



**Subsidiary Body for Scientific and
Technological Advice**

Fifty-second to fifty-fifth session

Glasgow, 31 October to 6 November 2021

Item 4 of the provisional agenda

**Report of the Adaptation Committee (for 2019, 2020
and 2021)**

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

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Item 9 of the provisional agenda

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Report of the Adaptation Committee*

Summary

This report covers the work of the Adaptation Committee between November 2020 and September 2021. It contains organizational and procedural information, including on meetings and changes in membership and co-chairing arrangements. The report highlights the Committee's progress in implementing its flexible workplan for 2019–2021 in the areas of promoting overarching coherence; providing technical support and guidance to the Parties on adaptation action and means of implementation; and awareness-raising, outreach and information-sharing. It also contains recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, and the flexible workplan of the Adaptation Committee for 2022–2024.

* This document was scheduled for publication after the standard publication date owing to circumstances beyond the submitter's control.



Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
AF	Adaptation Fund
AKP [†]	adaptation knowledge portal
C3S	Copernicus Climate Change Service
CB portal [†]	capacity-building portal
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
COVID-19	coronavirus disease 2019
CTCN	Climate Technology Centre and Network
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GCA	Global Center on Adaptation
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCOS	Global Climate Observing System
CEOS/CGMS	Committee on Earth Observation Satellites/ Coordination Group for Meteorological Satellites
GAN	Global Adaptation Network
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEO	Group on Earth Observations
GFCs	Global Framework for Climate Services
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NAP-GSP	National Adaptation Plan Global Support Programme
NDA	national designated authority
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
TEP-A	technical examination process on adaptation
WASP	World Adaptation Science Programme
WCRP	World Climate Research Programme
WCSP	World Climate Services Programme
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

[†] Used exclusively in figure 2.

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. COP 17 decided that the AC shall operate under the authority of, and be accountable to, the COP, which should decide on its policies in line with relevant decisions.¹
2. COP 17 requested the AC to report annually to the COP, through the subsidiary bodies, including on its activities and the performance of its functions, guidance, recommendations and other relevant information arising from its work and, as appropriate, on further action that may be required under the Convention for consideration by the COP.²
3. CMA 1 decided that the AC shall serve the Paris Agreement.³

B. Scope of the report

4. This report contains information on the work of the AC between November 2020 and September 2021. It also contains the flexible workplan of the AC for 2022–2024 (see the annex) and recommendations for consideration at COP 26 and CMA 3 (see chap. VI below).
5. This summary of the work of the AC during the reporting period is complemented by a concise outreach product that makes the work tangible and information thereon accessible to a broader audience.⁴

C. Possible action by the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

6. The SBSTA and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation are invited to consider the information contained in this report.

II. Highlights

7. Despite the continuing challenges and restrictions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, the AC advanced its technical work in the reporting period and successfully completed the activities contained in its flexible workplan for 2019–2021, with the exception of two in-person events delayed by the pandemic.
8. The first major event for the AC during the reporting period took place at the UNFCCC Climate Dialogues 2020, namely the **joint closing event of the technical examination processes on adaptation** and mitigation. The AC focused the final year of the TEP-A on education and training, public participation and youth to enhance adaptation action, and the winners of a series of competitions organized under the TEP-A were announced at the closing event.
9. In early 2021, the AC launched two major reports resulting from its work throughout 2020: a technical paper on **data for adaptation** at different spatial and temporal scales, aimed at helping stakeholders navigate the complex landscape of data sources to support adaptation, alongside a summary for policymakers; and a synthesis report examining how **developing countries are addressing climate hazards**, geared towards **recognizing their adaptation efforts**.

¹ Decision 2/CP.17, para. 95.

² Decision 2/CP.17, para. 96.

³ Decision 11/CMA.1, para. 1. Other mandates relating to AC activities towards implementing the adaptation-related provisions of the Paris Agreement are contained in decisions 9/CMA.1, 11/CMA.1, 19/CMA.1 and 1/CMA.2.

⁴ To be made available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/resilience/resources/documents-of-the-adaptation-committee>.

10. **Coherence and collaboration** are priorities for the AC, which is reflected not only in its work with other UNFCCC constituted bodies, including through its NAP task force, but also in its collaboration with, and provision of advice to, NWP partners and the valuable interaction with observers attending its regular meetings.

11. **Adaptation finance and support** also remain a priority for the AC. The AC periodically issues its Adaptation Finance Bulletin, the readership of which increased during the reporting period. In addition, the AC is working on a comprehensive online resource on navigating the landscape of support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, which will be piloted in late 2021 or early 2022. Further, the AC has finalized an information note on capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding, and, lastly, has started work on a second synthesis report, on assessing and meeting adaptation costs, to contribute to recognizing the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties during the global stocktake.

12. The AC continued to take a transparent and inclusive approach to addressing all **mandates from the CMA**, inviting inputs and active exchanges on themes comprising adaptation communications, assessing adaptation needs, adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, recognizing adaptation efforts and its forthcoming synthesis report as input to the global stocktake. While delivery on these mandates is scheduled for 2022, the CMA requested the AC to already reflect in its 2021 report on its consideration of approaches to reviewing overall progress towards achieving the **global goal on adaptation**. In response, the AC produced a detailed technical paper, which informed not only relevant discussions at its regular meetings but also a webinar organized by the AC and a series of informal workshops facilitated by the COP 25 Presidency and incoming COP 26 Presidency.

13. The AC firmly believes that effective adaptation action must be **gender-responsive and participatory**. The AC successfully implemented and evaluated its workplan on integrating gender considerations into all its workstreams. It agreed to continue the good practice of applying a gender lens in all aspects of its work and makes sure to include the perspective and knowledge of vulnerable groups, including local and indigenous peoples, in all its activities. Furthermore, the AC is currently composed of 10 women and 6 men.

14. Finally, the AC **agreed on its flexible workplan for 2022–2024**, geared towards enhanced work on promoting coherence and collaboration; awareness-raising, outreach and information-sharing; providing technical support and guidance on adaptation planning and implementation, including means of implementation, at the national and subnational level; and providing technical support and guidance on reviewing subnational, national and overall adaptation progress.

III. Organizational and procedural matters

A. Meetings

15. AC 19 was held from 16 to 19 March 2021 and AC 20 from 7 to 10 September 2021, with persistent challenges relating to Internet access and connectivity, time zone differences and limited time for in-depth exchanges owing to the virtual format of the meetings. A series of thematic conference calls was held intersessionally to ensure good progress in AC work (see box 1). AC 19 and 20 were open to observers and livestreamed via YouTube.⁵ Noting the success of the SCF in holding a hybrid meeting (i.e. with both in-person and virtual components), the AC and the secretariat will consider whether to hold upcoming AC meetings in person or in hybrid format in the light of the ongoing COVID-19 situation and related restrictions.

⁵ All documents, presentations, YouTube links and summary outcomes for each agenda item are available at <https://unfccc.int/event/nineteenth-meeting-of-the-adaptation-committee-ac19> (for AC 19) and <https://unfccc.int/event/twentieth-meeting-of-the-adaptation-committee-ac20> (for AC 20).

