

Recommendations on how to improve reporting on adaptation action and progress

Information note

Recommended action by the Adaptation Committee

The Adaptation Committee (AC), at its 30th meeting, will be invited to consider the information contained in this document.

It will be invited to agree on a set of 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 (decision 2/CMA.5, para. 45).

Draft recommendations for finalization and inclusion in the AC's annual report of 2026 are contained in chapter IV of this information note.

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Background.....	2
A. Mandate.....	2
B. Scope.....	3
II. Progress made in addressing the mandate	4
III. Key findings from the latest NDC and BTR synthesis reports, the NAP progress report, the technical expert review of BTRs report, additional documents, and submissions relevant to improving adaptation reporting	4
A. Improving coherence and addressing the overlaps across adaptation communication and reporting vehicles	4
B. Enhancing the understanding of reporting requirements, including the MPGs	6
C. Improving monitoring, evaluation and learning systems.....	7
D. Addressing the lack of data, methodologies and tools for adaptation reporting and weak institutional coordination.....	8
E. Support needed for communicating and reporting on adaptation	10
IV. Recommendations on how to improve reporting on adaptation action and support	10
V. Possible next steps	14

I.	Sources of information.....	13
II.	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, received by 30 June 2026.....	14

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 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

¹ Decision 2/CMA.5, para. 7.

so far, including in collaboration with the CGE and the LEG. It should be read in conjunction with the updated AC 29 information note, which contains more background information already considered by the AC in the development of these recommendations, available on the AC 29 meeting webpage under agenda item 10.²

7. 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 (see annex 1 for the complete list of resources). It also synthesizes information from the submissions by Parties, groups of Parties and relevant non-Party stakeholders received by 30 June 2026 on how to improve reporting on adaptation action and progress in the context of paragraph 45 of decision 2/CMA.5³ (see annex 2 for the tabular overview of all submissions).

8. The key findings from the consulted resources are presented in chapter III and are organized into five main sections:

- (a) **Improving the coherence and addressing the overlaps across adaptation reporting vehicles;**
- (b) **Enhancing the understanding of reporting requirements, including of the MPGs;**
- (c) **Improving monitoring, evaluation and learning systems;**
- (d) **Addressing the lack of data, methodologies and tools for adaptation reporting and weak institutional coordination;**
- (e) **Support needed for communicating and reporting on adaptation.**

9. The draft recommendations are presented in chapter IV and are similarly structured around the five areas outlined above. The draft recommendations focus on the main elements of this mandate. The AC agreed to provide further recommendations on improving the content of the training course for BTR review experts in 2027.

10. It is worth noting that recommendations on improving the reporting of adaptation action and progress are being discussed alongside other processes related to reporting under the Paris Agreement, including the review of the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the enhanced transparency framework, the review of guidance for adaptation communications, and the review of the information necessary to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of nationally determined contributions (NDCs).

II. Progress made in addressing the mandate

11. The AC initiated work on this mandate in 2024 and has used time during the last five AC meetings framing the work and considering existing adaptation reporting options, as described in the information notes prepared for the meetings.⁴ 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).

12. AC 29 agreed on the following actions:

- (a) Request the secretariat to revise the note based on the inputs received from AC members with a view to publishing an updated version intersessionally;

² AC29/INFO/10rev is available at <https://unfccc.int/event/AC-29>.

³ The AC call for submissions is available at <https://submissions.unfccc.int/> using the filter “adaptation committee”. On the publication date of this note, 10 submissions had been received from four Parties (Brazil, Canada, Norway and Russia), three group of Parties (Cyprus on behalf of the European Union, Panama on behalf of AILAC, Saudi Arabia on behalf of the Arab Group) and three non-Party stakeholders (the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture).

⁴ See documents [AC25/INFO/5A](#); [AC26/INFO/6](#); [AC27/INFO/10](#); [AC28/INFO/9](#) and [AC29/INFO/10](#).

(b) Request the secretariat to produce another iteration of the recommendations, taking into account inputs by the CGE and LEG, for the AC's intersessional consideration with a view to decide on the first set of recommendations at AC 30;

(c) Reopen the call for the submission of inputs to this mandate with a deadline of 30 June 2026 with a view to considering any submissions received in further updating the concept note and the finalization of the first set of recommendations.

13. The updated AC 29 information note⁵ provides detailed information on the key activities and outcomes achieved between February 2024 and May 2026 under this item, and the timeline agreed by the AC to develop the recommendations.

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

A. Improving coherence and addressing the overlaps across adaptation reporting vehicles

14. In their submission in response to the AC's call, some Parties expressed that they 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.⁶ In this regard, reflecting the GGA targets and the Bélem Adaptation Indicators into each adaptation vehicle could provide better understanding of adaptation information across adcoms, NDCs, BTRs, NAPs and NCs, ensuring overall coherence, complementarity and efficiency.

15. Reporting can also be improved to contribute to the GST in a manner that highlights collective progress towards achieving the GGA. For instance, in response to the AC's call for submissions, one group of Parties suggested developing crosswalks or mapping tools between the MPGs sections and the inputs required for the GST in Article 7.14 of the Paris Agreement. These tools would help Parties report in ways that more directly support collective understanding of the progress achieved.

16. A group of Parties 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.

17. The importance of greater coherence and efficiency is reflected in Parties' experiences with the current adaptation reporting architecture. 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.⁷

18. Responding to the AC's call for submissions, one Party mentioned that the current reporting architecture on adaptation does not appear to be fully optimized with regards to avoiding duplication of effort and minimizing the reporting burden on Parties. Other Parties noticed that the existing guidelines and guidance to report on adaptation are spread across

⁵ AC29/INFO/10rev is available at <https://unfccc.int/event/AC-29>.

⁶ 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>.

⁷ 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>.

