

Draft supplementary guidance for voluntary use by Parties in communicating information in accordance with the possible elements of an adaptation communication

Recommended action by the Adaptation Committee

The Adaptation Committee (AC), at its 19th meeting, will be invited to consider the current progress made on the draft supplementary guidance for voluntary use by Parties in communicating information in accordance with the possible elements of an adaptation communication.

In its consideration the AC will be invited to ensure complementarity with related work on approaches for assessing progress towards the global goal on adaptation and other related matters, including a thematic expert group that may be established.

The AC may further wish to organize a webinar with Parties who have already prepared an adaptation communication, or are in the process of doing so, expert practitioners and other constituted bodies to exchange hands-on experience to maximize the usefulness and user-friendliness of the product.

Considerations

1. The following interim version has been prepared following a conference call with interested AC members on 3 February 2021 and updates were made in Part II. It does not present a fully revised draft, but merely a snapshot of the current status of work for further consideration.
2. It is based on the following considerations. The draft supplementary guidance should:
 - a) Uphold consistency with agreed nature of adaptation communications, which may be submitted as component of/in conjunction with other communications or documents, and relationship with its possible “vehicles” as well as existing reporting and planning instruments;
 - b) Be based on provisions of decision 9/CMA.1;
 - c) Avoid creating any additional burden for developing country Parties;
 - d) Be sensitive to and avoid prejudging the outcome of UNFCCC negotiations, including those related to reporting (e.g. enhanced transparency framework);
 - e) Clarify relationship between adaptation communication and other communicating and reporting arrangements, in particular “value added” of adaptation communication;
 - f) Reflect that adaptation is an iterative process with different stages that may overlap in timing and resources, and that should involve learning;
 - g) Ensure helpfulness to practitioners by focusing on concrete approaches that can facilitate communication on each element of information, and limited focus on context;
 - h) Be prepared with engagement of IPCC WGII and support from national-level practitioners;
 - i) Be shared with the adaptation community and made visible to practitioners;
 - j) Use presentational approaches such as: questions to guide users, illustrations, infographics, and overview tables to clarify complex issues, similar to the LEG technical guidelines for the NAP process;

- k) Include examples of approaches relevant to each element of information, including references to innovative communication and reporting within UNFCCC.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Approach

1. This supplementary guidance has been prepared in response to a request by the CMA in its decision 9/CMA.1, paragraph 15.¹ It provides an overview of the guidelines for the adaptation communications (ADCOM) and related arrangements, and suggestions for applying the guidance for the ADCOMs as well as for navigating the linkages between the ADCOMs and other adaptation arrangements. It should be understood as a “travel guide” for those Parties who are preparing their ADCOM and are preparing the information outlined in annex of decision 9/CMA.1. It should help Parties to enhance the quality of information, reduce duplications and the work required to prepare that information, and help them benefit from synergies with other planning, implementation and reporting arrangements as they prepare their ADCOMs. It also aims to orient Parties towards the latest information tools that could be beneficial when preparing the ADCOM.
2. This supplementary guidance has greatly benefited from [placeholder for inputs received, including, if applicable, submissions, expert inputs, and engagement with the IPCC WG II].

1.2. Content

3. This document has two parts:
 - a) Part I provides an overview of the guidance and linkages relevant to the ADCOMs. This includes guidance specific to the ADCOMs, as well as guidance that becomes relevant when submitting an ADCOM as a component of or in conjunction with other communications and/or documents (referred to as “vehicle” documents). This part also explores the linkages between the ADCOMs and other adaptation arrangements under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including potential opportunities for benefiting from information synergies between the two to minimize any reporting burdens. The section concludes with a summary of the key considerations pertaining to the submission of the ADCOM, including with different vehicle documents.
 - b) Part II focuses on the types of information that Parties may include in their ADCOMs. Each subsection of part II describes one of the nine elements of information identified in the annex to decision 9/CMA.1 and elaborates what Parties might wish to consider when preparing the information on that specific element. Each subsection provides:
 - i) A brief description of the element of information;
 - ii) A tabular overview indicating where guidelines for other vehicle documents stipulate the provision of similar types of information, with a view to facilitating the identification of information synergies and to minimize reporting burdens;
 - iii) References to tools that Parties can use to prepare the particular element of information, in particular studies, handbooks and methodologies that can enhance the quality of the element of information in question and facilitate its preparation;
 - iv) Based on the above, suggestions by the AC on how to facilitate the preparation of the element in question.

¹ In that paragraph, the CMA requested the Adaptation Committee to “develop, with the engagement of the IPCC 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”.

2. Part I: guidance relevant for the adaptation communications

2.1. Existing guidance for the adaptation communications in the Paris Agreement and CMA decisions

4. The ADCOM is established in Article 7, paragraphs 10, 11 and 12 of the Paris Agreement. After Paris, the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement, under its item 4, developed further guidance in relation to the ADCOMs, which was adopted in decision 9/CMA.1. In addition, three further decisions specify other aspects of the ADCOMs². Together, these decisions determine for the ADCOM its purpose, role in the global stocktake, guiding principles, considerations related to its submission (including with other communications or documents), content, recording in a public registry, and support. Table 1 below provides an overview of the guidance contained in the Paris Agreement and CMA decisions.

Table 1. Key elements of the guidance for ADCOMs in the Paris Agreement and CMA decisions

Aspect of guidance	Provisions	Source
Overall mandate	Each Party should submit and update an ADCOM, which may include priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions, without a burden for developing countries.	Art 7.10
Purposes	Enhance visibility and profile of adaptation, and balance with mitigation; provide input to the GST; strengthen adaptation action and support for developing countries; enhance learning and understanding of adaptation needs and actions.	9/CMA.1, p. 1
Role in global stocktake	ADCOMs and other relevant information will be synthesized for GST and contribute to review of progress towards global goal on adaptation.	9/CMA.1, p. 14
	The GST shall, i.a. enhance implementation of adaptation action taking into account i.a. the ADCOM.	Art 7.14 (b)
	The secretariat prepares for GST a synthesis of state of adaptation efforts, experiences and priorities, based on i.a. information in the ADCOMs.	19/CMA.1, p. 23 (b), 36 (c)
Principles	Country-driven, flexible (including with regard to the vehicle document), no additional burden or basis for comparison or review	9/CMA.1, p. 2
Using vehicle documents (see also content below)	Shall be submitted and updated, as appropriate, as a component of/in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a NAP, a NDC and/or a national communication.	Art 7.11 9/CMA.1, p. 3
	May also be submitted with a biennial transparency report.	9/CMA.1, p. 4
	Encourages Parties to clearly identify the ADCOM within the vehicle document, and to number their ADCOMs sequentially.	9/CMA.1, p. 10
Content	Parties may include information on: (a) national circumstances, institutions, legal frameworks; (b) impacts, risks and vulnerabilities; (c) priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions; (d) implementation and support needs, provision of support; (e) implementation, including progress and results; adaptation efforts for recognition; cooperation; barriers, challenges and gaps; good practices, lessons and information sharing; monitoring and evaluation; (f) adaptation and economic diversification plans with mitigation co-benefits; (g) contribution of adaptation to other frameworks and conventions; (h) gender responsiveness and traditional, indigenous and local knowledge; (i) any other information	9/CMA.1, Annex

² These are: (a) decision 10/CMA.1, which adopts the modalities and procedures for the public registry in which ADCOMs will be recorded; (b) decision 19/CMA.1, which guides the global stocktake and outlines how the ADCOM will be considered in the technical assessment component of the global stocktake, and (c) decision 1/CMA.2, which encourages Parties to submit their ADCOM as soon as possible

