

**Sixteenth meeting of the Adaptation Committee
Bonn, Germany, 9 to 12 September 2019**

**Mapping of relevant existing guidance to inform the preparation of
draft supplementary guidance for voluntary use by Parties in communicating
adaptation information in accordance with the elements of an
adaptation communication**

Recommended action by the Adaptation Committee

The Adaptation Committee (AC), at its 16th meeting, will be invited to consider the information contained in this note to inform its work towards developing supplementary guidance for voluntary use by Parties in communicating adaptation information.

Mandate and scope

1. In Katowice, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement requested the Adaptation Committee to develop, with the engagement of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Working Group II, using relevant existing guidance as a starting point, as appropriate, by June 2022, draft supplementary guidance for voluntary use by Parties in communicating information in accordance with the elements contained in the annex of decision 9/CMA.1, for consideration by the subsidiary bodies at their fifty-seventh sessions (November 2022) in the context of their consideration of the report of the Adaptation Committee.¹
2. To inform the work by the Adaptation Committee outline above, this note provides an overview of relevant existing guidance for reporting and communicating of adaptation information under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. It has four sections:
 - a) Section 1 provides an **overview of all the instruments currently available under the Convention and the Paris Agreement** that involve reporting and communication of information. These are:
 - i) Adaptation communications;
 - ii) Biennial reports of developed countries;
 - iii) Biennial transparency reports;
 - iv) Biennial update reports of developing countries;
 - v) Documents related to national adaptation programmes of action;
 - vi) Documents related to the process for formulate and implement national adaptation plans;
 - vii) Long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies;
 - viii) National communications;
 - ix) Nationally determined contributions;

¹ 9/CMA.1, paragraph 15.

- b) Section 2 provides more detail on **whether and how the instruments identified in section 1 include reporting and communicating information on adaptation**, either because the guidelines of those instruments stipulate the provision of adaptation information, or because Parties have decided by their own initiative to include such information.
- c) Section 3 provides an **overview of the adaptation-related information types specified in the guidelines of the instruments**, and compares the types of information across the instruments;
- d) Section 4 identifies **some possible next steps** the Adaptation Committee could take in continuing its work on this issue.

1. Overview of instruments for reporting and communicating information under the Convention and the Paris Agreement

3. Table 1 identifies all the instruments under the Convention and the Paris Agreement for reporting and communicating information, highlights in which documents/articles their mandates can be found, identifies their frequency, and indicates whether adaptation information is stipulated by their guidelines, or included by Parties on their own initiative.

Table 1:

Instrument	Key articles/decisions	Launched in	Frequency
Adaptation communication	Paris Agreement Art. 7.10-12 Decision 9/CMA.1	2015/2018	Flexible (preferably in time for each global stocktake)
Biennial report	Decision 2/CP.17, annex I	2010/2011	Every 2 years (until 2024)
Biennial transparency report	Paris Agreement Art. 13 Decision 18/CMA.1	2015/2018	Every 2 years (starting in 2024)
Biennial update report	Decision 2/CP.17, annex III	2010/2011	Every 2 years (until 2024)
Documents related to NAPAs	28/CP.7	2001	Not specified
Documents related to NAPs	Decision 5/CP.17 Decision 3/CP.20 Decision 8/CP.24	2010/2011	Not specified
Long-term low GHG emission development strategies	Paris Agreement Art. 4.19	2018	Not specified
National communications of developed countries	FCCC/CP/1999/7, section II	1999	Every 4 years
National communications of developing countries	Decision 17/CP.8	2002	Every 4 years[, with flexibility]
(Intended) nationally determined contributions	Paris Agreement Art. 3 and 4 Decision 4/CMA.1	2014/2018	Every 5 years (2020, 2025, 2030, etc.)