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. Other Parties called for the provision of guidance to help countries clarify the respective purpose, objectives, content and added value of each adaptation-related reporting, planning and communication instrument, as well as any linkages among them, with a view to reducing overlaps and reporting burdens, and further understand how each instrument contributes to assessing adaptation progress and informing the work under the GGA and the global stocktake.

19. Some 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.1⁸ and could therefore serve as a useful basis for further harmonization of reporting requirements. Some Parties also highlighted that the duplication of information across adcoms, BTRs and NCs reduces the efficiency and adds burden to the national technical teams in charge of the preparation of these reports. One Party suggested using the chapter on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation of BTRs as an adcom, to optimize institutional efforts, reduce duplication and ensure consistency. On the other hand, one group of Parties suggested not using adcoms as reporting instruments, rather as communication vehicles, as it risks duplicating information already reported through BTRs and NCs. They further suggested revisiting the use of adcoms and providing views on which elements could be included to avoid overlaps with other reporting instruments, while highlighting their added value.

20. 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.⁹ Within the adaptation chapter itself, different sections relate to the same topics: para 113(a) on “Achievements, impacts, resilience, review, effectiveness and results” and para 114(b) on “The results of adaptation actions and the sustainability of those results”, as pointed out by one Party; 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).

21. One group of Parties mentioned in its submission that the overly complex and lengthy reporting requirements, with significant overlaps across the MPGs sections, reduce usability of the guidance, places additional burdens on national teams, and create redundancy in BTRs. They suggested streamlining the adaptation chapter of BTRs by undertaking a review of the adaptation-related content in the MPGs to identify overlaps, inconsistencies and redundancies across sections, and by recommending a reorganized structure to ensure a more coherent flow, making explicit what information belongs in each section. One Party also suggested that, as the MPGs will be revised by 2028, it may be useful to consider how

⁸ 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>.

⁹ Biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/651012>.

reporting can reflect this work and support clearer linkages between forward-looking planning and reporting on progress.

22. 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.¹⁰ 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.¹¹

23. Indeed, in response to the AC's call for submissions, one Party explained that aligning reporting processes with the national cycle of adaptation planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning can help ensure that information generated through national planning is reflected in international reports, while the diagnoses and syntheses produced through reporting inform the review and enhancement of national policies. Such alignment can optimize processes and strengthen linkages between domestic planning and transparency processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. Similarly, some Parties suggested in their submissions that using the NDCs and 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.

B. Enhancing the understanding of reporting requirements, including the MPGs

24. 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 30th June 2026, 415 experts had completed course E. All adaptation experts have to pass the general course as well.¹²

25. 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.¹³ Indeed, a group of Parties in their submission to the AC mentioned that the MPGs lack clarity, especially for the adaptation chapter, and that this ambiguity in the interpretation of the guidance results in inconsistencies and increased reporting burden. Another group of Parties noted that certain concepts and categories relevant to adaptation in the MPGs currently remain open to interpretation, which may affect consistency across reporting cycles and governance levels. In this regard, some Parties suggested developing unified guidance to provide clear definitions and concepts relevant to adaptation in the MPGs to promote consistency.

26. Responding to the AC's call for submissions, one Party also called for the provision of more detailed guidance on the expected content for reporting on loss and damage, especially with regards to possible overlaps with information on observed impacts as referred to in para. 115 of the MPGs. The same encouraged the reporting of information related to

¹⁰ Nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/650664>.

¹¹ Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans. Report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/650482>.

¹² Technical expert review of biennial transparency reports. Report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/652999>.

¹³ Technical expert review of biennial transparency reports. Report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/652999>.

adaptation, and gender, local and traditional knowledge, social participation and multi-level governance.

27. 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.¹⁴

28. One Party in its submission to the AC noted that while the MPGs provide a comprehensive description of the substantive content of adaptation reporting, they give less attention to the practical organization of the reporting process itself, and that many Parties may face challenges precisely at this stage. Similarly, a group of Parties noted the limited practical guidance on structuring adaptation information under the MPGs, and that clarification on organizing adaptation sections would support Parties in preparing more coherent and consistent reports while maintaining flexibility.

29. One group of Parties highlighted that many Parties lack the technical capacity and experience in adaptation reporting and are still building the skills, methodologies and institutional arrangements required for applying the MPGs. 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.¹⁵

C. Improving monitoring, evaluation and learning systems

30. 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.¹⁶ 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.¹⁷

31. Although all NAPs refer to MEL considerations, many countries still lack institutional arrangements for MEL, 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.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹

32. Responding to the AC's call for submissions, one group of Parties 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.

¹⁴ 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>.

¹⁵ 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>.

¹⁶ Nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/650664>.

¹⁷ Biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/651012>.

¹⁸ Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans. Report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/650482>.

¹⁹ 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>.

One Party suggested developing complementary guidance and practical reporting examples for the developing countries that are in the process of structuring their national MEL systems.

33. 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 in line with the enhanced reporting requirements under the ETF.²⁰ In their submission to the AC, a group of Parties also suggested that linking reporting obligations with national development planning and adaptation policy cycles can enhance the relevance and quality of the reports as well as their uptake. The establishment of feedback mechanisms as part of a monitoring reporting-evaluation-and-learning system could be beneficial in creating such links.

D. Addressing the lack of data, methodologies and tools for adaptation reporting and weak institutional coordination

34. 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 data governing systems; and institutional coordination for generating, collecting and sharing data.²¹

35. 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.²² 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.²³ Responding to the AC's call for submissions, some Parties noted challenges in reporting on adaptation outcomes because they are difficult to quantify and because methodologies are still evolving. In its submission to the AC, one Party called for the provision of more detailed guidance on how to report on outcomes, processes and inputs.

