adaptation communications, BTRs, NAPs, NDCs and NCs. Such exchanges could enhance coherence in the information provided by Parties through the above vehicles, promote best practices and support Parties in their efforts to communicate and report on adaptation.

D. Complexity of overall reporting requirements, including limited understanding of the MPGs

1. Information drawn from the source documents

69. Since the inception in 2023 of the training programme for technical experts participating in the technical expert reviews of BTRs, all five courses under the programme have been progressively launched, with course E on climate change impacts and adaptation becoming available on 31 December 2024. As at 31 January 2026, 346 experts had completed course E. All adaptation experts have to pass the general course as well.⁵¹

70. Both the Parties and the technical review experts of BTRs have encountered difficulties in interpreting and applying the MPGs under the ETF, including on adaptation.⁵² The 2025 CGE stocktake survey, aimed at gauging the emerging needs of developing countries, showed that 57 per cent of the respondents indicated that they are familiar with the MPGs but need more guidance and detailed information to identify needs in terms of implementing the ETF, and 24 per cent indicated that they have limited knowledge of the MPGs. The survey also mentioned that the area of capacity-building that can benefit countries in facilitating implementation of the ETF is related to understanding the MPGs.⁵³

71. The synthesis report on the experience with the application of the guidance on adaptation communications also noted that the complexity of reporting requirements necessitates enhanced institutional capacity and financial support to ensure compliance with transparency and robust accounting provisions.⁵⁴

⁵¹ Technical expert review of biennial transparency reports. Report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/652999>.

⁵² Technical expert review of biennial transparency reports. Report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/652999>.

⁵³ Problems, constraints, lessons learned and capacity-building needs in preparing national communications, biennial update reports and biennial transparency reports. Updated technical paper by the Consultative Group of Experts. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/649420>.

⁵⁴ Experience with the application of the guidance on adaptation communications contained in decision 9/CMA.1. Synthesis report by the secretariat <https://unfccc.int/documents/645735>.

2. Possible recommendations/actions

- Enhance institutional capacity-building support to address complex reporting requirements
- Strengthen training and capacity-building for technical teams and for preparing the adaptation section of the BTR and understanding the adaptation-related provisions of the MPGs.
- Raise awareness on the training course for BTR review experts during relevant adaptation meetings and events, as well as among Adaptation contact points so they can identify and nominate relevant adaptation experts to attend the course and serve as reviewers, building a stronger pool of qualified reviewers.

E. Financial constraints

1. Information drawn from the source documents

72. Financial limitations remain a fundamental barrier to fully meet reporting obligations. In their BTRs, 52 per cent of developing country Parties mentioned their need for sustained and adequate international financial and capacity-building support to address data-related challenges.⁵⁵ Overall, delays in accessing and receiving financial resources results in difficulties with timely and sustainable preparation, approval and submission of national reports.⁵⁶

73. Most developing country Parties emphasized the need for improved coordination and efficiency in the provision and access of financial support for climate change reporting and building capacity for reporting over time.⁵⁷

74. In response to the AC's call for submissions, one Party highlighted the need for voluntary guidance on how to report and cost adaptation needs, which would be beneficial in allowing for aggregation of costed needs across reports without the risk of double counting. It noted that this will also provide greater visibility of the financial needs of developing countries relative to support provided and mobilized by developed countries.

2. Possible recommendations/actions

- Further increase Parties' awareness of the available financial and technical support for meeting the reporting obligations under the Convention and the Paris Agreement so they can more easily identify and access relevant technical, financial, and capacity-building assistance, building on decision 18/CMA.5, para 13.
- Encourage relevant delivery partners to provide targeted technical and financial support to help developing countries access available climate finance, including readiness funding for MEL-related institutional and data systems, including on adaptation.
- Prepare voluntary guidance on how to report and cost adaptation needs.

V. Possible next steps

75. The AC, at its 29th meeting, may wish to:

⁵⁵ Biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/651012>.

⁵⁶ CGE Stocktake Survey Report 2025. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/649189>.

