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**Subsidiary Body for Scientific and
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Item 4 of the provisional agenda

Report of the Adaptation Committee

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Forty-seventh session

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Items 10 and 12 of the provisional agenda

Matters relating to the least developed countries

Report of the Adaptation Committee

Report of the Adaptation Committee

The 32nd meeting of the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

Addendum

**Recommendations of the Adaptation Committee and the Least
Developed Countries Expert Group for addressing decision 1/CP.21,
paragraph 41, and, in collaboration with the Standing Committee on
Finance, decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 45**

Summary

The Conference of the Parties (COP) at its twenty-first session requested the Adaptation Committee (AC) and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) to undertake three tasks in order to assist in the implementation of the Paris Agreement, with outputs to be considered by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) at its first session. This document places these mandates in the context of the Paris Agreement and, in relation to each of them, presents recommendations for consideration by the COP and/or the CMA, as appropriate. Considerations used to develop the recommendations are contained in the annex.

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I. Introduction

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP) at its twenty-first session requested the Adaptation Committee (AC) and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) to undertake three tasks in order to assist in the implementation of the Paris Agreement, with outputs to be considered by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) at its first session. The requests were:

(a) To jointly develop modalities to recognize the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties, as referred to in Article 7, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement, and make recommendations for consideration and adoption by CMA 1;¹

(b) To, in collaboration with the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) and other relevant institutions, develop methodologies and make recommendations for consideration and adoption by CMA 1 on:

(i) 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 referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement;²

(ii) Reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support referred to in Article 7, paragraph 14(c), of the Paris Agreement.³

2. At an initial joint meeting in May 2016, the AC and the LEG agreed to take a three-step approach to organizing the work, whereby they would: (1) gather and synthesize information relevant to the mandates; (2) identify a suite of possible methodologies and modalities (“options”) and validate them through outreach to Parties and relevant stakeholders; and (3) select options to include in recommendations for CMA 1.

3. Relevant information was gathered through desk reviews, submissions from Parties and other stakeholders, including the SCF, and events organized on the margins of United Nations climate change conferences. The AC and the LEG also agreed to set up a joint working group, supported by members of the SCF, which would work between meetings to document the evolving discussion on the mandates.

II. Mandates of the Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group in the context of the Paris Agreement

4. Under the Paris Agreement, each Party undertakes and communicates ambitious mitigation, adaptation and support efforts, as appropriate and as nationally determined, as a contribution to the achievement of the global goals. The Agreement’s transparency framework for action and support builds mutual trust and confidence, promotes effective implementation, is to be implemented in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respectful of national sovereignty, and avoids placing undue burden on Parties. Collective progress towards achieving the goals is assessed periodically through a comprehensive and facilitative global stocktake.

5. Individual adaptation efforts, including “engag[ing] in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of actions, including the development or enhancement of relevant plans, policies and/or contributions” (Article 7, paragraph 9) will contribute to the “global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2” (Article 7, paragraph 1). In addition, the agreement stipulates that “continuous and enhanced international support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the

¹ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 41.

² Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 45(a).

³ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 45(b).

implementation of [adaptation]” (Article 7, paragraph 13) and that “adaptation efforts of developing country Parties shall be recognized” (Article 7, paragraph 3).

6. For adaptation action, the transparency framework’s purpose is to “provide a clear understanding of climate change action in the light of the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2...including Parties’ adaptation actions under Article 7, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to inform the global stocktake under Article 14” (Article 13, paragraph 5). “The purpose of the framework for transparency of support [for adaptation] is to provide clarity on support provided and received by relevant individual Parties in the context of climate change actions” under Article 7 and others (Article 13, paragraph 6).

7. Such understanding and clarity is enabled by information to be communicated by Parties. Each Party should “submit and update periodically an adaptation communication” that may describe its “priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions” (Article 7, paragraph 10). The communications can be submitted “as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a national adaptation plan, a nationally determined contribution as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, and/or a national communication” (Article 7, paragraph 11).

8. In addition, “each Party should also provide information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7, as appropriate” (Article 13, paragraph 8); “developed country Parties shall, and other Parties that provide support should, provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9, 10 and 11” (Article 13, paragraph 9); and “developing country Parties should provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9, 10 and 11” (Article 13, paragraph 10).

9. In accordance with Article 7, paragraph 14, the periodic global stocktake is to, inter alia:

- (a) Recognize adaptation efforts of developing country Parties;
- (b) Enhance the implementation of adaptation action, taking into account the adaptation communication;
- (c) Review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided for adaptation;
- (d) Review the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation.

10. Under the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA), Parties are currently negotiating:

- (a) Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework, including consideration of the reporting of information on adaptation action and planning with a view to collectively exchanging information and sharing lessons learned,⁴ and of support provided and received, including the use, impact and estimated results thereof;⁵
- (b) Further guidance in relation to the adaptation communications;⁶
- (c) Sources of input and modalities for the global stocktake.⁷

11. While all of the modalities and methodologies associated with these mandates are relevant to supporting developing countries in their individual adaptation efforts, those for recognizing adaptation efforts and for the methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support will feed into considerations of the global stocktake.

⁴ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 94(c).

⁵ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 94(d).

⁶ See document FCCC/APA/2016/2.

⁷ Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 99 and 101.

12. The AC and the LEG took into account the mandates described in paragraphs 4–11 above during 2016 and 2017, seeking to develop modalities and methodologies without, to the extent possible, prejudging the outcomes of ongoing negotiations under the subsidiary bodies and the APA. The development of modalities and methodologies proved to be challenging, in part owing to the ambiguity of the requests by the COP, the difficulty of differentiating modalities and methodologies, and a lack of clarity around the scale at which modalities and methodologies would be applied. Further challenges are highlighted in the annex.