Box 1

Intersessional work and working arrangements of the Adaptation Committee

In addition to holding its regular meetings, the AC works intersessionally via electronic means through working groups dedicated to addressing a range of agreed priorities. The AC is required to dedicate time to this essential intersessional work throughout the year.

During the reporting period, as in-person meetings offering sufficient time for in-depth exchanges still could not be arranged owing to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the AC further improved its intersessional working arrangements. In addition to applying the tried-and-tested system of sharing and advancing the drafting of documents via Microsoft Teams, the AC organized more thematic conference calls between its Co-Chairs and members who expressed interest in particular topics (issue leads). This small group collaboration was helpful in advancing complex work in an efficient manner so that progress could be presented to the AC and next steps swiftly identified and agreed.

Some of the intersessional work involved other constituted bodies, such as the LEG and the SCF, and the AC organized two webinars with Parties and observers to seek input and feedback on particular topics. The AC has an open invitation to observers to submit ideas and proposals on AC work via email.

B. Chairing arrangements and membership⁶

16. Cecilia da Silva Bernardo (Angola) and Alessandra Sgobbi (Italy) were elected⁷ at AC 19 for their second term as Co-Chairs of the AC.

17. AC members are mandated to serve for a term of two years and eligible to serve a maximum of two consecutive terms of office.⁸ However, in the absence of a COP session in 2020, the Bureau of the governing bodies agreed that the terms of all members of UNFCCC bodies due for re-election or replacement would automatically be extended for another year. The AC welcomed Shella Biallas (United States of America), who replaced Daniel Kandy, as a member. Thus, the current gender composition of the AC is 10 women (including both Co-Chairs) and 6 men.

C. Observer engagement

18. The AC promotes active observer participation in its meetings. Observers provide additional experience and expertise that inform the discussions, and their engagement is critical to furthering the work of the AC and achieving its objectives of creating synergies and maintaining coherence of action on adaptation at all levels and by different stakeholder groups. While in-person meetings are generally more conducive to observer collaboration, a virtual format provides the opportunity for wider observer participation as there are no travel-related or space limitations; therefore, a hybrid format may be explored for future AC meetings.

D. Rules of procedure

19. Upon a recommendation of the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services to harmonize the provisions in the rules of procedure of the UNFCCC constituted bodies, the AC, after its 19th meeting, agreed to amend its rules of procedure⁹ to include a provision to safeguard against potential conflict of interest.¹⁰

⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/members> for a list of the AC members.

⁷ Pursuant to decisions 2/CP.17, para. 108; and 16/CP.19, paras. 6–7.

⁸ Decision 2/CP.17, para. 106.

⁹ The revised rules of procedure are available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/271498>.

¹⁰ See document FCCC/SB/2020/2, paras. 21–23.

IV. Progress in implementing the workplan of the Adaptation Committee

20. AC 14 agreed on the AC flexible workplan for 2019–2021, with the understanding that the workplan would remain flexible enough to incorporate any relevant outcomes arising from future sessions of the COP and the CMA. COP 24 welcomed the workplan,¹¹ which is available on the UNFCCC website in detailed¹² and summarized¹³ versions. Additional tasks mandated by CMA 1 and 2 were included, and the AC successfully completed the workplan activities by the end of 2021. Information on its next flexible workplan is contained in chapter V below.

A. Promoting overarching coherence

1. Coherence with other constituted bodies

21. The AC was established as the principal body for promoting implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention. It collaborates with other constituted bodies and entities under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including the CGE, the CTCN, the FWG of the LCIPP, the GCF, the LEG, NWP partners, the PCCB, the SCF, the TEC, and the WIM Executive Committee and its task forces. It worked closely with the COP 25 Presidency and the incoming COP 26 Presidency to advance critical items on the adaptation agenda. The AC routinely invites all adaptation-related bodies to attend its regular meetings.

22. The AC organized the following during the reporting period:

- (a) A webinar on the global goal on adaptation;¹⁴
- (b) A webinar on adaptation communications;¹⁵
- (c) An Adaptation Forum on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation;¹⁶
- (d) A first meeting of the joint AC–LEG working group on methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, in collaboration with the SCF.

23. In addition, the AC contributed to many adaptation-related events under the UNFCCC, including:

- (a) The 13th meeting of the WIM Executive Committee;
- (b) The 5th meeting of the task force on displacement of the WIM Executive Committee;
- (c) The 1st meeting of the expert group on non-economic losses of the WIM Executive Committee;
- (d) The 40th meeting of the LEG;
- (e) The 17th and 18th meetings of the CTCN Advisory Board;
- (f) Three informal workshops organized by the COP 25 and 26 Presidencies on the global goal on adaptation;
- (g) A session organized by the NWP expert group on ecosystem-based adaptation in the context of the relevant Knowledge Day;
- (h) The 5th meeting of the PCCB;

¹¹ Decision 9/CP.24, para. 1.

¹² <https://unfccc.int/documents/218221>.

¹³ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2020-04/20200409_acworkplan_overview.PNG.

¹⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/event/AC-webinar-GGA>.

¹⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/event/AC-webinar-AdComs>.

¹⁶ Held during the Adaptation Futures conference, see <http://adaptationfutures2020.in>.

- (i) The first part of the 2021 workshop under the Koronivia joint work on agriculture;
- (j) The 5th meeting of the FWG.

2. Coherence with organizations

24. The AC uses the network of NWP partners as its main channel for interacting with a broad range of organizations. In response to an invitation from the SBSTA,¹⁷ the AC provides advice once a year on the delivery of relevant NWP mandates and opportunities to align efforts, which is communicated to the SBSTA Chair and included in the NWP annual report for consideration by the SBSTA.¹⁸ The AC receives regular updates on knowledge and information support provided by NWP partners to support the work of the AC, as well as on the most recent findings resulting from activities under the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative. The AC appreciates the work conducted under the NWP following AC advice, including by the expert groups on oceans and biodiversity in 2019, 2020 and 2021.¹⁹

25. The advice transmitted to the SBSTA Chair after AC 19 pertained to information and knowledge support in the AC work areas of gender, assessing and meeting the costs of adaptation, methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, monitoring and evaluating adaptation, technologies for adaptation in agriculture, water resources and coastal zones, and gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

26. The AC periodically updates its database of regional centres and networks working on adaptation,²⁰ with the next revision planned for late 2021 or early 2022. The secretariat is assisting the AC in harmonizing the information across similar lists available on the UNFCCC website, including those compiled under the LEG and the NWP.

3. Integrating gender considerations

27. The AC agreed to include the objective of incorporating gender as a cross-cutting consideration in all its activities. Accordingly, it enhanced efforts in this regard by integrating a gender perspective into its events, documents and reports. To implement this in a structured manner, the AC developed a plan for enhancing consideration of gender in adaptation action and its workplan activities,²¹ in collaboration with the LEG and the PCCB and with the support of its NAP task force, and agreed to evaluate progress in 2021.

28. Progress was evaluated at AC 19, informed by a summary table showing activities and results assessed against indicators to establish progress (see box 2).²² The indicators were aligned with the priority areas of the UNFCCC gender action plan: capacity-building, knowledge management and communication; gender balance, participation and women's leadership; coherence; gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation; and monitoring and reporting.

