



联合国

FCCC/SB/2017/2/Add.1-FCCC/SBI/2017/14/Add.1



气候变化框架公约

Distr.: General
29 September 2017
Chinese
Original: English

附属科学和技术咨询机构
第四十七届会议
2017年11月6日至15日，波恩
临时议程项目4
适应委员会的报告

附属履行机构
第四十七届会议
2017年11月6日至15日，波恩
临时议程项目10和12
适应委员会的报告

适应委员会的报告

最不发达国家专家组第32次会议

增编

适应委员会和最不发达国家专家组关于处理第1/CP.21号决定第41段的建议，以及关于与资金问题常设委员会协作处理第1/CP.21号决定第45段的建议

概要

缔约方会议第二十一届会议请适应委员会和最不发达国家专家组(专家组)执行三项任务，以协助实施《巴黎协定》，并由作为《巴黎协定》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议(《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议)第一届会议对任务完成情况作审议。本文件把这些任务授权置于《巴黎协定》框架内，并就每一项授权酌情提出建议，供缔约方会议和(或)《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议审议。拟订建议时考虑的因素载于附件。

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一. 导言

1. 缔约方会议第二十一届会议请求适应委员会和最不发达国家专家组(专家组)执行三项任务,以协助实施《巴黎协定》,并由作为《巴黎协定》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议(《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议)第一届会议对任务完成情况作审议。这些要求是:

(a) 共同拟订各种模式,用于确认《巴黎协定》第七条第三款所述发展中国家缔约方作出的适应努力,并提出建议,供《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第一届会议审议并通过。¹

(b) 与资金问题常设委员会及其他相关机构协作,就以下问题制订各种方法和建议,供《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第一届会议审议并通过:

(一) 采取必要步骤,便利为发展中国家在《协定》第二条所述全球平均升温限制框架内开展适应而调集支助;²

(二) 审评《巴黎协定》第七条第十四款(c)项所述适应和支助的充足性和有效性。³

2. 在 2016 年 5 月的初次联席会议上,适应委员会和专家组商定了一项安排工作的三步法,即:(1) 它们将收集和综合与任务授权有关的信息;(2) 确定一套可能的方法和模式(“选项”),并通过与缔约方和相关利害关系方的外联活动予以认证;(3) 挑选出一些选项列入向《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议第一届会议提出的建议。

3. 有关信息收集自文件审评、缔约方和其他利害关系方(包括资金问题常设委员会)提交的材料,以及联合国气候变化会议的间隙举办的活动。适应委员会和专家组还商定设立一个联合工作组,由资金问题常设委员会成员提供支持,它将忙碌于两次会议之间,记录就这些任务授权的讨论的演进情况。

二. 适应委员会和最不发达国家专家组在《巴黎协定》框架内的任务授权

4. 《巴黎协定》规定,每一缔约方酌情开展并通报国家自定减缓、适应和支助的大力度努力,作为对实现全球目标的贡献。《协定》的行动和支助透明度框架建立相互信任和信心,促进有效实施,应以促进性、非侵入性、非惩罚性和尊重国家主权的方式予以落实,并避免对缔约方造成不当负担。在实现这些目标方面取得的集体进展是通过全面和促进性的全球盘点予以定期评估的。

5. 单独的适应努力,包括“开展适应规划进程并采取各种行动,包括制订或加强相关的计划,政策和/或贡献”(第七条第九款),将促进“关于提高适应能力、

¹ 第 1/CP.21 号决定,第 41 段。

² 第 1/CP.21 号决定,第 45(a)段。

³ 第 1/CP.21 号决定,第 45(b)段。

加强复原力和减少对气候变化的脆弱性的全球适应目标，以促进可持续发展，并确保在第二条所述气温目标方面采取充分的适应对策”（第七条第一款）。此外，《协定》还规定，“发展中国家缔约方在执行[适应]时应得到持续和加强的国际支持”（第七条第十三款），“应承认发展中国家的适应努力”（第七条第三款）。

6. 关于适应行动，透明度框架的目的是“按照《公约》第二条所列目标，明确了解气候变化行动，……包括缔约方在第七条之下的适应行动，包括良好做法、优先事项、需要和差距，以便为第十四条下的全球盘点提供信息。（第十三条第五款）。适应方面“支助透明度框架的目的是明确各相关缔约方在[第七条和其它条款下的]气候变化行动方面提供和收到的支助”（第十三条第六款）。