36. In addition, some Parties emphasized the need to standardize methods (for, among other purposes, performing vulnerability assessments and defining quantitative and qualitative 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.²⁴ For example, establishing climate transparency platforms for improved data accessibility and quality control was cited as helpful.²⁵

37. In its submission to the AC, one Party noted that the availability, quality and integration of the data needed to report progress on adaptation vary significantly across countries and sectors. Therefore, efforts aimed at developing methodological guidance, exchanging experiences, promoting technical cooperation and strengthening capacities can help enhance the effectiveness, consistency and usefulness of reporting processes, while

²⁰ 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>.

²¹ Biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/651012>.

²² 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>.

²³ Biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/651012>.

²⁴ Biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/651012>.

²⁵ CGE Stocktake Survey Report 2025. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/649189>.

respecting different national circumstances and varying levels of institutional capacity. Regional training activities and the availability of templates or guides may be useful in this context, by fostering greater exchange of experiences and providing clear guidance to support the identification and presentation of the most relevant information.

38. Another Party also 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.

39. Overlapping institutional roles can lead to the repetition of information across different reporting elements.²⁶ 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.²⁷

40. 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.²⁸ 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.²⁹ One group of Parties in its submission to the AC suggested introducing national legal arrangements for adaptation as they can provide long-term predictability by defining responsibilities among government agencies and establishing structured procedures for data collection and quality assurance. This can improve coordination, continuity and consistency between reporting cycles. It furthermore reduces the reliance on ad-hoc arrangements and strengthens transparency. Another group of Parties suggested aligning reporting timelines and cycles, helping Parties minimize procedural burdens and optimize internal planning, review and quality assurance processes.

41. Some Parties stressed that early stakeholder engagement is essential to enhancing transparency and coherence, as well as contributing to improving the quality and completeness of the data collected. Involving all agencies and stakeholders was emphasized as a critical aspect of the work, which requires appropriate timing and coordination. Further challenges reported by some Parties include the time-consuming coordination of inputs across governance levels and sectors.³⁰ One Party, in its submission to the AC, called for recommendations on how to conduct consultations and validation processes with different nationally relevant stakeholders and at different territorial scales, including national, sub-national and local levels.

²⁶ Experiences of developing country Parties in preparing their first biennial transparency reports. Workshop report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/650220>.

²⁷ Biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/651012>.

²⁸ 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>.

²⁹ 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>.

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>.

E. Support needed for communicating and reporting on adaptation

42. Financial limitations remain a fundamental barrier to fully meet reporting obligations. In their first 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.³¹ One Party, in its submission to the AC, underlined that strengthening adaptation reporting systems requires continued investment in technical capacities, information systems, data production and institutional coordination arrangements. In this regard, it is important that processes to enhance adaptation reporting be complemented by adequate support to developing countries, especially for strengthening their MEL systems.

43. Delays in accessing and receiving financial resources results in difficulties with timely and sustainable preparation, approval and submission of national reports.³² 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.³³

44. In response to the AC's call for submissions, a group of Parties 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.

IV. Recommendations on how to improve reporting on adaptation action and support

1. Possible recommendations for consideration at COP 31 and CMA 8, through SB 65, as appropriate, to enhance coherence across adaptation-related reporting, planning and communication instruments

45. The COP and the CMA, as appropriate, may wish to consider the following recommendations aimed at enhancing coherence, complementarity and consistency across adaptation-related reporting, planning and communication instruments, while maintaining the voluntary, nationally determined and flexible nature of reporting and communicating adaptation information:

(a) The COP and the CMA may wish to reflect, as appropriate, the targets referred to in paragraphs 9 and 10 of decision 2/CMA.5, in the relevant reporting, planning, and communication instruments and their respective guidance and procedures;

(b) The COP and the CMA may wish to encourage Parties to:

(i) Use NAPs or other relevant instruments to identify medium- and long-term adaptation priorities and implementation pathways, and prepare their respective NDCs, adcoms, BTRs and NCs, as appropriate, ensuring complementarity in the adaptation information provided across these instruments, including on progress, actions or priorities;

(ii) Reflect in their adaptation reporting and forward-looking instruments, as appropriate, efforts towards ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement;

(c) The COP and the CMA may wish to request the AC, in collaboration with the CGE and the LEG, to develop supplementary resources on, inter alia:

³¹ Biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/651012>.

³² CGE Stocktake Survey Report 2025. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/649189>.

³³ 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>.

- (i) Approaches for reporting on how the evolving risks and impacts inform adaptation efforts towards ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement, taking into account different national circumstances;
- (ii) Mapping tools to facilitate the identification of linkages between adaptation information reported under section IV of the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement and the adaptation-related inputs to the global stocktake referred to in Article 7, paragraph 14, of the Paris Agreement, with a view to enhancing coherence and consistency across adaptation-related reporting processes;
- (iii) Enhancing the adaptation component of nationally determined contributions for Parties that choose to include or update an adaptation component in their NDC, building on the encouragement contained in paragraph 11 of decision 9/CMA.1;
- (iv) Voluntary reporting guidance on how adaptation strategies respond to both current and projected temperature risks and impacts;
- (d) The COP and the CMA may wish to request 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.

2. Possible recommendations for consideration at COP 31 and CMA 8, through SB 65, as appropriate, to improve the understanding of reporting requirements and MPGs

46. The COP and the CMA, as appropriate, may wish to consider the following recommendations aimed at enhancing the understanding of overall reporting requirements, including the understanding of the MPGs:

- (a) The COP and the CMA may wish to request the CGE to strengthen coordinated and sustained capacity-building for technical teams preparing the adaptation section of the BTR by providing training, methodologies, and tools that are aligned with the MPGs and tailored to the needs of Parties, with a particular focus on enhancing understanding of the adaptation-related provisions of the MPGs.
- (b) The COP and the CMA may wish to request the secretariat to:
 - (i) Provide practical guidance on how to prepare the adaptation section of BTRs, including by providing explanations based on existing decisions and Parties' practices and collecting examples, best practices, typologies of approaches and case studies from different countries and regions to better structure adaptation information under the MPGs without increasing reporting burden;
 - (ii) 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 take the training course and serve as reviewers, building a stronger pool of qualified reviewers;
 - (iii) Prepare, for voluntary use by Parties, a modular set of illustrative visual tools, such as diagrams, infographics, tables and flowcharts, which Parties may select, combine and adapt, as appropriate, to their national circumstances, to facilitate the clear and accessible presentation of complex adaptation information, while preserving the voluntary nature and flexibility of reporting under chapter IV of the MPGs.