	Decision 9/CMA.1 (for adaptation components) Decision 1/CP.20		
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4. The Paris Agreement and the Katowice decisions defined additional steps for considering the information provided through these instruments, in particular by specifying that:
- a) Reports and communications of Parties will be part of the sources of input for the global stocktake (19/CMA.1, para 37 (a));
 - b) The secretariat, under the guidance of the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue of the global stocktake, will prepare a synthesis report on the state of adaptation efforts, experience and priorities, summarizing the most recent information contained in adaptation communications and biennial transparency reports (19/CMA.1, para 23 (b));
 - c) In preparing the synthesis report, the secretariat should also consider information on adaptation efforts of developing country Parties to facilitate the recognition of those efforts, as well as on their support needs, drawing on i.a. most recent documents containing adaptation information (including adaptation communications, documents related to national adaptation plans, national communications, nationally determined contributions, biennial transparency reports, and reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and other scientific bodies; and, specifically for support needs, reports of the Standing Committee of Finance on needs of developing countries (4/CP.24, para 13)) (11/CMA.1, paras 9 and 31);

2. Whether and how the instruments for reporting and communication include information related to adaptation

5. The instruments described above have been designed for a number of reasons. In responding to these instruments Parties have included information related to adaptation. This can be either because the guidelines for an instrument invited or required the inclusion of such information, or because Parties decided to include it on their own initiative. This section describes how adaptation information is featured in each of the instruments.

Adaptation communications

6. The guidance for the adaptation communication, which is common to all Parties, is provided by the PA and decision 9/MCA.1. The guidelines define the purpose, timeframes, process, and types of information to be included.
7. The purposes of the adaptation communication are to enhance the visibility and profile of adaptation, as well as its balance with mitigation; strengthen action and support; learning and understanding of needs and actions, as well as provide input to the global stocktake, including for reviewing overall progress towards the global goal on adaptation (9/CMA.1, paras 1 and 14).
8. The adaptation communication was established as an instrument that may be linked to other instruments. It "shall be, as appropriate, submitted and updated periodically, as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a national adaptation plan, a nationally determined contribution as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, and/or a national communication" (Paris Agreement Article 7.11). In addition, decision 9/CMA.1 specified that Parties may also submit and update their adaptation communication "as a component of or in conjunction with the reports on impacts and adaptation as stipulated in Article 13, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement" (paragraph 4), meaning the biennial transparency reports. Parties were invited to submit their adaptation communication in time to inform each global stocktake (9/CMA.1, para 6). After submission, they will be recorded in a public registry maintained by the secretariat (Paris Agreement, Art 7.12), and considered in the synthesis reports for the global stocktake (9/CMA.1, para 14).

9. The annex of 9/CMA.1 defines nine elements of information that Parties may include in their adaptation communications (see tables 2 and 3 below²). Parties may also tailor the information with the existing guidance for the “vehicle” document (Ibid., para 9), were invited to include “ex ante” information (Ibid., para 8), as well as information specifically on elements (a) to (d), and additionally on elements (e) to (i) contained in the annex of decision 9/CMA.1 (Ibid., para 7).

10. The Adaptation Committee is working on draft supplementary guidance for voluntary use by Parties in communication information in accordance with the elements of an adaptation communication – the work that this note aims to inform (9/CMA.1, paragraph 15);

Biennial reports of annex I Parties

11. Biennial reports have been used since 2011 by Annex I Parties for reporting on progress made towards emission reduction targets, and on provision of support to non-Annex I Parties (2/CP.17, annex I). The last biennial reports will be submitted in 2022, and they will be replaced by biennial transparency reports starting in 2024.

12. While the biennial reports of Annex I Parties do not contain adaptation-specific provisions, the guidelines do request Parties to report on support provided for adaptation. When reporting on support to non-Annex I Parties, Annex II Parties shall provide information on support provided for adaptation (2/CP.17, annex I, 17-18), distinguish support provided to adaptation activities (Ibid., 13, 22), describe how resources provided address adaptation needs (Ibid., 16, 23), and report on private finance leveraged by bilateral finance towards adaptation as well as on efforts to promote private investment in adaptation in developing countries (Ibid., 19).

Biennial update reports of non-Annex I Parties

13. Biennial update reports have been used by non-Annex I Parties since 2011 for reporting on national circumstances, greenhouse gas emissions, mitigation actions, constraints and gaps, as well as support needed and received. Like the biennial reports, they will be replaced by the biennial transparency reports starting in 2024.

