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Report of the Adaptation Committee

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

Fifty-seventh session

Sharm el-Sheikh, 6–12 November 2022

Item 11 of the provisional agenda

Report of the Adaptation Committee

Report of the Adaptation Committee

Addendum

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

Summary

This supplementary guidance provides an overview of the guidelines for adaptation communications (adcoms) and related arrangements, and suggestions for applying the guidelines and for benefiting from the links between adcoms and other adaptation-related reporting arrangements under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. It should help Parties that are preparing adcoms and the information referred to in the annex to decision 9/CMA.1 to enhance the quality of reported information, reduce duplication in it and in the work required to prepare that information, and benefit from synergies with other planning, implementation and reporting arrangements for adaptation by guiding them towards the latest relevant resources.

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
adcom	adaptation communication
AdComm-DAT	Adaptation Communication Drafting Assistance Tool
Annex I Party	Party included in Annex I to the Convention
Annex II Party	Party included in Annex II to the Convention
BTR	biennial transparency report
BUR	biennial update report
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
DTU	Technical University of Denmark
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LCIPP	Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NC	national communication
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TNA	technology needs assessment
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme

I. Introduction

A. Background

1. CMA 1 requested the AC to develop, with the engagement of IPCC Working Group II, draft supplementary guidance for voluntary use by Parties in communicating information in accordance with the elements contained in the annex to decision 9/CMA.1.¹

2. This supplementary guidance provides an overview of the guidelines for adcoms and related arrangements, and suggestions for applying the guidelines and for benefiting from the links between adcoms and other adaptation-related reporting arrangements under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. It should help Parties that are preparing adcoms and the information referred to in the annex to decision 9/CMA.1 to enhance the quality of the information, reduce duplication of information and the work required to prepare that information, and benefit from synergies with other planning, implementation and reporting arrangements for adaptation by guiding them towards the latest potentially beneficial resources.

3. The guidance has greatly benefited from feedback provided by Party representatives, practitioners and experts, including scientific experts from IPCC Working Group II, at AC meetings, a webinar for developing the guidance held on 30 June 2021, an expert meeting held on 22 March 2022, a meeting between lead authors of the contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the IPCC held on 27 June 2022, as well as in numerous other exchanges with stakeholders.

B. Approach

4. Part I of this guidance provides an overview of the guidance and links relevant to adcoms, including guidance specific to adcoms and guidance relevant to submitting an adcom as a component of or in conjunction with another communication or document (referred to as a ‘vehicle document’²). The links between adcoms and other adaptation-related reporting arrangements under the Convention and the Paris Agreement are explored, including potential opportunities to benefit from information synergies and minimize reporting burden. It concludes with a summary of key considerations pertaining to the submission of adcoms, including with different vehicle documents.

5. Part II of the guidance focuses on the types of information that Parties may include in their adcoms. Each subchapter describes one of the nine elements identified in the annex to decision 9/CMA.1 and elaborates on what Parties might wish to consider when preparing the relevant information. Each subchapter provides:

- (a) A brief description of the element;
- (b) A tabular overview of where the guidelines for the vehicle documents stipulate the provision of similar types of information with a view to facilitating identification of information synergies and minimizing reporting burden;
- (c) References to resources for Parties to facilitate preparing and enhancing the quality of the relevant information for the adcom;
- (d) Suggestions on how to facilitate preparation of the information relevant to the element.

¹ Decision 9/CMA.1, para. 15.

² The phrase “vehicle documents” emerged and gained widespread use in negotiations under the CMA on adcoms in reference to communications, reporting instruments and other national documents that may be submitted in conjunction with an adcom. It connotes that these existing documents are vehicles through which adcoms may be submitted. As there is currently no other accepted term or phrase to accurately refer to this set of documents, this phrase is used throughout this guidance.

II. Part I: guidance for adaptation communications

A. Guidance for adaptation communications in the Paris Agreement and decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

6. The adcom was established by Article 7, paragraphs 10–12, of the Paris Agreement. Thereafter, the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement developed further guidance for adcoms, adopted in decision 9/CMA.1. In addition, decisions 10/CMA.1, on the modalities and procedures for the relevant public registry, and 19/CMA.1, on the global stocktake, specify further provisions relevant to adcoms. These decisions provide for the purpose of the adcom, its role in the global stocktake, guiding principles, considerations related to its submission (including with vehicle documents), its content, its recording in a public registry and the relevant support for Parties. Table 1 presents the key provisions of the guidance for adcoms in the Paris Agreement and those decisions, and table 2 provides a summary of those provisions.

Table 1

Key provisions of the guidance for adaptation communications in the Paris Agreement and decisions of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

<i>Aspect</i>	<i>Provisions</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Mandate	Each Party should, as appropriate, submit and update periodically an adaptation communication, which may include its priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions, without creating any additional burden for developing country Parties.	Article 7, paragraph 10
Purpose	Notes that the purpose of the adaptation communication is to: increase the visibility and profile of adaptation and its balance with mitigation; strengthen adaptation action and support for developing countries; provide input to the global stocktake; and enhance learning and understanding of adaptation needs and actions.	Decision 9/CMA.1, paragraph 1
Role in the global stocktake	Also acknowledges that adaptation communications and other relevant information will be synthesized in line with paragraph 23(b) of decision 19/CMA.1 and will contribute to reviewing the overall progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation. The global stocktake shall, inter alia, enhance the implementation of adaptation action taking into account the adaptation communication. Requests the secretariat, under the guidance of the co-facilitators of the technical dialogue, to prepare for the technical assessment component a synthesis report on the state of adaptation efforts, experience and priorities, summarizing the most recent information on the state of adaptation efforts, support, experience and priorities, including the information referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 2, 10, 11 and 14, and the reports referred to in Article 13, paragraph 8.	Decision 9/CMA.1, paragraph 14
Guiding principles	Decides that the adaptation communication is country-driven and flexible, including in the choice of communication or document, and shall not pose any additional burden on developing country Parties, , as provided in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, and is not a basis for comparison between Parties nor subject to review.	Decision 9/CMA.1, paragraph 2
Considerations related to submission, including with vehicle document	The adaptation communication shall be, as appropriate, submitted and updated periodically, as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a NAP, an NDC and/or an NC. Recalls that, as provided in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, each Party should, as appropriate, submit and update an adaptation communication, and that the adaptation communication shall be, as appropriate, submitted and updated periodically, as a component of	Article 7, paragraph 11, and decision 9/CMA.1, paragraph 3

<i>Aspect</i>	<i>Provisions</i>	<i>Reference</i>
	or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a NAP, an NDC and/or an NC.	
	Decides that Parties may, as appropriate, also submit and update their adaptation communication as a component of or in conjunction with the reports on impacts and adaptation as stipulated in Article 13, paragraph 8.	Decision 9/CMA.1, paragraph 4
	Encourages Parties to clearly identify the part of the communication or document chosen, in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 11, that constitutes their adaptation communication, and to number their adaptation communications sequentially.	Decision 9/CMA.1, paragraph 10
	Invites Parties that choose to submit an adaptation communication to do so in time to inform each global stocktake.	Decision 9/CMA.1, paragraph 6
	Encourages Parties to submit their first adaptation communication as soon as possible, in accordance with decision 9/CMA.1, so as to provide timely input to the first global stocktake.	Decision 1/CMA.2, paragraph 12
	Requests Parties that have not yet done so to submit their adaptation communications in accordance with decision 9/CMA.1 ahead of CMA 4 so as to provide timely input to the global stocktake.	Decision 1/CMA.3, paragraph 10
Content	An adaptation communication may include information on the following elements: (a) national circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks; (b) impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, as appropriate; (c) national adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions; (d) implementation and support needs of, and provision of support to, developing country Parties; (e) implementation of adaptation actions and plans, including (i) progress and results achieved; (ii) adaptation efforts of developing countries for recognition; (iii) cooperation on enhancing adaptation at the national, regional and international level, as appropriate; (iv) barriers, challenges and gaps related to the implementation of adaptation; (v) good practices, lessons learned and information-sharing; and (vi) monitoring and evaluation; (f) adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including those that result in mitigation co-benefits; (g) how adaptation actions contribute to other international frameworks and/or conventions; (h) gender-responsive adaptation action and traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems related to adaptation, where appropriate; and (i) any other information related to adaptation.	Decision 9/CMA.1, annex
	Also invites Parties, according to their national circumstances and capacities, to provide in their adaptation communication information on the elements referred to in paragraph (a–d) of the annex to decision 9/CMA.1 and to provide, as appropriate, additional information on the elements referred to in paragraph (e–i) of that annex.	Decision 9/CMA.1, paragraph 7
	Further invites Parties to include, as appropriate, ex ante information in their adaptation communication based on the elements identified in the annex to decision 9/CMA.1.	Decision 9/CMA.1, paragraph 8
	Acknowledges that Parties may, when submitting an adaptation communication, tailor the information provided, taking into account the specific communications or documents used.	Decision 9/CMA.1, paragraph 9
	Also encourages Parties that choose to submit an adaptation communication as a component of or in conjunction with an NDC to use the guidance included in decision 9/CMA.1, as appropriate.	Decision 9/CMA.1, paragraph 11–12
	Invites Parties that opt to use an NDC consistently with Article 4, paragraph 7, and in line with decision 9/CMA.1, paragraph 11, to provide information on the element referred to in paragraph (f) of the annex to decision 9/CMA.1.	

<i>Aspect</i>	<i>Provisions</i>	<i>Reference</i>
	Acknowledges that Parties that choose to submit their adaptation communication as part of an NC or a NAP may provide information taking into consideration the guidelines contained in document FCCC/CP/1999/7 and decisions 17/CP.8 and 5/CP.17.	Decision 9/CMA.1, paragraph 13
Recording in a public registry	The adaptation communications shall be recorded in a public registry maintained by the secretariat. Recalls that the adaptation communications shall be recorded in a public registry maintained by the secretariat in accordance with the modalities and procedures for that public registry.	Article 7, paragraph 12, and decisions 9/CMA.1, paragraph 5, and 10/CMA.1 and annex
Support	Continuous and enhanced international support shall be provided to developing country Parties for the implementation of paragraphs 7, 9, 10 and 11 of Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 9–11. Urges developed country Parties and invites other Parties that provide resources on a voluntary basis, United Nations organizations, specialized agencies and other relevant organizations as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies to continue to mobilize support for adaptation activities in developing country Parties. Invites the Global Environment Facility, in line with its existing mandate, to consider channelling support to developing country Parties for the preparation and submission of their adaptation communications, as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a NAP, an NDC as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 2, and/or an NC. Encourages the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility, the Adaptation Fund, the Climate Technology Centre and Network and the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, in line with their existing mandates and governing instruments, to continue channelling support to developing country Parties for the implementation of their adaptation plans and actions in accordance with the priorities and needs outlined in their adaptation communication.	Article 7, paragraph 13 Decision 9/CMA.1, paragraph 19 Decision 9/CMA.1, paragraph 20 Decision 9/CMA.1, paragraph 21

Note: All instances of “Article” are references to the Paris Agreement.