7. 这种理解和清晰通过缔约方通报信息来做到。每一缔约方应“定期提交和更新一项适应信息通报”，其中可描述其“优先事项、执行和支助需要，计划和行动”（第七条第十款）。信息通报可以“纳入或结合其他信息通报或文件提交，其中包括国家适应计划、第四条第二款所述的一项国家自主贡献和/或一项国家信息通报”（第七条第十一款）。

8. 此外，“各缔约方还应酌情提供与第七条下的气候变化影响和适应相关的信息”（第十三条第八款）；“发达国家缔约方应，提供支助的其他缔约方应当就根据第九条、第十条和第十一条向发展中国家缔约方提供资金、技术转让和能力建设支助的情况提供信息”（第十三条第九款）；而且“发展中国家缔约方应当就在第九条、第十条和第十一条下需要和接受的资金、技术转让和能力建设支助情况提供信息”（第十三条第十款）。

9. 根据第七条第十四款，定期全球盘点的主要目的是：

- (a) 承认发展中国家缔约方的适应努力；
- (b) 加强开展适应行动，同时考虑适应信息通报；
- (c) 审评适应的充足性和有效性以及对适应提供的支助情况；
- (d) 审评实现全球适应目标方面取得的总体进展。

10. 缔约方目前正在《巴黎协定》特设工作组下谈判：

(a) 透明度框架的模式、程序和指南，包括审议与适应行动和规划有关的信息报告的情况，以集体交流信息并分享经验教训，⁴ 还包括审议提供和得到的支助情况，包括这种支助的使用、影响和估计结果等情况；⁵

(b) 适应信息通报方面的进一步的指导；⁶

(c) 投入来源和全球盘点的模式。⁷

⁴ 第 1/CP.21 号决定，第 94(c)段。

⁵ 第 1/CP.21 号决定，第 94(d)段。

⁶ 见 FCCC/APA/2016/2 号文件。

⁷ 第 1/CP.21 号决定，第 99 和第 101 段。

11. 尽管与这些任务授权相关的所有模式和方法都与支持发展中国家单独的适应努力有关，但是承认适应努力的模式和方法以及审评适应和支助的充分性和有效性的方法将被纳入全球盘点的考虑因素。

12. 适应委员会和专家组在 2016 和 2017 年期间考虑了上文第 4 至第 11 段所述的任务，争取拟订模式和方法，同时尽可能不预先判断附属机构和《巴黎协定》特设工作组目前在开展的谈判的结果。拟订模式和方法被证明很具挑战性，部分原因是缔约方会议的要求含糊不清，难以区分模式和方法，而且模式和方法的适用规模缺乏清晰度。进一步的挑战列于附件。

三. 供作为《巴黎协定》缔约方会议的《公约》缔约方会议审议和通过的建议

A. 关于承认发展中国家适应努力的模式

13. 适应委员会和专家组回顾《巴黎协定》第七条第三款和第 1/CP.21 号决定第 41 段，同时不预先判断特设工作组在投入来源和全球盘点的模式(特设工作组议程项目 6)以及其他相关的议程项目方面开展的讨论成果，目的是以国家自主的方式加强实施适应行动和支助，提出以下建议，供《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议审议和通过：

(a) 注意适应委员会和专家组与综合具体适应专题、汲取的经验教训和良好做法方面的信息有关的现有工作；

(b) 请秘书处在适应委员会和专家组的指导下：

(一) 根据最近的适应信息通报、国家适应计划、国家信息通报、国家自主贡献、下文第 13(c)段中提到的活动、下文第 13(d)段所述的报告，以及透明度框架下编写的其他任何相关报告，编写一份发展中国家缔约方适应努力的综合报告；

(二) 按上文第 13(b)(i)段和下文第 13(d)段所述报告提供的信息组织一次高级别活动，向发展中国家缔约方提供一个机会，介绍它们以国家自主的方式开展的适应努力，以供承认；

(三) 编写一份高级别活动的概要，同时考虑到上文第 13(b)(i)段所述综合报告所载的信息和《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议将确定的任何其他投入；

