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**Nationally determined contributions under the Paris
Agreement**

Synthesis report by the secretariat

Addendum

**Additional information on adaptation component of nationally
determined contributions**

Summary

This addendum provides additional information on the adaptation priority areas, adaptation measures and quantified adaptation targets, as well as synergies between adaptation efforts and Sustainable Development Goals, identified in the adaptation component, where included, of the 48 new or updated nationally determined contributions communicated by 75 Parties in accordance with decision 1/CP.21 and recorded in the interim registry of nationally determined contributions as at 31 December 2020.



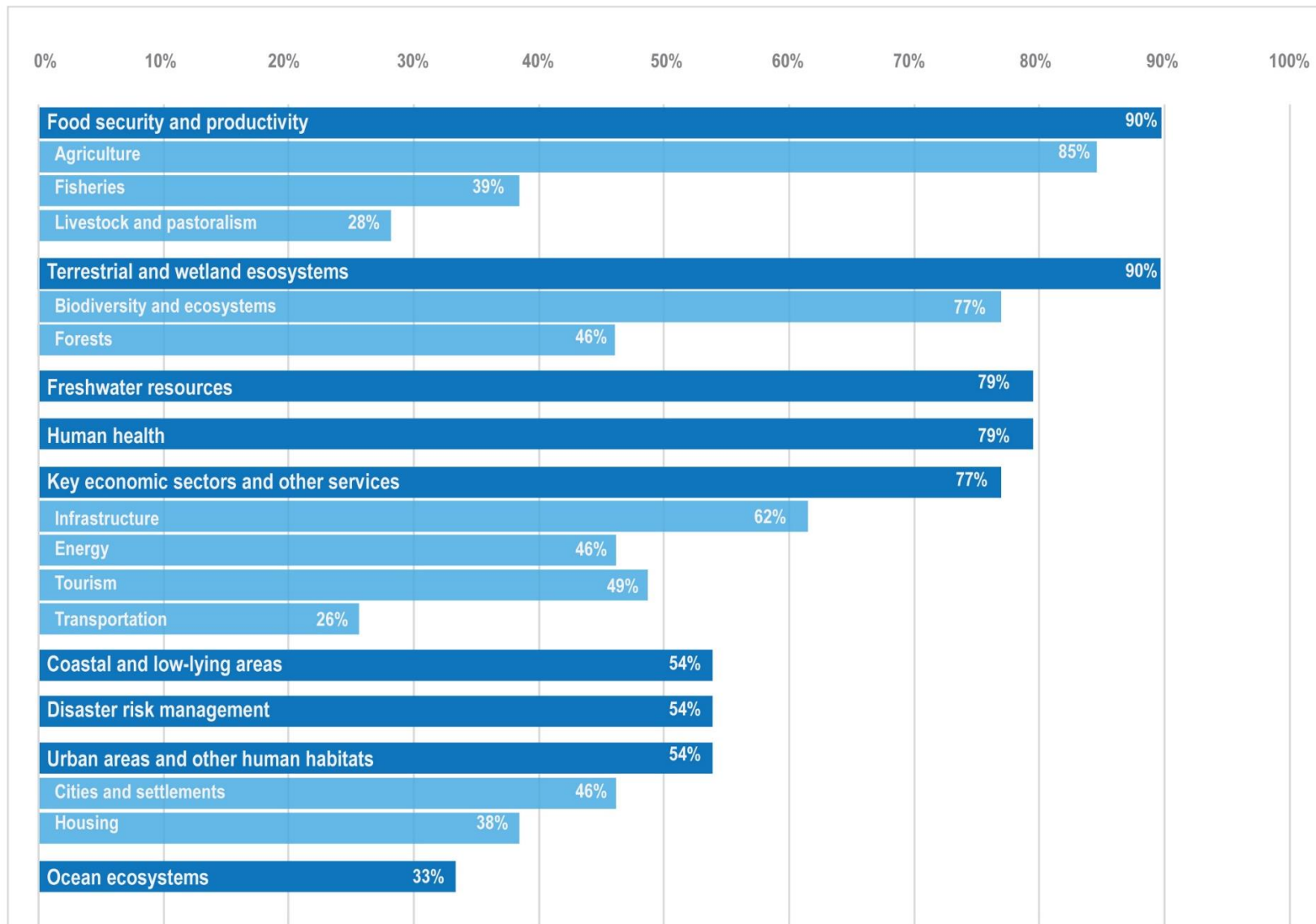
Further information on the adaptation component of nationally determined contributions