29. The AC agreed that the plan had been successfully implemented, with the exception of one in-person meeting delayed by the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, the AC agreed to continue mainstreaming gender as a cross-cutting consideration in all its activities in a coherent manner as part of its workplan for 2022–2024 and the workplan of the NAP task force.

¹⁷ FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, para. 19.

¹⁸ The 2021 letter to the SBSTA Chair is available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/271477> and the 2021 NWP report is contained in document FCCC/SBSTA/2021/INF.2.

¹⁹ See AC document AC20/INFO/4A-B, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/302876>.

²⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/areas-of-work/regional-centres-and-networks>.

²¹ See AC document AC/2019/17, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/199532>.

²² See AC document AC19/INFO/5C, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/268682>.

Box 2

Statistics from the review of the Adaptation Committee's gender workplan

- The AC currently comprises 10 women and 6 men, with both Co-Chairs being women.
- At the technical expert meetings on adaptation, 40 per cent of the speakers, including moderators, were women in 2019, which increased to 50 per cent in 2020.
- Six AC publications prepared in 2020 include a section on gender.
- Twenty-two submissions on mainstreaming gender in NAPs were received from Parties and non-Party stakeholders following a call issued in 2019,^a synthesized and taken into account in AC work.

^a Responses to the call fed into the deliverables of the AC, including its plan for incorporating gender considerations into adaptation action and its workplan activities. See

<https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/adaptation-committee-call-for-submissions-on-how-to-mainstream-gender-considerations-into-national>.

B. Mandates from the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

30. Since the adoption of the Paris Agreement, the AC, in collaboration with the LEG and other constituted bodies, has been mandated to undertake a number of activities towards implementing the adaptation-related provisions of the Paris Agreement, particularly in relation to adaptation communications and the global stocktake.

31. The AC is considering the mandates in a holistic manner and work is progressing following the agreed timelines presented in its report for 2019.²³ The mandate pertaining to the global goal on adaptation has a reporting deadline of 2021, while delivery on the remaining mandates is scheduled for 2022 or is unspecified.

1. Approaches to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation

32. CMA 2 called on Parties to engage in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of actions, including the development or enhancement of relevant plans, policies and/or contributions in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement, with a view to continuing to make progress towards the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change. It requested the AC to consider approaches to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation and to reflect the outcome of this consideration in its 2021 report.²⁴

33. In order to ground its work on a solid technical basis, the AC advanced in 2020–2021 a technical paper on approaches to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation. At AC 20 it agreed to issue the technical paper, after final revisions, as an information product to be made available before COP 26.²⁵

34. This work was also informed by an AC webinar held on 11 May 2021, and further views exchanged in a series of informal workshops on the broader topic of the global goal on

²³ FCCC/SB/2019/3.

²⁴ Decision 1/CMA.2, paras. 13–14.

²⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/publications-bulletin-adaptation-committee>.

adaptation conducted by the COP 25 and 26 Presidencies in the context of the Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia-Pacific and Africa Climate Weeks.²⁶

35. Recommendations derived from this work are contained in chapter VI below, and Parties are invited to consult the technical paper for more details on the technical work of the AC.

2. Draft supplementary guidance for voluntary use by Parties in communicating adaptation information

36. CMA 1 requested the AC to develop, by June 2022, draft supplementary guidance for voluntary use by Parties in communicating information in accordance with the elements listed in the annex to decision 9/CMA.1, with the engagement of IPCC Working Group II (see box 3) and using relevant existing guidance as a starting point, as appropriate.²⁷

37. The progress of the AC in this work during the reporting period was captured in four iterations of the draft guidance for consideration at AC 18, 19 and 20. The aim is to finalize it by the deadline and for consideration at SB 57 (November 2022) in the context of their consideration of the annual report of the AC.

38. The AC progressed in an inclusive manner, including by conducting an open webinar on adaptation communications on 30 June 2021 to gather reflections and experience from multiple stakeholders to inform efforts to refine and finalize its work by June 2022. Speakers included an IPCC Working Group II Co-Chair, country representatives and representatives of organizations providing support for the preparation of adaptation communications.

39. The AC agreed to share the latest version of the draft supplementary guidance with the IPCC shortly after AC 20, along with two guiding questions on possible areas to which the IPCC secretariat and authors could contribute. The AC will consider developing intersessionally a road map for further engagement of other stakeholders, which may include an expert workshop involving the IPCC and other stakeholders, including representatives of vulnerable groups.

3. Methodologies for assessing adaptation needs of developing country Parties

40. CMA 1 requested the AC, in collaboration with the LEG, NWP partner organizations, and users and developers of relevant methodologies, including academia and the private sector, to develop by June 2020 and regularly update an inventory of methodologies for assessing adaptation needs of developing country Parties.²⁸ The inventory was made available on the adaptation knowledge portal in 2020 as the first step towards a technical paper due in 2022, and the AC agreed that the inventory should remain open for new entries. Figure 1 shows the number of methodologies and tools in the inventory by adaptation sector. In addition, CMA 1 invited Parties and observer organizations to submit views and information on the development and application of such methodologies.^{29, 30}

²⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/supreme-bodies/conference-of-the-parties-cop/presidency-consultations-and-other-presidency-meetings/informal-consultations-by-the-cop-25-presidency-and-the-cop-26-incoming-presidency>.

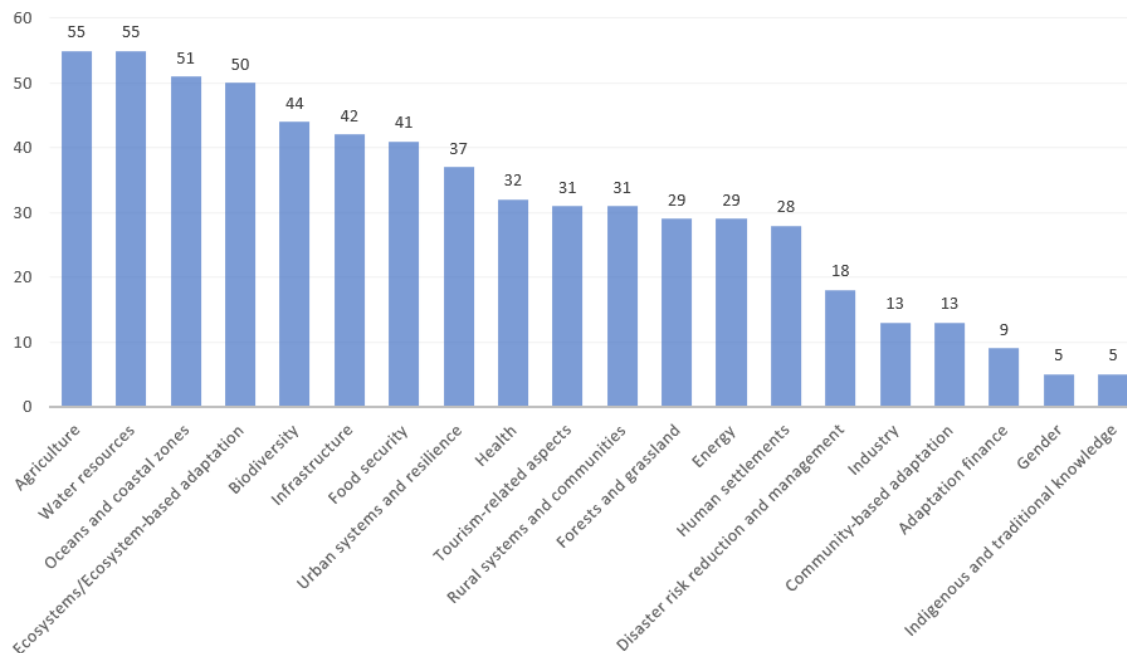
²⁷ Decision 9/CMA.1, para. 15.