Table 2
Key aspects of adaptation communications

<i>Aspect</i>	<i>Provision</i>
Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase visibility and profile of adaptation, its balance with mitigation, and to enhance action, support, learning and understanding
Role in the global stocktake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide information on state of adaptation, experience, priorities Contribute to review of progress and enhanced implementation
Guiding principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country-driven, flexible, voluntary No additional burden or basis for comparison or review
Considerations related to submission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> With vehicle document (e.g. NAP, NDC, NC, BTR) or independently Vehicle document should be clearly identified Submitted in time to inform each global stocktake
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information on circumstances, institutions, vulnerabilities, priorities, plans, needs, progress, co-benefits, other frameworks, gender, indigenous knowledge Parties are invited to include ex ante information; provide information on elements (a–d) in the annex to decision 9/CMA.1, and additional information on elements (e–i) Parties may tailor the information depending on the vehicle document
Recording in a public registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recorded in a public registry maintained by the secretariat
Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GEF: invited to support adcom preparation under existing mandates Other institutions: support adaptation in accordance with adcom priorities

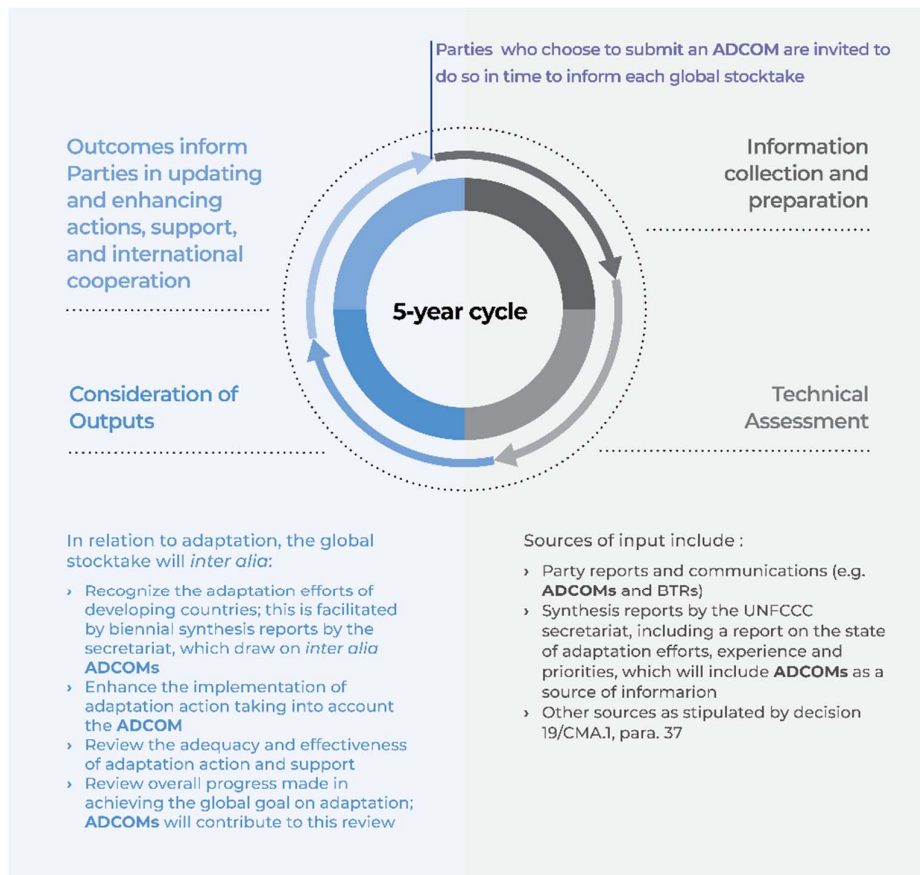
B. Role of adaptation communications in the global stocktake

7. The purpose of adcoms includes providing input to the global stocktake,³ whereby the CMA will periodically take stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess collective progress towards achieving its purpose and long-term goals. The outcome of the global stocktake will inform Parties in updating and enhancing their actions and support in accordance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action.⁴

8. The global stocktake will, among other things, enhance implementation of adaptation action taking into account the adcoms,⁵ which will be among the sources of information for the synthesis report on the state of adaptation efforts, experience and priorities to be prepared by the secretariat for the technical assessment component of the stocktake.⁶ Moreover, the adcoms will contribute to the review of overall progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation through the stocktake.⁷ Considering the multifaceted role of adcoms in the global stocktake (see figure 1), Parties that choose to submit an adcom have been invited to do so in time to inform each stocktake⁸ and further encouraged to submit their first adcom as soon as possible to provide timely input for the first stocktake.⁹

Figure 1

Role of adaptation communications in the global stocktake



³ Decision 9/CMA.1, para. 1(c).

⁴ Article 14 of the Paris Agreement.

⁵ Article 7, para. 14(b), of the Paris Agreement.

⁶ Decisions 9/CMA.1, para. 14, and 19/CMA.1, paras. 23(b) and 36(c).

⁷ Decision 9/CMA.1, para. 14.

⁸ Decision 9/CMA.1, para. 6.

⁹ Decisions 1/CMA.2, para. 12, and 1/CMA.3, para. 10.

C. Submitting an adaptation communication as a component of, or in conjunction with, a vehicle document

9. The adcom shall be, as appropriate, submitted and updated periodically as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a NAP, an NDC and/or an NC.¹⁰ It can also be submitted as a component of or in conjunction with a BTR.¹¹ Therefore, there are at least four possible vehicle documents (see figure 2).¹²

10. Parties intending to submit with a vehicle document should prepare their adcom taking into consideration the guidance, submission modalities and time frame for that vehicle document. Parties can change their vehicle document of choice between adcoms.

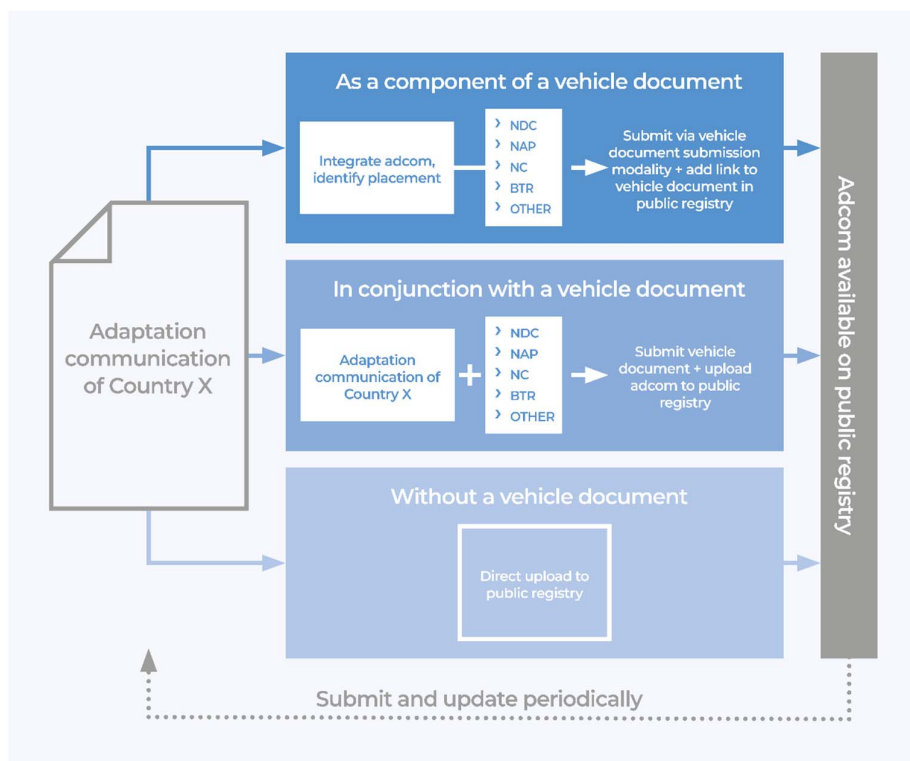
11. Submitting an adcom as a component involves integrating it into the vehicle document. Possible approaches include identifying a part of the vehicle document as the adcom, integrating the adcom as a section or including the adcom as an annex. The nature of the integration is up to the Party, but it should clearly identify where the adcom is located within the vehicle document.¹³

12. Submitting an adcom in conjunction with a vehicle document means that the two are separate documents but submitted together. In this case, the Party determines how to link between the adcom and the vehicle document, such as by cross-referencing between the documents or informing the secretariat about the submission in a cover letter.

13. In any case, Parties are encouraged to number their adcoms sequentially.¹⁴

Figure 2

Options for submitting or updating an adaptation communication



¹⁰ Article 7, para. 11, of the Paris Agreement.

¹¹ Decision 9/CMA.1, para. 4.

¹² Of the 47 adcoms submitted as at 15 September 2022, 25 are stand-alone documents, 19 are adaptation components of an NDC, two are NAPs and two consist of the adaptation sections of an NC. One Party submitted its adcom as both the adaptation component of its NDC and the adaptation section of its NC. See also unfccc.int/ACR.

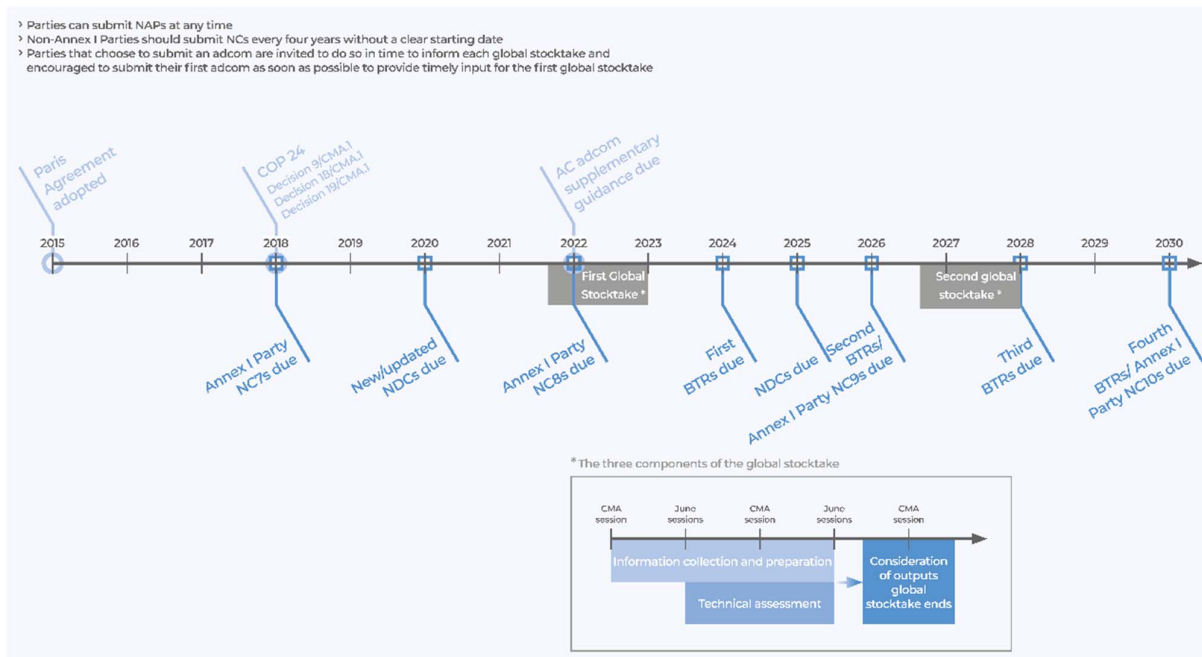
¹³ Decision 9/CMA.1, para. 10.