14. Like the biennial reports, the guidelines of biennial update reports of non-Annex I Parties also do not contain adaptation-specific reporting provisions, but the guidance stipulates that the biennial update reports should contain updated information on financial, technical and capacity-building needs (2/CP.17, annex III, 14) as well as information on support received (Ibid., 15-16). This guidance would be relevant for developing countries with needs for support for adaptation. In addition, some developing countries included information on adaptation efforts in their biennial update reports on a voluntary basis.

Biennial transparency reports

15. The guidance for biennial transparency reports, which are common to all Parties with flexibilities for developing countries, was adopted at the Katowice conference in decision 18/CMA.1. Generally, the guidelines define the purpose, timeframes, process and types of information to be included. The purpose of the biennial transparency reports related to adaptation is to provide a clear understanding of adaptation actions under Art 7 of the Paris Agreement, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to inform the global stocktake (Paris Agreement Art 13.5). In addition, decision 18/CMA.1 stipulates that the biennial transparency reports could facilitate the recognition of adaptation efforts of developing countries (para 105).

16. The biennial transparency reports will be submitted every 2 years, beginning in 2024 (18/CMA.1, para 3). The secretariat posts them on the UNFCCC website and synthesizes them (Ibid., para 6). In addition, they are considered in the synthesis reports prepared for the global stocktake. An adaptation communication may be submitted together with a biennial transparency report.

17. The provision of adaptation information in biennial transparency reports is voluntary. In paragraphs 104 to 117 of 18/CMA.1, the guidelines for the biennial transparency reports identify a detailed set of information that should be included on adaptation (see also tables 2 and 3 below). Parties may cross-reference adaptation information in other documents, and focus on updates of previous information (Ibid., para 14).

18. In June 2019, the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice, under its agenda item 10 (d), launched work to develop outlines for the biennial transparency reports (Ibid., paras 12 (b) and 13). This

² Tables 2 and 3 contain similar information structured in different ways. They can be used interchangeably.

can have implications on the structure of the adaptation information included in the biennial transparency reports.

National communications of Annex I Parties

19. The guidance for national communications was adopted in 1999 for developed countries³. Their purpose is to enhance transparency, consistency, and comparability of information, enable review and assessment of implementation, and monitor progress towards UNFCCC goals. The guidelines specify a set of adaptation information to be included (see tables 2 and 3 below). National communications are submitted every 4 years (2018, 2022, 2026, etc.), posted on the UNFCCC website, and compiled and synthesized by the secretariat.

20. Revision of the guidelines for national communications of developed countries is being considered by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation. At SBI 50 in June 2019, Parties agreed to forward the draft revised guidelines to the Conference of the Parties for adoption at COP 25⁴. The changes suggested in the revision have implications for the types of adaptation information to be included – please see tables 2 and 3 below for an overview of the types of information stipulated by the revision.

National communications of non-Annex I Parties

21. The guidance for national communications was adopted in 2002 for developing countries.⁵ The purpose of the guidelines is to encourage consistency, transparency and comparability of information, facilitate policy guidance to the operating entities of the financial mechanism, and ensure that the Conference of the Parties has sufficient information for assessing the status of implementation. Tables 2 and 3 below outline the types of information that should be included in national communications of non-Annex I Parties. National communications are generally submitted every 4 years, and the secretariat posts them on its website.

22. Revision of the guidelines for national communications of non-Annex I Parties is being considered by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, with focus on information communicated in national communications, taking into account decision 18/CMA.1 (guidelines for biennial transparency reports). However, at its session in June 2019, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation continued to hold the item in abeyance.

Documents related to national adaptation programmes of action

23. The guidelines for the national adaptation programmes of action for least developed country Parties was defined in decision 28/CP.7. The decision outlines a structure for a national adaptation programme of action document, which includes sections on: 1. introduction and setting; 2. framework for adaptation programme; 3. Identification of key adaptation needs; 4. criteria for selecting priority activities; 5. list of priority activities, based on the criteria; 6. national adaptation programme of action preparation process (paras 9-19). Fifty-one least developed countries have submitted a national adaptation programme of action. Most of these were submitted before 2010. Since the adoption of the Cancun Adaptation Framework, Parties are increasingly focused on the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans.