⁵⁷ Progress, best practices and remaining challenges in relation to establishing or enhancing institutional capacity on and national reporting systems for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/645787>.

- (a) Consider the information contained in this document, including the possible recommendations and actions on how to improve reporting;
- (b) Decide on the recommendations on how to improve reporting, including with a view to informing the review and update, as appropriate, of the MPGs for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement contained in the annex to decision 18/CMA.1;
- (c) Consider when and how to conduct the planned expert meeting after AC 29 to validate the first set of recommendations referred to in 71(b) above, and provide further inputs for the second set of recommendations;
- (d) Agree on any other action as required.

Annex 1

Key information from the submissions by Parties and relevant non-Party stakeholders on how to improve reporting on adaptation action and progress in the context of paragraph 45 of decision 2/CMA.5

	<i>Norway</i>	<i>Arab Group</i>	<i>FAO</i>	<i>CDRI</i>
1. What reporting vehicles are you using and what suggestions can you provide to enhance effective reporting of adaptation action and progress?	Only reports on adaptation through BTRs. Using a future NAP for forward-looking planning and the BTR for reporting provides a clear structure for communication on plans and for reporting on progress on those plans.	Using multiple reporting mechanisms provides a broader and more comprehensive picture of national adaptation efforts.	Reporting frameworks and indicators for agrifood systems remains underdeveloped with only one-third of countries reporting operational monitoring, evaluation and learning systems.	The current system can generate useful adaptation information, but it often disperses that information across multiple documents, prepared for different purposes and timelines, with uneven cross-referencing and varying levels of detail.
Recommendations:	The overall system for adaptation reporting could benefit from better coherence between planning and reporting, similar to the coherence achieved for mitigation through the NDC–BTR framework.		Given the wide range of reporting requirements, FAO recommends streamlining adaptation reporting to reduce the reporting burden on countries.	Recommend a “report once, use many times” approach built around existing vehicles rather than new ones. NAPs are best suited to reporting national adaptation priorities, institutional arrangements, sectoral vulnerabilities, project pipelines, and implementation barriers. Adcoms and NDCs are valuable for communicating strategic direction, national priorities, progress narratives and links to the GGA. BTRs should become the principal vehicle for reporting measurable progress on implementation, effectiveness, monitoring and evaluation, lessons learned, and support needs. NCs remain useful where Parties continue to rely on them as broader contextual documents.
2. How could the existing guidelines and guidance be further improved to better support	Existing guidelines provide important support, but the material is spread across several documents and formats, which make it difficult and time-consuming to navigate.	There is limited practical guidance on structuring or presenting adaptation information under the MPGs. Challenge: measurement of progress in strengthening adaptive capacity to	The existing framework often translates into static reporting, with limited guidance on what information is to be provided	Chapter IV of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 provides a comprehensive structure.