¹⁴ As footnote 13 above.

14. In this context, Parties may want to consider how the preparation of the adcom relates to the time frames for the vehicle documents. Figure 3 presents an overview of the milestones and time frames under the Paris Agreement, including the timelines for the submission of vehicle documents.

Figure 3

Milestones under the Paris Agreement, including timeline for submission of vehicle documents



D. Vehicle documents

15. Given the options for submitting adcoms, understanding the guidance for the vehicle documents will help to enhance coherence of information, reduce duplication of information and work, and the benefit of information synergies between the adcom and the vehicle document. Table 3 provides an overview of the guidelines and submission timelines for the four main vehicle documents.

Table 3
Guidelines and submission timelines for the four main vehicle documents for adaptation communications

Vehicle	Guidelines	Submission timeline
NAP	Decision 5/CP.17 LEG NAP technical guidelines ^a	Not fixed
NDC	Decision 4/CMA.1, paragraphs 8, 10 and 16, and annex 1, paragraphs 3(d) and 4(d) Decision 9/CMA.1	Every five years (2015, 2020, 2025, etc.)
NC	Decision 6/CP.25, annex, paras. 46–47 (for developed country Parties) Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paras. 3, 4, 26 and 28–36 (for developing country Parties)	Every four years (2014, 2018, 2022, etc.) NC1 within three years of becoming a Party to the Convention and subsequent NCs every four years thereafter
BRT	Decision 18/CMA.1, annex, paragraphs 10(c), 13, 14 and 104–117	Every two years (2024, 2026, 2028, etc.)

^a LEG. 2012. *National adaptation plans: technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Technical-guidelines.aspx>.

1. National adaptation plans

16. NAPs are national policy instruments for coordinating and driving national adaptation actions, ideally serving as an umbrella for action in all sectors and geographical areas at all levels of governance. One output of the NAP process can be a document submitted to NAP Central, which can serve as the vehicle document for an adcom. Initial guidelines for NAPs were adopted in decision 5/CP.17 and the LEG developed the NAP technical guidelines in 2012.¹⁵ The COP adopted further decisions to address specific aspects of NAPs¹⁶ and supplementary materials are available to support the NAP process.¹⁷ Decision 5/CP.17 identifies four elements of the process to formulate and implement NAPs:

- (a) Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps;
- (b) Preparatory elements;
- (c) Implementation strategy;
- (d) Reporting, monitoring and review.

17. As at 28 September 2022, 38 countries had completed the formulation of their first NAP and shared it on NAP Central.

18. The COP has adopted decisions related to providing information on NAPs, in particular:

(a) Decision 5/CP.17 invited Parties to provide information on NAPs as part of NCs and other channels (paras. 32–33), including progress and effectiveness (annex, para. 6(b)). The decision also invited United Nations and other organizations to provide information on activities supporting NAPs (para. 35);

(b) Decision 3/CP.20 invited Parties to share outputs on NAPs via NAP Central and other means (para. 9);

(c) Decision 8/CP.24 invited Parties to provide information on progress on NAPs and on experience, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs, and support provided and received via an online questionnaire on NAP Central or other means (para. 23);

19. In addition, the LEG technical guidelines recommend how to report on NAPs (see pages 114–116).

20. Given that NAPs provide a framework for planning adaptation efforts in all sectors and at all levels, formulating and implementing them can generate information that can benefit adcoms. The four elements of the NAP process¹⁸ encompass many adaptation-related activities:

- (a) Synthesizing information on resources, programmes, projects, stakeholders, and gaps and needs;
- (b) Understanding the development context and its relevance to adaptation;
- (c) Defining governance arrangements for adaptation;
- (d) Analysing climate change scenarios and risks, and assessing vulnerabilities;
- (e) Identifying and prioritizing options, as well as activities for integrating adaptation into planning;
- (f) Developing an implementation strategy;

¹⁵ LEG. 2012. *National adaptation plans: technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Technical-guidelines.aspx>.

¹⁶ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-plans-naps/decisions-conclusions-national-adaptation-plans>.

¹⁷ See <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx>.

¹⁸ Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps; preparatory elements; implementation strategies; and reporting, monitoring and review (decision 5/CP.17, annex).

- (g) Implementing actions;
- (h) Monitoring and reviewing progress and reporting.

21. Such activities are linked with the elements of information for adcoms,¹⁹ in particular national circumstances, arrangements and frameworks; impacts, risks and vulnerabilities; priorities and plans; needs; and implementation of actions, and monitoring and evaluation. Given such synergies, the adcom can be built on information collected and generated during NAP formulation and implementation, which provides the opportunity to ensure coherence of information, reduce duplication of efforts and reporting burden, and achieve the purpose of the adcom to enhance the visibility and profile of adaptation. Therefore, Parties intending to submit an adcom with a NAP should consider the existing guidance for NAPs and establish arrangements and information-sharing to enable the adcom to be prepared on the basis of the information generated during NAP formulation and implementation.

2. Nationally determined contributions

22. Article 3 of the Paris Agreement stipulates that all Parties are to undertake and communicate ambitious efforts as defined in the Agreement, including in Article 7, as NDCs to the global response to climate change with a view to achieving the purpose of the Agreement. Such efforts will represent a progression over time. It further recognizes the need to support developing country Parties in effectively implementing the Agreement.

23. NDCs are communicated by Parties every five years, in accordance with decision 1/CP.21 and relevant CMA decisions (Article 4, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement).

24. In response to the invitation from COP 20,²⁰ 132 Parties included an adaptation component in their intended nationally determined contribution or first NDC in 2015–2016.²¹

25. In 2020–2021, many Parties submitted second or updated NDCs, which are in the interim NDC registry.²² Of the 166 second or updated NDCs as at 28 July 2022, 151 contain adaptation information and 18 are designated as adcoms.

26. With regard to providing adaptation information as part of NDCs:

- (a) NDCs are one of the potential vehicle documents for adcoms;²³
- (b) Parties including an adaptation component in their NDC are encouraged to use the guidance in decision 9/CMA.1;²⁴
- (c) The guidance for adcoms in decision 9/CMA.1 is relevant to preparing adcoms and adaptation components of NDCs. No other guidance currently exists for this purpose. Therefore, the guidance in decision 9/CMA.1 can be understood as having a double function: it guides (1) adcoms in general and (2) adaptation components of NDCs specifically.

27. However, the vehicle document does not necessarily determine the sources of information for the adcom. Therefore, a Party can develop the adaptation component of an NDC using information generated in, for example, the process to formulate and implement NAPs. When using an NDC as a vehicle document, Parties will need to follow its time frame (e.g. every 5 years, in 2020, 2025, 2030).

3. National communications

28. In their NCs Parties report regularly and comprehensively on all aspects of their climate efforts. Annex I Parties submit their NCs every four years with the purpose of enhancing transparency, consistency and comparability of information, enabling review and

¹⁹ Decision 9/CMA.1, annex.

²⁰ Decision 1/CP.20, para. 12.

²¹ FCCC/CP/2016/2, chaps. I.E and II.F, provide a summary of the types of adaptation information contained in the intended nationally determined contributions.

²² Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NDCStaging/Pages/All.aspx>.

²³ Article 7, para. 11, of the Paris Agreement and decision 9/CMA.1, para. 3.

²⁴ Decisions 4/CMA.1, para. 8, and 9/CMA.1, para. 11.

assessment of implementation of efforts and monitoring progress towards goals under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

29. The guidelines for NCs of Annex I Parties were updated at COP 25.²⁵ NCs of Annex I Parties are submitted through the UNFCCC national reports submission portal,²⁶ posted on the UNFCCC website, and compiled and synthesized by the secretariat. The guidelines identify adaptation information to be included in NCs.

30. The guidelines for NCs of non-Annex I Parties were adopted at COP 8²⁷ to encourage consistency, transparency and comparability of information, facilitate provision of guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and ensure that the COP has sufficient information for assessing the status of implementation of the efforts under the Convention. NCs of non-Annex I Parties are generally submitted every four years and posted on the UNFCCC website. Content-wise, non-Annex I Parties should include information on e.g. national circumstances, vulnerabilities, adaptation plans and priorities, implementation, challenges and gaps, monitoring and evaluation, and support (see table 4 and the annex).

31. When submitting an adcom with an NC, Parties can benefit from synergies due to the similarities in the information reported. Table 4 identifies potential information synergies between adcoms, NCs and BTRs. The overlaps are particularly clear in the areas of vulnerability and impacts, adaptation plans and priorities, implementation and support. In addition, NCs of non-Annex I Parties overlap with adcoms in terms of information on barriers, challenges and gaps, and monitoring and evaluation.

Table 4

Potential information synergies between adaptation communications, national communications and biennial transparency reports

<i>Area of information^a</i>	<i>Adcoms (decision 9/CMA.1, annex)</i>	<i>NCs of Annex I Parties (decision 6/CP.25, annex)</i>	<i>NCs of non-Annex I Parties (decision 17/CP.8, annex)</i>	<i>BTRs (decision 18/CMA.1, annex)</i>
Adaptation-related national circumstances, development priorities, institutions, governance, laws, policies, regulations	(a)		3, 4, 36	106(a–c), 109(d)
Research on vulnerabilities and adaptation		46, 47(a)	44	116(b)
Observed and expected impacts, risks, trends, hazards	(b)	46, 47(c)		107(a–b)
Vulnerability to adverse effects, vulnerability and adaptation assessment	(b)	47(b)	29, 32, 33, 34	107(c)
Loss and damage				115
Adaptation goals, actions, objectives, undertakings, efforts, plans, solutions, priorities	(c)	47(d)	26, 28, 53	108(a), 109(b), 109(g)
Adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, mitigation co-benefits	(f)			109(e)
Stakeholder involvement (subnational, community, private sector)				109(h)
Implementation of adaptation	(e)(i–ii)	46, 47(f)	29, 53	108(a), 109(a), 110(a–e), 111, 113(d)
Integrating climate change into development efforts and other policies			41, 47	109(f)
Gender-responsiveness and integration; scientific, traditional, indigenous, local knowledge	(h)			109(c)

²⁵ Decision 6/CP.25, annex.

²⁶ <https://collaborate.unfccc.int/Submissions/NationalReports/Pages/UserHome.aspx>.