III. Recommendations for consideration and adoption by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

A. Modalities to recognize the adaptation efforts of developing countries

13. The AC and the LEG, recalling Article 7, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement and decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 41, without prejudging the outcomes of the discussions under the APA on the sources of inputs and modalities of the global stocktake (agenda item 6 of APA) and other relevant agenda items, with the purpose of enhancing, in a nationally determined manner, the implementation of adaptation action and support, make the following recommendations for consideration and adoption by the CMA:

- (a) To note the existing work of the AC and the LEG related to synthesizing information on specific adaptation themes and lessons learned and good practices;
- (b) To request the secretariat, under the guidance of the AC and the LEG:
 - (i) To prepare a synthesis report on the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties based on the most recent adaptation communications, national adaptation plans (NAPs), national communications, nationally determined contributions, the events referred to in paragraph 13(c) below and the reports referred to in paragraph 13(d) below, and any other relevant reports prepared under the transparency framework;
 - (ii) To organize a high-level event informed by the reports referred to in paragraph 13(b)(i) above and 13(d) below in order to provide developing country Parties with an opportunity to present their adaptation efforts, in a nationally determined manner, for recognition;
 - (iii) To prepare a summary of the high-level event taking into account the information contained in the synthesis report referred to in paragraph 13(b)(i) above and any other input to be determined by the CMA;
- (c) To make use of existing national, regional and global events, including NAP Expos and Adaptation Forums, to showcase the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties to adaptation practitioners;
- (d) To request the secretariat, under the guidance of the LEG and the AC and in collaboration with relevant entities under and outside the Convention, to prepare synthesis reports on specific adaptation themes, focusing on lessons learned and good practices in developing country Parties and drawing on the outcomes of the events and outputs referred to in paragraph 13(b) and (c) above.

B. 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

14. Recalling Articles 2, 7, 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement, the AC and the LEG, in collaboration with the SCF and other relevant institutions, make the following recommendations for consideration and adoption by the CMA on 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 referred to in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement:

(a) To invite developing country Parties to further enhance their enabling environments, policy frameworks, institutions and national public financial management systems with a view to improving access to international public support and to enhancing the involvement of the private sector;

(b) To invite Parties, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to assist the least developed country Parties and other developing country Parties, drawing on the work of the AC, the LEG and other relevant bodies, as appropriate, in building and/or strengthening enabling environments, policy frameworks, institutions and national public financial management systems to mobilize support for adaptation, in particular capacity-building, including as part of the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(c) To invite developing country Parties to assess and prioritize their adaptation needs, including by taking into consideration methodologies for assessing adaptation needs;⁸

(d) To invite Parties to continue engaging in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of actions, including the process to formulate and implement NAPs;

(e) To invite developing country Parties to take advantage of the resources available through the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism to strengthen their institutional capacity to programme their priority climate actions as well as to track and report climate finance;

(f) To invite Parties and relevant actors to ensure, as appropriate, that steps are taken to identify and subsequently remove perverse incentives, which could result in non-resilient investments and planning decisions;

(g) To request Parties to report on support provided and received in line with the reporting instruments and modalities being developed under the Paris Agreement.

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

15. The AC and the LEG, in collaboration with the SCF and other relevant institutions, make the following recommendations for consideration and adoption by the CMA on reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support referred to in Article 7, paragraph 14(c), of the Paris Agreement:

(a) To welcome the technical work undertaken by the AC and the LEG in collaboration with the SCF, including the desk review of existing methodologies and the synthesis of submissions;⁹

(b) To note the constraints encountered by the AC and the LEG in developing methodologies, including the differences in national circumstances of adaptation, the difficulties in setting adaptation baselines and targets, and the lack of common metrics for measuring progress on adaptation;

(c) To note that the current state of knowledge is not sufficient to address the mandate and requires time and effort to advance;

(d) To recommend that further technical work be undertaken building on the existing work of the AC and the LEG¹⁰ and taking into consideration ongoing relevant work

⁸ Including those considered in response to decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 42(b). See also AC documents AC/2016/13, AC/2017/4 and AC/2017/12, available at <http://unfccc.int/10375.php>.

⁹ See AC-LEG documents AC-LEG/2016/2, AC-LEG/2017/2 and AC-LEG/2017/3, available at <http://unfccc.int/9785.php>, for details on the technical work undertaken.

under and outside the Convention, by Parties, academia and others, with a view to developing methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support;

(e) To recommend that the following contributions to the technical work referred to in paragraph 15(d) above be made by the AC and the LEG in collaboration with the SCF and relevant experts:

(i) Continuing the analysis of methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, taking into consideration the submissions referred to in paragraph 15(f) below;

(ii) Exchanging information on methodologies, including metrics, for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, and making it available;

(f) To recommend that Parties, organizations in the United Nations system and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, submit to the AC and the LEG information on gaps, challenges, opportunities and options associated with methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support.

¹⁰ Including the LEG's tool for monitoring and evaluating progress, effectiveness and gaps (PEG M&E tool) and the AC's monitoring and evaluation and indicator work.

Annex

Considerations that guided the development of recommendations

[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 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

¹¹ Decision 7/CP.22, paragraph 4.

¹² FCCC/CP/2016/5.

¹³ Decision 7/CP.22, paragraph 5.

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 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.

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.

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;

(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.

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

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.
