Harry Vreuls
Chair of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific   Date: 16 September 2024
and Technological Advice (SBSTA)

Nabeel Munir
Chair of the Subsidiary Body for
Implementation (SBI)

Contribution of the Adaptation Committee to a compilation and mapping of existing indicators

Dear Mr. Vreuls,
Dear Mr. Munir,

The SBSTA and the SBI, at their 60th sessions, requested their Chairs to prepare, with the support of the secretariat, in collaboration with relevant United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, and with contributions from relevant constituted bodies, a compilation and mapping of existing indicators relevant to measuring progress towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5, including information on areas potentially not covered by existing indicators.

The SBSTA and the SBI invited the Adaptation Committee (AC) to contribute to the compilation and mapping by identifying information on indicators reported by Parties in their national reports and communications, in the context of paragraph 45 of decision 2/CMA.5.

To respond to this mandate, the AC compiled adaptation indicators reported by Parties in their national reports and communications and mapped them to the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5. The AC considered and agreed on the draft contribution during its 26th meeting (9-13 September 2024) and requested the secretariat to submit the compilation and mapping to you accordingly. The result of this work is contained in the annex to this letter.

The AC will be available to present and provide more information on this work as required, including at the upcoming workshop in Sharm el-Sheikh.

Sincerely,

(signed by)

Funanani Muremi and Britta Horstmann
Co-Chairs, Adaptation Committee

Annex: Information on adaptation indicators reported by Parties in their national reports and communications

Attachment: Adaptation indicators reported by Parties in their national reports and communications (Excel file)

Annex:

Information submitted by the Adaptation Committee on adaptation indicators reported by Parties in their national reports and communications

I. Background

1.   At their sixtieth sessions, the SBSTA and the SBI requested their Chairs to prepare, with the support of the secretariat, in collaboration with relevant United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, and with contributions from relevant constituted bodies, a compilation and mapping of existing indicators relevant to measuring progress towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9–10 of decision 2/CMA.5, including information on areas potentially not covered by existing indicators.[1] They invited the Adaptation Committee (AC) to contribute to the compilation and mapping by identifying information on indicators reported by Parties in their national reports and communications, in the context of paragraph 45 of decision 2/CMA.5.

II. Purpose and scope of this note

2.   This information note is prepared to describe the approach to extracting data from national reports and communications on the indicators, and compile and map them along the different thematic and dimensional targets, as requested in the above mandate.

3.   The extracted information is linked to section VII below. For ease of use, the Excel tables containing the same information are attached separately to this note.

4.   The scope of this work is limited to paragraph 42 of document FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7 and paragraph 80 of document FCCC/SBI/2024/13 (conclusions on the matters relating to the global goal on adaptation), which focus on compiling and mapping adaptation indicators reported by Parties in their national reports and communications.

III. Approach and data collection

5.   The data collection involved extracting adaptation indicators from National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Adaptation Communications (Adcoms), National Communications (NCs), Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), and Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies (LT-LEDs) available on the UNFCCC database, with a cut-off date of 31 July 2024. Documents were analysed and manually coded to identify the term "indicators", using a qualitative data analysis software (MAXQDA Analytics Pro 24). The coded data was then organized in Excel files, categorized by document type, and aligned with the thematic and dimensional targets.

6.   **Document preparation:** All NAPs, NDCs, AdComs, NCs, BTRs, and LT-LEDs were imported into the software, and renamed to include key identifiers like country code, year, and language, facilitating easier management and retrieval. A readability check was performed to ensure the texts were clear and accessible for analysis.

7.   **Data extraction and coding:** Sub-folders were created in the above-mentioned software application for each document category. Indicators were manually coded in line with the targets in paragraphs 9 and 10 of decision 2/CMA.5.

---

[1] See documents: FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, and FCCC/SBI/2024/13.

8.   **Compilation of data:** Coded data was exported into an initial Excel file ("source file"), organized by document type into separate tabs. Each tab included up to 900+ rows of "indicators", and each row contained one or more individual adaptation indicators. More information, such as Party, submission year, and focus areas were included, and additional comments on limitations like unclear measurement units or context were manually added.

9.   **Mapping to thematic and dimensional targets:** A second Excel workbook ("target file") was manually created with tabs for thematic (paragraphs 9a to 9g) and dimensional (paragraphs 10a to 10d) targets from decision 2/CMA.5, plus an additional tab for "other" indicators that did not match the previous targets. Indicators from the source workbook were then manually transferred to the target workbook, including details on the Party, document type, and submission year. In cases where Parties submitted their Adcom as a component of another document, the indicator was counted in both documents. Indicators were mapped to the targets in line with the contexts in which they appeared in the national reports. Indicators that were relevant to another target were allocated more than once.