(c) 利用现有的国家、区域和全球活动，包括国家适应计划展览和适应论坛，以向适应工作者展示发展中国家缔约方作出的适应努力；

(d) 请秘书处在适应委员会和专家组的指导下，并与《公约》下和《公约》外的相关实体合作，编写关于具体适应专题的综合报告，重点是发展中国家缔约方汲取的经验教训和良好做法，并参考上文第 13(b)和(c)段所述的活动成果和所述的产出。

B. 采取必要步骤，便利为发展中国家在全球平均升温限制框架内开展适应工作征集支助

14. 忆及《巴黎协定》第二、第七、第九、第十和第十一条，适应委员会和专家组与资金问题常设委员会及其他相关机构合作，就采取必要步骤，便利为发展中国家在《巴黎协定》第二条所述全球平均升温限制框架内开展适应工作而调集支助的问题提出以下建议，供《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议审议和通过：

(a) 邀请发展中国家缔约方进一步加强扶持环境、政策框架、机构和国家公共财政管理制度，以改善获得国际公共支助的情况，并加强私营部门的参与；

(b) 邀请各缔约方、联合国各组织、专门机构和其他相关组织以及双边和多边机构等协助最不发达国家缔约方和其他发展中国家缔约方酌情借鉴适应委员会、专家组和其他有关机构的工作，建立和(或)加强扶持环境、政策框架、机构和国家公共财政管理制度，以调集对适应工作的支持，特别是能力建设，包括作为国家适应计划制订和实施进程的一部分；

(c) 邀请发展中国家缔约方评估本国的适应需求，并确定其优先重点，包括考虑到评估适应需求的方法；⁸

(d) 邀请各缔约方继续开展适应规划进程和采取各种行动，包括制订和实施国家适应计划的进程；

(e) 邀请发展中国家缔约方利用通过资金机制经营实体能获得的资源，以加强其制订优先气候行动方案并追踪和报告气候资金情况的机构能力；

(f) 邀请各缔约方和相关行动方酌情确保采取措施，查明并随后消除扭曲性激励，以免导致无抗御力的投资和规划决定；

(g) 请各缔约方根据正在按《巴黎协定》制订的报告手段和模式就所提供和得到的支助提交报告。

C. 关于审评适应和支助的充足性和有效性的方法

15. 适应委员会和专家组与资金问题常设委员会和其他相关机构协作，就关于审评《巴黎协定》第七条第十四款(c)项所述适应和支助的充足性和有效性的问题提出以下建议，供《协定》/《公约》缔约方会议审议和通过：

(a) 欢迎适应委员会和专家组与资金问题常设委员会合作开展的技术工作，包括对现行的方法和所提交材料的综合报告进行书面审评；⁹

(b) 注意适应委员会和专家组在制订方法中遇到的制约因素，包括适应的国情差异、确定适应基线和目标的困难，以及缺乏通用指标衡量适应的进展；

⁸ 包括被认为是针对第 1/CP.21 号决定第 42(b)段的方法。另见适应委员会 AC/2016/13、AC/2017/4 和 AC/2017/12 号文件，可查阅 <http://unfccc.int/10375.php>。

⁹ 见 AC-LEG/2016/2、AC-LEG/2017/2 和 AC-LEG/2017/3 号文件，关于开展的技术工作的详情，可以查阅 <http://unfccc.int/9785.php>。

(c) 注意目前的知识状况不足以处理任务授权，取得进展需要时间和努力；

(d) 建议在适应委员会和专家组现有工作的基础上开展进一步的技术工作，¹⁰ 同时考虑到缔约方、学术界和其他方面目前在《公约》下和《公约》外开展的有关工作，以制订关于审评适应和支助的充分性和有效性的方法；

(e) 建议适应委员会和专家组与资金问题常设委员会合作，为上文第 15(d) 段所述技术工作作出以下贡献：

(一) 继续分析关于审评适应和支助的充分性和有效性的方法，同时考虑到下文第 15(f)段所述的提交材料；

(二) 交流关于审评适应和支助的充分性和有效性的方法(包括衡量标准)的信息，并予以提供；

(f) 建议缔约方、联合国系统各组织和其他相关组织以及双边和多边机构，向适应委员会和专家组提供信息，说明与关于审评适应和支助的充分性和有效性的方法有关的差距、挑战、机会和备选办法。