	Parties are invited to include information on elements (a-d), and additionally on (e-i) (see above)	9/CMA.1, p. 7
	Parties are invited to include ex ante information based on the elements of the annex	9/CMA.1, p. 8
	Parties may “tailor” the information, considering the vehicle document used	9/CMA.1, p. 9
	If submitted with an NDC, Parties are encouraged to use the guidance in this decision (9/CMA.1). ³ If NDC is in context of Art 4.7, the Party is invited to provide information on element (f) (see below).	9/CMA.1, p. 11-12
	If submitted with a national communication, Parties may provide information considering document FCCC/CP/1999/7 (for developed countries) ⁴ and decision 17/CP.8 (for developing countries).	9/CMA.1, p. 13
	If submitted with a NAP, Parties may provide information considering decision 5/CP.17.	9/CMA.1, p. 13
Timing of submission	Parties are invited to submit their ADCOM in time to inform each GST	9/CMA.1, p. 6
	Encourages Parties to submit their first ADCOM as soon as possible for timely input to first GST.	1/CMA.2, p. 12
International recording	Shall be recorded in a public registry maintained by the secretariat. (<i>note: modalities and procedures for the public registry are contained in decision 10/CMA.1</i>)	Art 7.12, 9/CMA.1, p. 5, 10/CMA.1
Support	Continuous and enhanced international support shall be provided to developing countries for implementation of i.a. Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11 in accordance with the provisions of Articles 9, 10 and 11.	Art 7.13
	Urges developed countries and invites other Parties to voluntarily provide resources; and UN organizations, and other organizations and agencies to continue mobilizing support to adaptation by developing countries.	9/CMA.1, p. 19
	Invites GEF, under existing mandates, to consider channeling support to developing countries for preparation and submission of ADCOMs.	9/CMA.1, p. 20
	Encourages GCF, GEF, AF, CTCN and PCCB to continue channeling support to developing countries for the implementation of adaptation in accordance with priorities and needs outlined in ADCOMs.	9/CMA.1, p. 21

³ Similarly, decision 4/CMA.1 stipulates that Parties may provide information other than mitigation in their NDCs, in particular, an adaptation communication may be submitted with an NDCs, noting the guidance in decision 9/CMA.1.

⁴ At COP 25 in Madrid, Parties adopted revised guidelines for national communications of annex I Parties. They are contained in [decision 6/CP.25](#). They will be applicable beginning with the eighth national communications, which must be submitted latest by 31 December 2022.

Figure 1. Overview of key elements of the guidance for ADCOMs

Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Strengthen visibility, profile, balance, action, support, learning and understanding
Global stocktake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Information on state of adaptation, experiences, priorities •Contribute to review of progress and enhanced implementation
Principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Country-driven, flexible •No additional burden or basis for comparisons or reviews •Voluntary
Submission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •With "vehicle" documents (NAP, NDC, NC, BTR) or independently; clearly identified; recorded in a registry
Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Circumstances, institutions, vulnerabilities, priorities, plans, needs, progress, co-benefits, other frameworks, gender, indigenous knowledge •Ex ante information; "priority" vs "additional"; tailored to "vehicle" document
Timing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •In time to inform each GST •ASAP to inform first GST
Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •GEF: invited to support ADCOM preparation under existing mandates •Other institutions: support adaptation in accordance with ADCOM priorities

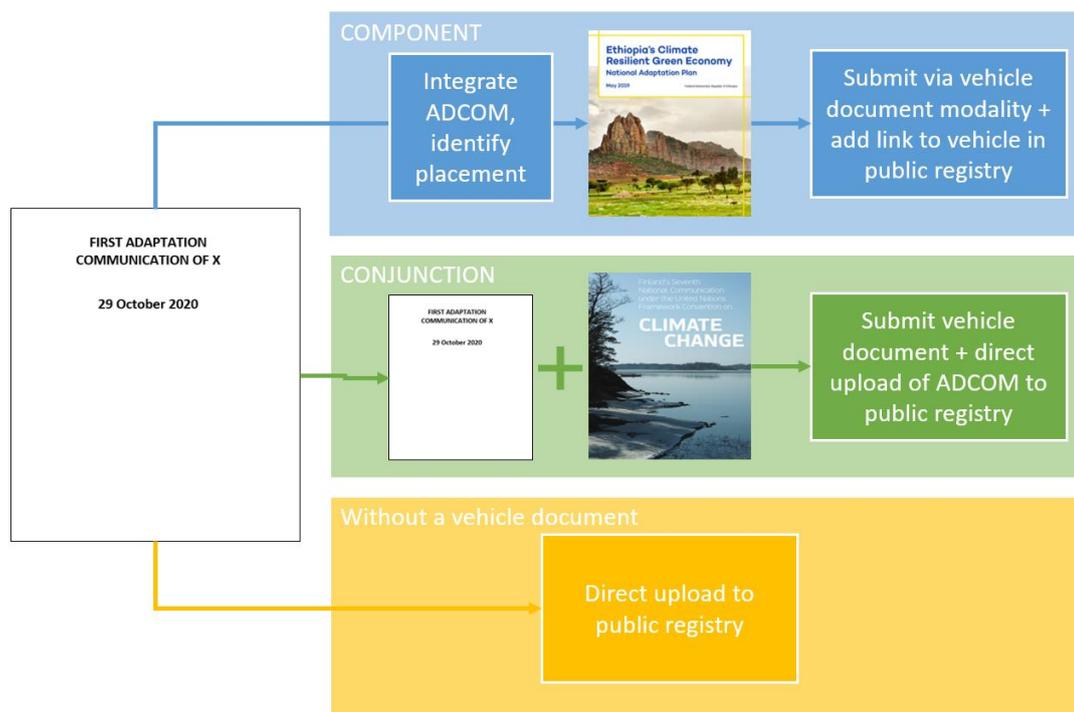
2.2. Submitting an adaptation communication as a component of, or in conjunction with, other communications and/or documents: relevant guidelines and considerations

5. As indicated above, both the Paris Agreement and decision 9/CMA.1 stipulate that the ADCOM shall be submitted, as appropriate, with other vehicle documents. They identify four possible, though not exclusive, vehicle documents: national adaptation plan (NAP), nationally determined contribution (NDC), national communication (NC), and biennial transparency report (BTR). Given the "as appropriate" provision, Parties may also submit their ADCOM without a vehicle document, in which case the applicable guidance is that contained in decision 9/CMA.1. However, those Parties intending to submit with a vehicle document should prepare their ADCOM while considering the existing guidance available for the vehicle document they choose, including its submission modalities and timeframes. Parties also have the possibility of changing the vehicle document between ADCOMs. This section describes the implications of this interlinked submission modality, outlines the existing guidance for possible vehicle documents and elaborates on several specific issues that Parties may wish to consider when submitting with a specific vehicle document.

6. Article 7, paragraph 11 of the Paris Agreement outlines three broad options for submitting and updating an ADCOM:

- a) As a **component** of a chosen vehicle document, meaning that the ADCOM is integrated with the vehicle document;
- b) In **conjunction** with a chosen vehicle document, meaning that the ADCOM is separate from the vehicle document, but submitted together;
- c) As a stand-alone document.

7. Figure 2 below illustrates the implications of these three options.

Figure 2. Three options for submitting and updating an ADCOM

8. Submitting an ADCOM as a **component** of a vehicle document involves integrating it into the vehicle document. The nature of the integration is up to the submitting Party. Possible approaches include e.g. identifying an existing part of the vehicle document as the ADCOM⁵, integrating the ADCOM as a new section, or by adding the ADCOM as an annex. Whichever form of integration a Party chooses, it should clearly identify where the ADCOM is located within the vehicle document (decision 9/CMA.1, paragraph 10). Once prepared, Parties should submit the entire document through the submission modality of the vehicle document (such as the NDC interim registry, NAP Central, the UNFCCC portal for national communications, or a future arrangement for BTRs). Finally, the submitting Party should upload a link to the already submitted vehicle document to the public registry, accompanied by the following information: 1. Type of vehicle used; 2. Language of the document; and 3. Page numbers of the ADCOM within the vehicle document.

9. Submitting an ADCOM in **conjunction** with a vehicle document implies that the two documents are submitted together but kept separate. In this case, the Party determines how to characterize the linkages between the ADCOM and the vehicle document. This can be done via e.g. cross-referencing between the documents, or, for instance, through a joint cover letter to the secretariat informing about the submission. In terms of processing, the two documents should be submitted separately, with the vehicle document going through its specific modality (see above), and the ADCOM uploaded as a full file into the public registry.