²⁷ Decision 17/CP.8, annex. The revision of the guidelines for NCs of non-Annex I Parties is being considered by the Subsidiary Body for Implementation, with a focus on information communicated in NCs, taking into account decision 18/CMA.1. However, the Subsidiary Body for Implementation has continued to hold the agenda item in abeyance.

<i>Area of information^a</i>	<i>Adcoms (decision 9/CMA.1, annex)</i>	<i>NCs of Annex I Parties (decision 6/CP.25, annex)</i>	<i>NCs of non-Annex I Parties (decision 17/CP.8, annex)</i>	<i>BTRs (decision 18/CMA.1, annex)</i>
Effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation				111, 114(a–b)
Barriers, challenges and gaps related to implementation	(e)(iv)		53	108(b)
Monitoring and evaluation, relevant systems, adaptation-related indicators	(e)(vi)	47(e)	35	112–113
Implementation and support needs of developing countries	(d)			
Assistance and support provided to developing countries, including for adaptation	(d)	Chapter VIII		
How support meets adaptation needs			53	113(d)(ii)
Cooperation, good practices, experience, lessons learned	(e)(iii), (e)(v)			116
Contribution of adaptation to other international frameworks	(g)			
Any other information	(i)			117

^a The table specifies the paragraph(s) of the guidelines in which the area of information is referred to.

32. All Parties have already submitted at least one NC and are thus likely to have acquired experience, developed databases and built key capacities that can be used in preparing adcoms.

4. Biennial transparency reports

33. The adaptation-related purpose of BTRs is to provide a clear understanding of adaptation actions, including under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, such as in relation to good practices, priorities, implementation and support needs and actions, so as to inform the global stocktake. The guidelines for BTRs, adopted at CMA 1,²⁸ define the purpose, time frame, process and types of information to be included;²⁹ specify that the information in BTRs could facilitate recognition of the adaptation efforts of developing countries. BTRs are submitted every two years beginning in 2024, and the secretariat posts them on the UNFCCC web and synthesizes them.³⁰ They are also considered in the synthesis reports for the global stocktake.

34. Paragraphs 104–117 of the BTR guidelines specify what kind of information should be included on adaptation while emphasizing that doing so is not mandatory. Parties may also cross-reference information in other documents and focus on updates of previous information.³¹

35. BTRs will be able to be used as vehicle documents once their submission begins in 2024. If submitting an adcom as a component of a BTR, Parties might need to consider how the adcom fits into the two-year cycle of BTRs. However, since there is no obligation to include adaptation information in a BTR or to submit an adcom every two years, Parties choosing to submit an adcom with a BTR can do so without adhering to the BTR cycle for their subsequent adcom submissions, for instance by submitting an adcom with every second BTR, by providing an adcom that complements or updates the information in a BTR as needed, or by varying the type of information that the adcom contains with each BTR (e.g. ex ante information every two years and ex post information every two years).

²⁸ Decision 18/CMA.1, annex.

²⁹ Work was launched at the fifty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice to develop outlines for the BTR, which could have implications for the structure of any adaptation information included.

³⁰ Decision 18/CMA.1, paras. 3 and 6.

³¹ Decision 18/CMA.1, annex, para. 14.

E. Recording adaptation communications

36. The adcoms are to be recorded in a public registry maintained by the secretariat.³² Table 5 lists the modalities for operation of the public registry, procedures for its use and the roles of those involved. CMA 3 concluded that the prototype of the public registry will serve as the public registry and requested the secretariat to make the registry available for use by 1 June 2022.³³ The public registry was operationalized on 1 June 2022 and is available at unfccc.int/ACR.

37. The secretariat was requested by the CMA to assist Parties, stakeholders and the public in using the public registry, including via a user guide, training and online support. Queries should be emailed to adaptation-communications@unfccc.int.

Table 5

Guidance in decision 10/CMA.1 for the public registry for adcoms

<i>Aspects of guidance</i>	<i>Provisions</i>
Modalities for operation	<p>1. The public registry referred to in Article 7, paragraph 12:</p> <p>(a) Presents the recorded adaptation communications on a separate page for each Party in tabular format, with one row for each adaptation communication and columns displaying, as appropriate: name of Party; document title; document type; hyperlinks to corresponding documents containing the adaptation communications, as appropriate, submitted as a component of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a NAP, an NDC and/or an NC, as referred to in Article 7, paragraph 11; and version number, status, language and date of submission;</p> <p>(b) Provides the flexibility for each Party to submit its adaptation communication in the way it wishes;</p> <p>(c) Has the capability of sorting, recording and displaying adaptation communications;</p> <p>(d) Preserves the integrity of the adaptation communications in accordance with their country-driven nature;</p> <p>(e) Avoids unauthorized access to or alteration of its content;</p> <p>(f) Ensures user-friendly navigation to and between relevant registries and other web resources;</p> <p>(g) Utilizes relevant web tools to notify users, upon request, of new and modified registry content;</p> <p>(h) Constitutes an intuitive, easy-to-use web-based platform;</p> <p>(i) Provides a user-friendly interface in all six official languages of the United Nations.</p>
Submissions of adcoms	<p>2. The secretariat:</p> <p>(a) Provides each Party with a unique user account for the public registry;</p> <p>(b) Provides technical assistance to Parties for uploading adcoms to the public registry, as required.</p> <p>3. The national focal point of each Party submits the Party's adcom by uploading it to the registry, or informs the secretariat of the vehicle used as the adcom.</p>
Maintaining a record of adcoms	<p>4. The public registry constitutes an archive and maintains the hyperlinks of all previously submitted adaptation communications referred to in Article 7, paragraph 11, as a matter of public record.</p>
Access to adcoms	<p>5. Parties, non-State actors, other stakeholders and the public can view, read and download adcoms from the public registry.</p> <p>6. To the extent possible, the public registry should be easily accessible to users with slow Internet connections.</p>

³² Article 7, para. 12, of the Paris Agreement.

³³ Decision 21/CMA.3, paras. 2–3.

<i>Aspects of guidance</i>	<i>Provisions</i>
Roles	<p>7. The national focal point of each Party manages the Party’s interaction with the secretariat regarding the adcom in the public registry.</p> <p>8. The national focal point of each Party is assigned a unique user account to manage the Party’s content in the public registry.</p> <p>9. The secretariat communicates with and provides assistance to Parties using the public registry, including through a user guide, training programmes and online support.</p>

Note: All instances of “Article” are references to the Paris Agreement.

F. Considerations and observations

38. This chapter has so far described existing guidance for the adcom and its vehicle documents, outlined submission options for the adcom, and considered the implications of different types of guidance for the preparation and submission of the adcom.

39. The similarities in the types of information provided in Parties’ other adaptation-related reporting illustrate the scope for building the adcom on the information prepared for other documents: Paris Agreement and decision 9/CMA.1 link the adcom with other communications and/or documents and emphasize the importance of avoiding burdens and duplications. Decision 9/CMA.1 also stipulates that Parties may tailor the information in the adcom depending on the vehicle document, meaning that, when submitting an adcom with NAP-related documents, Parties should consider the guidelines for NAPs in decision 5/CP.17, and when submitting with an NC the guidelines in decision 17/CP.8 (for developing countries) or decision 6/CP.25 (for developed countries). This implies that Parties can either use existing information to prepare their adcom, include a summary of that information or reference it. This can help to ensure that the adcom process does not increase the reporting burden, particularly on developing country Parties, or duplicate work.

40. Another way to address any possible additional reporting burden is to make use of the sources of support identified in decision 9/CMA.1. In addition, several donors and organizations, including GIZ and the NAP Global Network, have provided support to Parties for preparing adcoms.

III. Part II: supplementary guidance for preparing information relevant to the identified elements of an adaptation communication

41. This part elaborates what Parties might wish to consider when preparing the information on each of the nine types of information identified in decision 9/CMA.1. For each type, the chapter provides a brief description, an overview of where related information appears in other UNFCCC guidelines, examples of resources that can facilitate the preparation of that information, and suggestions by the AC regarding the preparation.

A. National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks

42. This sub-chapter concerns the following three types of information an adcom may include:

(a) National circumstances, that is geography, population, political context, economy and available natural and other resources that may affect adaptive capacity. Such information facilitates understanding of vulnerabilities, capacity, responses and challenges relevant to adaptation;

(b) Institutional arrangements (subsequently referred to as “institutions”), that is, adaptation-related governance and/or administrative structures in place at various government levels and in different jurisdictions;

(c) Legal frameworks, that is national laws, acts, regulations or other instruments of binding legal character that guide adaptation efforts.

1. Provision of relevant information under other UNFCCC arrangements

43. Table 6 identifies the relevant information to be provided under other adaptation-related UNFCCC reporting arrangements according to the guidelines.

Table 6

Provision of relevant information under other UNFCCC arrangements according to the guidelines

<i>Adcoms (Decision 9/CMA.1, annex, para. (a))</i>	<i>Adcoms (decision 9/CMA.1, annex, para. (a))</i>	<i>Adcoms (decision 9/CMA.1, annex, para. (a))</i>	<i>BTRs (decision 18/CMA.1, annex)^a</i>
National circumstances	Description of development priorities and national circumstances relevant to adaptation (e.g. geography, climate, economy, concerns about impacts of response measures) (para. 3); tabular format encouraged (para. 4)	Summary of national circumstances (p.115)	Information on national circumstances relevant to adaptation (biogeophysical characteristics, demography, economy, infrastructure, adaptive capacity) (para. 106(a))
Institutional arrangements		Description of institutional arrangements relevant to NAP process (p.115)	Information on institutions and governance for assessing impacts, sectors, decision-making, planning, coordination, cross-cutting issues, priorities, consultation, participation, implementation, data, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting) (para. 106(b))
Legal frameworks			Information on legal and policy frameworks and regulations (para. 106(c))

^a The section of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 titled "Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement" is contained in paragraphs 104–117. Where applicable, element-specific tables throughout chapter III of the draft supplementary guidance also refer to paragraphs outside this section in order to draw readers’ attention to potentially helpful guidance contained in other sections.

2. Resources for preparing the information for the adaptation communication

44. Resources that could facilitate preparing information for this element of the adaptation communication are detailed in table 7.

