

Prompt for breakout discussion c) for Roundtable 2: Adaptation, including loss and damage

Topic: Review of the adequacy and effectiveness of ongoing adaptation and support at different scales (Art 7.14c)

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Short summary of relevant findings from TD1.1.

Art 7.14(c) of the Paris Agreement calls for measuring and assessing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation actions and the enablers of and support for those actions. This assessment should inform an evaluation of the adequacy of progress in light of possible levels of future climate change and the global goal of adaptation – with a view to informing decisions regarding further enhancement of ambition and effectiveness of adaptation actions and support.

Summary of relevant findings from TD1.1.

TD 1.1 noted that assessing adaptation includes understanding global collective progress across contexts and spatial scales, including progress towards the GGA, and informing and enhancing action, support, and learning across different contexts. While some quantitative information regarding adaptation actions and progress is becoming available, qualitative assessments are providing – and will continue to provide – important information to assess progress to date.

Given that the NAP's are key instruments for adaptation planning, their formulation and implementation is potentially a very useful source for tracking progress. Participants highlighted the importance of monitoring, evaluation and learning frameworks in understanding whether adaptation measures are effective and the reasons why or why not.

The IPCC AR6 WG2 report noted that progress in adaptation planning and implementation has been observed across all sectors and regions, but that this progress is unevenly distributed due to gaps in knowledge, capacity, attention and support.

The report also noted that effectiveness of adaptation to reduce climate risk is documented for specific contexts, sectors and regions, and that integrated, multi-sectoral solutions that address social inequities, differentiate responses based on climate risk, and cut across systems, are likely to lead to increased effectiveness of adaptation.

Questions for discussion

It is hoped that discussions at TD 1.2 in this breakout group and the roundtable will move towards a consideration of concrete implementation taking into account needs, barriers and opportunities. The following questions are suggested as a means for structuring the discussion:

- 1) What national or sub-national targets and goals, set through policy and planning processes such as the NAPs, are inform us about adequate and effective adaptation and support across scales?

Participants may wish to reflect on the goals and targets that have been articulated, their applicability across different countries and contexts, including potentially their synergies and tradeoffs with the SDG's and the linkage to possible ranges of future climate change.

- 2) How can the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation be measured, and how can this understanding of our current efforts inform enhancing action towards achieving the goals defined in Articles 2.1(b) and 7.1 of the Paris Agreement?

Participants may wish to reflect on practical ways of assessing adequacy and effectiveness, noting that metrics for adaptation may include measures of actions as well as measures of outcomes. Process indicators and metrics such as the [Principles for Locally-Led Adaptation](#) provide useful insights for adaptation actions, while UNEP's [Adaptation Gap Report](#) provides useful insights into adequacy.

- 3) How adequate and effective is the support provided for adaptation in light of the adaptation actions being undertaken and how can this inform the enhancement of support in the context of achieving the goals defined in Articles 2.1(b) and 7.1 of the Paris Agreement?

While considering support, participants are encouraged to consider all the key enablers of action – finance, capacity, information / knowledge (including climate and socio-economic information and traditional & indigenous knowledge), technology as well as policy and institutional arrangements. While considering finance, participants may wish to reflect not only its mobilization, but adequacy and effectiveness in terms of experiences with accessing and delivering support to where most needed.