10. In the case of submitting an ADCOM without using a vehicle document, no synchronization with a vehicle document is required. In this case, the Party simply uploads the file containing the ADCOM directly into the public registry.

11. In all the above cases, decision 9/CMA.1 encourages Parties to number their ADCOMs sequentially (paragraph 10).

⁵ As of 1 February 2021, nine Parties have identified the adaptation components of their first NDC as their ADCOM, three Parties have submitted an ADCOM as an independent document, and one Party has identified the adaptation sections of its seventh national communication as their ADCOM. See <<https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/adaptation-communications>> for more information.

12. In addition, when submitting their ADCOM, Parties would need to consider how the submission relates to the submission timeframes of the vehicle document chosen.

For the various submission pathways, the secretariat has been requested by the CMA to provide assistance to Parties, other stakeholders and the public in the use of the public registry, including via a user guide, training programmes and online support. Any queries in this regard can be directed to adaptation-communications@unfccc.int.

2.3. Scope of, and information synergies with, existing guidelines for the main vehicle documents

13. In addition to the submission options outlined above, it is important to consider the existing guidance for the potential vehicle documents to enhance the coherence of information, to reduce duplications, and to benefit from information synergies between the ADCOM and the vehicle document. This section provides an overview of such guidance and outlines linkages and potential information synergies between the ADCOM and the vehicle documents. Table 2 below identifies the documents in which Parties can find the guidelines for the four main vehicle documents identified by the Paris Agreement and decision 9/CMA.1. The sections that follow provide a short description of each set of guidance and elaborate on the information synergies with the ADCOM guidelines.

Table 2. Locating relevant parts of the guidance for the main ADCOM vehicle documents

Vehicle document	Guideline document(s)	Sections/paragraphs with adaptation-specific or -related provisions	Hyperlink
NAP ⁶	Decision 5/CP.17 (initial guidelines for the formulation of NAPs)	Entire document	https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/cancun_adaptation_framework/national_adaptation_plans/application/pdf/decision_5_cp_17.pdf
	LEG Technical Guidelines for the NAP Process	Entire document	https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-plans-naps/guidelines-for-national-adaptation-plans-naps
NDC	Decision 4/CMA.1	Paragraphs 8, 10 and 16 Annex I (paras 3 (d) and 4 (d))	https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2018_3_add1_advance.pdf
	Decision 9/CMA.1	Entire document	
NC	Decision 6/CP.25 (for developed countries)	Section VII (paras 46-47)	https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2019_13a01_adv.pdf
	Decision 17/CP.8 (for developing countries)	Paras 3-4 and 26, Section B (paras 28-36)	https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/workshops/other_meetings/application/pdf/dec17-cp.pdf
BTR	Decision 18/CMA.1	Annex (paras 10 (c), 13 and 14) AND chapter IV (paras 104-117)	https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/CMA2018_03a02E.pdf

2.3.1. National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)

14. NAPs are national policy instruments for coordination and driving national adaptation actions, ideally serving as an umbrella plan of action for national adaptation, and embracing all sectors, levels of governance, and geographical areas. One of the outputs of the NAP process can be a document submitted to NAP Central, which can serve as vehicle document for an ADCOM. Initial guidelines for NAPs were adopted

⁶ NAPs are an instruments for planning and implementation of adaptation at the national level. They can result in a document submitted to the UNFCCC, which can provide the vehicle for an ADCOM.

in decision 5/CP.17, and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) developed the *Technical Guidelines for the NAP Process* in 2011. In addition, the COP has adopted further decisions to address specific aspects of NAPs⁷, and various supplementary materials are available to support the NAP process.⁸ Decision 5/CP.17 identifies four elements of the process to formulate and implement NAPs: A. Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps; B. Preparatory elements; C. Implementation Strategy; D. Reporting, Monitoring and Review. As of 17 November 2020, 20 countries had completed the preparation of their first NAP and shared them on NAP Central. 125 developing countries had undertaken activities related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, 55 of which are being supported by the GCF in formulating their NAPs.⁹

15. The COP has adopted a set of decisions related to providing information on the process to formulate and implement NAPs, in particular (see annex I for details):

- a) 5/CP.17 invited Parties to provide information on their NAPs, 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 the NAP process (para 35);
- b) 3/CP.20 invited Parties to forward outputs and outcomes related to NAPs to NAP Central and other means as appropriate (para 9);
- c) 8/CP.24 invited Parties to continue providing information on progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs and on experience, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs, and support provided and received via an online questionnaire on NAP Central or other means as appropriate (para 23);
- d) In addition, the LEG Technical Guidelines provide recommendations on how to report on NAPs.

16. Given that NAPs provide a framework for holistic planning of adaptation efforts in all relevant sectors and governance levels, they generate a large body of detailed information that can be beneficial for the preparation of the ADCOM. More specifically, the four elements of the process to formulate and implement NAPs encompass a wide range of adaptation-related activities, in particular:

- a) Synthesizing available information, resources, programmes, projects, stakeholders, gaps and needs;
- b) Understanding the development context and its relevance to adaptation;
- c) Defining governance arrangements for adaptation;
- d) Analyzing climate change scenarios and risks, and assessing vulnerabilities;
- e) Identifying adaptation options as well as activities to integrate adaptation into planning, and prioritizing options;
- f) Developing an implementation strategy;
- g) Implementing the actions;
- h) Monitoring and reviewing progress and reporting.

17. Such activities are closely linked with the types of information identified as possible elements of ADCOMs identified by decision 9/CMA.1. This applies especially to the following elements: (a) national circumstances, arrangements and frameworks; (b) impacts, risks and vulnerabilities; (c) adaptation priorities and plans; (d) needs; (e) implementation of actions, including monitoring and evaluation. Given such information synergies, the ADCOM can be built on the information collected and generated by the relevant government agencies during the formulation and implementation of the NAP. This provides various opportunities to tailor the information in the ADCOM to be coherent with the NAP, helps reduce duplications and additional burdens, and is compatible with the aim of the ADCOM to enhance the visibility

⁷ <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-plans-naps/decisions-conclusions-national-adaptation-plans>

⁸ <http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx>

⁹ See document FCCC/SBI/2020/INF.1, page 6, for more information.

and profile of adaptation. Therefore, Parties intending to submit their ADCOM with a NAP should consider the existing guidance outlined above in detail, and establish working arrangements and information sharing that enable the preparation of the ADCOM to draw on the information generated during the formulation and implementation of the NAP.

2.3.2. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

18. Article 3 of the Paris Agreement stipulates that:

“As nationally determined contributions to the global response to climate change, all Parties are to undertake and communicate ambitious efforts as defined in Articles 4, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 13 with the view to achieving the purpose of this Agreement as set out in Article 2. The efforts of all Parties will represent a progression over time, while recognizing the need to support developing country Parties for the effective implementation of this Agreement.”

19. NDCs are communicated by Parties every five years, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21 and any relevant decisions of the CMA (Article 4, paragraph 9). In 2020, many Parties submitted their second or updated NDCs, which are captured in the NDC interim registry maintained by the secretariat.¹⁰

20. In the Lima Call for Climate Action, COP 20 provided the opportunity to Parties to include an adaptation component in their intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) (decision 1/CP.20, para 12). On this basis, many Parties included an adaptation component in their INDCs, which, upon ratification of the Paris Agreement, were converted into NDCs (unless a Party requested otherwise). As a result, NDCs of 132 Parties currently contained in the NDC interim registry include an adaptation component.¹¹ Of the [48] new and updated NDCs submitted by Parties in 2020/2021, [39] contain adaptation information, and eight of them are designated as ADCOMs¹².