3. Possible recommendations for consideration at COP 31 and CMA 8, through SB 65, as appropriate, to improve monitoring, evaluation and learning systems

47. The COP and the CMA, as appropriate, may wish to consider the following recommendation aimed at improving monitoring, evaluation and learning systems:

- (a) The COP and the CMA may wish to request the AC to develop voluntary complementary guidance and practical reporting examples for the developing countries that are in the process of structuring their national monitoring, evaluation and learning systems.

4. Possible recommendations for consideration at COP 31 and CMA 8, through SB 65, as appropriate, to address the lack of data, methodologies and tools and weak institutional coordination

48. The COP and the CMA, as appropriate, may wish to consider the following recommendations aimed at addressing the lack of data, methodologies and tools and weak institutional coordination:

(a) The COP and the CMA may wish to encourage Parties to consider, as appropriate and in accordance with their national circumstances and priorities, strengthening or establishing institutional arrangements for adaptation, building on existing governance systems, to provide long-term predictability, clarify institutional roles and responsibilities and streamline collaboration;

(b) The COP and the CMA may wish to request the AC, in collaboration with the CGE and the LEG, to:

(i) Provide examples of institutional coordination mechanisms to collect and synthesize information that Parties choose to report under chapter IV of the MPGs, including across sectors;

(c) The COP and the CMA may wish to request the secretariat to:

(i) Under existing UNFCCC events, such as Regional Climate Weeks, facilitate exchanges of experiences and lessons learned in the preparation of adaptation-related reporting, planning and communication instruments, with a view to enhancing coherence and supporting Parties in communicating and reporting on adaptation;

(ii) Strengthen technical support and capacity building on methodologies and tools for assessing, monitoring and reporting climate change impacts and adaptation progress, including through developing voluntary guidance on reporting how adaptation strategies address current and projected climate temperature risks and impacts.

5. Possible recommendations for consideration at COP 31 and CMA 8, through SB 65, as appropriate, to provide support needed for communicating and reporting on adaptation

49. The COP and the CMA, as appropriate, may wish to consider the following recommendations aimed at providing support needed for communicating and reporting on adaptation:

(a) The COP and the CMA may wish to request the AC, in collaboration with the CGE, the LEG, the SCF and the TEC to:

(i) Prepare voluntary guidance on how to report and cost adaptation needs;

(ii) Further increase Parties' awareness of the available financial and technical support for meeting the reporting provisions under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, to enable Parties to more easily identify and access relevant technical, financial, and capacity-building assistance, building on decision 18/CMA.5, para 13;

(b) The COP and the CMA may wish to encourage developed countries to provide targeted support to help developing countries with climate finance to implement adaptation actions, including readiness funding for MEL-related institutional and data systems;

(c) The COP and the CMA may wish to encourage relevant delivery partners to provide targeted support to help developing countries access available climate finance to implement adaptation actions, including readiness funding for MEL-related institutional and data systems.

V. Possible next steps

50. At its 30th meeting, the AC may wish to consider the information contained in this document, including the possible recommendations and actions on how to improve reporting

on adaptation action and progress, and agree on the first set of recommendations, 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.

Annex 1

Sources of information

The information provided in section III of this information note is drawn from the following reports, in addition to the submissions listed in annex 2:

1. 2025 NDC synthesis report;¹
2. 2025 BTR synthesis report;²
3. 2025 NAP progress report;³
4. Technical expert review of BTRs report;⁴
5. Synthesis report on the experience with the application of the guidance on adaptation communications contained in decision 9/CMA.1;⁵
6. 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;⁶
7. 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;⁷
8. Workshop report on the experience of developing country Parties in preparing their first biennial transparency reports;⁸
9. 2025 CGE Stocktake Survey Report.⁹

¹ Nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/650664>.

² Biennial transparency reports and national inventory reports. Synthesis report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/651012>.

³ Progress in the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans. Report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/650482>.

⁴ Technical expert review of biennial transparency reports. Report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/652999>.

⁵ 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>.

⁶ 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>.

⁷ 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>.

⁸ Experiences of developing country Parties in preparing their first biennial transparency reports. Workshop report by the secretariat. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/650220>.

⁹ CGE Stocktake Survey Report 2025. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/649189>.

Annex 2

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, received by 30 June 2026*

*One submission was received after the deadline and was included for completeness.

	<i>1. What reporting vehicles are you using and what suggestions can you provide to enhance effective reporting of adaptation action and progress?</i>	<i>2. How could the existing guidelines and guidance be further improved to better support reporting on adaptation action and progress?</i>	<i>3. In what ways can experiences and lessons learned from adaptation reporting gained so far enhance the alignment, coherence, and effectiveness of adaptation reporting across the Convention and the Paris Agreement?</i>
Norway	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.	Existing guidelines provide important support, but the material is spread across several documents and formats, which make it difficult and time-consuming to navigate. 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.	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.
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.	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.	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.
Arab Group	Using multiple reporting mechanisms provides a broader and more comprehensive picture of national adaptation efforts.	There is limited practical guidance on structuring or presenting adaptation information under the MPGs. Challenge: measurement of progress in strengthening adaptive capacity to ensure	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. Another practical challenge relates to the fact that Parties organize, and present information