²⁸ Decision 11/CMA.1, para. 15.

²⁹ Decision 11/CMA.1, para. 16.

³⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/adaptation-committee-call-for-submissions-methodologies-for-assessing-adaptation-needs>.

Figure 1
Number of methodologies and tools for assessing adaptation needs of developing country Parties in the inventory, by adaptation sector



41. Further, CMA 1 requested the AC, with the engagement of IPCC Working Group II, as appropriate, to prepare, drawing on the inventory and submissions referred to in paragraph 40 above, a technical paper on methodologies for assessing adaptation needs and their application, as well as on related gaps, good practices, lessons learned and guidelines, for consideration at AC 21 (March 2022) and subsequent provision of further guidance at SBSTA 57 in the context of its consideration of the annual report of the AC.³¹

42. AC 20 took note of the analysis³² of the inventory of methodologies for assessing adaptation needs. It requested the issue leads from the AC and the secretariat to prepare a first draft of the above-mentioned technical paper for consideration at AC 21 and, if possible, to share a draft and a set of questions with the IPCC and other constituted bodies for their input. The AC agreed to initiate the development of typologies for the methodologies, as was deemed useful for further continuing the work on the technical paper.

Box 3

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Working Group II engagement in Adaptation Committee work in 2021

The AC and the IPCC Secretariat and Working Group II authors have been interacting over the years through informal meetings, meetings hosted by the SBSTA Chair with representatives of the research and systematic observation community and UNFCCC constituted bodies, and written updates after relevant AC meetings.

With regard to the two CMA mandates requesting their engagement, the AC and IPCC representatives had informative interactions that facilitated an understanding of IPCC procedural processes and the time constraints under which IPCC Working Group II is operating to launch the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report on time. Realizing the value of their engagement on the mandates, so far the AC and IPCC representatives have agreed that drafts of the AC work will be shared for feedback and input, while the level of contribution of the IPCC Secretariat and Working Group II will depend on their availability.

³¹ Decision 11/CMA.1, para. 17.

³² See AC document AC20/INFO/5C, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/302829>.

Interactions in 2021 include:

- On 21 April 2021 the AC Co-Chairs sent a letter to the IPCC that highlighted progress in relation to the AC mandates with envisioned IPCC engagement, as appropriate, since the last meeting of the AC with the IPCC at COP 25. The Co-Chairs expressed interest in an informal conference call to discuss how the IPCC could be efficiently yet fruitfully engaged in further implementing the mandates;
- On 25 June 2021 the AC and the IPCC had a conference call to discuss the mandates. The AC stressed the value of having the IPCC represented at the AC webinar on adaptation communications;
- On 30 June 2021 the AC hosted the webinar on adaptation communications, where an IPCC Working Group II Co-Chair highlighted relevant insights that have emerged from IPCC work, which helped frame the overarching topic of adaptation during the webinar introduction;
- On 10 September 2021 the AC agreed to share the latest version of the draft supplementary guidance on adaptation communications with the IPCC for review and input by the Secretariat and Working Group II, as appropriate. It also agreed to share a draft of the technical paper on methodologies for assessing adaptation needs with the IPCC when available.

4. Modalities for recognizing the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties

43. CMA 1 requested the secretariat, under the guidance of the AC and the LEG and in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, to prepare synthesis reports every two years, starting in 2020, on specific adaptation themes, focusing on relevant lessons learned and good practices in developing country Parties,³³ in the context of recognizing their adaptation efforts.

44. The first synthesis report, on how developing countries are addressing hazards, focusing on lessons learned and good practices,³⁴ was finalized at the end of 2020 and issued in early 2021.

45. AC 19 agreed on the broad theme of assessing and meeting the costs of adaptation for the second synthesis report, due in 2022. The report will draw on Party submissions to the UNFCCC, reports prepared by other constituted bodies and the secretariat, and reports of the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism. The AC requested that the 2022 NWP Focal Point Forum³⁵ be focused on the same theme to supplement this work with the perspective of a broad range of public and private entities, including academia.

46. AC 20 considered a draft annotated outline for the synthesis report and requested the secretariat to prepare a draft synthesis report for consideration at AC 21.

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

47. CMA 1 invited the AC and the LEG, in collaboration with the SCF and relevant experts, to contribute to further technical work by continuing to compile existing methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support. It invited Parties, United Nations entities and other relevant organizations, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies, to submit by April 2020 to the AC and the LEG information on gaps, challenges, opportunities and options associated with such methodologies.³⁶

48. Only four submissions were received by the extended November 2020 deadline to inform a draft paper containing a compilation of existing methodologies. The AC and the LEG therefore requested the secretariat to further advance the paper drawing on other resources and to include input from submissions as they are received. At AC 19 it was agreed to continue compiling existing methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness

³³ Decision 11/CMA.1, para. 13.

³⁴ AC. 2020. *How developing countries are addressing hazards, focusing on relevant lessons learned and good practices*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/267818>.

³⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/nairobi-work-programme-nwp/focal-point-forums>.

³⁶ Decision 11/CMA.1, paras. 35–36.

of adaptation and support and to make them easily accessible on the adaptation knowledge portal in order to expand the information basis.

49. Following their first meetings in 2021, the AC and the LEG established a joint working group consisting of the issue leads from the AC and the LEG and invited representatives of the SCF to join. The group met for the first time on 26 August 2021, tasked with agreeing on a way forward on the joint mandate, including considering the need for and scope of a possible thematic expert group.

50. AC 20 welcomed the summary of the AC–LEG joint working group,³⁷ in collaboration with the SCF. It endorsed the next steps proposed in the summary and invited the group to regularly report on progress.

6. Input to the global stocktake

51. CMA 1 invited synthesis reports to be prepared by constituted bodies (including the AC) and under forums and other institutional arrangements under or serving the Paris Agreement and/or the Convention, with the assistance of the secretariat, in their areas of expertise for the technical assessment of the global stocktake. In addition, CMA 1 decided that, for the global stocktake, information on, inter alia, the state of adaptation efforts, support, experience and priorities, including the information referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 2, 10, 11 and 14, of the Paris Agreement, and the reports referred to in Article 13, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement, will be considered.³⁸

52. The AC initiated its consideration of this mandate by discussing an overview³⁹ of the reports mandated to be prepared by the constituted bodies and under forums and other institutional arrangements, with the assistance of the secretariat, and also by the secretariat, under the guidance of the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue of the global stocktake. It also considered and refined an annotated outline of its synthesis report⁴⁰ and AC 20 requested the secretariat to prepare a first draft by mid-December 2021, under the guidance of the AC Co-Chairs, for intersessional consideration and finalization no later than February 2022.