21. The Paris Agreement and CMA decisions elaborate how adaptation information can be provided as part of NDCs¹³. The Paris Agreement, in its Article 7, paragraph 11, identifies an “adaptation component of an NDC” as one of the vehicle documents for an ADCOM. In addition, decision 4/CMA.1, paragraph 8, and decision 9/CMA.1, paragraph 11, indicate that the guidance for the ADCOM in decision 9/CMA.1 is relevant for preparing adaptation components of NDCs. No other guidance exists under the Convention or the Paris Agreement for preparing adaptation components of NDCs. Therefore, the guidance in 9/CMA.1 can be understood as having a double function: it serves as the cross-cutting guidance for ADCOMs, and as the guidance for adaptation components of NDCs specifically. Consequently, if using an NDC as a vehicle document, Parties can draw mainly on the guidance in 9/CMA.1, in particular when defining the content of the ADCOM. However, the vehicle of submission does not necessarily determine the sources of information. Therefore, in this case, a Party can also benefit from considering and building on the information generated by e.g. the process to formulate and implement NAPs to develop the adaptation component of their NDC. In addition, when using the NDCs as a vehicle, Parties will need to follow the timeframes for submission of NDCs (every 5 years, in 2020, 2025, 2030, etc.).

2.3.3. National communications

22. National communications are regular and comprehensive reports by Parties on all aspects of their climate efforts. Annex I Parties submit their NCs every four years (the eighth national communications are due no later than 31 December 2022), with the purpose of enhancing transparency, consistency, and comparability of information, enable review and assessment of implementation, and monitor progress towards UNFCCC goals. The guidance for Annex I NCs was updated at COP 25 in Madrid (decision 6/CP.25)¹⁴. NCs of Annex I Parties are submitted through the UNFCCC’s [National Reports Submission Portal](#),

¹⁰ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NDCStaging/Pages/All.aspx>

¹¹ A summary of the types of the adaptation information contained in the INDCs the first round of NDCs is available in sections I.E and II.F of the document *Aggregate effect of the INDCs: an update by the secretariat*.

¹² See <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/adaptation-communications>

¹³ Article 7, paragraph 11 of the Paris Agreement; decision 9/CMA.1, paragraphs 3, 11 and 12; as well as decision 4/CMA.1, paragraph 8, 10, 16 and Annex I (paras 3 (d) and 4 (d)).

¹⁴ Available at: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2019_13a01E.pdf>.

posted on the UNFCCC website, and compiled and synthesized by the secretariat on request by Parties. The guidelines specify a set of adaptation information to be included (see table 3 below, and annex I for details).

23. The guidance for NCs of developing countries was adopted in 2002 (decision 17/CP.8)¹⁵. 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 COP has sufficient information for assessing the status of implementation. NCs of non-Annex I Parties are generally submitted every 4 years through the same [National Reports Submission Portal](#), and the secretariat posts them on its website. In terms of the content, NCs of non-Annex I Parties should contain information on e.g. national circumstances, vulnerabilities, adaptation plans and priorities, implementation, challenges and gaps, monitoring and evaluation, and support (see table 3 below, and annex I for details).

24. Similar to NAPs, when submitting an ADCOM with an NC, Parties can benefit from significant information synergies between the two instruments due to the similarities in the types of information. Table 3 below provides an overview of the information synergies between ADCOMs and NCs. The overlaps are particularly clear on the areas of vulnerability and impacts, adaptation plans and priorities, implementation, and information related to support. In addition, NCs of non-Annex I Parties overlap with ADCOMs in terms of information on barriers, challenges and gaps, as well as monitoring and evaluation.

Table 3. Potential information synergies between ADCOMs and national communications

Note: the numbers identify the paragraph(s) of the guidelines in which the category of information is identified in.

Type of information	NC, Annex I Parties	NC, non-Annex I Parties	ADCOM
Adaptation-related national circumstances, development priorities, institutions, governance, laws, policies, regulations		3, 4, 36	(a)
Research on vulnerabilities and adaptation	46, 47 (a)	44	
Observed and expected impacts, risks, trends and hazards	46, 47 (c)		(b)
Vulnerability to adverse effects/vulnerability and adaptation assessments	47 (b)	29, 32-34	(b)
Adaptation goals, actions, objectives, undertakings, efforts, plans, solutions, priorities	47 (d)	26, 28, 53	(c)
Adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, mitigation co-benefits			(f)
Implementation of adaptation	46, 47 (f)	29, 53	(e), (i-ii)
Integrating climate change into development efforts and other policies		41, 47	
Gender-responsiveness and integration; sci./trad./indig./local knowledge			(h)
Barriers, challenges and gaps related to implementation		53	(e) (iv)
Monitoring and evaluation/relevant systems/adaptation-related indicators	47 (e)	35	(e) (vi)
Implementation/support needs of developing countries			(d)
Assistance/support provided to developing countries, including for adaptation	Part VIII		(d)
How support meets adaptation needs		53	
Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned			(e)(iii / v)
Contribution of adaptation to other international frameworks			(g)
Any other information			(i)

¹⁵ Revision of the guidelines for NCs of non-Annex I Parties is being considered by the SBI, with focus on information communicated in NCs, taking into account decision 18/CMA.1 (guidelines for BTRs). However, at its session in June 2019, the SBI Subsidiary Body for Implementation continued to hold the item in abeyance.

25. All Parties have already submitted at least one NC, which may yield further benefits because they are thus likely to have acquired experience, developed relevant databases, and built key capacities, which can be drawn upon to collect information for the ADCOM.

2.3.4. Biennial transparency reports

26. The purpose of the BTRs, specifically from the perspective of 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 (GST) (Paris Agreement Art. 13.5). In addition, decision 18/CMA.1 stipulates that the BTR could facilitate the recognition of adaptation efforts of developing countries (para 105). BTRs 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 GST. The guidance for BTRs was adopted at COP 24 in Katowice in decision 18/CMA.1. Generally, the guidelines define the purpose, timeframes, process and types of information to be included (see annex I for details).¹⁶

27. In paragraphs 104 to 117 of the Annex to 18/CMA.1, the guidelines for the BTR identify a detailed set of information that should be included on adaptation, while emphasizing that the provision of such information is not mandatory. However, Parties may also cross-reference adaptation information in other documents, and focus on updates of previous information (Ibid., para 14).

28. The BTRs will become available as a vehicle document when their submission begins in 2024. If submitting an ADCOM as a component of a BTR, Parties might need to consider how the ADCOM operates in parallel with the 2-year cycle for BTRs. However, since there is neither an obligation to include adaptation information in a BTR, or to submit an ADCOM every two years, Parties can adapt their ADCOM submission cycle around the BTR cycle, for instance, by submitting an ADCOM with every second BTR, or by providing an additional ADCOM that updates the information in a previously submitted BTR as needed. Another possibility is to vary the type of information that the ADCOM contains in each BTR (e.g. ex ante information every two years, and ex post information every two years).

29. As in the case of NCs and NAPs, ADCOMs and BTRs involve similar types of information, opening further possibilities for information synergies. These are identified in table 4 below.

Table 4. Potential information synergies between ADCOMs and BTRs

Note: the numbers identify the paragraph(s) of the guidelines in which the category of information is identified in.

Type of information	ADCOM	BTR
Adaptation-related national circumstances, development priorities, institutions, governance, laws, policies, regulations	(a)	106 (a-c), 109 (d)
Research on vulnerabilities and adaptation		116 (b)
Observed and expected impacts, risks, trends and hazards	(b)	107 (a-b)
Vulnerability to adverse effects/vulnerability and adaptation assessments	(b)	B, 107 (c)
Information on loss and damage		115
Adaptation goals, actions, objectives, undertakings, efforts, plans, solutions, priorities	(c)	108 (a), 109 (b) / (g)
Adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, mitigation co-benefits	(f)	109 (e)
Stakeholder involvement (subnational, community, private sector)		109 (h)
Implementation of adaptation	(e), (i-ii)	108 (a), 109 (a), 110 (a-e), 111, 113 (d)

¹⁶ In June 2019, the SBSTA, under its agenda item 10 (d), launched work to develop outlines for the biennial transparency reports BTRs (Ibid., paras 12 (b) and 13). This can have implications on the structure of the adaptation information included in the BTRs.