		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.	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.
Recommendations:	–	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.	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.
Russian Federation	Reports adaptation information through its NDCs, BTR and NC. The current reporting architecture on adaptation action and progress appears to be broadly sufficient for ensuring the completeness of information. At the same time, it does not appear to be fully optimized with regard to avoiding duplication of effort and minimizing the reporting burden on Parties. In addition, challenges may arise in the collection, consolidation and synthesis of relevant information across reporting vehicles.	The distinction between mandatory and additional information, as reflected in decision 9/CMA.1, should be maintained. The MPGs provide a comprehensive description of the substantive content of adaptation reporting, while giving comparatively less attention to the practical organization of the reporting process itself. However, many Parties may face challenges precisely at this stage.	It would be advisable to maintain a certain degree of flexibility in adaptation reporting formats, in particular for developing country Parties.
Recommendations:	One possible area for improvement in the reporting architecture would be the development of more coherent and user-friendly formats for the public presentation of adaptation-related information on the UNFCCC portal. Such formats could facilitate access to information submitted by Parties for a broad range of stakeholders.	[In the context of the MPGs], any additional voluntary recommendations that could assist Parties, in particular developing country Parties, in organizing the preparation of reports on adaptation progress in an efficient and practical manner would be welcome. Any revision of guidance relating to the mandatory elements of reporting on adaptation	Greater harmonization of reporting requirements relating to adaptation action and progress across the BTR, the NC, and the adcom would be beneficial, both in terms of submission formats and content. In order to facilitate both the preparation and the consideration of information, it would be useful for relevant guidance to clarify the respective

		progress should be undertaken in a manner synchronized with the review and updating of the MPGs.	objectives of these reporting instruments with regard to adaptation-related information, as well as any linkages among them (if any). The MPGs provide more detailed direction on adaptation reporting than decisions 9/CMA.1 and 6/CP.25 and could therefore serve as a useful basis for further harmonization of reporting requirements. The Belém Adaptation Indicators (decision 12/CMA.5) could make an important contribution to improving adaptation reporting and assessing overall progress. However, they should not be used as benchmarks or as a basis for comparison across countries.
AILAC	NCs and BTRs are key instruments for reporting adaptation-related information to the Convention. NDCs serve as the main vehicle for communicating national climate targets. Adcoms are used by AILAC countries to communicate adaptation priorities and to enhance visibility and understanding of national adaptation efforts. Using Adcoms as an additional instrument to report on progress would not be effective, as it risks duplicating information already reported through NCs and BTRs. Duplication of information across NCs, BTRs and AdComms reduces efficiency and adds burden to national technical teams in charge of the preparation of these reports. There is a challenge related to methodological consistency and the availability to assess progress in adaptation. AILAC countries face difficulties in measuring the effectiveness of adaptation actions, including in the development of metrics and indicators.	Current guidelines provide a basic structure for reporting through BTRs and NCs, flexibility that allows Parties to adapt reporting to national circumstances Underlying challenges: • Duplication of information across reporting instruments and within reports, in particular NCs, BTRs and AdComs. • Overly complex and lengthy reporting requirements, with significant overlaps across MPG sections, reducing usability and creating redundancy in BTRs. The complexity of navigating multiple sections with comparable reporting expectations significantly reduces the usability of the guidance and places additional burdens on national teams trying to ensure internal consistency. • Lack of clarity in guidance of the MPGs for preparing BTRs, especially for adaptation. Institutional challenges: • Limited institutional coordination and significant challenges in establishing the institutional arrangements needed to gather and synthesize information, including when data originate outside the public sector, affecting data collection and integration across sectors. Technical challenges:	Lack of sufficient support and guidance from the UNFCCC on the adaptation reporting process, particularly for developing countries. Insufficient technical capacity and experience in adaptation reporting among Parties. Many countries are still building the skills, methodologies and institutional arrangements required for applying the MPGs. Fragmented and non-standardized reporting approaches, making it difficult to compare information. Ambiguity in the interpretation of guidance, particularly in relation to adaptation-related sections of the MPGs. This has led to challenges in clearly delineating section boundaries, determining the appropriate level of detail, and consistently organizing national information within the MPG structure, which may result in inconsistencies across reporting and an increased reporting burden. Limited integration of monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) systems. Insufficient clarity on minimum content requirements for adaptation reporting, including uncertainty highlighted through the Transparency Expert Review process for countries that have undergone such reviews.

Recommendations:	Providing guidance to countries on identifying the role and purpose of each reporting vehicle in order to reduce overlap and reporting burden while taking into account national priorities. Promoting complementarity and coherence among NC, BTR, NDC, and Adcoms. Streamlining reporting guidance to avoid duplication of information while ensuring flexibility to accommodate national circumstances. Strengthening capacity building support, particularly for developing countries and providing tools and training, including through the CGE, considering the whole set of documents. Revisiting the use of AdComs by Parties and providing views on which elements could be included to avoid overlaps with other reporting instruments, while highlighting their added value, in line with the purpose of the AdComs established in Decision 9/CMA.1.	• Weak data governance systems, including collection, generation, sharing, and communication of the information. • Challenges in conducting adaptation reporting due to limited technical capacity, resulting in a significant burden in terms of time, human, and financial resources for developing countries. Provide more detailed, clearer and practical guidance on how to prepare each adaptation section of the BTR, including the type of information expected, examples of approaches, and common challenges encountered by Parties. Clarify the purpose, content, and added value of each reporting component, enabling Parties to understand how each section contributes to assessing adaptation progress and informing global processes such as the GST and the GGA. Include optional templates, case studies or reporting pathways that illustrate how different countries at varying stages of adaptation planning and implementation can meaningfully report without increasing reporting burdens. Strengthen guidance on data governance systems. Provide guidance and examples on institutional coordination mechanisms to collect and synthesize required information, including across sectors. Provide guidance on the interoperability of systems and their integration with national planning and public investment systems, as well as on the integration of information with other policy agendas, such as disaster risk and biodiversity. Develop templates and encourage the use of visual tools, such as diagrams, infographics, tables and flowcharts, to help Parties summarize complex adaptation information in a clearer and more accessible manner. Proposed standardized formats while maintaining flexibility.	Propose more standardized reporting formats and tools (CTR), particularly for core elements such as outcomes and support needs, to facilitate aggregation for the GST. In line with paragraph 14 of the GGA decision at CMA7, new tabular formats to report in accordance with paragraph 109(a) of the MPGs will be developed. Provide clearer guidance on minimum reporting elements. Enhance technical support and capacity-building for developing country Parties particularly on methodologies for assessing results and effectiveness. Provide practical guidance, examples, best practices and typologies of approaches that countries may adopt to report progress, making it easier to align national reporting with GST information needs. There is a need for coordinated support and sustained capacity-building efforts led jointly by the AC and the CGE, ensuring that training materials, methodologies and tools are aligned with the MPGs and tailored to the needs of Parties. Promote stronger monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) systems. Strengthen linkages between reporting and the GST and the GGA. Developing crosswalks or mapping tools between MPG sections and the inputs required for the GST in Article 7.14 of the Paris Agreement would help Parties report in ways that more directly support collective understanding of the progress achieved. Provide clarity on how adaptation information feeds into these processes.
-------------------------	---	--	--