Documents related to national adaptation plans

24. The Conference of the Parties has adopted decisions related to providing information on the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, in particular:

- a) Decision 5/CP.17 invited Parties to provide information on their national adaptation plans, as part of their national communications and other channels (paras 32-33), including progress made and effectiveness (annex, para 6 (b)). The decision also invited United Nations and other organizations to provide information on activities to support national adaptation plans (para 35);
- b) Decision 3/CP.20 invited Parties to forward outputs and outcomes related to national adaptation plans to NAP Central⁶ and other means as appropriate (para 9);

³ FCCC/CP/1999/7, section II.

⁴ The draft revised guidelines to be considered are available at: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/105_4.pdf

⁵ Annex to decision 17/CP.8.

⁶ By 14 May 2019, 13 Parties had provided such information on NAP Central. See <http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Pages/national-adaptation-plans.aspx>

- c) Decision 8/CP.24 invited Parties to continue providing information on progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans and on experience, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs, and support provided and received via an online questionnaire⁷ on NAP Central or other means as appropriate (para 23);

25. In addition, following the guidance provided in decision 5/CP.17, the Least Developed Countries Expert Group developed *Technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process*⁸. As of 5 November 2018, 49 least developed countries and 42 other developed countries have taken steps to formulate their national adaptation plans based on the technical guidelines.⁹

(Intended) Nationally Determined Contributions

26. In the Lima Call for Climate Action, the Conference of the Parties provided the opportunity to Parties to include an adaptation component in their intended nationally determined contributions or to communicate their undertakings in adaptation planning (Decision 1/CP.20, para 12). However, it did not provide guidance on the content of the adaptation components or undertakings in adaptation planning. 137 Parties decided to include an adaptation component in their intended nationally determined contributions, and three developed country Parties (European Union, Japan, and United States of America) communicated their undertakings in adaptation planning. A summary of the types of the adaptation information contained in the intended nationally determined contributions is available in sections I.E and II.F of the document *Aggregate effect of the INDCs: an update* by the secretariat.¹⁰

27. Upon ratification of the Paris Agreement, intended nationally determined contributions of Parties were converted into nationally determined contributions (unless a Party noted otherwise). In this conversion process, most of the adaptation components submitted as part of intended nationally determined contributions were transferred unchanged into the nationally determined contributions, and nationally determined contributions of 132 Parties contained in the interim registry include an adaptation component. Decision 9/CMA.1 encourages Parties that choose to submit an adaptation communication as a component of or in conjunction with a nationally determined contribution to use the guidance included in that decision, as appropriate (para 11).

Including information on adaptation in long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies

28. In accordance with Article 4.19 of the Paris Agreement, all Parties should develop long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies. Decision 1/CP.21 invited Parties to communicate such strategies with a mid-century horizon by 2020 (para 35). There are no specific guidelines for the long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies or for the inclusion of including adaptation information in them. However, some Parties that have submitted such strategies so far to the UNFCCC portal have also included adaptation information in them. As of 14 June 2019, 11 Parties had submitted long-term low greenhouse gas emission strategies, and four Parties (Benin, Fiji, Marshall Islands, Mexico) included an adaptation section.¹¹

3. Types of information identified in the guidelines of the instruments

29. Although the general types of adaptation information remain fairly consistent across the different arrangements under the Convention, each instrument described above has been developed at different times, based on different mandates, and/or to respond to different needs. Therefore, there are significant overlaps in the information requested by the various guidelines. Tables 2 and 3 below provide a comparative overview of the types of information identified specifically for each instrument, compare the types of information across the different instruments, and highlight the level of strictness of each type of information. The tables reflect only those guidelines which identify specific types of adaptation-related information to be communicated or reported – the guidance for adaptation communications, national communications, national adaptation plans, as well as biennial transparency reports.

⁷ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/assessingprogress.aspx>

⁸ Available in several languages at: <http://unfccc.int/7279>

⁹ See FCCC/SBI/2018/INF.13, page 5.