Integrating climate change into development efforts and other policies		109 (f)
Gender-responsiveness and integration; sci./trad./indigenous/local knowledge	(h)	109 (c)
Effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation		111, 114 (a-b)
Barriers, challenges and gaps related to implementation	(e) (iv)	108 (b)
Monitoring and evaluation/relevant systems/adaptation-related indicators	(e) (vi)	112-113
Implementation/support needs of developing countries	(d)	
Assistance/support provided to developing countries	(d)	
How support meets adaptation needs		113 (d) (ii)
Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned (e.g. on science, policy, integration)	(e) (iii), (v)	116
Contribution of adaptation to other international frameworks	(g)	
Any other information	(i)	117

2.4. Considerations and observations on part I

30. This section has described the existing guidance for the ADCOM itself and for its various vehicle documents, outlined the general submission options for the ADCOM, and considered the implications of the different types of guidance for the preparation and submission of the ADCOM.

31. The similarities in the types of information reported under other adaptation arrangements illustrate the possibilities to build the ADCOM on information prepared for existing documents: the Paris Agreement and decision 9/CMA.1 link the ADCOM with other communications and/or documents, and also emphasize the importance of avoiding additional burdens and duplications. Paragraph 9 of decision 9/CMA.1 stipulates that Parties may tailor the information in the adaptation communication based on the “vehicle” document. Similarly, paragraph 13 states that, when submitting their adaptation communication together with NAP-related documents, Parties should consider the guidelines for NAPs contained in decision 5/CP.17, and, when submitting together with NCs, consider the respective guidelines as well, contained in decision 17/CP.8 for developing countries, and in decision 6/CP.25 for developed countries. This provision implies that Parties can either use existing information to populate their ADCOM, include a summary of that information, or make a cross-reference to it. This will help reduce the burden of preparing the ADCOM.

3. Part II: supplementary guidance to facilitate the preparation of information on specific elements

3.1. Communicating information on possible elements of an adaptation communication: relevant linkages, existing approaches and methodologies

32. [Placeholder for general suggestions related to communicating adaptation information (e.g. based on IPCC 1994 and IEA 2009)]

3.2. National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks

33. This section describes relevant linkages, as well as existing approaches in relation to providing information on element (a) of annex to decision 9/CMA.1 – national circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks – and outlines suggestions by the AC on how to enhance the quality of this information and to facilitate its preparation. This element contains three types of information: national circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks.

- a) National circumstances can be understood as information on geography, population, political context, economic situation, and available resources of a country, which may affect its ability to adapt to climate change. This information is essential for understanding the country’s vulnerability, capacity, response options, and challenges (UNFCCC 2003, 6).

- b) Institutional arrangements (hereinafter referred to as “institutions”) refer to governance and/or administrative structures relevant to adaptation in place at various levels of government.
- c) Legal frameworks are national laws, acts, regulations, or other instruments of binding legal character that guide adaptation efforts.

3.2.1. Provision of information on this element under other UNFCCC arrangements

34. Information related to this element is a common feature of various UNFCCC guidelines for communication and reporting. In addition to the adaptation communications, information on national circumstances specifically is part of the guidelines for national communications of non-annex I Parties, for documents related to NAPs, and for biennial transparency reports (see table 5 below). Information on institutions is also referred to in the guidelines for NAPs and biennial transparency reports, and information on legal frameworks is identified in the guidelines for biennial transparency reports.

Table 5. Provision of information related to national circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks under various UNFCCC guidelines (see annex for detailed information)

ADCOM (para (a), annex, 9/CMA.1)	Annex I NCs (6/CP.25)	Non-annex I NCs (17/CP.8)	NAPs (5/CP.17, 3/CP.20, 8/CP.24 + LEG guidelines)	BTRs (18/CMA.1)
National circumstances	None	Development priorities and national circumstances relevant to adaptation (e.g. geography, climate, economy, concerns about impacts of response measures) (3); tabular form encouraged (4)	Summary of national circumstances (LEG, page 115),	National circumstances relevant to adaptation (biogeophysical characteristics, demography, economy, infrastructure, adaptive capacity) (106 (a))
Institutional arrangements	None	None	Institutions relevant to NAP (LEG, page 115)	Institutional arrangements and governance (e.g. for assessing impacts, sectors, decision-making, planning, coordination, cross-cutting issues, priorities, consultation, participation, implementation, data, M&E, and reporting) (106 (b))
Legal frameworks	None	None	None	Legal and policy frameworks and regulations (106 (c))

3.2.2. Resources that can facilitate preparing information on this element

3.2.2.1. NAP technical guidelines

35. The NAP technical guidelines published by the LEG in 2012 (see part I, section 2.3.1 above) contain information that can facilitate the preparation of this element. In particular, they identify possible components of a report on the NAP to the COP, which can be used to inform this element, including:

Contextual information, such as relevant national circumstances; national development priorities, objectives and circumstances; vulnerability; geography, climate, and the economy which may affect ability to make progress in the NAP process, as well as specific needs and concerns; and institutions relevant to the NAP process.

3.2.2.2. UNFCCC User Manual for the Guidelines on National Communications from Non-Annex I Parties

36. The UNFCCC's *Reporting on Climate Change: User Manual for the Guidelines on National Communications from Non-Annex I Parties*¹⁷, provides general recommendations for preparing information on national circumstances. In particular that:

- a) The information should be clearly linked to other chapters of the national communication, and other subject areas should refer back to the national situation;
- b) The section on national circumstances could include information on:
 - i) Geographical characteristics, including climate, forests, land use, and other environmental aspects;
 - ii) Population, including growth rates, distribution, density and other vital statistics;
 - iii) Economy, including energy, transport, industry, mining, tourism, agriculture, fisheries, waste, health and services sectors;
 - iv) Education, including scientific and technical research institutions;
 - v) Any information considered relevant by the Party, e.g. information relating to Article 4.8, 4.9 and 4.10, of the Convention;
- c) Using a tabular format, as well as summary tables and charts, can enhance the presentation of the information (UNFCCC 2003, 6).

37. The Manual also provides suggestions for types of information on institutions that could be included, in particular:

- a) Distribution of responsibilities within government departments, universities, research institutions;
- b) National Climate Change Committees or other relevant coordinating bodies, including their establishment, funding, and membership;
- c) Involvement and participation of stakeholders;
- d) The involvement of technical/expert groups or teams (e.g. for vulnerability and adaptation assessment).

3.2.2.3. CGE Handbook on institutional arrangements to support MRV/transparency of climate action and support

38. The *Handbook on institutional arrangements to support MRV/transparency of climate action and support*¹⁸ made available by the Consultative Group of Experts aims to help practitioners and experts improve national institutions in the context of the UNFCCC MRV system and the enhanced transparency framework. The Handbook also provides recommendations relating to reporting on institutions (pages 58 to 61). While those are mainly considered in the context of transparency, some of the information can be applicable to reporting on institutions for adaptation. The Handbook emphasizes the importance of describing how institutions involve stakeholder cooperation, how they are sustainable or could be made so, and how they are integrated with national adaptation strategies and other environmental goals. The Handbook also emphasizes the importance of gender-disaggregated data, such as quantitative or qualitative assessments of how women and men benefit from capacity-building, as well as data on gender splits across various activities.

39. The Handbook suggests that the information reported on institutions can include, i.a.:

- a) Overall description of relevant institutions;

¹⁷ Available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/guidelines-and-manuals-for-the-preparation-of-non-annex-i-national-reports-and-international#eq-2>

¹⁸ Available at: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Hand%20book_EN.pdf

- b) Interlinkages between institutions;
 - c) A description of how the institutions enable efforts to ensure compatibility between climate actions and other environmental goals and the SDGs.
40. Specifically, for adaptation, the Handbook highlights two aspects:
- a) Institutions and governance for monitoring and reporting, including those related to collecting data for impacts analysis and for action, data governance, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting;
 - b) Institutions and governance for driving action, including organizations, mandates and processes involved in designing and implementing action at different levels, including decision-making, planning, coordination, addressing cross-cutting issues, adjustments of priorities and activities, consultation, participation, implementation, and legal and policy frameworks and regulations.
41. In terms of presentational tools, the Handbook recommends using organization charts to help readers understand interlinkages within the institutions.