		Ensure guidance captures the whole spectrum of required information under the documents (inputs, activities, outcomes and impacts). Promote coordination between Adaptation and Transparency Teams to develop guidance and guidelines. Explore options to align or integrate reporting timelines and cycles, helping Parties minimize procedural burdens and optimize internal planning, review and quality assurance processes. Promoting and facilitating exchanges among countries as a structural peer-learning mechanism would be highly beneficial. Recommendations for streamlining the adaptation chapter in BTRs: • Undertake a review of the adaptation-related content in the MPGs to identify overlaps, inconsistencies and redundancies across sections. • Recommend a reorganized structure to ensure a more coherent flow, making explicit what information belongs in each section. • Clarify the scope of each reporting element and identify opportunities to consolidate components that are currently dispersed across different sections.	Reflect on the development of tabular formats for reporting on the GGA under paragraph 109(a) of the MPGs
EU	The EU and its 27 Member States use BTRs and NCs under the Paris Agreement and the UNFCCC, respectively, to report on adaptation actions taken and progress achieved, including information related to L&D. The EU and all 27 Member States have NAPs and strategies in place. Six Member States and the EU have submitted an Adcom. Some of those mentioned that the process was time-consuming, and that lack of capacity made it hard to harmonize Adcoms with other reporting documents, despite overlaps in content. While it was highlighted that Adcoms can serve as a political communication tool and a way to communicate on adaptation ambition, it was also noted that they overlap with the purpose of NAP documents which entail information on adaptation	–	–

	plans, including for the mid- and long-term time horizon. The development of evaluation frameworks for NAPs and strategies, particularly the systematic tracking of results and the attribution of observed changes to specific adaptation measures, remains a challenge.		
Recommendations:	Navigating the complex landscape of adaptation reporting and guidelines can create unnecessary costs on the ground. To simplify the implementation of reporting obligations, the EU recommends using BTRs and BTR guidelines for reporting information on adaptation actions taken and progress achieved, and to use NAPs and strategies to communicate planned adaptation actions. The MPGs are currently the most comprehensive guidelines by covering almost all types of information which are also entailed in NCs of Annex I and non-Annex I Parties. Given the complex nature of adaptation processes which are closely interlinked with national development as well as the international sustainable development agenda and related communication needs, it would be useful to use and build on relevant existing tracking processes, fostering their coherence and complementarity, including through the alignment of concepts, terminologies, metadata and related data collection processes or cross-referencing outputs and results.	The reduction of partial overlaps between reporting categories and ensuring a proportionate balance between the number and granularity of questions could enhance coherence, improve the usability of reporting formats and reduce coordination needs among sector ministries. Certain concepts and categories relevant to adaptation in the MPGs currently remain open to interpretation, which may affect consistency across reporting cycles and governance levels. Clear definition of terms and concepts could help to promote consistency, and it can strengthen learning from others. Link reporting obligations with national development planning and adaptation policy cycles can enhance the relevance and quality of the reports as well as their uptake. The establishment of feedback mechanisms as part of a monitoring reporting-evaluation-and-learning system could be beneficial in creating such links, for example, whereby reported information informs the policy revision facilitates learning and adaptive management and creates transparency for accountability. Introduce national legal arrangements for adaptation as this can support the quality of reporting. Legal arrangements and stable national institutional frameworks provide long-term predictability by defining responsibilities among government agencies and establishing structured procedures for data collection and quality assurance. This can improve coordination, continuity and consistency between reporting cycles. It furthermore reduces the reliance on ad-hoc arrangements and strengthens transparency.	Possibilities for improving the uptake of adaptation reporting in the GST include: • the reduction of adaptation-relevant reporting vehicles under consideration in the GST; • the reduction of reports (or overlaps of their mandates) with adaptation relevant information being produced for the GST by the UNFCCC Secretariat and the Constituted Bodies. Currently, adaptation-relevant information is included in several reports. This hampers a structured overview, the identification of trends on progress made as well as the identification of areas that need scaled-up support from Parties and non-Party stakeholders; • fostering the alignment of GST reports along the targets of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience for formulating and structuring GST inputs from Parties and Non-Party stakeholders. The sharing of experiences and peer learning on reporting as e.g., offered through the voluntary review and the work of the CGE form valuable contributions to enhancing the overall alignment, coherence, and effectiveness of adaptation reporting and should be continued.