10.   **Translation:** All documents were analyzed. Documents were received in all six official United Nations languages. Documents that were not submitted in English, either in an official or unofficial translation, were unofficially translated for this exercise. The mapping process was limited to explicit mentions of the term "indicator" by the Party and did not account for synonyms or alternative terms. As a result, other terminologies or qualitative descriptions of indicators that did not explicitly contain the word "indicator" were not captured. The term "indicator" was contained in documents submitted in English, French and Spanish (or their translation) and was not found in documents submitted in Arabic, Chinese and Russian (or their translation).
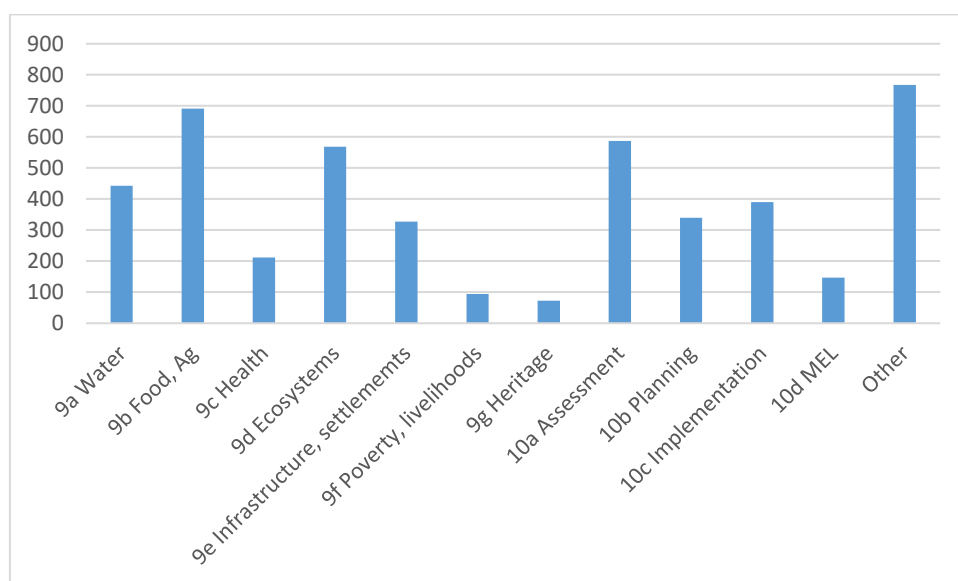
IV. Statistics

11.   "Indicators" were extracted from the following documents:

	NAPs	NDCs	ADCOMs	LT-LEDS	BTRs	NCs
Number of documents with specific indicators	38	23	9	7	2	3
Total number of submitted documents	58	*158	66	73	10	197
Percentage of docs with indicators	<u>66%</u>	<u>15%</u>	<u>14%</u>	<u>10%</u>	<u>20%</u>	<u>2%</u>
For NDCs only the ones with an adaptation component are counted.						

12.   A total of 4,639 entries were included in the compilation and mapping of indicators. No further analysis was undertaken.

13.   For the thematic targets listed in paragraph 9 of decision 2/CMA.1, most of the indicators extracted though the methodology defined in paragraph 9 above related to Food and agriculture (9b), followed by Ecosystems (9d), Water (9a), Infrastructure (9e) and Health (9c). Cultural Heritage (9g) and Poverty Eradication (9f) have the lowest number of indicators.

14.   For the dimensional targets in paragraph 10 of decision 2/CMA.1, the one with most indicators is Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment (10a), followed by Implementation (10c), Planning (10b), and MEL (10d). A considerable number of indicators is listed in the category "other".

Table: Indicators from all report types mapped against the targets listed in decision 2/CMA/5[2]