¹⁰ 包括专家组监测和评价进展、成效和差距的工具(专家组监测和评价工具)，以及适应委员会的监测、评估和指标工作。

附件

关于指导制订建议的考虑因素

[English only]

I. Modalities to recognize the adaptation efforts of developing countries

1. In developing the modalities, the Adaptation Committee (AC) and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) considered the types of efforts that should be recognized, how to recognize those efforts and who should recognize them. The AC and the LEG recommended that the recognition of efforts should provide an opportunity for all developing countries to showcase their efforts over time, in a non-competitive manner, and should not create undue reporting burden.

2. Regarding which efforts of developing countries to recognize, the AC and the LEG acknowledged that such determination should be country-driven and could include:

(a) Financial, technological and capacity-building investments in policies, projects and programmes aimed at planning and implementing adaptation, including climate risk and vulnerability assessments;

(b) Processes and systems that enable or facilitate effective adaptation planning and implementation, including institutional arrangements, governance systems, and access to scientific information and analysis for decision-making;

(c) National adaptation plans (NAPs) and subnational and sectoral action plans, strategies or policy documents, with relevant policies, projects and programmes for concrete adaptation activities;

(d) Actions at the national, subnational and community levels, including those undertaken with non-Party stakeholders;

(e) Outcomes or demonstrable results (from the implementation of policies, projects and programmes) in strengthening resilience, enhancing adaptive capacity, reducing vulnerability to climate change and integrating adaptation in development planning, as well as, where feasible, autonomous adaptation outcomes (i.e. those that are not directly due to a project or programme) and impacts on sustainable development more broadly.

3. Regarding the question of how to recognize such efforts, the AC and the LEG underline the importance of periodically and comprehensively analysing and synthesizing information that would not only feed into the global stocktake but also would respond to the notion of collectively exchanging information and sharing lessons learned under the transparency framework. The AC and the LEG also see a need for striking a balance between recognition at the global level by all Parties and recognition at the regional or country level by some Parties.

II. Taking the necessary steps to facilitate the mobilization of support for adaptation in developing countries in the context of the limit to global average temperature increase

4. Support for adaptation in developing countries comes from a variety of sources, including:

(a) International bilateral and multilateral public support, in line with the Paris Agreement, which stipulates that “continuous and enhanced international support shall be

provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of paragraphs 7, 9, 10 and 11 of this Article, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 9, 10 and 11” (Article 7, paragraph 13);

- (b) Domestic public support;
- (c) Private sector engagement and investments;

(d) Other support, including that provided under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in the context of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development and sourced through innovative means.

5. In the context of the temperature goal, the AC and the LEG recall Parties “recognize that the current need for adaptation is significant and that greater levels of mitigation can reduce the need for additional adaptation efforts, and that greater adaptation needs can involve greater adaptation costs” (Article 7, paragraph 4).

6. One example of the challenges faced in addressing this mandate is that for some Parties, facilitating the mobilization of support is a task tied to budgetary processes and therefore a short-term measure. These Parties emphasize that different temperature pathways and related impact risk scenarios will, according to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), come into effect only after 2030 and are highly dependent on mitigation efforts to be undertaken until then. For other Parties, the context of the temperature goal is essential as they consider that adaptation actions – both current and potential – should be compared under different temperature scenarios, and future adaptation actions should be tailored to the level of mitigation reported in the nationally determined contributions (NDCs). The importance of framing support and investments in terms of risk management (i.e. protecting previous, existing and future investments) and sustainable development was highlighted by these Parties.

7. Methodologies in the context of the mobilization of support, which includes finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support, are understood to be measures that may be used by both providers and recipients of support. Many such measures exist and those that have the highest potential of addressing support needs should be deployed.

8. Steps to facilitate the mobilization of the different types of support through various measures may include:

- (a) Those taken by the recipients of support;
- (b) Those taken by the providers of support;
- (c) Actions to share information and enhance cooperation between providers and recipients.