		Increasing, where appropriate, the involvement of the public, the scientific community and the private sector in reporting on adaptation activities and progress can contribute to improving the quality and completeness of the data collected.	
Brazil	Brazil uses multiple reporting mechanisms to communicate information on adaptation, including NC, BTRs, Adcoms, NDCs and NAPs. The different instruments perform complementary functions, while remaining aligned with one another. Brazil's experience shows that using the chapter on Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation of BTRs and, where relevant, of NCs, as an Adcom constitutes good practice for optimizing institutional efforts, reducing duplication, ensuring consistency across reporting instruments and strengthening the integration between international transparency and national adaptation planning. Brazil's NCs and BTRs are prepared in line with the most up-to-date information available and on the basis of the best available science, as well as systematized traditional and local knowledge. They therefore also provide inputs for the preparation and revision of NAPs. NAPs, in turn, advance the country's national strategic framework by setting out adaptation objectives, targets and actions, which serve as inputs for the development of reports. The documents are therefore interconnected and developed through a mutually reinforcing cycle of information-sharing and learning.	Brazil recognizes that the current MPGs provide important flexibility for adaptation reporting, while respecting different national circumstances and capacities. However, some improvements could strengthen their applicability and usefulness.	The Plano Clima – Adaptação (Brazil's national climate plan for adaptation), developed through a broad participatory process involving federal government bodies, subnational governments, the scientific community, the private sector, Indigenous Peoples, traditional peoples and communities, and civil society organizations, highlighted the need to establish reporting systems that reflect the diversity of contexts, actors and scales involved in adaptation. Among the main aspects identified through this process, the following stand out: a) The need to strengthen permanent institutional capacities for the collection, management and analysis of adaptation-related data; b) The importance of integrating existing sectoral information systems, reducing reporting costs and increasing data consistency; c) The value of participatory and collaborative approaches for identifying priorities, indicators and mechanisms for tracking progress; d) The relevance of combining quantitative and qualitative metrics to capture changes in resilience, vulnerability reduction, institutional strengthening and adaptive capacity; e) The importance of ensuring that reporting processes contribute to decision-making and to the enhancement of public policies, rather than merely to the fulfilment of international obligations. In addition, the preliminary technical exercise to assess data availability for reporting progress on the 59 Belém Adaptation Indicators demonstrates the importance of flexible and progressive approaches to strengthening adaptation

Recommendations:	Strengthen the complementarity among the different reporting instruments, reducing duplication and promoting greater interoperability among them; Allow for more explicit cross-references among BTRs, NCs, NAPs, NDCs and Adcoms, avoiding the need to reproduce information already made available in other official documents; Strengthen reporting based on national monitoring and evaluation systems, recognizing approaches that are tailored to national contexts; Encourage the use of both quantitative and qualitative indicators, recognizing that adaptation involves not only measurable outcomes, but also institutional processes, capacity-building and enhanced governance; Recognize and encourage the reporting of information related to gender, local and traditional knowledge, social participation and multi-level governance, while providing guidance on how such information may be linked to the different reporting items; Align reporting processes with the national cycle of adaptation planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning, so that information generated through national planning is reflected in international reports and the diagnoses and syntheses produced through reporting also inform the review and enhancement of national policies. Such alignment helps optimize processes and strengthen coherence between domestic planning and transparency processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.	Develop complementary guidance and practical reporting examples, especially for developing countries that are in the process of structuring their national systems for monitoring and evaluating adaptation. Provide more detailed guidance on how to report outcomes, processes, inputs, institutional capacities and governance arrangements, recognizing the multidimensional nature of adaptation. Promote greater alignment between reporting guidance and the work under the GGA, including the Belém Adaptation Indicators and any future methodological guidance that may be developed by Parties, on the understanding that such alignment should remain voluntary, preserve the non-prescriptive nature of the Indicators and not give rise to new reporting obligations or additional burdens, in particular for developing country Parties. Encourage approaches that allow progress to be reported at different territorial scales, including the national, subnational and local levels, by providing guidance and good practices on how different scales may be better represented in the report without rendering the report excessively long. Reduce existing redundancies in the MPGs, such as those related to the reporting of impacts and results of adaptation actions, as reflected in paragraphs 113 and 114. Develop unified guides providing clearer and more specific guidance on reporting, since existing guides, in certain areas, contain divergent interpretations and instructions, which may be confusing for countries' technical teams.	monitoring and reporting systems. This exercise made it possible to identify opportunities, information gaps and institutional challenges related to the production, integration and systematization of data, highlighting the need for continued investment in technical capacities, information governance and intersectoral coordination. Strengthening adaptation reporting systems requires continued investment in technical capacities, information systems, data production and institutional coordination arrangements. In this context, it is important that processes to enhance adaptation reporting be complemented by adequate support to developing countries for strengthening their national systems for monitoring, evaluation and learning in adaptation. The availability, quality and integration of the data needed to report progress on adaptation vary significantly across countries and sectors. Therefore, efforts aimed at developing methodological guidance, exchanging experiences, promoting technical cooperation and strengthening capacities can help enhance the effectiveness, consistency and usefulness of reporting processes, while respecting different national circumstances and varying levels of institutional capacity. Regional training activities and the availability of templates or guides may be useful in this context, by fostering greater exchange of experiences and providing clear guidance to support the identification and presentation of the most relevant information.
-------------------------	---	---	---