¹⁰ <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/docs/2016/cop22/eng/02.pdf>

¹¹ <https://unfccc.int/process/the-paris-agreement/long-term-strategies>

Table 2:¹

Overview and comparison of types of adaptation-specific information to be included in each instrument

(Note: the colours identify the level of bindingness of the provisions as follows: shall, should, may, encouraged to. The numbers identify the paragraph of the relevant guidance where that information is requested)

Type of information	national communications of Annex I Parties	National communications of non-Annex I Parties	Adaptation communications	Biennial transparency reports
National development, circumstances, and frameworks				
Adaptation-related national circumstances (including development priorities, institutions, governance, laws, policies, regulations)		3	Annex, (a)	106 (a-c), 109 (d)
		4, 36		
Assessment of impacts and vulnerability				
Research on vulnerabilities and adaptation (e.g. climate, modelling, impacts, vulnerability, technology, measures, response options, monitoring and evaluation)	49, 63	44		116 (b)
Observed and expected impacts, risks, trends and hazards	49		Annex, (b)	107 (a-b)
Vulnerability to adverse effects/scope, methods, tools and scenarios for vulnerability and adaptation assessment; uncertainties and challenges		29	Annex, (b)	Section B, 107 (c)
		32-34		
Loss and damage				
Information on loss and damage (for enhancing understanding, action and support; on impacts; and on activities and institutions to avert, minimize and address loss and damage)				115
Planned adaptation efforts				
Goals, actions, objectives, undertakings, efforts, plans (national adaptation plans, subnat.), strategies, policies, priorities (e.g. sectors and regions), nature-based solutions, plans for coastal zone mng, water, agriculture)	49	26, 53	Annex, (c)	108 (a) 109 (b) & (g)
		28		
Adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans and mitigation co-benefits			Annex, (f)	109 (e)
Stakeholder involvement (subnational, community, private sector)				109 (h)
Implementation and progress on adaptation efforts				

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¹ Tables 2 and 3 contain similar information structured in different ways. They can be used interchangeably.

Implementation of adaptation (e.g. priorities, programmes, strategies, measures, policies, regulations, planning, cooperation, good practices, lessons, information sharing, measures to meet needs, actions in biennial transparency reports/Adaptation communications/nationally determined contributions, actions in accordance with global goal for adaptation, supported actions)	28, 49	29	Annex, (e), (i-ii)	108 (a), 109 (a), 110 (a-e) 113 (d)
		53		111
Steps to integrate climate change into development, policies and actions/related capacity-building		41, 47		109 (f)
Gender-responsiveness; integration of gender, science; trad., indigenous and/or local knowledge			Annex, (h)	109 (c)
Effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation				111
				114 (a-b)
Barriers, challenges and gaps related to implementation		53	Annex, (e) (iv)	108 (b)
Monitoring and evaluation				
Monitoring and evaluation/relevant systems/evaluation of measures in key areas/adaptation-related indicators		35	Annex, (e) (vi)	112-113
Needs and support				
Implementation/support needs of developing countries			Annex, (d)	
Assistance/support provided to developing countries, including for adaptation	52, 53, 55		Annex, (d)	
How support meets adaptation needs		53		113 (d) (ii)
Other information				
Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned (e.g. on science, policy, integration)			Annex, (e) (iii), (v)	116
Contribution of adaptation to international frameworks			Annex, (g)	
Any other information			Annex, (i)	117

Table 3:² comparison of the types of adaptation-related information to be communicated/reported under guidelines of different instruments under the Convention and the Paris Agreement

NOTE: the level of detail of the various guidelines is very different. For the purposes of readability, the language of the guidelines has been simplified to enhance accessibility of the overview. For full text of the guidelines, please refer to the original guidelines identified in the first row of the table.