53. To ensure coherence, the AC Co-Chairs initiated communication with the presiding officers of the CGE, the FWG, the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures, the LEG, the PCCB, the SCF, the TEC and the WIM Executive Committee to gather information on the reports that those bodies are planning to produce in response to the mandate. The AC requested its Co-Chairs to continue liaising with the other constituted bodies and the secretariat to ensure complementarity of efforts in the development of the synthesis reports. It invited all bodies to share the outlines of their respective reports as they become available, and agreed to conduct a webinar in early February 2022 to gather further views and inputs from other stakeholders.

C. Providing technical support and guidance to the Parties

54. The AC continues to provide technical support and guidance to the Parties in the two main areas of adaptation action and means of implementation, including finance, technology and capacity-building. The focus of this work is on NAPs as the main vehicle for planning and implementing pre-emptive adaptation at the national level, in close collaboration with the LEG and supported by the NAP task force.

1. Adaptation action

55. During the reporting period the AC focused on activities for enhancing adaptation, including the work of its NAP task force, and monitoring and evaluation systems at the national and subnational level.

³⁷ See the summary of the meeting, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/306909>.

³⁸ Decision 19/CMA.1, paras. 24 and 36.

³⁹ See AC document AC/2020/7, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/210573>.

⁴⁰ See AC document AC20/INFO/5F, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/302832>.

56. The NAP task force is a useful means for the AC to share its work on NAPs with other constituted bodies and to invite input and feedback on its work directly addressing national adaptation planning and implementation. It comprises representatives of the AC, the AF, the GCF, the GEF, the LEG, the SCF and the TEC, and the lead of the NAP task force delivers at each AC meeting an oral or written progress report⁴¹ on collaborative work undertaken by the task force in accordance with its three-year workplan.

57. While most of the NAP task force's work is undertaken through exchange of documents and information by email, members of the task force met virtually on 30 April 2021 for an update and exchange on ongoing and forthcoming tasks.

58. In 2021, the NAP task force was invited to contribute to:

(a) The AC assisting developing country Parties in integrating approaches to averting, minimizing and addressing displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change into relevant national planning processes, including the process to formulate and implement NAPs, as appropriate,⁴² by presenting additional ideas on how to support developing country Parties in this regard;

(b) The AC evaluation of progress in incorporating gender considerations into adaptation action and its workplan activities, by presenting additional ideas on how gender considerations could be further incorporated into adaptation action;

(c) The AC technical paper on approaches to reviewing overall progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation;

(d) The update of the 2015 AC thematic report on navigating the landscape of support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs, which is in the process of being converted into an online resource;

(e) The AC technical paper on adaptation technologies;

(f) AC and LEG work to address gaps and needs related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

59. Furthermore, while information-sharing is not explicitly mentioned in the terms of reference of the NAP task force, the AC shared two publications that were launched in January 2021 for broad distribution through task force members' networks.

60. Lastly, the NAP task force discussed and presented the following ideas on how its impact and effectiveness could be enhanced:

(a) Holding regular meetings (twice per year), including virtually, to discuss its workplan activities, with the option of organizing additional smaller meetings to focus on specific items;

(b) Encouraging the use of the group as a multidirectional communication tool that can be used not only by the AC to seek input from other bodies, but by all bodies represented to seek feedback in their respective work areas related to adaptation planning. In this sense it could be used as a broader discussion and information platform that could develop over time;

(c) Inviting representatives of other constituted bodies on an ad hoc basis as needed, for example those that have expressed interest, to work with the AC on various issues.

61. The next workplan of the NAP task force will be developed in 2022 in alignment with the flexible workplan of the AC.

62. Progress of the AC in its ongoing monitoring and evaluation of adaptation has been delayed by the COVID-19 pandemic. AC 15 agreed that communicating results of monitoring and evaluation and sharing existing knowledge on and tools for measuring progress of adaptation, also addressing data, will be the key themes for an event to take place during the Adaptation Futures 2020 conference, which was planned to be held in early 2020.

⁴¹ See AC document AC20/INFO/6A, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/302883>.

⁴² As per decision 10/CP.24, annex, para. 1(e).

The conference is now scheduled to take place virtually from 5 to 8 October 2021, including the AC event on 7 October.

63. Next steps include preparing a technical paper featuring case studies on the development and application of monitoring and evaluation systems at various levels. The paper is included in the draft flexible workplan of the AC for 2022–2024 and NWP partner organizations will be invited to contribute case studies.

2. Means of implementation

64. Another workstream of the AC workplan is to provide guidance on enhancing support for adaptation, including finance, technology and capacity-building support, including for formulating and implementing NAPs, and the AC undertook various related activities in the reporting period.

65. The AC invited Parties and non-Party stakeholders to submit, by 15 July 2019, information on their capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding, including their experience, successes and remaining challenges.⁴³ The submissions were synthesized into an information document that was considered at AC 16. Several submissions were received after AC 16 and the updated synthesis paper was considered at AC 17, 18 and 19. After some final revisions AC 20 finalized the document⁴⁴ and invited the NAP task force to extract relevant gaps and needs to be addressed in the context of the work on gaps and needs referred to in paragraph 58(f) above. The AC agreed on the follow-up activities as proposed in the document, to be undertaken by itself or in collaboration with the LEG, the PCCB, the SCF, NWP partners and others, as appropriate, and to reflect those activities in its draft flexible workplan for 2022–2024.

66. The AC agreed to prepare, in 2021, a technical paper on the application of technologies. AC 18 agreed on priorities and needs: technologies for adaptation in agriculture, water resources and coastal zones, including experience in stakeholder engagement and regulatory issues pertaining to the development, transfer and uptake of technologies in those sectors, as the topic of the report. AC 19 agreed on the objective, scope and annotated outline of the technical paper and AC 20 considered a first draft.⁴⁵ It requested the secretariat to take into account the comments received at AC 20 and to engage with the CTCN, the SCF, the TEC, NWP partners and members of the NAP task force in refining the paper for further consideration at AC 21.

67. Additionally, the AC agreed to produce, in 2021, an update of its 2015 thematic report on navigating the landscape of support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs⁴⁶ through its NAP task force and with the support of the secretariat. AC 19 agreed on the concept for preparing the update as an online information resource to be included on NAP Central,⁴⁷ in addition to an offline resource, and to consider intersessionally whether and how to complement it with a report or short bulletins. It invited the NAP task force to develop a prototype with the engagement of the PCCB and the secretariat.

68. Accordingly, AC 20 considered a prototype that foresees not only an update of the 2015 report as an interactive online publication, but also an entry portal on NAP Central that will enable users to see the various categories of support at a glance (financial; capacity-building; technology; systematic observation, science and climate services; and provision and sharing of information) and to navigate the various entry points via succinct pop-ups that provide links to the respective sections in the publication and to further information. Figure 2 shows the latest plan for the design of the entry portal.

⁴³ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/groups-committees/adaptation-committee/adaptation-committee-call-for-submissions-on-parties-capacity-gaps-in-accessing-adaptation-funding>.

⁴⁴ AC document AC20/INFO/7A available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/302884>.