3.2.3. Linkages and observations

42. The comparison outlined in table X above indicates that relevant information on *national circumstances* may have already been prepared under existing processes. In particular, non-annex I Parties who have prepared an NC are likely to have developed arrangements for information on national circumstances. Similarly, given that the NAP process is designed to conform to national circumstances, the formulation of NAPs also provides an opportunity to improve understanding of this element. Thus, those two processes can provide a starting point for preparing information on this element.

43. Parties' NCs also illustrate how information on national circumstances can be collected from various national ministries and agencies such as national statistics agencies, meteorological institutions, financial entities, research institutes, scientific studies, and/or organizations for sectoral governance. Other possible sources are international organizations, such as the World Bank, UNDP, the IPCC, or the OECD.

44. Information on institutions is different from national circumstances because it relates to the structure of governance related to adaptation, is more likely to be readily available as part of overall government operations, and ideally would not involve any additional study or procurement. The presentation of this information could be enhanced by using visual tools to provide a concise overview of the arrangements and their role in the governance of adaptation efforts.

45. Like institutions, information on legal frameworks is likely to be readily available as part of a national legislative record. Based on such a record, Parties can prepare a concise overview of those frameworks most relevant to adaptation. Similarly, the presentation of this information could be enhanced by using visual tools, rather than a narrative description.

3.3. Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities

46. This section describes relevant linkages, as well as existing approaches in relation to providing information on element (b) of annex to decision 9/CMA.1 – impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, and outlines suggestions by the AC on how to enhance the quality of this information and to facilitate its preparation. As elements (a), this element contains three types of information: impacts, risks and vulnerabilities. The IPCC defines these three central concepts as follows (see Adger et al. 2014, 5):

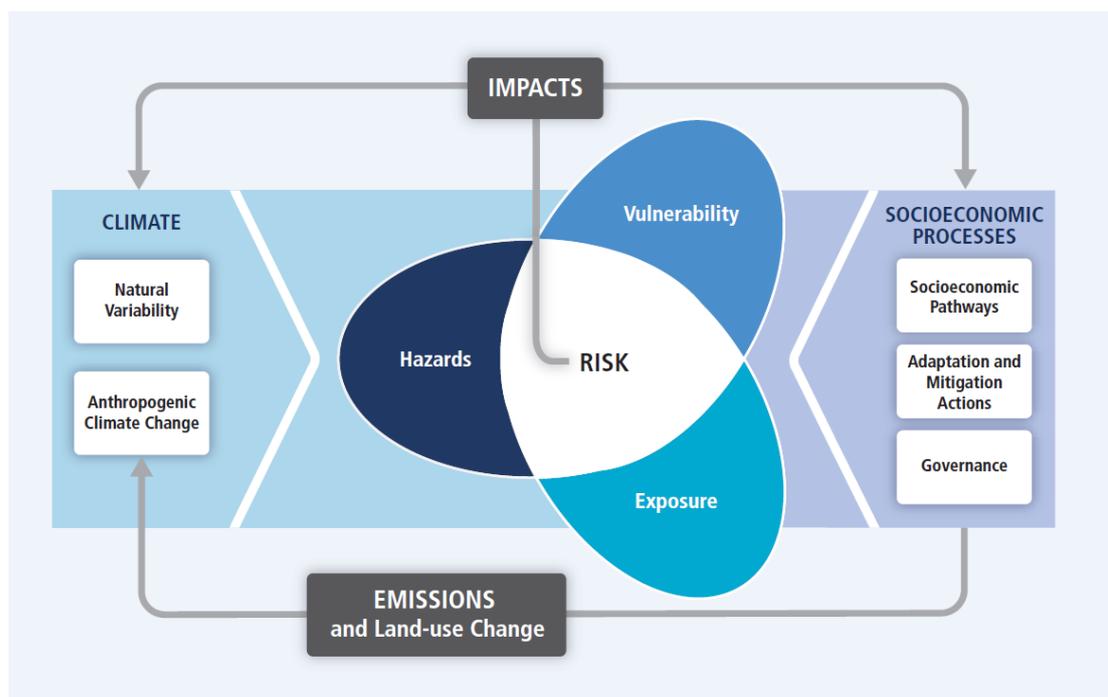
- a) "Impact" is understood as "effects on natural and human systems of extreme weather and climate events and of climate change. Impacts generally refer to effects on lives, livelihoods, health, ecosystems, economies, societies, cultures, services, and infrastructure due to the interaction of climate changes or hazardous climate events occurring within a specific time period and the vulnerability of an exposed society or system. Impacts are also referred to as consequences and outcomes. The impacts of climate change on geophysical systems, including floods, droughts, and sea level rise, are a subset of impacts called physical impacts."
- b) "Risk" is defined as "[t]he potential for consequences where something of value is at stake and where the outcome is uncertain, recognizing the diversity of values. Risk is often represented as

probability of occurrence of hazardous events or trends multiplied by the impacts if these events or trends occur. Risk results from the interaction of vulnerability, exposure, and hazard [...].”

- c) Vulnerability is considered to be “[t]he propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses [i.a.] sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt.”

47. Simply put, risk is the result of impacts and vulnerabilities. The three concepts are thus closely interrelated. Figure X below presents the IPCC’s characterization of the interrelations between these three concepts.

Figure 3. IPCC illustration of the concepts of risk, impacts and vulnerability and their interrelations (from Adger et al. 2014, 3)



3.3.1. Provision of information on this element under other UNFCCC arrangements

48. Information related to this element is also a common feature of various UNFCCC guidelines. It is part of the guidelines for national communications of non-annex I Parties and annex-I Parties, for documents related to NAPs, and for biennial transparency reports (see table 6 below).

Table 6. Provision of information related to impacts, risks and vulnerabilities under various UNFCCC guidelines (see annex for detailed information)

ADCOM (para (b), annex, 9/CMA.1)	Annex I NCs (6/CP.25)	Non-annex I NCs (17/CP.8)	NAPs (5/CP.17, 3/CP.20, 8/CP.24 + LEG guidelines)	BTRs (18/CMA.1)
(b) Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, as appropriate	- Expected impacts; methods and guidance used for assessment (46) - Possible structure: 1. Modelling, projects and scenarios 2. Assessment of risks and vulnerability (47 (a-b))	- Information on vulnerability (29) - Scope of vulnerability assessment, including most critical vulnerable areas (32) - Approaches, methodologies, tools, scenarios and uncertainties in the assessment (33) - Key vulnerable areas (34)	[TBD]	- Current and projected climate trends and hazards - Observed and potential impacts - Approaches, methods, tools, uncertainties and challenges (107 (a-c))

3.3.2. Resources that can facilitate preparing information on this element

3.3.2.1. IPCC Technical Guidelines for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations

49. These IPCC guidelines (Carter et al. 1994)¹⁹ are focused on the steps required to conduct an assessment of impacts and adaptation. This includes elaboration of how to communicate the results (see pages 43-44). In the context of this element, the guidelines suggest in particular that:

- a) An effective impact assessment requires good communication between researchers, policymakers and other stakeholders (including the private sector and the public); thus, communication of information on vulnerabilities should be prepared bearing in mind such various potential audiences;
- b) Methodologies, assumptions and results of studies should be transparent, in particular, methods, assumptions and uncertainties should be fully identified and substantiated shown in full; the sources of climate models should be cited; and results should be accessible to other researchers.

3.3.2.2. LEG Technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process

[TBD]

3.3.2.3. UNFCCC User Manual for the Guidelines on National Communications from Non-Annex I Parties

50. The UNFCCC's *User Manual Reporting on Climate Change* also suggest how Parties can provide information on this element in their national communications. This includes information on:

- a) Importance of understanding vulnerability and impacts of climate change;
- b) Climate-related disaster effects and response capabilities;
- c) Climatic, environmental and socio-economic conditions relevant to understanding climate change effects, vulnerability and adaptation; including strengths, weaknesses, baseline conditions, and links between climate, environment and socio-economic baseline conditions; this can refer e.g. to information related to population, resource availability and demand, forest coverage, arable land, dependence on food imports or external markets, density, increased tourist development, commercial agriculture, traditional crops);
- d) Vulnerabilities to current climate variability and future climate change, including human systems, sectors and areas that are vulnerable and/or most critical;
- e) Limitations of the assessment (e.g. methodological, technical, institutional and financial);
- f) Approach and methods and guidelines used (including how areas and sectors were prioritized, organization of the assessment, stakeholder engagement, the use of regional and integrated climate models (MAGICC-SCENGEN and PRECIS), methods to downscale GCMs, and possible follow-up).