1. According to their new or updated nationally determined contributions, Parties' adaptation efforts are focused in particular on food security and production, terrestrial and wetland ecosystems, freshwater resources, human health, key economic sectors and services, coastal and low-lying areas, disaster risk management, urban areas and other human habitats, and ocean ecosystems. Figure 1 provides an overview of the adaptation priority areas and sectors specified in the 39 adaptation components included by Parties in the nationally determined contributions. The table below presents examples of the specific adaptation measures and associated quantified targets identified by Parties for those priority areas and sectors.

2. In their adaptation components, Parties described synergies between their adaptation efforts and efforts under other international frameworks, such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat. While most of these Parties described such synergies in general terms, a number highlighted how specific actions in adaptation priority areas are contributing to particular Sustainable Development Goals, as summarized in figure 2.

Figure 1

Share of adaptation components of nationally determined contributions referring to specific adaptation priority areas and sectors



Overview of specific measures and quantified targets in adaptation priority areas communicated in nationally determined contributions

<i>Priority area</i>	<i>Examples of specific measures</i>	<i>Examples of quantified targets</i>
Food security and production	<p>Agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diversifying agricultural activities and import sources - Promoting urban production and use of alternative proteins - Promoting responsible consumption and production - Integrating climate aspects into planning, including crop-specific planning - Enhancing water efficiency and infrastructure for agriculture - Enhancing irrigation, mulching and zero-tillage techniques - Increasing vertical and hydroponic farming - Improving post-harvest procedures and production planning - Recuperating salted lands - Integrating farmland and livestock production; promoting agroforestry - Developing financial instruments, such as funds, microcredits and grants - Adapting agricultural calendars <p>Livestock:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Accelerating genetic improvements - Introducing silvopastoralist systems - Promoting climate-smart and sustainable resource management - Using climate information to establish disaster prevention systems - Indoor housing of livestock <p>Fisheries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carrying out research and development with regard to changing fish stocks - Diversifying livelihoods - Enhancing vessel efficiency - Improving infrastructure - Expanding marine protected areas and restoring habitats and mangroves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cutting food waste by 50 per cent by 2030 - Increasing food security for 10 per cent of the population - Meeting 30 per cent of national nutritional needs with national produce - Increasing annual rice and vegetable production by 2–3 per cent - Restoring 150,000 ha land by 2050 by means of agroforestry - Ensuring that all plans for fisheries take into account climate risk
Terrestrial and wetland ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting research and vulnerability analysis - Enhancing forest monitoring and data management - Identifying indicator species - Introducing national biodiversity strategies and programmes - Increasing forest cover - Promoting ecosystem-based adaptation - Promoting agroforestry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increasing forest coverage to 42 per cent of land area - Allocating 2,000 ha land to nature-based enterprises - Allocating 30 per cent of land to agroforestry by 2025 - Planting 30 million trees by 2035 or 1 million trees by 2030 - Renaturing 20 per cent of the national surface area by 2030 - Protecting 3.5 million ha forests - Reforesting 1,000,000 ha forests by 2024 - Enhancing forest, marine and coastal habitats spanning an area of 30 ha