Table 7

Overview of resources that could facilitate preparing information for this element of the adaptation communication

<i>Resources</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions related to the element</i>
LEG NAP technical guidelines ^a	Identifies specific steps and activities for formulating and implementing a NAP (p.115)	The guidelines identify possible components of a progress report on the NAP to the COP, including information on national circumstances, development priorities and objectives, geography, climate, and the economy, which may affect progress on the NAP; and on institutions relevant to the NAP.
UNFCCC user manual for the guidelines on	Provides suggestions for reporting on adaptation efforts in NCs (pp.14–18)	Information on national circumstances could cover: (a) Geography, including climate, forests, land use and other environmental aspects;

<i>Resources</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions related to the element</i>
NCs from non-Annex I Parties ^b		<p>(b) Population, including growth rates, distribution, density and other vital statistics;</p> <p>(c) Economy, including energy, transport, industry, mining, tourism, agriculture, fisheries, waste, health and services sectors;</p> <p>(d) Education, including scientific and technical research institutions;</p> <p>(e) Other relevant information (e.g. relating to Article 4, paragraphs 8–10, of the Convention).</p> <p>Using tables and charts can enhance the presentation of information.</p> <p>Information on institutions could cover:</p> <p>(a) Distribution of responsibilities within departments, universities or research institutions;</p> <p>(b) National climate change committees or other relevant coordinating bodies, including their establishment, funding and membership;</p> <p>(c) Involvement and participation of stakeholders;</p> <p>(d) Role of technical/expert groups or teams (e.g. for vulnerability and adaptation assessment).</p>
Consultative Group of Experts Handbook on institutional arrangements to support MRV/transparency of climate action and support ^c	Provides suggestions on how to report information under the transparency framework (pp. 58–61)	<p>It is important to describe how institutions involve stakeholder cooperation, how they are sustainable or could be made so and how they are integrated with adaptation strategies and environmental goals; and to include gender-disaggregated data, such as quantitative or qualitative assessments of how women and men benefit from capacity-building, as well as data on gender splits across various activities.</p> <p>Information on institutions can include description of:</p> <p>(a) Relevant institutions and interlinkages between them;</p> <p>(b) How institutions enable compatibility between climate action, other environmental goals and the SDGs.</p> <p>For adaptation, it is important to include information on institutions and governance for:</p> <p>(a) Monitoring and reporting, including for collecting data for impact analysis and action, data governance, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting;</p> <p>(b) Action, including organizations, mandates and processes for designing and implementing action at different levels; decision-making, planning, coordination and cross-cutting issues; adjustment of priorities; consultation, participation and implementation; and laws, policies and regulations.</p> <p>Organizational charts can facilitate understanding of interlinkages between institutions.</p>
GIZ AdComm-DAT ^d	Provides a template in online and offline format for drafting an adcom, provides suggestions for information that could be reported for each element and highlights other relevant resources	<p>For this element, information could be provided on:</p> <p>(a) Geography, ecosystems, demographics, economy, infrastructure and social characteristics;</p> <p>(b) National/subnational policy frameworks and provisions on climate change;</p> <p>(c) Institutional arrangements and governance;</p> <p>(d) Existing legal frameworks and regulations.</p>

^a LEG. 2012. *National adaptation plans: technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Technical-guidelines.aspx>.

^b UNFCCC secretariat. 2004. Reporting on climate change user manual for the guidelines on national communications from non-Annex I Parties. Available at https://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/application/pdf/userman_nc.pdf.

^c UNFCCC Consultative Group of Experts. 2020. Handbook on institutional arrangements to support MRV/transparency of climate action and support. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts-cge/cge-toolbox-on-institutional-arrangements>

^d Available at <https://adcomm-dat.org/>.

3. Links and observations

45. The comparison outlined in table 7 above indicates that information on national circumstances may have already been prepared under other processes. In particular, Parties that have prepared an NC are likely to have arrangements for preparing such information. Similarly, given that NAPs are designed to reflect national circumstances, their formulation provides an opportunity to improve understanding of this element.

46. Parties' NCs illustrate how information on national circumstances can be collected from national ministries and agencies such as statistics agencies, meteorological institutions, financial entities, research institutes, scientific studies and/or organizations for sectoral governance. International organizations, such as the IPCC, OECD, the United Nations Development Programme or the World Bank, are another possible source of information.

47. Information on institutional arrangements relates to the structure of governance related to adaptation and is more likely to be available as part of overall government operations and ideally would not involve additional analysis. Provision of this information could be enhanced via visual presentation to provide a concise overview of arrangements and their role in governance of adaptation efforts.

48. Information on legal frameworks is likely to be available in national legislative record, on the basis of which Parties can prepare an overview of frameworks most relevant to adaptation. Similarly, the provision of this information could be enhanced using visual presentation.

B. Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities

49. The IPCC defines³⁴ the three closely linked concepts of this element as follows:

(a) Impacts can be understood as already occurred or occurring “effects on natural and human systems of extreme weather and climate events and of climate change. Impacts generally refer to effects on lives, livelihoods, health, ecosystems, economies, societies, cultures, services, and infrastructure due to the interaction of climate changes or hazardous climate events occurring within a specific time period and the vulnerability of an exposed society or system. Impacts are also referred to as consequences and outcomes. The impacts of climate change on geophysical systems, including floods, droughts, and sea level rise, are a subset of impacts called physical impacts”;

(b) Risk can be defined as the future “potential for consequences where something of value is at stake and where the outcome is uncertain, recognizing the diversity of values. Risk is often represented as probability of occurrence of hazardous events or trends multiplied by the impacts if these events or trends occur. Risk results from the interaction of vulnerability, exposure, and hazard”. While impacts have already occurred, risks are potential impacts that might occur in the future;

(c) Vulnerability can be described as the “propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses [...] sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt”.

³⁴ See IPCC. 2014. *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. CB Field, VR Barros, DJ Dokken, et al. (eds.). Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press. Available at <http://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar5/wg2>.

1. Provision of relevant information under other UNFCCC arrangements

50. Relevant information is mentioned in other adaptation-related UNFCCC reporting guidelines, as illustrated in table 8.

Table 8

Provision of relevant information under other UNFCCC arrangements according to the guidelines

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

2. Resources for preparing the information for the adaptation communication

51. Resources that could facilitate preparing information for this element of the adaptation communication are detailed in table 9.

Table 9

Overview of resources that could facilitate preparing information for this element of the adaptation communication

<i>Resources</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions related to the element</i>
Working Group II contribution to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report ^a	Sectoral and Regional chapters of the report	These sections describe various case studies that can facilitate the preparation of information on this element.
IPCC Technical Guidelines for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations ^b	Focuses on steps for assessing impacts and adaptation; provides suggestions related to communication of results	An impact assessment requires good communication between researchers, policymakers and other stakeholders (including the private sector and general public); thus, communication of information on vulnerabilities should be prepared with potential audience in mind. Methodologies, assumptions, uncertainties and results of studies should be transparent; they should be fully identified and substantiated, the sources of climate models should be cited and results should be accessible.
OECD Communicating Progress in National and Global Adaptation to Climate Change ^c	Provides overview of adaptation reporting (adcom, global stocktake, NC, NDC); for adcom, describes challenges and opportunities and five of the information elements	On impacts, vulnerabilities and risks, country reporting on how assessments are conducted could help other countries learn lessons as to how to improve such assessments. Examples could be drawn from the growing body of experience in assessing and reporting on impacts and vulnerability in NCs, either through assessments or detailed descriptions; given that such information is already prepared for NCs, reporting it in an adcom does not need to constitute an additional burden.

<i>Resources</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions related to the element</i>
UNFCCC user manual for the guidelines on NCs from non-Annex I Parties ^d	Provides suggestions for reporting on vulnerability analysis in NCs (pp.14–18)	Information for this element could highlight, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Importance of understanding vulnerability and impacts of climate change; (b) Climate-related disaster effects and response capabilities; (c) Climatic, environmental and socioeconomic conditions relevant to understanding impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, including strengths, weaknesses, baselines and links between climate, environment and socioeconomic conditions (e.g. population, resource availability and demand, forest coverage, arable land, dependence on food imports or external markets, tourist development, agriculture and/or traditional crops); (d) Vulnerabilities of human systems, sectors and areas to current/future climate change; (e) Limitations of assessment (e.g. methodological, technical, institutional, financial); (f) Approach, methods and guidelines used (including for prioritization, organization of assessment, stakeholder engagement, use of regional and integrated climate models, methods to downscale General Circulation Models, and possible follow-up actions). A matrix could be used to summarize information on vulnerabilities and impacts.
GIZ AdComm-DAT ^e	Provides a template in online and offline format for drafting an adcom, provides suggestions for information that could be reported for each element and highlights other relevant resources	For this element, information could be provided on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Observed (ecological, economic, social) impacts of climate change; (b) Climate risk/vulnerability at national/sectoral level; (c) Main climate risks; (d) Vulnerable regions, cities, social groups, sectors; (e) Methods for climate risk/vulnerability assessment.

^a IPCC. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. H Pörtner, D Roberts, M Tignor, et al. (eds.). Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>.

^b IPCC. 1994. *IPCC Technical Guidelines for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations*. T Carter, M Parry, H Harasawa, et al. (eds.). London and Tsukuba, Japan: University College London and Center for Global Environmental Research National Institute for Environmental Studies. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ipcc-technical-guidelines-for-assessing-climate-change-impacts-and-adaptations-2/>. Note that this document is from 1994 and does not reflect the current state of knowledge, in particular on considerations of equity, distribution of impacts, vulnerability, governance, and quantitative approaches to understanding impacts and adaptation.

^c Kato T and Ellis J. 2016. *Communicating progress in national and global adaptation to climate change*. Available at <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/docserver/5jlwv009v1hj-en.pdf?expires=1664371886&id=id&accname=guest&checksum=B94F5E582982F9D5360F6A23D171FCC1>.

^d UNFCCC secretariat. 2004. *Reporting on climate change user manual for the guidelines on national communications from non-Annex I Parties*. Available at https://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/application/pdf/userman_nc.pdf.

^e Available at <https://adcomm-dat.org/>.

3. Links and observations

52. Information on impacts, risks and vulnerabilities is a long-standing component of reporting under the UNFCCC, and a wide range of scientific methodologies and conceptualizations exist for preparing the information.

53. Information on impacts, risks and vulnerabilities is related to and can be informed by information on national circumstances (adcom element (a)), given that national circumstances are a key determinant of vulnerability. While information on national circumstances is likely to be available via non-climate-specific governance arrangements

(e.g. national statistics, demographic and economic governance, and legislative records), a specific vulnerability assessment is required to obtain information on impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, for which methodologies are available.

54. Given the central role of vulnerability assessment in adaptation planning, such assessment is likely to have been part of the preparation of NCs, NAPs or national adaptation programmes of action, among others, which can provide the basis for preparing this information for the adcom.

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

55. As with the preceding two elements, this element contains multiple subcomponents:

(a) National adaptation priorities can be understood as adaptation-related measures, actions or targets that are important and/or urgent, prioritized on the basis of a vulnerability analysis;

(b) Strategies can be understood as articulations of the general direction for adaptation in the medium or long term and can include visions, objectives, targets, guiding principles and timelines. Strategies and other aspects of adaptation can complement one another; for example, an action plan may elucidate how a strategy will be executed, or an implementation strategy can accompany an adaptation plan;

(c) Policies may be understood as a national course of action for adaptation, involving statements, documents or decisions that guide efforts to facilitate adaptation;

(d) In the UNFCCC context, plans involve, in particular, the process to formulate and implement NAPs, which is a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs following UNFCCC guidelines;

(e) Goals are the aims of adaptation action. Goals may be elucidated in NAPs, strategies or policies; they may be closely related to priorities, strategies, policies or plans; and they may be expressed in quantitative or qualitative terms and at different levels;

(f) Actions can be understood as steps or measures taken to facilitate adaptation and often refer to specific projects. They may be taken in line with priorities, strategies, policies, plans or goals.