A. Steps taken by recipients of support

1. Creating enabling environments

9. An enabling environment is important to encourage the integration of adaptation into development planning processes and strategies across all sectors and at different levels, as appropriate, to improve access to international public support, and to increase investor confidence and private sector support.

10. Such enabling environments may be created through:

- (a) Developing policies and regulations, including the adoption of building codes, land tenure laws, and legislation, tax incentives and associated capacity-building for public–private partnerships. Existing laws and policies, including their application, could be examined to identify and subsequently remove perverse incentives for making non-resilient or maladaptive investments and planning decisions;

(b) Strengthening policy frameworks and institutions, for example by enacting national climate legislation or setting up inter-institutional coordination structures and encouraging national dialogues, both technical and political, with a broad range of stakeholders, to allow for the identification of priorities and the setting of minimum criteria for accessing financial resources;

(c) Strengthening national public financial management systems so that countries can effectively manage, track and review climate finance and monitor and evaluate how support needs are being addressed;

(d) Establishing national implementing entities to help in building capacity and expertise for the country and for future related activities well as permanent adaptation teams to continuously implement adaptation activities.

11. The Conference of the Parties (COP) welcomed progress made and requested Parties to continue to enhance their enabling environments and policy frameworks to facilitate the mobilization and effective deployment of climate finance.¹¹

2. Assessing and prioritizing adaptation support needs

12. As noted in the report of the in-session workshop on long-term climate finance in 2016,¹² country-driven processes for the assessment of adaptation needs in developing countries are fundamental for scaling up adaptation finance.

13. Developing countries could assess their adaptation needs considering temperature scenarios in line with Article 2 of the Paris Agreement and the global goal on adaptation, associated impacts and adaptation costs. Such assessments could look at different sectors, territories and subnational entities, and could engage a wide range of stakeholders. The process to formulate and implement NAPs has been highlighted as a mechanism for identifying adaptation priorities and needs in this regard as it has ownership and agreement from government, business and civil society.

14. As part of the assessment and prioritization of needs, developing countries could assess their current levels of support for adaptation. Based on the projected support needs, countries could undertake a gap analysis to determine whether additional support is needed and, if so, what type (finance, technology development and transfer, or capacity-building) and how much. The gap analysis could also reveal existing barriers to mobilizing support, including limitations in accessing support or the lack of capacity and an enabling environment to attract and absorb support.

15. Once support needs are known, developing countries could develop strategies for the implementation and mobilization of support, and translate their needs into bankable projects.

B. Steps taken by providers of support

16. Important steps in facilitating the mobilization of support are scaling up and enhancing access to adaptation support, including support provided through the Financial Mechanism and the Technology Mechanism.

17. Financial support has been scaled up over the years through the Least Developed Countries Fund and the Special Climate Change Fund managed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Adaptation Fund and more recently the Green Climate Fund (GCF), as well as through other bilateral and multilateral support arrangements. These steps have been recognized by the COP; most recently, the COP urged developed

¹¹ Decision 7/CP.22, paragraph 4.

¹² FCCC/CP/2016/5.

country Parties to continue to scale up climate finance and to continue their efforts to channel a substantial share of public climate funds to adaptation activities.¹³

18. Scaling up finance is being considered by the COP as part of its deliberations on long-term climate finance, which for the period from 2014 to 2020 considers, inter alia, biennial submissions from developed country Parties on their strategies and approaches for scaling up climate finance. The 2017 compilation and synthesis of these submissions illustrates different types of domestic legislation, policies and strategies that positively contribute to the mobilization of climate finance, including national laws governing international development cooperation, national climate finance strategies, and specific instructions from governments to development agencies.¹⁴

19. In their 2016 road map to achieve the goal of jointly providing USD 100 billion annually by 2020 for mitigation and adaptation, developed countries recognized that adaptation is a priority for many developing countries and committed to significantly increasing finance for adaptation. Based on their pledges, an analysis of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development indicates that the amount of public adaptation finance (bilateral and attributed multilateral) is projected to at least double in volume between 2013–2014 and 2020.¹⁵

20. Progress made to date in enhancing access to finance by developing countries was noted by the COP, while further emphasizing the continued challenges that developing countries face in this regard, in particular those with capacity constraints. The COP further encouraged Parties and relevant institutions to continue working in this regard in order to enhance access to finance from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral.¹⁶