		Provide further detail and guidance on the expected content for reporting on loss and damage, especially with regard to possible overlaps with information on observed impacts, as referred to in paragraph 115. Develop guides or recommendations on how to conduct consultations and validation processes for reports with different nationally relevant stakeholders, in accordance with each country's circumstances. Develop guides with instructions and good practices for each of the required reporting items, such as national circumstances, observed and projected climate trends, and monitoring and evaluation. Such guides could include two or three examples reflecting different national contexts, so as not to impose a single standard but rather to present different viable approaches to presenting information. This would help technical teams identify relevant information and good practices, which they currently obtain by reviewing other countries' submissions. A document bringing together, by theme, possible reporting approaches and good practices adopted by countries would facilitate exchange among them and progressive collective learning.	
Canada	Canada reports on progress towards climate change adaptation through complementary domestic and international reporting vehicles. At the national level, Canada publishes interim domestic progress reports on the implementation of the National Adaptation Strategy. Under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement, Canada reports internationally through the National Communication, Biennial Transparency Report and Adaptation Communication submission. These documents are developed through coordinated engagement across different levels of government, Indigenous representative organizations and stakeholders involved in adaptation planning and implementation, helping ensure that reporting products reflect a broad range of perspectives and experiences and provide a comprehensive picture of adaptation priorities, action, and progress across Canada.	The guidance provided by current MPGs allow Parties to continue developing and applying domestic expertise that reflects national circumstances and priorities while fulfilling international reporting obligations. Although reporting experience under the ETF remains relatively limited, Canada's experience to date suggests that the current MPGs strike an appropriate balance between providing a common structure for reporting and maintaining a non-prescriptive approach that allows Parties to leverage existing domestic adaptation planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting processes.	Canada's domestic adaptation efforts have strengthened over time, and this growing capacity has been reflected in the way Canada reports on progress. For instance, Canada has recently updated its monitoring and evaluation framework for the National Adaptation Strategy. This monitoring and evaluation framework provides a national approach to measure progress toward Canada's adaptation goals and targets, reflecting domestic priorities while complementing the diverse monitoring, evaluation and learning frameworks already in use across jurisdictions, sectors and organizations. Canada reported progress against this framework in the first National Adaptation Strategy Progress Report and will draw upon its National Adaptation Strategy in future National Communications, Biennial Transparency

Recommendations:	–	While Canada recognizes the adoption of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience (UAE Framework) at COP28 and the Belém Adaptation Indicators at COP30 as important developments in the operationalization of the Global Goal on Adaptation, Canada cautions against revisions to the MPGs that would make the reporting framework more prescriptive by requiring Parties to report adaptation progress directly against the UAE Framework or the Belém Adaptation Indicators. Canada therefore considers that any additional guidance related to reporting on the UAE Framework and the Belém Adaptation Indicators should remain voluntary and supplementary to the existing MPGs. Such guidance could support Parties that choose to use the UAE Framework and Belém Adaptation Indicators in their reporting, while also enabling Parties with established national adaptation frameworks to organize and synthesize information from established national frameworks for the purpose of assessing collective progress towards the Global Goal on Adaptation, without requiring changes to their national systems. This would facilitate global assessment while minimizing additional reporting burden and building on existing processes and capacities.	Reports, and Adaptation Communication submissions.
FAO	Reporting frameworks and indicators for agrifood systems remains underdeveloped with only one-third of countries reporting operational monitoring, evaluation and learning systems.	The existing framework often translates into static reporting, with limited guidance on what information is to be provided 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.	Strengthen adaptation reporting in ways that preserve and reinforce ecosystem-specific language. Focus MEL efforts on prioritizing key aspects of 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

Recommendations:	Given the wide range of reporting requirements, FAO recommends streamlining adaptation reporting to reduce the reporting burden on countries.	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.	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. –
CDRI	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.	Chapter IV of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 provides a comprehensive structure. 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.	Comparability is most useful in a few areas: risk basis; implementation status; results and effectiveness; finance and support; monitoring systems.
Recommendations:	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	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	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,

	where Parties continue to rely on them as broader contextual documents.	5.Stakeholder engagement, including local communities and the private sector.	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.
CIAT	The most significant systemic constraint to effective reporting is the absence of functional adaptation MEL systems Current reporting provides limited information on the outcomes and effectiveness of adaptation actions. The lack of data on resilience gains constrains assessment of whether adaptation efforts are adequate. Structural constraints, including weak data systems, limited technical expertise, and fragmented institutional coordination, impede effective adaptation reporting.	Current guidance for BTRs and Adcoms does not explicitly structure reporting around the eleven targets of the UAE framework. Multiple overlapping reporting requirements risk creating “reporting fatigue”. Clearer technical guidance is needed on appropriate data sources, methodologies and evidence types for tracking adaptation.	The proliferation of adaptation-related reporting instruments increases the risk of redundancy and data fragmentation.
Recommendations:	Operationalize subnational and national MEL systems. The AC could advocate for targeted support to help countries assess multiple dimensions of adaptation and generate evidence across spatial and temporal scales. Strengthening outcome- and impact-level reporting would enable more meaningful evaluation of progress and adequacy. Targeted support should prioritize long-term capacity-building, development of national M&E frameworks, strengthening data systems, and institutional coordination mechanisms. Predictable financial resources and tailored technical assistance are critical to ensure that reporting serves adaptive management and learning functions, rather than becoming a compliance burden.	Future updates of the MPGs should provide clearer thematic architecture aligned with the seven GGA thematic targets. While the rest of the adaptation chapter of the BTR can be focused on national priorities, countries can include a synthesis section that will summarize how the reported information aligns with the UAE framework targets and indicators. The AC could explore options to streamline BTR and Adcoms templates, enhance coherence across instruments, and promote digital reporting tools that allow data to be entered once and used across multiple vehicles. Provide advice on combining quantitative indicators, qualitative assessments, remote sensing data, community-based monitoring and administrative datasets to produce robust and credible reporting.	Strengthen NAP-NDC alignment. Parties should be encouraged to use the NAP process as the primary domestic planning framework that provides the technical and evidence base for adaptation components of NDCs. BTRs should function as the primary retrospective transparency instrument synthesizing information from NAP progress reports, AdComs, and other national processes. The AC could develop harmonization guidance to support countries in systematically using information generated in one reporting vehicle to populate others, thereby improving efficiency and consistency. Lessons from the first round of BTRs and stand-alone AdComs should be shared through regional peer-learning platforms. Mechanisms facilitated by bodies such as the CGE and LEG can enable practical exchange of solutions to common data and institutional challenges.