<i>Priority area</i>	<i>Examples of specific measures</i>	<i>Examples of quantified targets</i>
Freshwater resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developing national information systems, including hydrological maps and resource models - Defining watershed indicators - Developing tools for evaluating impacts and socioeconomic costs - Diversifying supply, including through rainwater harvesting and treatment, recycling and desalination - Enhancing water storage options - Introducing legal and institutional frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring 99 per cent of the population has a basic water supply and 40 per cent has an improved water supply by 2030 - Reducing water consumption by 20 per cent by 2036 - Reusing 95 per cent more treated water by 2036, recycling 10 per cent of wastewater by 2030 and treating 68 per cent of wastewater by 2030 - Reducing non-treated sewage by 25 per cent - Inspecting water quality in 95 per cent of health systems - Increasing desalinated water supply by 50 per cent by 2036 - Increasing the number of companies participating in water efficiency initiatives by 40 per cent - Implementing 84 structural and 30 non-structural flood management measures - Creating a risk management plan for 30 per cent of highly vulnerable municipalities
Human health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting research on impacts, climate-sensitive diseases and the climate–health nexus - Monitoring the epidemiological situation - Monitoring vector-borne diseases, creating suppression strategies and raising awareness to aid prevention - Establishing national health committees and regulations - Controlling outbreaks and distributing vaccinations - Ensuring midday breaks at workplaces, introducing safety programmes, establishing thermal work limits, creating heat stress information systems and introducing national heatwave plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring all health companies and authorities have developed disaster risk management plans - Achieving all Sustainable Development Goals for health - Ensuring that 40 per cent of health institutions are implementing adaptation-based approaches by 2030
Key economic sectors and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy: using smart grids and meters, integrating climate variables into sectoral measures, reducing climate risk across supply chains and applying ecosystem-based adaptation approaches to hydrocarbon facilities - Infrastructure: protecting dams, airports, ports, public utilities and metro systems, preparing road safety plans, promoting use of artificial intelligence and conducting analytics - Tourism: enhancing access to clean energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investing USD 1.2 billion in climate-resilient transport infrastructure - Ensuring that 10 per cent of small, medium and large enterprises have implemented adaptation efforts - Retrofitting 30,000 buildings to be sustainable by 2030 - Creating 14,000 ha green infrastructure - Enhancing resilience of 4,500 km of road
Coastal and low-lying areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting evidence-based coastal planning and management - Mainstreaming climate risk in coastal development - Establishing standards (e.g. regarding minimum elevation for coastal construction, zoning and flood protection) - Constructing sea walls, tidal gates and pumping stations and putting in place wave protection measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring that 70 per cent of coasts have protection measures in place

<i>Priority area</i>	<i>Examples of specific measures</i>	<i>Examples of quantified targets</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Creating nature-based solutions, such as coastal forests - Taking regional measures to protect river deltas - Integrating coastal considerations into existing climate plans 	
Ocean ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting research and monitoring, including remote sensing - Taking measures to prevent overfishing - Rehabilitating and cultivating reefs and introducing artificial reefs - Taking ecosystem-based adaptation approaches, such as mangrove restoration - Reducing pollution, such as by phasing out plastics, enhancing water treatment and improving solid waste disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Defining 30 per cent of exclusive economic zones as marine protected areas - Establishing 10 marine protected areas by 2030 - Transplanting 10,000 coral reefs in the next 10 years and cultivating 1.5 million colonies in the next 5 years - Planting 30 million mangrove seedlings by 2030 - Protecting 20 per cent of blue carbon habitats in 2021–2025 - Protecting at least one island, reef and area of wetlands in each atoll - Rehabilitating 80 per cent of mangroves in certain areas
Urban areas and other human habitats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluating urban vulnerabilities, including by assessing soil security - Enhancing governing capacity - Integrating climate and adaptation criteria into policy design, management and territorial planning - Strengthening urban planning for green buildings as well as threatened buildings, infrastructure and drainage - Taking low-cost measures such as beach recovery and reforestation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementing adaptation measures for 50 per cent of the vulnerable communities identified in a national vulnerability atlas
Livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building elevated settlements - Preparing guidelines for climate-related mobility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Relocating families living in 2,500 flood-prone or contaminated areas by 2020
Disaster risk management and early warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrating risk management into development policies - Integrating adaptation into disaster reduction plans - Implementing a national disaster risk reduction policy - Strengthening monitoring and early warning of hydrometeorological risks - Establishing bodies, such as a national disaster management centre - Establishing information mechanisms and databases - Strengthening financial instruments - Taking community-based measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introducing early warning systems for extreme events, covering 70 per cent of the population

Figure 2
 Synergies between efforts in adaptation priority areas and Sustainable Development Goals identified in nationally determined contributions

Adaptation priority area	Sustainable Development Goal																
	1 NO POVERTY	2 ZERO HUNGER	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	15 LIFE ON LAND	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
Food security and production	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Freshwater resources	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Urban areas and other human habitats	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Key economic sectors and services	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Terrestrial and wetland ecosystems	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Ocean ecosystems	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Coastal and low-lying areas	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Livelihoods	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue

Note: The shading of the boxes reflects how frequently linkages were identified by Parties: the darker the shade, the more frequently linkages were identified.