51. The Manual also suggests that a matrix can help summarize the above vulnerabilities, impacts and adaptation options.

3.3.3. Linkages and observations

52. This section suggests that, on the one hand, information on impacts, risks and vulnerabilities are a long-standing component of existing reporting arrangements under the UNFCCC, that a wide range of scientific methodologies and science-based conceptualizations exist for preparing the information on this element.

53. While information on element (a) (national circumstances, institutional arrangements, and legal frameworks) is likely to be available based on non-climate focused governance arrangements (such as relating to national statistics, demographic and economic governance, and national legislative records), this element involves a specific process of vulnerability assessment for which methodologies are widely

¹⁹ <https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/03/ipcc-technical-guidelines-1994n-1.pdf>

available [add references]. Given the central role of vulnerability assessments for adaptation in general, such assessments are likely to have been prepared as part of the preparation of national communications, NAPs, NAPAs, or other adaptation-related national measures. Those can provide the basis for preparing this information for the adaptation communication.

3.4. National adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions

54. This section describes relevant linkages, as well as existing approaches in relation to providing information on element (c) of the annex to decision 9/CMA.1 – national adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions – and outlines suggestions by the AC on how to enhance the quality of this information and to facilitate its preparation. As with the preceding two elements, element (c) contains multiple subcomponents:

- a) National adaptation **priorities** can be understood as adaptation-related measures, actions, or targets that are particularly important and/or urgent, prioritized e.g. on the basis of a vulnerability analysis;
- b) **Strategies** can be understood as articulations of the general direction and measures for adaptation in the medium- or long-term. These can involve long-term visions, objectives, targets, guiding principles, and timelines. Adaptation strategies and other aspects of adaptation efforts can complement one another; for example, an action plan may elucidate how a strategy will be executed, or an implementation strategy can accompany an adaptation plan;
- c) **Policies** may be understood as a national government’s course of action as it relates to adaptation, involving statements, documents or decisions that guide efforts to facilitate adaptation;
- d) In the UNFCCC context, **plans** involve in particular the process to formulate and implementation national adaptation plans (NAPs), which is intended as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs, based on guidelines developed under the UNFCCC process;
- e) **Goals** can be understood as the aims or purposes of adaptation action. Goals may be elucidated in national adaptation plans, strategies, or policies, and they may be closely related to priorities, strategies, policies or plans;
- f) **Actions** can be understood as those steps or measures taken to facilitate climate change adaptation, and often refer to specific adaptation projects. These actions may be taken in line with relevant national priorities, strategies, policies, plans, or goals.

55. These subcomponents do not have universal definitions as they relate to adaptation and are used in a variety of ways by Parties. For example, some terms, such as “plan” and “strategy” may be used interchangeably by some Parties, or different Parties may define different relationships between the two terms in relation to adaptation. The above descriptions therefore are intended to be general indications of what may be understood by these terms in the context of adaptation, acknowledging that these descriptions will not encompass all possible or preferred uses of these terms.

3.4.1. Provision of information on this element under other UNFCCC arrangements

56. Information related to this element appears in all adaptation-related UNFCCC reporting guidelines. (see table 7 below).

Table 7. Provision of information related to national adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions under various UNFCCC guidelines (see annex for detailed information)

ADCOM (para (c), annex, 9/CMA.1)	Annex I NCs (6/CP.25)	Non-annex I NCs (17/CP.8)	NAPs (5/CP.17, 3/CP.20, 8/CP.24 + LEG guidelines)	BTRs (18/CMA.1)
(c) National adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions;	- Plans for coastal management, water resources and agriculture (46) - Possible structure: Policies and strategies (e.g. to illustrate medium- and long-term approaches to addressing risks and vulnerability through domestic development and sectoral planning (47 (d)))	- Programmes with measures to facilitate adaptation (26) - Policy frameworks, such as adaptation programmes, plans and policies for developing and implementing adaptation strategies and measures (36) - Opportunities for implementation (e.g. pilot projects (53))	[X]	- Adaptation goals, actions, objectives, undertakings, efforts, plans, NAPs, subnational plans, strategies, policies, priorities, resilience building (109 (b)) - Efforts to integrate climate into development plans, policies and programs, capacity-building (109 (f)) - Nature-based solutions (109 (g)) - Stakeholder involvement (109 (h))

3.4.2. Resources that can facilitate preparing information on this element

3.4.2.1. LEG Technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process

57. The *NAP technical guidelines* published by the LEG in 2012 (see part I, section 2.3.1 above) contain information that can facilitate the preparation of information on this element. In terms of communicating adaptation information, [step][element] D (reporting, monitoring and review), which focuses on outreach on the NAP process and reporting on progress and effectiveness, is particularly relevant. That [step][element] identifies possible components of a report on the NAP to the COP, which can be used to inform element (c). Specifically, such components relevant for this element include:

Information on steps in the NAP process, including: a general description of steps taken or envisaged under the NAP; approaches, methodologies and tools used, plus related uncertainties or challenges; strategies and measures undertaken under the NAP process, especially those with the highest priority; the use of other policy frameworks, projects and/or programmes for developing and implementing adaptation strategies and measures in the country, and how these have interacted with the NAP process; any other information considered relevant to the NAP process;

3.4.2.2. UNFCCC User Manual for the Guidelines on National Communications from Non-Annex I Parties

58. The UNFCCC User Manual also contains some guidance that can facilitate reporting on element (c) of the annex to decision 9/CMA.1. Specifically, it notes that the section of NCs on measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change should include a description of activities, measures, and programmes that are being undertaken or are planned to adapt to climate change, including at a regional level. It further notes that this information should be regularly updated as additional financial, technical, and data resources become available.

59. On adaptation strategies and measures, the User Manual highlights that Parties may include information on the general possibilities for responding to the effects identified. Parties may also find it useful to include information on ongoing adaptation activities, while recognizing that adaptation encompasses not only responses to specific effects (e.g. sea walls as a response to sea level rise) but can also include general policies and development priorities (e.g. population planning, economic development planning, land-use change, etc.). An indicative list of related contents includes: specific adaptations to effects identified; as well as an evaluation/prioritization of these in terms of costs, predictability, environmental and cultural appropriateness.

60. Moreover, on the evaluation of adaptation strategies and measures, the User Manual acknowledges the number of methodologies and approaches available for assessing adaptation, and states that evaluation and prioritization of adaptation strategies and measures are important subject to their social, economic and political feasibility and/or cultural acceptance. Related information reported can be presented in a table with accompanying summary text. Information should be provided on the methodologies used to evaluate adaptation strategies and measures.

61. Related to frameworks for adaptation, the User Manual recognizes that existing frameworks (such as NAPAs or the adaptation policy framework) can facilitate identifying potential adaptation options, strategies, and measures, as well as providing information to national adaptation processes, including designing strategies or specific projects, and mainstreaming adaptation into sustainable development efforts. Related information reported may include, i.a., priority adaptation needs and concerns, including those considered most urgent and opportunities for adaptation, including policies and plans.

3.4.3. Linkages and observations

62. Table x above, as well as the framing of step D.4 of the NAP technical guidelines and the guidance in the UNFCCC User Manual, suggest that Parties may have already collected and/or reported on information related to national adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions as part of their NCs or in the course of reporting on their NAP process to the COP. Parties may therefore have the opportunity to build on this information and/or make use of the information collection and preparation processes that they have used in relation to this element in the past. Moreover, the NAP technical guidelines suggest steps to monitor and review the NAP process; Parties that have already established a related mechanism for monitoring and review as part of the NAP process, or as part of related adaptation plans, strategies, or policies, may be able to obtain information related to priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals, or actions through this existing mechanism.