⁴⁵ See AC document AC20/TP/7B, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/304422>.

⁴⁶ Adaptation Committee. 2015. *Navigating the landscape of support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans. 2015 Overview for developing countries*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at https://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/nap_highres.pdf.

⁴⁷ <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/napc/Pages/Home.aspx>.

Figure 2

Entry portal on the landscape of support for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans



69. Noting the progress so far, AC 20 requested the secretariat to further develop the online resource, taking into account the guidance received from AC 20 and any future guidance from the NAP task force. It agreed that a printable version would also be useful and that both products should be periodically updated.

70. The AC regularly provides input to the SCF for the preparation of the draft guidance for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism. Noting the AC agreement not to take any substantive decisions during its virtual meetings in 2020, at AC 18 it was agreed to submit one combined set of inputs to the SCF on the draft guidance in the third quarter of 2021, based on the 2020 and 2021 reports of the GEF and the 2020 report of the GCF.⁴⁸ In a message dated 20 April 2021, the SCF informed the AC that the deadline for submission of inputs is 15 September 2021, and in a follow-up message of 23 August the SCF specified that its next steps after receipt of submissions will be to:

(a) Prepare intersessionally preliminary draft guidance in the form of a draft decision text, based on the compilation of submissions received and informed by the annual reports of the operating entities;

(b) Organize (an) informal working session(s) with those Parties and constituted bodies (AC, TEC and WIM Executive Committee) that provided submissions, as required,

⁴⁸ The 2021 report of the GCF was not available by 15 September 2021.

with the aim of clarifying the rationale behind the proposed draft guidance contained in the submissions;

(c) Consider the preliminary draft guidance at SCF 26 (October 2021) with a view to finalizing it for consideration at COP 26 and CMA 3.

71. AC 20 initiated consideration of its input on the draft guidance to be communicated to the SCF in the third quarter of 2021. The AC agreed to provide further comments during the week following AC 20, taking into account information and views exchanged during the meeting, for the issue leads and AC Co-Chairs to consolidate the comments and prepare a proposal for consideration by the AC and subsequent submission to the SCF by 9 October 2021.

D. Awareness-raising, outreach and information-sharing

72. AC 20 reviewed the AC communications plan and strategy⁴⁹ and agreed to put a stronger emphasis on its outreach activities, as also reflected in its workplan for 2022–2024 (see chap. V below).

73. The main communication objectives of the AC are to:

- (a) Raise the profile of adaptation within and outside the UNFCCC process;
- (b) Strategically enhance the visibility of the AC as the primary body for promoting coherence in adaptation in the UNFCCC process;
- (c) Enhance the recognition of the AC as a body working on adaptation among Parties and non-Party stakeholders and within the United Nations system;
- (d) Improve understanding of the nature and value of AC work and its role in enhancing effective international adaptation action;
- (e) Increase reach and usage of AC resources, including reports, papers and other knowledge products and events;
- (f) Raise awareness of and thus participation, including virtual, in AC events;
- (g) Strengthen existing and build new partnerships with other UNFCCC bodies and external organizations working on adaptation.

74. The AC aims to further improve the visibility of its meetings and events through UNFCCC communication channels and to boost the impact of AC publications through professional layout and design, improved use of UNFCCC and partners' channels, and presenting the outcomes of its papers in an AC webinar series.

75. In line with its communications strategy, the AC increased its efforts to share its work with the public and encourage stakeholders' engagement in its work, seeking to produce more user-friendly publications and enhance its presence on social media (see box 4).

Box 4

Awareness-raising, outreach and information-sharing of the Adaptation Committee during the reporting period

- Two publications, with four more to be published before the end of 2021
- 1,200 downloads of the 2021 publications so far
- 4,500+ views of the Adaptation Finance Bulletin
- 18,539 followers of the Adaptation Exchange Facebook page (some 14 per cent increase since the previous reporting period)
- 228 posts (some 48 per cent increase since the previous reporting period) on the Adaptation Exchange Facebook page, viewed by 119,156 people (some 48 per cent decrease since the previous reporting period)^a
- 3,241 Twitter followers of @AdaptXChange (some 27 per cent increase since the previous reporting period)

⁴⁹ See AC document AC20/INFO/8, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/304716>.

- 427 posts on Adaptation Exchange Twitter and impressions by 552,500 people

^a The decrease in reach despite increased numbers of posts and followers is due to a change in Facebook's algorithm.

76. To extend its scope and make information on its efforts more accessible to a broader audience, the AC prepared, for the third time, a concise infographic to supplement its annual report, which highlights its key achievements in 2021 and provides an overview of the main outcomes of its work.

77. In terms of other user-friendly outputs, the AC issued two professionally designed publications in early 2021, which are both based on papers it finalized in late 2020: a technical paper on data for adaptation at different spatial and temporal scales,⁵⁰ alongside a summary for policymakers;⁵¹ and a synthesis report on how developing countries are addressing climate hazards, focusing on lessons learned and good practices. A publication containing the technical paper on approaches to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation will be published in October 2021.

78. Furthermore, the 2020 TEP-A on opportunities and options for enhancing adaptation action through education and training, and public and youth participation included additional outreach activities and reached a new type of audience. The artwork from the competition series mentioned in paragraph 8 above is featured in the user-friendly version⁵² of the technical paper prepared by the secretariat on the 2020 TEP-A.⁵³

79. Finally, the AC continued to contribute to the NWP eUpdate⁵⁴ and published issues 7 and 8 of the Adaptation Finance Bulletin, in collaboration with the AF, the GCF, the GEF, the LEG and the SCF, to inform a broad range of stakeholders of recent developments in the context of international adaptation finance.⁵⁵

80. Two AC webinars were held on key topics concerning adaptation under the Paris Agreement, adaptation communications and the global goal on adaptation, and the virtual format of the regular AC meetings during the reporting period resulted in increased numbers of registered and thus active participants.

81. The AC developed new channels and methods for effective outreach as a result of its analysis of the targets indicated in its communications strategy. These channels and methods were included in the review of the strategy, which was considered at AC 20.

82. All information products of the AC are available on the AC web pages⁵⁶ and disseminated broadly, including via the adaptation knowledge portal and the Adaptation Exchange Facebook page,⁵⁷ which is maintained by the secretariat's Adaptation division.

V. Flexible workplan of the Adaptation Committee for 2022–2024

83. AC 19 initiated consideration of and AC 20 agreed on the flexible workplan for 2022–2024 (see the annex). The AC took an innovative approach to developing the flexible workplan, including by aligning the work areas more with the cycle of adaptation and focusing more on priority areas rather than specific activities. It retained flexibility to accommodate emerging priorities for 2022–2024 in the light of milestones such as the

⁵⁰ AC. 2020. *Data for adaptation at different spatial and temporal scales*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/267555>.

⁵¹ AC. 2020. *Data for adaptation at different spatial and temporal scales: summary for policymakers*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/267554>.

⁵² Available at <http://tep-a.org/technical-paper/>.

⁵³ FCCC/TP/2021/1.

⁵⁴ See <https://myemail.constantcontact.com/NEW--Nairobi-Work-Programme-eUpdate---June-2020.html?soid=1117347475566&aid=wumBF2k6FBg>.