Adaptation communications (9/CMA.1) (all provisions are "may include")	National communications of annex I Parties ³ (FCCC/CP/1999/7, section II)	National communications of non-annex I Parties (17/CP.8)	Documents related to national adaptation plans (5/CP.17, 3/CP.20, 8/CP.24)	Biennial transparency reports (18/CMA.1)
(a) National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks;		3: should provide information on national/regional development priorities/objectives/circumstances relevant for addressing climate change and impacts (e.g. relevant geography/climate/economic features, and needs/concerns arising from adverse effects and/or impact of response measures). 4: encouraged to provide a summary of national circumstances in tabular form.		106. Each Party should provide information on: (a) Nat circumstances relevant to adaptation (e.g. biogeophysical characteristics, demographics, economy, infrastructure; and info on adaptive capacity; (b) Inst arrangements and governance (e.g. for assessing impacts, climate change at sectoral level, decision-making, planning, coordination, addressing cross-cutting issues, adjusting priorities and activities, consultation, participation, implementation, data governance, M&E, and reporting); (c) Legal and policy frameworks and regulations.
(b) Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, as appropriate;	49: shall include information on expected impacts. 49: may refer to scientific research on vulnerability assessment and adaptation. 63: should provide info on highlights, innovations and efforts on: (a) Climate process and system studies, including paleoclimatology; (b) Modelling and prediction, inc global circulation models; (c) Research on impacts; (d) Socio-economic analysis, inc of impacts of climate change and response options; (e) Research and development on mitigation and adaptation tech.	29: should provide information on vulnerability to adverse effects, and on adaptation measures being taken to meet needs and concerns due to these effects. 32: encouraged to provide information on scope of vulnerability and adaptation assessment, including on most critical vulnerable areas. 33: encouraged to describe approaches, methodologies and tools, including scenarios for assessment of impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, and relevant uncertainties. 34: encouraged to provide information on vulnerability and adaptation in key vulnerable areas, inc key findings and effects of climate change, allowing an integrated analysis of national vulnerability to climate change.		107. Each Party should provide information on: (a) Current and projected climate trends and hazards; (b) Observed and potential impacts (e.g. sectoral, economic, social and/or environmental vulnerabilities); (c) Approaches, methodologies and tools, and uncertainties and challenges, in relation to para 107(a) and (b).

² Tables 2 and 3 contain similar information structured in different ways. They can be used interchangeably.

³ As indicated in para 23 above, the guidelines for national communications of Annex I Parties are under revision. In terms of adaptation, the draft revision that will be considered by COP 25 envisages that annex I Parties would provide information on: 1. Climate modelling, projects and scenarios; 2. Assessment of risks and vulnerability; 3. Climate change impacts; 4. Domestic adaptation policies and strategies; 5. Monitoring and evaluation framework; 6. Progress and outcomes of adaptation action (para 47 of annex of FCCC/SBI/2019/L.5)

Adaptation communications (9/CMA.1) (all provisions are "may include")	National communications of annex I Parties ³ (FCCC/CP/1999/7, section II)	National communications of non-annex I Parties (17/CP.8)	Documents related to national adaptation plans (5/CP.17, 3/CP.20, 8/CP.24)	Biennial transparency reports (18/CMA.1)
(c) National adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions;	49: may refer to plans for coastal zone management, water resources and agriculture.	26: may provide information on programmes containing measures to facilitate adaptation. 36: may report on policy frameworks, such as adaptation programmes, plans and policies for developing and implementing adaptation strategies and measures. 53: may provide information on opportunities for implementation of adaptation, including pilot projects, being undertaken or proposed.		109. Each Party should provide information on: (a) Implementation of adaptation actions in accordance with the global goal on adaptation; (b) Adaptation goals, actions, objectives, undertakings, efforts, plans (e.g. NAPs and subnational plans), strategies, policies, priorities (e.g. sectors, regions or integrated plans for coastal management, water and agriculture), efforts to build resilience; (c) How best science, gender and indigenous, traditional and local knowledge are integrated; (d) Development priorities related to adaptation and impacts; (e) Adaptation actions and/or economic diversification leading to mitigation co-benefits; (f) Efforts to integrate climate into dev plans, policies and programming, including related capacity-building activities; (g) Nature-based solutions to adaptation; (h) Stakeholder involvement, including subnational, community and private sector plans, priorities, actions and programmes.
(d) Implementation and support needs of, and provision of support to, developing country Parties;	52 and table 5: shall provide information on assistance provided for costs of adaptation to climate vulnerable developing countries. 53 and table 5: shall provide information on finance provided through bilateral/regional/multilateral channels; should complete tables 4 and 5. (Table 5: adaptation-related capacity-building, coastal zone management and vulnerability assessments.) 55: shall report technology transfer and financing for access by developing countries to technologies (including equipment to facilitate adaptation).	53: may provide information on how support from Annex II Parties meet specific needs and concerns relating to vulnerability and adaptation.	5/CP.17, 32: Invites Parties to provide information through national communications, on support provided or received, relevant to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans 5/CP.17, 35: Invites United Nations orgs, multilateral, intergovernmental and other international and regional organizations: info on activities to support the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans	