reporting on adaptation action and progress?	AC has done a substantial job in compiling this information. However, the resulting guidance is very comprehensive and not presented in a format that is practical for those preparing an adcom. Reporting on outcomes remains challenging, as methodologies are still evolving.	ensure adequate adaptation responses in the context of the temperature goal of the PA. Capacity constraints, including limited technical, human, technological and financial resources, hinder the ability to collect, analyse, and report adaptation information. Lack of monitoring systems and measurement methodologies further complicates reporting ongoing efforts.	and how it should inform processes such as the GST. Limitations in data availability and technical capacity, combined with difficulties in managing sensitive information, may further complicate reporting.	The main gaps [in the MPGs] lie in operational usability, comparability, and consistency. The MPGs do not yet give enough practical guidance on how to distinguish between impacts, activities and outcomes.
Recommendations:	Propose that this [supplementary] guidance be made more accessible and user-friendly, including through clearer summaries and practical country examples. Work under the GGA may help strengthen future reporting on outcomes. As the MPGs are revised in 2028, it may be useful to consider how reporting can reflect this work and support clearer linkages between forward-looking planning and reporting on progress.	Further clarification on organizing adaptation sections would support Parties in preparing more coherent and consistent reports while maintaining flexibility under the MPGs. Providing additional examples, templates, and case studies would help Parties. Voluntary reporting guidance could support countries in explaining how their adaptation strategies respond to both current and projected climate conditions. Adaptation reporting must become a mandatory requirement due to its importance to all parties, particularly for developing country Parties.	Clear reference to the dynamic relationships between the stages of the iterative adaptation cycle should be made in the reporting requirements, which could help Parties present adaptation information in a more structured and traceable way. MPGs could be reoriented around an 'ideal reporting process' that visualizes a cohesive adaptation narrative. Guidelines can provide more clarity on the various remote-sensing monitoring tools and platforms, combined with open-source data processing and analysis, and the latest technological advances that can facilitate large-scale data collection efforts for the MEL systems. Recommendations to improve MPGs, in particular paras 106, 107, 108, 108(a) and 110(a), 109, 110-111, 110(b) and 110(e), 112-114, 115, 116.	Recommend disaster- and climate-budget tagging, risk and resilience scorecards, and national taxonomies for adaptation to enable more consistent tracking and reporting of resilience investments. Guidance should therefore better support reporting on: 1. Cross-sector coordination. 2. Links between national and subnational action. 3. Critical infrastructure and service continuity. 4. Cascading risks and compound events; and 5. Stakeholder engagement, including local communities and the private sector.
3. In what ways can experiences and lessons learned from adaptation reporting gained so far enhance the	Reporting on adaptation can be resource-intensive, and the fact that adaptation can be reported through several different vehicles, combined with multiple guidance documents, adds to the overall complexity.	Reliable, up-to-date data on climate risks, needs, and adaptation interventions and prevention actions remain limited in Developing Country Parties due to financial and capacity constraints.	Strengthen adaptation reporting in ways that preserve and reinforce ecosystem-specific language. Focus MEL efforts on prioritizing key aspects of	Comparability is most useful in a few areas: risk basis; implementation status; results and effectiveness; finance and support; monitoring systems.

alignment, coherence, and effectiveness of adaptation reporting across the Convention and the Paris Agreement?

Another practical challenge relates to the fact that Parties organize, and present information adapted differently across their reports. While this diversity reflects national circumstances, it can make it more difficult to present adaptation progress in a consistent and easily interpretable manner within the transparency framework.

Adaptation reporting should more effectively reflect national priorities, challenges, and support needs, including clear information on adaptation gaps, financial and technological requirements, and capacity-building needs of developing country Parties.

vulnerability, adaptation and resilience to ensure a manageable and focused set of indicators that remain practical for reporting and decision-making. This will make integration of Belém Adaptation Indicators into national MEL frameworks more feasible.

Unpack climate change into distinct categories of risks and impacts, covering weather extremes, slow onset events, and long-term gradual changes. FAO suggests a Climate Risk Framework ensuring comparability not by forcing uniform indicators across all contexts, but by creating a common analytical structure and logic that can be applied consistently across sectors, systems, and geographies.

Recommendations: Clearer linkages between forward looking planning and progress reporting could help improve coherence. The decision in 1/CMA.5, which calls on Parties that have not yet done so to have in place their NAPs, provides an opportunity to support this.

There is a need for financial, technical, and capacity-building support for developing countries from developed countries to strengthen national monitoring systems, improve climate adaptive capacity assessments, and enhance data-sharing mechanisms across national institutions.

Voluntary guidance on how to report and cost adaptation needs would be beneficial in allowing for aggregation of costed needs across reports without the risk of double counting.

1. Parties be encouraged to indicate explicitly how reported actions relate to the UAE Framework targets and the iterative adaptation cycle.
2. Synthesis products organize information around comparable themes such as water, food, health, ecosystems, infrastructure, urban systems, and loss and damage.
3. Reporting gives greater attention to outcomes, effectiveness, and sustainability—and not only plans and hazards.
4. Adaptation reporting includes more information on implementation constraints, especially regarding capacity, finance, data, and institutional coordination;
5. The State of Adaptation Action Portal be used as a practical coherence tool linking information already

contained in national reports and communication.