V. Challenges encountered

15.   Challenges in compiling and mapping the indicators included the following: indicators lacking specific measurement units; insufficient contextual information; and duplication by countries. Individual value judgement and a certain degree of interpretation had to be applied in some cases to match indicators to the global targets. The original MAXQDA database was consulted iteratively to resolve discrepancies and cases lacking clarity. Indicators not fitting any targets were listed in a separate category named "other". Indicators in the "other" category were tagged with themes for ease of reference.
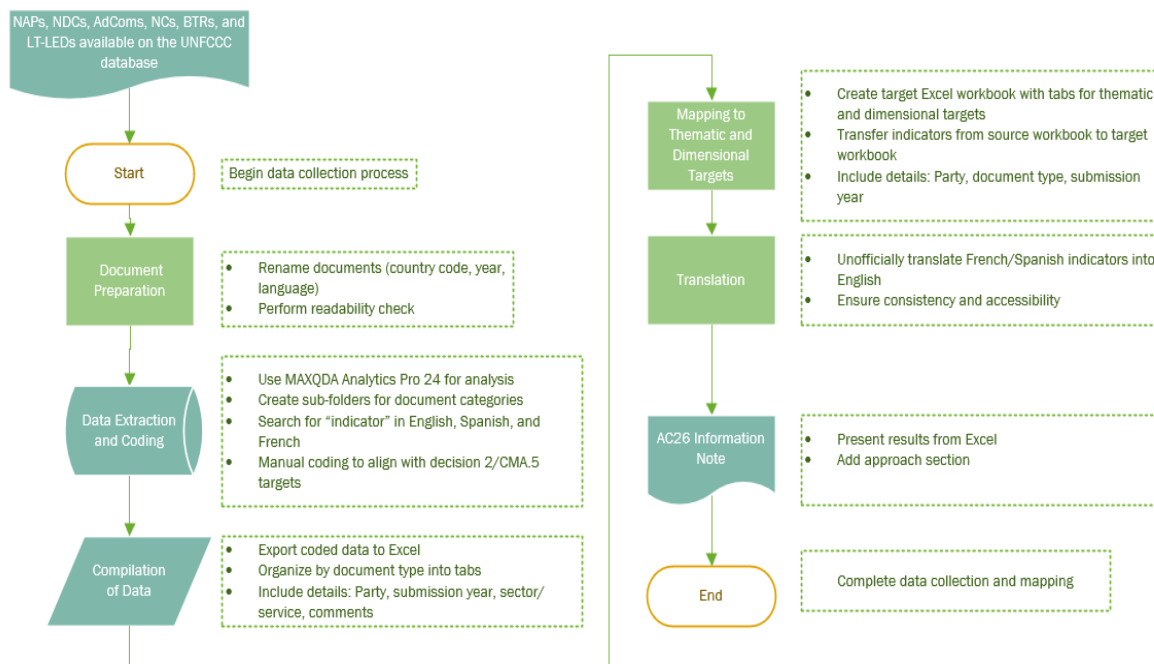
16.   Indicators lacking measurement units or sufficient context in the original national report from which they were sourced remain without such clarification, and no interpretation was applied by the secretariat. The same is valid for unclear language.

17.   Another challenge included the resource requirement to process a large amount of data manually on short notice with limited time available. The fact that several countries submitted their reports or communications in a picture format that could not be searched for key words and that did not allow for copying text constituted another challenge, as it required manually searching for the indicators and typing them into the source and target files.

VI. Assumptions and limitations

18.   The indicators were included as provided by the countries, without standardized definitions or consistent formats across the source documents. The indicators were sourced from their original context (i.e. NAPs, NDCs, AdComs, NCs, BTRs, and LT-LEDs) and categorized manually to the targets of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, which might differ from their initial intent. As mentioned in paragraph 9 above, the mapping process was limited to explicit mentions of the term "indicator" by the Party and did not account for synonyms or alternative terms.

---

[2] Indicators were mapped to the targets in line with the contexts in which they appeared in the national reports. Indicators that were relevant to another target were allocated to more than one target.

Flowchart structure for data collection approach

Start — Begin data collection process

Document Preparation
- Rename documents (country code, year, language)
- Perform readability check

Data Extraction and Coding
- Use MAXQDA Analytics Pro 24 for analysis
- Create sub-folders for document categories
- Search for "indicator" in English, Spanish, and French
- Manual coding to align with decision 2/CMA.5 targets

Compilation of Data
- Export coded data to Excel
- Organize by document type into tabs
- Include details: Party, submission year, sector/service, comments

NAPs, NDCs, AdComs, NCs, BTRs, and LT-LEDs available on the UNFCCC database

Mapping to Thematic and Dimensional Targets
- Create target Excel workbook with tabs for thematic and dimensional targets
- Transfer indicators from source workbook to target workbook
- Include details: Party, document type, submission year

Translation
- Unofficially translate French/Spanish indicators into English
- Ensure consistency and accessibility

AC26 Information Note
- Present results from Excel
- Add approach section

End — Complete data collection and mapping

VII. Indicators reported by Parties in their national reports and communications

19.   The AC's contribution to the compilation and mapping referred to in paragraph 1 above is available at the links below. Indicators are listed in individual files for the thematic (paragraphs 9a to 9g) and dimensional (paragraphs 10a to 10d) targets from decision 2/CMA.5, plus an additional tab for "other" indicators that did not match the previous targets.

9a Water	Indicators 9a water.pdf
9b Food, agriculture	Indicators 9b food, ag.pdf
9c Health	Indicators 9c health.pdf
9d Ecosystems	Indicators 9d ecosystems.pdf
9e Infrastructure, settlements	Indicators 9e infrastructure, settlements.pdf
9f Poverty, livelihoods	Indicators 9f poverty, livelihood.pdf
9g Heritage	Indicators 9g heritage.pdf
10a Assessment	Indicators 10a assessment.pdf
10b Planning	Indicators 10b planning.pdf
10c Implementation	Indicators 10c implementation.pdf
10d Monitoring, evaluation and learning	Indicators 10d MEL.pdf
Other indicators	Indicators Other.pdf