Adaptation communications (9/CMA.1) (all provisions are "may include")	National communications of annex I Parties ³ (FCCC/CP/1999/7, section II)	National communications of non-annex I Parties (17/CP.8)	Documents related to national adaptation plans (5/CP.17, 3/CP.20, 8/CP.24)	Biennial transparency reports (18/CMA.1)
<p>(e) Implementation of adaptation actions and plans, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Progress and results achieved; (ii) Adaptation efforts of developing countries for recognition; (iii) Cooperation on enhancing adaptation at the national, regional and international level, as appropriate; (iv) Barriers, challenges and gaps related to the implementation of adaptation; (v) Good practices, lessons learned and information-sharing; (vi) Monitoring and evaluation; 	<p>49: shall include an outline of action taken to implement Art 4.1 (b) and (e) for adaptation.</p>	<p>28: shall include information on steps taken or envisaged towards national/regional programmes to facilitate adaptation, and any other information.</p> <p>41: encouraged to provide information on steps taken to integrate climate change into social, economic and environmental policies and actions.</p> <p>47: encouraged to provide information on national, subregional and/or regional capacity-building activities for integrating adaptation into medium and long-term planning.</p> <p>53: may provide information on barriers to implementation of adaptation.</p>	<p>5/CP.17, 32: Invited to provide information through national communications, on measures undertaken relevant to the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans</p> <p>5/CP.17, Annex, 6 (b): Parties should: provide info in national communications on progress made and effectiveness of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans.</p> <p>3/CP.20, para 9: invites least developed countries and other developing countries to forward outcomes of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans to NAP Central</p> <p>8/CP.24, para 23: invites Parties to provide information on progress on NAPs and on relevant experiences, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and</p>	<p>C. Adaptation priorities and barriers</p> <p>108. Each Party should provide information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Domestic priorities and progress towards these; (b) Adaptation challenges and gaps and barriers. <p>E. Progress on implementation of adaptation</p> <p>110. Each Party should provide information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Implementation of actions in chapter IV.D; (b) Steps taken to formulate, implement, publish and update national/regional programmes; strategies and measures, policy frameworks (e.g. national adaptation plans) and other information; (c) Implementation of actions identified in current and past adaptation communications, including efforts to meeting adaptation needs; (d) Implementation of actions identified in adaptation component of NDCs; (e) Coordination activities and changes in regulation, policies and planning. <p>111. Developing countries may include info on implementation of supported actions, and effectiveness of implemented measures.</p> <p>F. Monitoring and evaluation of actions and processes</p> <p>112. To enhance actions and facilitate reporting, each Party should report on systems to monitoring and evaluation implementation, including those in place or under development.</p> <p>113. Each Party should provide information on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Achievements, impacts, resilience, review, effectiveness and results; (b) Approaches and systems used, and outputs; (c) Assessment of and indicators for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) How adaptation increased resilience and reduced impacts; (ii) When adaptation is not sufficient; (iii) Effectiveness of implemented measures; (d) Implementation, in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Transparency of planning and implementation; (ii) How support programmes meet vulnerabilities and needs; (iii) How adaptation influences development goals; (iv) Good practices, experience and lessons learned from policy and regulatory changes, actions and coordination mechanisms. <p>114. Each Party should: info on effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation, including on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Ownership, stakeholder engagement, alignment of adaptation to national and subnational policies, and replicability; (b) Results of adaptation and sustainability of those results. <p>H. Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned</p> <p>116. Each Party should provide information on:</p>