56. These concepts do not have universal definitions. Parties may use the terms in different and/or interchangeable or overlapping ways. Some terms, such as “plan” and “strategy”, may mean the same thing, or different Parties may define different relationships between the terms. The above descriptions are therefore only general indications of what may be understood by the terms in the context of adaptation, acknowledging that they will not encompass all possible or preferred uses.

1. Provision of relevant information under other UNFCCC arrangements

57. Relevant information is mentioned in all adaptation-related UNFCCC reporting guidelines, as indicated in table 10.

Table 10

Provision of relevant information under other UNFCCC arrangements according to the guidelines

<i>Adcoms (decision 9/CMA.1, annex, para. (c))</i>	<i>Annex I Party NCs (decision 6/CP.25, annex)</i>	<i>Non-Annex I Party NCs (decision 17/CP.8, annex)</i>	<i>NAPs (decisions 5/CP.17, 3/CP.20 and 8/CP.24 and NAP technical guidelines)</i>	<i>BTRs (decision 18/CMA.1, annex)</i>
National adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions	Reference to plans for coastal management, water resources and agriculture (para. 46)	Information on: (a) Programmes with measures to facilitate adaptation (para. 26)	Information on NAP process through NCs and other channels	Information on: (a) Adaptation goals, actions, objectives, undertakings, efforts, plans, NAPs,

Possible structure: information on policies and strategies to illustrate medium- and long-term approaches to addressing risks and vulnerability through domestic development and sectoral planning (para. 47(d))	(b) Policy frameworks, such as adaptation programmes, plans and policies for developing and implementing adaptation strategies and measures (para. 36) (c) Opportunities for implementation of adaptation measures (e.g. pilot projects) (para. 53)	subnational plans, strategies, policies, priorities and resilience-building (para. 109(b)) (b) Integrating climate into development plans, policies, programmes and capacity-building (para. 109(f)) (c) Nature-based solutions (para. 109(g)) (d) Stakeholder involvement (para. 109(h))
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2. Resources for preparing the information for the adaptation communication

58. Resources that could facilitate preparing information for this element of the adaptation communication are detailed in table 11.

Table 11

Overview of resources that could facilitate preparing information for this element of the adaptation communication

<i>Resource</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Elements suggestions are on</i>
LEG NAP technical guidelines ^a	Identifies steps and activities for formulating and implementing a NAP	Element D (reporting, monitoring and review), which focuses on outreach on the NAP process and reporting on progress and effectiveness, identifies possible components of a report on the NAP, which could include: (a) Description of steps taken or envisaged under the NAP; (b) Approaches, methodologies and tools used, and uncertainties or challenges; (c) Strategies and measures undertaken in the NAP process; (d) Use of other policy frameworks, projects and/or programmes for developing and implementing adaptation strategies and measures, and how these interact with the NAP.
UNFCCC user manual for the guidelines on NCS from non-Annex I Parties ^b	Provides suggestions for reporting on adaptation efforts in NCS (pp.14–18)	Sections on measures to facilitate adaptation should describe adaptation activities, measures and programmes undertaken or planned, including at the regional level; they should be updated as additional financial and technical resources and data become available. On strategies and measures, Parties may outline options for responding to impacts and describe ongoing activities, while recognizing that adaptation involves responses to specific effects (e.g. sea walls as a response to sea level rise) but also general development policies (e.g. economic planning, land-use change, etc.); an indicative list of content includes specific adaptation to identified effects and evaluation of cost, predictability, and environmental and cultural appropriateness. With regard to evaluation and prioritization of strategies and measures, there are a number of methodologies and approaches available; evaluation and prioritization are subject to social, economic and political feasibility and/or cultural acceptance and information on methodologies used should be included. Existing frameworks can facilitate identifying adaptation options, strategies and measures, as well as inform national adaptation processes, including designing strategies or projects and mainstreaming adaptation in sustainable development;

<i>Resource</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Elements suggestions are on</i>
OECD <i>Communicating progress in national and global adaptation to climate change^c</i>	Provides overview of adaptation reporting (adcom, global stocktake, NC, NDC); for adcom, describes challenges and opportunities and five of the information elements	reporting may include information on priority needs and concerns, opportunities for adaptation, policies and plans Given many countries' large adaptation needs but limited resources, working to identify priority actions (or to identify priorities for implementation) can have several benefits at the national level, such as helping to increase internal coordination, and may also help to attract international support for such actions. Suggestions on how to prioritize adaptation actions at the national level are presented in a table (p.19). Information on a country's adaptation plan may be included in its adcom but this is not a requirement, and neither is providing information on the process to develop and implement the plan. Establishing a NAP and continuing the NAP process over time can require significant resources and time; plus there can be a significant delay between developing an overarching adaptation strategy and a plan for implementing that strategy
GIZ AdComm-DAT ^d	Provides a template in online and offline format for drafting an adcom, provides suggestions for information that could be reported for each element and highlights other relevant resources.	For this element, information could be provided on: (a) The climate change adaptation policy framework; (b) Adaptation priorities of risk and/or vulnerability assessment; (c) The NDC and adaptation; (d) The NAP process; (e) The NC on adaptation; (f) The national adaptation programme of action; (g) Alignment of policy frameworks; (h) Sources of adaptation policies; (i) Time frame for achieving national adaptation goals; (j) Mainstreaming adaptation in development and sectoral planning/subnational governance.

^a LEG. 2012. *National adaptation plans: technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Technical-guidelines.aspx>.

^b UNFCCC secretariat. 2004. *Reporting on climate change user manual for the guidelines on national communications from non-Annex I Parties*. Available at https://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/application/pdf/userman_nc.pdf.

^c 2016. *Communicating progress in national and global adaptation to climate change*. OECD/IEA Climate Change Expert Group Papers. Vol. 2016/01. Available at https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/communicating-progress-in-national-and-global-adaptation-to-climate-change_5j1ww009v1hj-en.

^d Available at <https://adcomm-dat.org/>.

3. Links and observations

59. Parties may have already collected and/or reported information related to national adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions as part of their NCs or in the course of reporting on NAPs. They may thus be able to build on this information and/or make use of the processes used to collect it. Moreover, the NAP technical guidelines suggest steps for monitoring and reviewing NAPs: Parties that have already established a mechanism for this, or as part of related adaptation plans, strategies or policies, may be able to obtain information related to priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals or actions through that mechanism.

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

60. For this element, implementation needs may be understood as competencies, skills or services at the national, subnational or sectoral level that countries expect to require for implementing adaptation action. Support needs may encompass finance, technology and capacity-building required for formulating and implementing adaptation efforts and attaining required competencies, skills or services. Provision of support to developing country Parties refers to the contribution of support through a range of channels and delivery mechanisms.

1. Provision of relevant information under other UNFCCC arrangements

61. Relevant information is referred to in the guidelines for other adaptation-related UNFCCC reporting arrangements, as indicated in table 12.

Table 12

Provision of relevant information under other UNFCCC arrangements according to the guidelines

<i>Adcoms (decision 9/CMA.1, annex, para. (d))</i>	<i>Annex I Party NCs (decision 6/CP.25, annex)</i>	<i>Non-Annex I Party NCs (decision 17/CP.8, annex)</i>	<i>NAPs (decisions 5/CP.17, 3/CP.20 and 8/CP.24 and NAP technical guidelines)</i>	<i>BTRs (decision 18/CMA.1, annex)</i>
Implementation and support needs of, and provision of support to, developing country Parties	Information on: (a) Provision of support to non-Annex I Parties and how it is new and additional (paras. 48–50) (b) Efforts to ensure resources provided address needs of non-Annex I Parties (para. 51) (c) Financial support provided to non-Annex I Parties (para. 52 and tables 6–8) (d) Assistance provided to vulnerable developing country Parties to meet costs of adaptation (para. 54 and table 6) (e) Measures to enhance use of climate-friendly technologies, and endogenous capacities and technologies (para. 57 and table 9) (f) Technology transfer implemented or planned since previous NC or BR (para. 58 and table 10) (g) Provision of capacity-building that responds to needs identified by non-Annex I Parties (para. 59 and table 11)	Information on how support from Annex II Parties meets needs and concerns relating to vulnerability and adaptation (para. 53)	Information through NCs on support provided or received for NAPs (decision 5/CP.17, para. 32) International organizations invited to provide information on support for NAPs (decision 5/CP.17, para. 35). Information on support provided and received shared via the online questionnaire on NAP Central or other means (decision 8/CP.24, para. 23)	Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 118–129) Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 130–145).

2. Resources for preparing the information for the adaptation communication

62. Resources that could facilitate preparing information for this element of the adcom are detailed in table 13.

Table 13

Overview of resources that could facilitate preparing information for this element of the adaptation communication

<i>Resources</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions related to the element</i>
LEG NAP technical guidelines ^a	Identifies steps and activities for formulating and implementing a NAP	<p>Steps for assessing gaps and needs related to the NAP process include:</p> <p>(a) Identifying available information on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation;</p> <p>(b) Assessing gaps and needs in the enabling environment (stocktaking);</p> <p>(c) Addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses;</p> <p>(d) Assessing development needs and climate vulnerabilities.</p> <p>(e) The guidelines also enumerate questions that countries may wish to answer in each step.</p> <p>(f) Information for this element may include the results of a gap and needs analysis and recommendations on how to address such gaps and needs, as well as efforts to communicate and build capacity for NAP formulation and implementation.</p> <p>The guidelines set out questions that countries may wish to answer at each of the above steps and While the guidelines are not focused on reporting or communicating of information, the steps and key questions provided can orient identification of implementation and support needs; countries that have taken or are taking the steps may be able to communicate the information collected related to this element.</p>
UNFCCC user manual for the guidelines on NCs from non-Annex I Parties ^b	Provides suggestions for reporting on adaptation efforts in NCs (pp.14–18)	<p>Information on gaps and needs may appear in various sections of an NC but can be elaborated in a section on constraints and gaps, and related financial technical and capacity needs, which could include information on:</p> <p>(a) Difficulties, constraints and gaps relating to financial, technical and capacity needs, including those associated with preparing and improving NCs;</p> <p>(b) Financial and technical resources for activities relating to climate change and NCs (e.g. description of contributions from the Party, the GEF and its implementing agencies or Annex II Parties (though bilateral or multilateral programmes));</p> <p>(c) Implemented or planned projects, barriers, opportunities, programmes providing financial and technical resources, and how programmes meet needs;</p> <p>(d) Needs, constraints and gaps related to technology activities, such as TNAs; and level of financial support from Annex II Parties and the GEF;</p> <p>(e) Capacity-building needs for implementing the Convention.</p>
First report by the SCF on the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement ^c	The report summarizes possible approaches for determining adaptation needs	<p>In particular, the following parts of the report contain information related to methodologies and approaches for identifying adaptation needs:</p> <p>(a) The executive summary (paras. 48–50) describes how:</p> <p>(i) Developing countries have identified adaptation needs in preparing national reports, in particular by following UNFCCC guidelines or other methods, depending on, for example, capacities, costs and geography;</p>