⁵⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/publications-bulletin-adaptation-committee>.

⁵⁶ <https://unfccc.int/Adaptation-Committee>.

⁵⁷ <https://www.facebook.com/The.Adaptation.Exchange>.

contribution of Working Group II to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, the global stocktake, and adaptation priorities communicated by Parties.

84. The AC agreed to include the consideration of gender aspects, local communities and indigenous peoples, displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change, and innovation as cross-cutting elements throughout the workstreams.

VI. Recommendations for the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

85. On the basis of its activities in 2020–2021, the AC agreed to forward recommendations for consideration at COP 26 and CMA 3.

86. The following recommendations emerged from the work of the AC in considering approaches to reviewing overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation. The CMA may wish to:

(a) Take note of the methodological, empirical, conceptual and political challenges identified in the technical paper of the AC on approaches to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation and consider ways of addressing and prioritizing further understanding of the existing methodologies, conceptual and data gaps, and trade-offs to enable an overall review of progress towards achieving the global goal on adaptation, guided by the best available science and with the engagement of IPCC Working Group II and other international bodies, as appropriate;

(b) Emphasize that the approach to reviewing overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation will manage various trade-offs between key criteria for assessing adaptation progress, such as between aggregability⁵⁸ and sensitivity to national context; between aggregability and coherence;⁵⁹ and between feasibility of reviewing overall progress on adaptation and aggregability and the ability to conduct longitudinal assessments;

(c) Emphasize that the approach to reviewing overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation must also satisfy the dual mandate of the global stocktake of assessing collective progress on adaptation and informing the update and enhancement of national-level adaptation actions;

(d) Recognize that understanding progress on adaptation requires functioning monitoring and evaluation systems at the subnational and/or national level, and encourage Parties to use existing monitoring and evaluation tools suited to their national context;

(e) Recognize that, in order to understand progress on adaptation, adaptation action undertaken must be reported, and encourage Parties to use biennial transparency reports to complement the information provided in their adaptation communications;

(f) Recognize that combining various approaches can generate a more holistic picture of adaptation progress and help to balance the strengths and weaknesses of the different approaches;

(g) Consider using a basket of approaches in the process of assessing overall progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation, informed by the relevant technical paper of the AC, taking into account the challenges, limitations and advantages of each approach;

(h) Request the secretariat to include, in its synthesis report on the state of adaptation efforts, experience and priorities,⁶⁰ information on the efforts of Parties in achieving the global goal on adaptation;

(i) Strongly encourage Parties to prepare and submit an adaptation communication as soon as possible, recognizing that adaptation communications, among other national adaptation-related documents, will serve as input to the assessment of

⁵⁸ The potential for aggregating information and/or data on adaptation.

⁵⁹ The extent to which a given measure reflects a meaningful proxy for adaptation.

⁶⁰ As per decision 19/CMA.1, para. 23(b).

collective progress on adaptation as part of the global stocktake and contribute to the review of overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation;⁶¹

(j) Also strongly encourage Parties to prepare and submit NAPs, reports and communications regularly and in a timely manner for the global stocktake and to include information that can contribute to the review of overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation, as well as information on how they have considered the global goal on adaptation in their national context, consistently with existing guidance on the respective plans, reports and communications;

(k) Further strongly encourage Parties to develop and implement national monitoring, evaluation and learning systems to improve adaptation planning and implementation processes over time, and to provide robust and context-specific information in national reports and communications, recognizing the complexity and significant technical, financial and human resources and data needed to design and implement such systems and the need for support for developing country Parties to enable them to do so in a timely manner;

(l) Urge developed country Parties and invite other Parties that provide resources on a voluntary basis, as well as United Nations organizations, specialized, bilateral and multilateral agencies and other relevant organizations, to continue to mobilize technical and financial support for adaptation activities in developing country Parties, including the activities referred to in paragraphs 86 (h–k) above, with a view to making progress towards the global goal on adaptation.

87. The COP and the CMA may also wish to take note of the outcomes of the broad range of other activities contained in the AC workplan for 2019–2021:

(a) The first synthesis report, prepared by the secretariat under the guidance of the AC in the context of recognizing adaptation efforts of developing country Parties, on how such Parties are addressing climate hazards. Developing country Parties have implemented various approaches to reducing their exposure and vulnerability to the climate hazards covered in the report (floods, drought, sea level rise, tropical storms), strengthening their resilience and adaptive capacity and establishing an enabling environment for adaptation;

(b) The information document on capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding, which synthesizes submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders. The AC identified steps taken to address the capacity gaps, including experience, successes and remaining challenges, in the following areas: raising awareness of climate change impacts and creating enabling environments; making the case for adaptation; navigating and accessing different funding instruments and mechanisms; ensuring capability of the funding seeker; and using and managing funds;

(c) The technical paper on data for adaptation at different spatial and temporal scales, aimed at helping stakeholders navigate the complex landscape of data sources to support adaptation, in response to the growing demand for data to meet different adaptation needs along the adaptation process. Effective adaptation requires use of different categories of data, which are becoming increasingly available in various forms and at different scales. Although gaps and challenges remain, there are opportunities to enhance the provision and use of such data;

(d) The joint AC and NAP Global Network toolkit for engaging the private sector in NAPs, aimed at assisting countries in engaging the private sector in adaptation planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, as appropriate.⁶² Some aspects of the process of preparing and implementing NAPs may benefit from private sector engagement, and governments can plan strategically when and where this engagement would be most effective in strengthening their response to the impacts of climate change;

⁶¹ As per decision 9/CMA.1, para. 14.

⁶² Crawford A, Church C and Ledwell C. 2020. *Toolkit for Engaging the Private Sector in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs): Supplement to the UNFCCC Technical Guidelines for the NAP Process*. NAP Global Network and UNFCCC. Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada: International Institute for Sustainable Development. Available at <https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/toolkit-for-engaging-the-private-sector-in-national-adaptation-plans-naps/>.

(e) The final year of the TEP-A, on education and training, public participation and youth to enhance adaptation action. Identified opportunities for strengthening resilience, reducing vulnerability and increasing understanding and implementation of adaptation action are contained in the relevant technical paper and summary for policymakers.⁶³ Education and training, alongside public and youth participation, are key to enabling effective and inclusive adaptation to climate change. Education and training are needed to help people understand the changing climate and develop the skills to act on that knowledge, to minimize risk and vulnerability and boost their adaptive capacity and resilience; public participation, meanwhile, is integral to an inclusive adaptation process that ‘leaves no one behind’.

(f) A wide range of information and outreach products for ensuring that the work of the AC and adaptation knowledge is accessible to everyone. Adaptation finance and support remains a priority for the AC, as does related outreach and communication. The periodic Adaptation Finance Bulletin produced by the AC provides the latest news and updates to Parties and other interested stakeholders on adaptation finance from funds, UNFCCC bodies and negotiations as well as an overview of relevant upcoming events.

88. The COP and the CMA may wish to invite Parties, other stakeholders and relevant constituted bodies to make use of the findings contained in the outcomes referred to in paragraph 87 above relevant to their work.

⁶³ FCCC/2021/TP/1.