Adaptation communications (9/CMA.1) (all provisions are "may include")	National communications of annex I Parties ³ (FCCC/CP/1999/7, section II)	National communications of non-annex I Parties (17/CP.8)	Documents related to national adaptation plans (5/CP.17, 3/CP.20, 8/CP.24)	Biennial transparency reports (18/CMA.1)
			needs, and support provided and received via an online questionnaire ⁴ or other means	(a) Efforts to share info, good practices, experience and lessons learned, including on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Science, planning and policies relevant to adaptation; (ii) Policy innovations and pilot and demo projects; (iii) Integration of adaptation into planning; (iv) Cooperation to share info and to strengthen science, institutions and adaptation; (v) Area, scale and types of cooperation and good practices; (vi) Improving durability and effectiveness of adaptation (vii) Helping developing countries identify effective practices, needs, priorities, and challenges and gaps; (b) Strengthening scientific research and knowledge related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Climate, including research and systematic observation and early warning systems, to inform climate services and decision-making; (ii) Vulnerability and adaptation; (iii) Monitoring and evaluation.
(f) Adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including those that result in mitigation co-benefits;				
(g) How adaptation actions contribute to other international frameworks and/or conventions;				
(h) Gender-responsive adaptation action and traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems related to				

⁴ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Pages/assessingprogress.aspx>

Adaptation communications (9/CMA.1) (all provisions are "may include")	National communications of annex I Parties ³ (FCCC/CP/1999/7, section II)	National communications of non-annex I Parties (17/CP.8)	Documents related to national adaptation plans (5/CP.17, 3/CP.20, 8/CP.24)	Biennial transparency reports (18/CMA.1)
adaptation, where appropriate;				
(i) Any other information related to adaptation				I. Any other info 117. Each Party may provide any other relevant information.
			3/CP.20, para 9: invites least developed countries and other developing countries to forward outputs, including national adaptation plan documents, to NAP Central	G. Info on averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage 115. Each Party may provide info on enhancing understanding, action and support, on cooperative and facilitative basis, to avert, minimize and address loss and damage considering projected changes in risks, vulnerabilities, adaptive capacities and exposure, including on: (a) Observed and potential impacts, including from extreme weather and slow onset events, drawing on best science; (b) Activities to avert, minimize and address loss and damage; (c) Institutional arrangements to facilitate implementation of activities under paragraph 115(b) above.

4. Next steps

30. The Adaptation Committee may wish to consider the information contained in this note to inform its work towards the supplementary guidance for voluntary use by Parties in communicating adaptation information.

31. Based on the information collected in this note, the Adaptation Committee might wish to consider, in particular, whether:

- a) Its work would benefit from:
 - i) An overview of the tools and methodologies used by Parties at the national level to prepare the information for the communications and reports described above (in particular to prepare the types of information identified in the guidance for the adaptation communication in decision 9/CMA.1), as well as best practices and lessons learned from the use of such tools and methodologies – to gain information for such an overview, a call of submissions could be issued to Parties;
 - ii) A review of the submissions of Parties on reporting and communication on adaptation to understand the specific purposes that Parties have pursued, and the challenges they face, with the aim to adapting the supplementary guidance to such purposes and challenges;
- b) The supplementary guidance should also aim at assisting Parties in finding the optimal combination of instruments for reporting and communication that best suits their national situation and needs, minimizes duplication, and maximizes the synergies in their reporting and communication;
- c) It would be necessary to frame the guidance in terms of the purposes of the adaptation communication (enhancing visibility and profile of adaptation, balance with mitigation, strengthening adaptation action/support, providing input to the global stocktake, enhancing learning, and understanding of adaptation needs and actions) in order to help ensure that the information provided by Parties is relevant to national preferences, but also to the processes of the Paris Agreement.

32. Adaptation Committee members will consider how the engagement of the Working Group II of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in the development of the draft supplementary guidance can best be arranged.

33. The secretariat will revise this note as the negotiations to further develop the arrangements described above advances.