<i>Resources</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions related to the element</i>
		<p>(ii) Recent national reports include more information on methods to determine needs, but there is more information related to mitigation needs, and adaptation methods are more qualitative;</p> <p>(iii) African and Asia-Pacific countries presented methods used to determine adaptation needs;</p> <p>(iv) Methods used by developing countries include vulnerability assessments that determine risks and vulnerabilities for sectors, in particular agriculture, ecosystems and biodiversity, and water.</p> <p>(b) The main report (paras. 148–170) describes the methodologies and underlying assumptions used for adaptation at the national level for determining adaptation needs, including types of approaches used, how national reports incorporate information related to determining adaptation needs, common types of methodologies applied, approaches involving different governance levels, sectoral prioritizations, factors of success, as well as challenges;</p> <p>(c) Paragraphs 178–190 of the report described research and methodologies applied at regional and global levels, in particular existing research and approaches applied by organizations and constituency groups (e.g. by UNEP, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the European Union, the Group of Twenty, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the NAP Global Network, OECD, the Overseas Development Institute, the Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility and the women and gender constituency);</p> <p>(d) Related information is also contained in boxes 3.3 (needs identification in Burkina Faso’s NAP process), 3.4 (needs determination in GEF activities), 4.1 (methods used by the Commonwealth secretariat), 4.4 (TNA for adaptation in Samoa), 4.7 (Colombia’s cost-benefit analysis for adaptation) and 4.8 (World Bank approach to estimating adaptation costs.).</p>
UNEP DTU Partnership TNA step-by-step guide ^d	Summarizes the steps of a TNA and outlines other materials that can support TNAs	<p>The three TNA outputs (report, barrier analysis and enabling framework report and technology action plan report) entail analysis and reporting of technology-related implementation and support needs of developing country Parties.</p> <p>The TNA report captures information on technology prioritization and its results, including how it has been conducted for sectors and subsectors in need of adaptation technologies.</p> <p>The barrier analysis and enabling framework report reflects information on market conditions and entry barriers for each technology, including their nature, interrelations and measures to overcome these barriers and create an enabling framework for climate technologies.</p> <p>The technology action plan report should contain information on:</p> <p>(a) Scale and context for the deployment and diffusion of technology;</p> <p>(b) Barriers to deployment and diffusion of each technology and measures to address them, to be turned into a list of activities to complete each action;</p> <p>(c) Capacity needs and estimated human and financial resources required for each activity, as well as the required type and potential sources of financing.</p>
Consultative Group of Experts Handbook on institutional arrangements to support MRV/transparency of	Provides suggestions for how to report information under the transparency framework and guidance for reporting information on support	<p>Information to be provided on support provided and mobilized can be divided into five categories:</p> <p>(a) National circumstances and institutions (e.g. approaches to identifying, tracking and reporting public finance provided and mobilized); challenges and limitations; experience and good practices in relation to policies and regulations to incentivize private</p>

<i>Resources</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions related to the element</i>
climate action and support ^e	needs as well as support provided, mobilized and received (pp.58–61)	<p>finance; efforts to enhance comparability of information (e.g. standards, institutions, cooperation);</p> <p>(b) Assumptions, definitions and methodologies, such as to avoid double counting;</p> <p>(c) Finance under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement through bilateral, regional and multilateral channels, as well as public interventions;</p> <p>(d) Support for technology development and transfer under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement, including (1) in textual format, for example, strategies, studies, support for technology cycle, support for endogenous capacities and technologies, efforts to encourage private sector contributions, enhancing innovation, research and development, and generated knowledge; and (2) quantitative and/or qualitative information on activities in tabular format, namely title, recipient entity, description, objectives, type (e.g. adaptation or cross-cutting), sector, type of technology, status of activity and whether activity was private or public;</p> <p>(e) Information on support for capacity-building under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement, including (1) in textual format, strategies, studies, how capacity-building responds to needs, priorities, gaps, policies, stakeholder involvement and how capacity-building promotes sharing lessons and best practices; and (2) quantitative and/or qualitative information of activities in tabular format, namely title, recipient entity, objectives, type (e.g. adaptation or cross-cutting) and status of activity.</p> <p>Reporting on support needed and received can be divided into six categories:</p> <p>(a) National circumstances and institutions (e.g. approaches to identifying, tracking and reporting support needed and received; challenge and limitations; priorities and strategies; and aspects of NDC needing support);</p> <p>(b) Assumptions, definitions and methodologies related to tracking support received, processes to identify needs and underlying premises;</p> <p>(c) Information on finance needed and received by developing country Parties under Article 9 of the Paris Agreement, including (1) in textual format, sectors where support is needed and how the support contributes to NDC and Paris Agreement goals; and (2) in tabular format, for example, finance needed (title and description of activity; amount; time frame; financial instrument; type of support; sector and subsector; whether activity contributes to technology and/or capacity-building or is anchored in an NDC and/or national strategy; expected use, impact and estimated results) and received (title and description of activity; channel; recipient and implementing entities; amount; time frame; financial instrument; status; sector or subsector; type of support; whether activity contributed to technology and/or capacity-building; status; and expected use, impact and estimated results);</p> <p>(d) Information on support needed and received for technology under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement, including (i) on support needed, in textual format, plans, needs (e.g. for enhancing endogenous capacities and technologies), priorities (e.g. those identified in TNAs); in tabular format, for example, title and description of activity, type of support and technology, time frame, sector, and expected use, impact and results; and (ii) on support received, in textual format, case studies, successes and failures; how support contributes to technology, endogenous capacities and know-how; the stage of technology cycle supported; and in tabular format, title and description of activity, type of technology, time frame, recipient and implementing entities, sector, status, and expected use, impact and results;</p>

<i>Resources</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions related to the element</i>
		(e) Information on support needed and received for capacity-building under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement, including (i) on support needed, in textual format, approach to enhancing capacity-building support; national needs, constraints and gaps in communicating those needs; how support would improve the provision of information; processes for enhancing public awareness, and participation and access to information; and, in common tabular format, title and description of activity, type of support, expected time frame and use, impact and estimated results; and (ii) on support received, in a textual format, case studies, successes and failures; how support enhanced capacity; support received at the national, subregional and regional level; and priorities, participation and stakeholder involvement; and, in tabular format, title and description of activity, implementing and recipient entities, type of support, expected time frame, status of activity, and expected use, impact and results;
		(f) Information on support needed and received related to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency, including capacity-building: (i) in textual format, support needed and received, including for BTRs and for improvements identified through technical expert review; and (ii) in tabular format, title, objectives and description of activity, recipient entity, channel, amount, time frame, status of activity, and use, impact and expected results.
AC-LEG inventory of methodologies for assessing adaptation needs in the context of national adaptation planning and implementation ^f	Searchable online inventory of methodologies, featuring tools, case studies and other resources submitted by Parties and other users, relating to assessing adaptation needs	The inventory features tools, case studies and other resources submitted by Parties and users and provides a hub to help users find available tools. As at April 2021, it contained 41 case studies and 86 tools. Users can filter by region, scale, adaptation sector/theme, adaptation element, climate hazard, and target group. The methodologies in the inventory may be used as the basis for communicating information for this element in adcoms.
Technical paper on methodologies for assessing adaptation needs and their application, as well as related gaps, good practices, lessons learned and guidelines	To be prepared for consideration at the fifty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice	
OECD paper on communicating progress in national and global adaptation to climate change ^g	Provides overview of adaptation reporting (adcom, global stocktake, NC, NDC); for adcom, describes challenges and opportunities and five of the information elements	Information on adaptation support indicates progress towards climate finance targets and the balance of finance between mitigation and adaptation. Developing country Parties' reporting on support received helps in assessing whether support levels meet nationally identified needs and if not, what adaptation actions/results are to be expected with the support that has been received. Identifying needs and associated costs requires resources and time and defining the boundaries of what adaptation finance includes is not straightforward and may not have been defined at the national level, which means that different estimates are calculated on different bases.
GIZ AdComm-DAT ^h	Provides a template in online and offline format for drafting an adcom, provides suggestions for information that could be reported for each	For this element, information could be provided on: (a) Assessment of technical capacity for planning and implementation of adaptation; (b) Readiness support for climate finance/adaptation planning; (c) Overall national costs for adaptation;

<i>Resources</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions related to the element</i>
	element and highlights	(d) Specific costs for planned adaptation measures;
	other relevant resources	(e) Domestic budget potential for adaptation; (f) Private sector engagement and financial potential; (g) Assessments on technology development and transfer; (h) Support through international/bilateral cooperation.

^a LEG. 2012. *National adaptation plans: technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Technical-guidelines.aspx>.

^b UNFCCC secretariat. 2004. *Reporting on climate change user manual for the guidelines on national communications from non-Annex I Parties*. Available at https://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/application/pdf/userman_nc.pdf.

^c SCF. 2021. *First report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties related to implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/determination-of-the-needs-of-developing-country-parties/first-report-on-the-determination-of-the-needs-of-developing-country-parties-related-to-implementing>.

^d UNEP DTU Partnership. 2019. *TNA step by step: a guidebook for countries conducting a Technology Needs Assessment and Action Plan*. Copenhagen: UNEP DTU Partnership.

^e UNFCCC Consultative Group of Experts. 2020. *Handbook on institutional arrangements to support MRV/transparency of climate action and support*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/consultative-group-of-experts-cge/cge-toolbox-on-institutional-arrangements>.

^f Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NWPStaging/Pages/SearchAsses.aspx>.

^g OECD. 2016. *Communicating progress in national and global adaptation to climate change*. OECD/IEA Climate Change Expert Group Papers. Vol. 2016/01. Available at https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/communicating-progress-in-national-and-global-adaptation-to-climate-change_5jlww009v1hj-en.

^h Available at <https://adcomm-dat.org/>.

3. Links and observations

63. Parties may have already collected, communicated and/or reported information on implementation and support needs and the provision of support in other reporting under the UNFCCC, such as in NAPs, TNAs and NCs. Parties may wish to use the existing information to inform the preparation of the adcom to avoid duplication and additional reporting burden. Additionally, the information that will be reported in BTRs may include information relevant to this element, providing Parties further opportunity to take advantage of synergies across their reporting and communication of information.

E. Implementation of adaptation actions and plans

64. This element includes: progress and results achieved; adaptation efforts of developing countries for recognition; cooperation on enhancing adaptation at the national, regional and international level, as appropriate; barriers, challenges and gaps related to the implementation of adaptation; good practices, lessons learned and information-sharing; and monitoring and evaluation.

65. **Progress and results achieved** may be understood to describe how adaptation has been advanced beyond a given baseline and/or towards a given objective or priority. Results achieved, by contrast, may refer to specific outputs or outcomes of adaptation measures.