21. Access is being enhanced by simplifying and streamlining access procedures and by enhancing developing countries' capacities, including through readiness programmes. For example, the GCF's Readiness Programme provides resources for strengthening the institutional capacities of designated national authorities or national focal points and direct access entities to efficiently engage with the GCF and for the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

C. Actions to share information and enhance cooperation between providers and recipients

22. Information between providers and recipients of support needs to be exchanged:

(a) To raise awareness and share lessons learned on the different tools and instruments available to recipients and providers of support;

(b) To enhance the transparency of support and inform the global stocktake, whose outcome shall inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support.

23. There are several avenues for sharing information, raising awareness and sharing lessons learned on mobilizing support for adaptation, including the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF)'s forums on climate finance, the in-session workshops on long-term climate finance, workshops and activities of the AC and the LEG, including NAP Expos and Adaptation Forums, and workshops and activities of the Technology Executive Committee and the Paris Committee on Capacity-building. The SCF regularly provides

¹³ Decision 7/CP.22, paragraph 5.

¹⁴ FCCC/CP/2017/INF.1.

¹⁵ OECD. 2016. *2020 Projections of Climate Finance Towards the USD 100 Billion Goal*. Technical Note. Available at www.oecd.org/environment/cc/oecd-climate-finance-projection.htm.

¹⁶ Decision 7/CP.22, paragraph 8.

the COP draft guidance for the GCF and the GEF and makes recommendations on how to improve the coherence, effectiveness and efficiency of the operating entities.

24. To enhance the transparency of support, the SCF prepares a biennial assessment, an overview of climate finance flows, which includes the geographical and thematic balance of such flows and draws on available sources of information, including: national communications, biennial reports and biennial update reports of developed and developing country Parties; information provided in the registry; information provided by Parties on assessments of their needs; reports prepared by the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism; and information available from other entities providing climate finance.

25. Transparency and accountability is further enhanced as the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement currently develops modalities, procedures and guidelines for reporting on support provided, needed and received, as required by Article 13, paragraphs 9 and 10, of the Paris Agreement.¹⁷ Hence the AC and the LEG's recommendations do not cover the reporting or sharing of information.

26. Reporting on support provided and received, including the use, impact and estimated results thereof, will inform the support component of the global stocktake as well as the adaptation component, in particular the review of the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support.

III. Methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support

27. The AC and the LEG considered the scope and information sources of such a review, how such a review could be undertaken and how methodologies could be developed. Additional technical work is required before methodologies can be developed.

28. Consistent with the provisions for the global stocktake, the AC and the LEG consider that the focus of reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support should be on collective progress, and that the review should be undertaken in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, building on existing processes to the extent possible and possibly evolving over time.

29. The outcomes of reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support – together with the outcomes from the other adaptation components, the support component and the mitigation component of the global stocktake, which will determine progress towards the goal to limit temperature increase – will inform Parties in updating and enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, their adaptation action and support. In addition, the outcome of reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support should also facilitate learning and knowledge-sharing.

30. In line with the global stocktake's objective of assessing the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement and its long-term goals, reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support should determine whether collective adaptation efforts and collective support provided and received are adequate (sufficient) and effective (successful) in achieving Article 2, paragraph 1(b), and Article 7, paragraph 1 (the global goal on adaptation).

31. With respect to the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation, the review could consider the degree to which:

(a) The ability and capacity to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change has been increased;

¹⁷ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 91 and 94(d).

(b) Climate resilience has been fostered or strengthened and vulnerability to climate change has been reduced;

(c) Contributions to sustainable development have been made;

(d) Adaptation actions are adequate in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2.

32. The nature of adaptation, including its long timescales, the uncertainty associated with its impacts and its context-specificity, and difficulties in setting baselines and targets and the consequent lack of common metrics to measure the reduction of vulnerability or the enhancement of adaptive capacity all constrain reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation. Metrics are slowly evolving but require further testing to gain broader acceptance.

33. In addition, the many challenges faced by developing countries, including those related to accessing adequate means of implementation, as well as the importance of building capacities to identify adaptation needs and to meet collective goals must be taken into account when reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support. Data availability, in particular data at the appropriate scale, time frame and format, and the capacity to use them is an issue common to many countries and determines the extent and quality of monitoring and evaluation systems for adaptation.