3.5. Implementation and support needs of, and provision of support to, developing country Parties

[TBD: e.g. information based on NAP technical guidelines, and the UNFCCC User Manual]

3.6. Implementation of adaptation actions and plans, including:

3.6.1. Progress and results achieved

3.6.2. Adaptation efforts of developing countries for recognition

3.6.3. Cooperation on enhancing adaptation at the national, regional and international level

3.6.4. Barriers, challenges and gaps related to the implementation of adaptation

3.6.5. Good practices, lessons learned and information-sharing²⁰

3.6.6. Monitoring and evaluation

[TBD]

3.7. Adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including those that result in mitigation co-benefits

[TBD]

²⁰ An AC member suggested reflecting on good practices, challenges, and lessons learned under other elements so that they are communicated not only in the context of "Implementation of adaptation actions and plans".

Box 1. Providing information on mitigation co-benefits of adaptation and/or economic diversification as part of an ADCOM:

An additional specific linkage exists between the ADCOM and the NDCs. This applies if a party wishes to communicate information on mitigation co-benefits of its adaptation or economic diversification efforts as part of its NDC, as stipulated by Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement. In this case, Parties should do the following: in their ADCOM, submitted as adaptation component of their NDC, they can include information on element (f) (“Adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including those that result in mitigation co-benefits”). In addition, the submitting Party must provide, as part of the ICTU of its NDC, information on the mitigation co-benefits of the specific adaptation and/or economic diversification efforts as outlined in Annex I of decision 4/CMA.1¹

¹From an adaptation perspective, this can include information on the the co-benefits themselves; specific projects, measures and initiatives; the consideration of economic and social consequences of response measures; and adaptation plans that yield mitigation co-benefits (e.g. in key sectors such as energy, resources, water, coasts, settlements, urban planning, agriculture and forestry).

3.8. How adaptation actions contribute to other international frameworks and/or conventions

[TBD]

3.9. Gender-responsive adaptation action and traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems related to adaptation

[Placeholder for describing the LEG/AC Gender Toolkit]

[TBD]

3.10. Any other information related to adaptation

[TBD]

4. Concluding observations

63. This chapter includes a summary of the contents of this guidance, general recommendations relating to the adaptation communications as a whole.

Annex: Table: 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 (FCCC/CP/1999/7, section II) [to be updated with information from 6/CP.25]	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;	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.		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).

	<p>(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.</p>	<p>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.</p>		
<p>(c) National adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions;</p>	<p>49: may refer to plans for coastal zone management, water resources and agriculture.</p>	<p>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.</p>		<p>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.</p>

<p>(d) Implementation and support needs of, and provision of support to, developing country Parties;</p>	<p>52 and table 5: shall provide information on assistance provided for costs of adaptation to climate vulnerable developing countries.</p> <p>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.)</p> <p>55: shall report technology transfer and financing for access by developing countries to technologies (including equipment to facilitate adaptation).</p>	<p>53: may provide information on how support from Annex II Parties meet specific needs and concerns relating to vulnerability and adaptation.</p>	<p>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</p> <p>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</p>	
<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</p>	<p>C. Adaptation priorities and barriers 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 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;

		<p>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 needs, and support provided and received via an online questionnaire or other means</p>	<p>(d) Implementation of actions identified in adaptation component of NDCs; (e) Coordination activities and changes in regulation, policies and planning.</p> <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;
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				<p>(b) Results of adaptation and sustainability of those results. H. Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned 116. Each Party should provide information on: (a) Efforts to share info, good practices, experience and lessons learned, including on: (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: (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.</p>
(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 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.
(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.	29: should provide information on vulnerability to adverse effects, and on		107. Each Party should provide information on:

	<p>49: may refer to scientific research on vulnerability assessment and adaptation. 63: should provide info on highlights, innovations and efforts on:</p> <p>(a) Climate process and system studies, including paleoclimatology;</p> <p>(b) Modelling and prediction, including global circulation models;</p> <p>(c) Research on impacts;</p> <p>(d) Socio-economic analysis, including impacts of climate change and response options;</p> <p>(e) Research and development on mitigation and adaptation tech.</p>	<p>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, including key findings and effects of climate change, allowing an integrated analysis of national vulnerability to climate change.</p>		<p>(a) Current and projected climate trends and hazards;</p> <p>(b) Observed and potential impacts (e.g. sectoral, economic, social and/or environmental vulnerabilities);</p> <p>(c) Approaches, methodologies and tools, and uncertainties and challenges, in relation to para 107(a) and (b).</p>
<p>(c) National adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions;</p>	<p>49: may refer to plans for coastal zone management, water resources and agriculture.</p>	<p>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.</p>		<p>109. Each Party should provide information on:</p> <p>(a) Implementation of adaptation actions in accordance with the global goal on adaptation;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(c) How best science, gender and indigenous, traditional and local knowledge are integrated;</p> <p>(d) Development priorities related to adaptation and impacts;</p> <p>(e) Adaptation actions and/or economic diversification leading to mitigation co-benefits;</p> <p>(f) Efforts to integrate climate into dev plans, policies and programming,</p>

				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	
(e) Implementation of adaptation actions and plans, including: (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;	Adaptation action taken to implement of FCCC Art 4.1 (b) and (e) (46) 47 (f): Progress and outcomes of adaptation action: for example, updated information on adaptation measures taken to address current risks and vulnerabilities and on their status of implementation; and updated information on progress and, where possible, outcomes and the effectiveness of already implemented adaptation measures.	28: shall include information on steps taken or envisaged towards national/regional programmes to facilitate adaptation, and any other information. 41: encouraged to provide information on steps taken to integrate climate change into social, economic and environmental policies and actions. 47: encouraged to provide information on national, subregional and/or regional capacity-building activities for	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 5/CP.17, Annex, 6 (b): Parties should: provide info in national communications on progress made and effectiveness of the process to formulate and	C. Adaptation priorities and barriers 108. Each Party should provide information on: (a) Domestic priorities and progress towards these; (b) Adaptation challenges and gaps and barriers. E. Progress on implementation of adaptation 110. Each Party should provide information on: (a) Implementation of actions in chapter IV.D; (b) Steps taken to formulate, implement, publish and update national/regional programmes; strategies and measures,

<p>(vi) Monitoring and evaluation;</p>		<p>integrating adaptation into medium and long-term planning. 53: may provide information on barriers to implementation of adaptation.</p>	<p>implement national adaptation plans. 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 8/CP.24, para 23: invites Parties to provide information on progress on NAPs and on relevant experiences, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs, and support provided and received via an online questionnaire or other means</p>	<p>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. 111. Developing countries may include info on implementation of supported actions, and effectiveness of implemented measures. F. Monitoring and evaluation of actions and processes 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. 113. Each Party should provide information on: (a) Achievements, impacts, resilience, review, effectiveness and results; (b) Approaches and systems used, and outputs; (c) Assessment of and indicators for: (i) How adaptation increased resilience and reduced impacts; (ii) When adaptation is not sufficient; (iii) Effectiveness of implemented measures; (d) Implementation, in particular: (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>
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(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 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.

Document information

<i>Version</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Description</i>
Updated revised draft	2 March 2021	AC 19 This updated document (AC19/GUID/6B) was prepared for further consideration by the AC.
Updated revised draft	6 November 2020	AC 18 This updated revised draft (AC18/GUID/5B) was prepared for further consideration by the AC.
Revised draft	19 August 2020	Post AC 17 A revised draft initial outline (AC17/GUID/6B) was prepared for further consideration by the AC.
n/a	20 February 2020	AC 17 The AC agreed to continue work inter-sessionally on the draft presented in document AC/2020/4 .
n/a	16 August 2019	AC 16 The AC requested the secretariat to prepare a first outline of the draft supplementary guidance (AC/2019/19) for further consideration.

Keywords: Adaptation communications, technical guidance, information dissemination, Resilience, Adaptation Committee