Annex

Flexible workplan of the Adaptation Committee for 2022–2024

[English only]

2022	2023	2024	Collaboration
Workstream 1: Promoting overarching coherence and collaboration			
At the first regular AC meeting of each year, map mandates, workplans and decisions with adaptation relevance under the Convention and compare and analyse them to consider what actions may need to be, are being or will be undertaken by the AC or other constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, with the engagement of all relevant constituted bodies and their task forces, as appropriate			Constituted bodies
At the first regular AC meeting of each year, provide advice on the delivery of NWP mandates that relate to the work programmes of constituted bodies, and on opportunities to align efforts with those under relevant bodies, workstreams and institutional arrangements, including themes for the NWP Focal Point Forum ^a			NWP partners
Participate, as mandated or if invited and prioritized by AC members, in expert groups and events of other constituted bodies or workstreams under the Convention and the Paris Agreement			Constituted bodies
Participate, if invited and prioritized by AC members, in events organized by other organizations, particularly events that provide access to new audiences			Organizations
Hold first annual dialogue with adaptation-related constituted bodies to discuss ways of further strengthening coherence and collaboration in addressing adaptation	Hold second annual dialogue with adaptation-related constituted bodies to discuss ways of further strengthening coherence and collaboration in addressing adaptation	Hold third annual dialogue with adaptation-related constituted bodies to discuss ways of further strengthening coherence and collaboration in addressing adaptation	Constituted bodies
	Collaborate with the WIM Executive Committee task force on displacement on assisting Parties interested in including displacement associated with climate change in their adaptation communications, nationally determined contributions and NAPs	Collaborate with the FWG of the LCIPP on gender-responsive adaptation action, and traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems related to adaptation	Constituted bodies
Workstream 2: Awareness-raising, outreach and information-sharing			
Regularly prepare and disseminate the Adaptation Finance Bulletin			AF, GCF, GEF, LEG, SCF
In the second half of each year, prepare the annual report of the AC for submission to the COP through the subsidiary bodies together with an infographic			
Prepare annual flagship publications to inform Parties and other stakeholders of recent adaptation-related developments, and publications summarizing adaptation-related facts and figures from national reports submitted to the secretariat ^b			

2022	2023	2024	Collaboration
Enhance the AC communications plan and strategy, including social media outreach	Hold the Adaptation Forum to discuss and showcase Parties' progress in implementing adaptation action	Hold the Adaptation Forum to discuss and showcase Parties' progress in implementing adaptation action	
Hold the Adaptation Forum to discuss and showcase Parties' progress in implementing adaptation action			
Workstream 3: Providing technical support and guidance on adaptation planning and implementation, including means of implementation, at the national and subnational level			
Prepare a technical paper on methodologies for assessing adaptation needs and their application, as well as on related gaps, good practices, lessons learned and guidelines, for consideration at SBSTA 57 ^c			IPCC Working Group II, as appropriate
Develop, by June 2022, draft supplementary guidance on adaptation communications for voluntary use by Parties in communicating information in accordance with the elements contained in the annex to decision 9/CMA.1 for consideration at SB 57 ^d			IPCC Working Group II, as appropriate, constituted bodies
Advance provision of technical support through the work of the NAP task force, including by developing an online information resource for NAP support on NAP Central, contributing to the organization and delivery of the annual NAP Expos and mainstreaming gender considerations in adaptation planning and implementation			Relevant bodies and organizations through the NAP task force
Consider and approve the workplan of the NAP task force for 2022–2024, which is based on the workplan of the AC			
In the second half of each year, provide input to the SCF for the preparation of the draft decisions on guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism			
	Hold a dialogue at SB 58 on progress in closing the capacity gaps identified in accessing adaptation funding, and prepare action-oriented briefs or case studies to demonstrate how such capacity gaps could be closed	Hold a dialogue at SB 60 on progress in closing the capacity gaps identified in accessing adaptation funding, and prepare action-oriented briefs or case studies to demonstrate how such gaps could be closed	Universities, NWP partners, NAP task force and other constituted bodies, Parties and organizations
Prepare a series of technical papers on adaptation policy options, to be developed by NWP partners ^e	Continue the series of technical papers on adaptation policy options	Continue the series of technical papers on adaptation policy options	NWP partners
Placeholder for follow-up work on technologies for adaptation and interaction with the CTCN and the TEC	Placeholder for collaboration on adaptation finance with the SCF	Placeholder for collaboration on capacity-building with the PCCB	CTCN, NWP partners, PCCB, SCF, TEC

2022	2023	2024	Collaboration
Hold an event at the NAP Expo on best practices, lessons learned, challenges and opportunities related to engaging the private sector in NAP formulation and implementation	Understand and strengthen engagement of the private sector in adaptation with a focus on specific sectors or systems of the economy (e.g. through webinars with stakeholders, policy briefs, guidance notes)	Understand and strengthen engagement of the private sector in adaptation with a focus on specific sectors or systems of the economy (e.g. through webinars with stakeholders, policy briefs, guidance notes)	LEG and relevant bodies and organizations through the NAP task force
	Placeholder for activity relating to the outcomes of the contribution of Working Group I to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report	Placeholder for activity relating to the outcomes of the global stocktake	
	Placeholder for follow-up activity on the AC-LEG-NAP Global Network gender toolkit ^f		LEG
Periodically update the online resource on navigating the landscape of support for the process to formulate and implement NAPs			
Workstream 4: Providing technical support and guidance on reviewing subnational, national and overall adaptation progress			
Prepare a technical paper featuring case studies on the development and application of monitoring and evaluation systems at the national and subnational level, including consideration of the value of monitoring and evaluation systems, existing barriers and opportunities to overcome them	Conduct follow-up work on monitoring and evaluation systems ^g	Conduct follow-up work on monitoring and evaluation systems	
Provide guidance to the secretariat on the preparation of the synthesis reports in the context of recognizing the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties ^h			NWP partners
Prepare the 2022 synthesis report, on costs of adaptation, including assessing and meeting such costs	Agree on theme and initiate work for the 2024 report	Prepare the 2024 report	
Prepare a synthesis report for the technical assessment component of the global stocktake on the information identified in decision 19/CMA.1, paragraph 36, ⁱ for finalization in March 2022			Constituted bodies
Continue to compile existing methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support ⁱ			LEG, SCF

^a As per document FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, para. 19.

^b Concise and accessible “mini global stocktake reports” that could feed into the five yearly global stocktake report, featuring maps and infographics, as appropriate, with thematic or regional focus.

^c As per decision 11/CMA.1, para. 17.

^d As per decision 9/CMA.1, para. 15.

^e With a focus on sectors or regions, including gender considerations, such on the tourism sector post pandemic, and how to incorporate research and development into NAP formulation and implementation.

^f NAP Global Network and UNFCCC. 2019. *Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)*. A Dazé and C Church (eds.). Winnipeg, Canada: International Institute for Sustainable Development. Available at <http>

^g Including, as appropriate, exploring the relationship between national monitoring and evaluation systems and overall progress.

^h As per decision 11/CMA.1, para. 13.

ⁱ As per decision 19/CMA.1, para. 24.

^j As per decision 11/CMA.1, para. 35.