34. The development of monitoring and evaluation systems has progressed, including through use of the LEG's tool for monitoring and evaluating progress, effectiveness and gaps in the process to formulate and implement NAPs, to allow not only for monitoring and evaluation of the adaptation process (e.g. measuring the degree of coordination and integration of adaptation into national priorities), but also increasingly for monitoring and evaluation of adaptation outcomes and impacts (e.g. measuring the degree of vulnerability reduction).

35. With respect to the adequacy and effectiveness of support (finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building), the review could consider the degree to which:

(a) Support has been provided by developed countries, in accordance with Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement, to meet the identified adaptation needs of developing countries, including the scale and ease of accessing such support, as appropriate;

(b) Support has been received by developing countries, in accordance with Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement, to support their country-driven adaptation efforts, including consideration of their enabling environment and absorptive capacity, as appropriate;

(c) Support is adequate in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2, including the costs of impacts and the costs of adaptation efforts for developing countries;

(d) Support has been effective in strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability;

(e) Support has been used efficiently so as to achieve the greatest effect in strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability;

(f) Support is coordinated well among the various internal and external actors.

36. Reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support would be based on an analysis of countries' individual adaptation efforts, including process, outputs and outcomes, of support provided by developed countries and of support received by developing countries, as communicated through relevant adaptation and support communication channels, including adaptation communications, NDCs, NAPs, national communications, the transparency framework, biennial reports and biennial update reports, and relevant direct submissions of information from Parties.

37. In addition to information provided by Parties, the review could consider reports from:

(a) Bodies and processes under the Convention, including the AC, the LEG, the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, the SCF, the Technology Executive Committee, the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Paris Committee on Capacity-building;

(b) The GCF, the GEF and the Adaptation Fund;

(c) The review of the Financial Mechanism, the review of the Adaptation Fund, and the periodic assessment of the Technology Mechanism;

(d) United Nations agencies, and regional and other organizations;

(e) The IPCC.

38. Regarding the potential to aggregate national-level assessments to capture collective global progress towards strengthened adaptive capacity and reduced vulnerability, the AC and the LEG are mindful of the difficulties in summing country-specific metrics. Parties in their NDCs highlighted that they have established or will establish adaptation and vulnerability indicators and baselines to monitor and measure progress. Parties reported both quantitative (e.g. number of people benefiting from adaptation activities, number of hectares with drought-resistant crops under cultivation, forest coverage increases to 45 per cent) and qualitative (e.g. degree of integration of adaptation into sectoral policies and plans, level of awareness) indicators.

39. To support the assessment of the outcomes and impacts of adaptation at the national level, countries could individually determine baseline or reference levels for risks and vulnerability and targets or goals. Country-led regular monitoring and evaluation using carefully selected metrics would offer a meaningful way of assessing the success of adaptation over time. Those national trends could then be reviewed at the global level to make qualitative assessments of global trends, possibly using scores to capture, for example, the degree to which the ability and capacity to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change has been increased. Such qualitative assessments using scorecards are being tested through the LEG's tool for monitoring and evaluating progress, effectiveness and gaps, the Adaptation Fund, the GEF and the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience.

40. As countries are developing monitoring and evaluation systems for adaptation at the national level, including agreeing on and applying adaptation metrics, and are enhancing their abilities to track the provision and receipt of adaptation support over time, it may be worthwhile to periodically assess the methodologies underlying the review of the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support.

41. Regarding the question of how to review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, the AC and the LEG underline the importance of periodically and comprehensively analysing, synthesizing and exchanging information to determine whether collective adaptation efforts and collective support provided and received are adequate (sufficient vis-à-vis adaptation needs) and effective (successful vis-à-vis plans) in achieving Article 2, paragraph 1(b), and Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement.

42. Similar to the process of international consultation and analysis, a technical team of experts or the AC and the LEG could undertake a preliminary review of relevant information by applying agreed metrics as an input to periodic in-session meetings of experts, which would be aligned with the five-year cycle of the global stocktake. Reports of these in-session meetings would then feed into and inform the global stocktake.