66. **Adaptation efforts of developing countries for recognition:** Article 7, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement stipulates that the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties shall be recognized and Article 7, paragraph 14(a), identifies this as one of the adaptation-related functions of the global stocktake. Possible modalities for such recognition include a biennial synthesis report by the secretariat under the guidance of the AC and the LEG that considers specific adaptation themes as well as lessons learned and good practices of developing country Parties. The first of these reports, published in 2020,³⁵ conceptualizes adaptation as aiming to address the implications of potential changes in the frequency, intensity and duration of weather and climate events that, along with exposure and vulnerability, increase the risk of extreme impact on human society. The report highlights that adaptation responses are underpinned by common enablers, such as effective institutions

³⁵ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/267818>.

and governance, innovation and investments in environmentally sound technologies and infrastructure, and sustainable livelihoods. It therefore looks at how to establish an enabling environment for adaptation in addition to reducing exposure and vulnerability and strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity.

67. **Cooperation on enhancing adaptation at the national, regional and international level** may refer to research collaboration, technology transfer, knowledge-sharing, financing and capacity-building cooperation between different actors such as government agencies at different levels, United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations, multilateral development banks and research institutions.

68. **Barriers, challenges and gaps related to the implementation of adaptation** may refer to barriers to adaptation planning or to implementation of adaptation.³⁶ The former refer to any institutional, material, cultural or policy constraints that are likely to interfere with the development of a NAP or other instrument, while the latter refer to any obstacles that may delay, divert or block the adaptation process. Challenges can be understood as difficulties that require significant efforts and resources to overcome. According to the UNEP *Adaptation Gap Report 2014*, an adaptation gap can be defined in generic terms as the difference between actually implemented adaptation and a societally set goal, determined largely by preferences related to tolerated climate change impacts, and reflecting resource limitations and competing priorities. The report highlights more specific gaps in key areas, including adaptation-related funding, technology and knowledge gaps.³⁷

69. **Good practices lessons learned and information-sharing** can be understood as actions taken by Parties and other actors that have demonstrated success in relation to adaptation and the potential to be replicated. Lessons learned may refer to insights and experience from past adaptation activities that should be taken account when pursuing future activities, such as information about what has or has not worked well when designing or implementing adaptation. Information-sharing may describe the process of exchanging adaptation-related knowledge and/or data between actors and organizations or making such data or information publicly available.

70. **Monitoring and evaluation** consists of two complementary processes: monitoring is an ongoing process of tracking and reviewing activities and their results and context against previously defined targets and goals by collecting information and data, including through indicators. The purpose is to be able to intervene if processes deviate from their original objective, target or standard, or if gaps need to be addressed. Monitoring includes the documentation of experience and lessons in order to identify best practices and improve how activities are carried out. The purpose of evaluation is to identify to which degree the objective or target of an intervention has been reached and why, and whether it could have been done better via other measures.

1. Provision of relevant information under other UNFCCC arrangements

71. Relevant information is referred to in all adaptation-related UNFCCC reporting guidelines, as indicated in table 14.

Table 14
Provision of relevant information under other UNFCCC arrangements according to the guidelines

<i>Adcoms (decision 9/CMA.1, annex, para. (e))</i>	<i>Annex I Party NCs (decision 6/CP.25, annex)</i>	<i>Non-Annex I Party NCs (decision 17/CP.8, annex)</i>	<i>NAPs (decisions 5/CP.17, 3/CP.20 and 8/CP.24 and NAP technical guidelines)</i>	<i>BTRs (decision 18/CMA.1, annex)</i>
Implementation of adaptation actions and plans, including progress and results;	Information on: (a) Monitoring and evaluation framework; approaches to	Description of steps taken or envisaged towards formulating, implementing,	Information on: (a) Measures relevant to the NAP process	Information on: (a) Challenges, gaps and barriers (para. 108(b));

³⁶ See Moser, SC and Ekstrom, JA. 2010. A framework to diagnose barriers to climate change adaptation. *PNAS* 107 (51): pp. 22026–22031.

³⁷ UNEP. 2014. *The Adaptation Gap Report: A Preliminary Assessment*. Nairobi: UNEP. Available at https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/9331/-Adaptation_gap_report_a_prel.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y.

<i>Adcoms (decision 9/CMA.1, annex, para. (e))</i>	<i>Annex I Party NCs (decision 6/CP.25, annex)</i>	<i>Non-Annex I Party NCs (decision 17/CP.8, annex)</i>	<i>NAPs (decisions 5/CP.17, 3/CP.20 and 8/CP.24 and NAP technical guidelines)</i>	<i>BTRs (decision 18/CMA.1, annex)</i>
efforts of developing countries for recognition; cooperation on enhancing adaptation at the national, regional and international level; barriers, challenges and gaps related to implementation; good practices, lessons learned and information-sharing; and monitoring and evaluation	monitoring and evaluation of implemented adaptation (para. 47(e)); (b) Progress and outcomes; adaptation measures taken to address risks and vulnerabilities and their status of implementation; progress, outcomes and effectiveness of implemented measures (para. 47(f)).	publishing and updating national and regional programmes with measures to facilitate adaptation, and any other information considered relevant (para. 28). Information on steps taken to integrate climate considerations into policies and actions (para. 41). Information on capacity-building activities for integrating adaptation planning (para. 47). Information on barriers to implementation of adaptation (para. 53).	(decision 5/CP.17, para. 32); (b) Progress and effectiveness of the NAP process (decision 5/CP.17, annex, para. 6(b)); (c) Progress towards objectives of NAPs and experience, best practices, lessons learned, and gaps and needs, via online questionnaire on NAP Central or other means (decision 8/CP.24, para. 23). The least developed countries and other developing countries invited to forward outputs, including NAPs, to NAP Central (decision 3/CP.20, para. 9).	(b) Progress of implementation (para. 110(a)); (c) Programmes, strategies, measures and policy frameworks (e.g. NAPs) (para. 110(b)); (d) Implementation of actions identified in adcoms, including towards meeting adaptation needs (para. 110(e)); (e) Implementation of actions identified in NDCs (para. 110(d)); (f) Coordination, regulations, policies and planning (para. 110(e)); (g) For developing countries, implementation of supported actions and effectiveness of implemented measures (para. 111); (h) Systems for monitoring and evaluating implementation of adaptation (para. 112); (i) Monitoring and evaluation (e.g. achievements, impact, resilience, review, effectiveness, results, approaches, outputs, indicators (e.g. for resilience, reduced impacts, insufficient adaptation, effectiveness)) (para. 113); (j) Implementation (e.g. how support meets needs, how adaptation influences development, good practices and lessons learned) (113(d)); (k) Effectiveness and sustainability (e.g. ownership, stakeholder engagement, alignment with other policies, replicability, results) (para. 114); (l) Cooperation, good practices, experience, lessons learned (e.g. relevant information-sharing, including on science, planning, policies, projects, integration of adaptation, institutions, durability and effectiveness, identification of needs and priorities, challenges and gaps) (para. 116(a)); (m) Strengthening scientific research and knowledge (e.g. research and systematic

<i>Adcoms (decision 9/CMA.1, annex, para. (e))</i>	<i>Annex I Party NCs (decision 6/CP.25, annex)</i>	<i>Non-Annex I Party NCs (decision 17/CP.8, annex)</i>	<i>NAPs (decisions 5/CP.17, 3/CP.20 and 8/CP.24 and NAP technical guidelines)</i>	<i>BTRs (decision 18/CMA.1, annex)</i>
				observation, early warning, vulnerability, adaptation, monitoring and evaluation) (para. 116(b)).

2. Resources for preparing the information for the adaptation communication

72. There is no existing resource that comprehensively addresses information preparation, reporting and/or communication for all aspects of this element. Moreover, for some sub-elements there are no resource materials that address them individually in terms of reporting and communication, such as the adaptation efforts of developing countries for recognition. Many Parties have reported relevant information to the UNFCCC, however, as evidenced in the first synthesis report on the recognition of adaptation efforts of developing country Parties and the NDC synthesis report. Table 15 highlights some resources that may facilitate preparing information for one or more of the sub-elements.

Table 15

Overview of resources that could facilitate preparing information for this element of the adaptation communication

<i>Resource</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions related to the element</i>
Contribution of Working Group II to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (chap. 17) ^a	Describes advantages, opportunities and challenges related to monitoring and evaluation; identifies several existing guidelines for monitoring and evaluation	<p>Monitoring and evaluation facilitate understanding whether adaptation is effective and reduces risk and vulnerability or increases adaptive capacity and resilience; and whether implementation is happening and with what effects; it can focus on processes, activities, outputs, outcomes and/or impacts at various levels (p.17-92).</p> <p>Robust systems should be based on a theory of change, participatory and customized to overall objectives and information needs, and involve effective communication and feedback into decision-making.</p> <p>Several approaches have been proposed for monitoring and evaluation. Sectoral frameworks have also been suggested for agriculture, health, ecosystem-based and cities.</p> <p>Guidebooks for monitoring and evaluation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hammill A, Dekens J, Leiter T, et al. 2014. <i>Repository of Adaptation Indicators: Real case examples from national Monitoring and Evaluation Systems</i>. Bonn and Eschborn, Germany: GIZ. Available at https://www.adaptationcommunity.net/download/me/me-guides-manuals-reports/giz2014-en-climate-adaptation-indicator-repository.pdf; - Hammill A and Dekens J. 2014. <i>Monitoring and Evaluating Adaptation at Aggregated Levels: A Comparative Analysis of Ten Systems</i>. Bonn and Eschborn, Germany: GIZ. Available at https://www.adaptationcommunity.net/download/me/me-guides-manuals-reports/GIZ_2014-Comparative_analysis_of_national_adaptation_M&E.pdf; - Leiter T. 2017. The Adaptation M&E Navigator: A Decision Support Tool for the Selection of Suitable Approaches to Monitor and Evaluate Adaptation to Climate Change. In: JI Uitto, J Puri, and RD van den Berg (eds.). <i>Evaluating Climate Change Action for Sustainable Development</i>. Cham: Springer International Publishing. pp.327–341. Available at https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-43702-6_18; - Price-Kelly H, Hammill A, Dekens J, et al. 2015. <i>Developing national adaptation monitoring and evaluation systems: A guidebook</i>. Bonn and Eschborn, Germany: GIZ. Available at https://www.adaptationcommunity.net/download/uploads/giz2015_Developing_national_adaptation_M&E_systems_-_A_guidebook.pdf.

<i>Resource</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions related to the element</i>
UNEP DTU Partnership–ICAT Reporting adaptation through the biennial transparency report: A practical explanation of the guidance ^b	Provides suggestions for how Parties can report in their BTRs, which may be useful for preparing an adcom regardless of vehicle document	<p>Reporting on progress may encompass indicators for the implementation status of actions. For implementation of NAPs or other strategies, programmes or frameworks, a description of the process of formulating, executing and updating the action should be provided.</p> <p>Information on results achieved will indicate outcomes of individual actions or the national adaptation process. This information can be generated by monitoring and evaluation; depending on design and capacity of the monitoring and evaluation system, the results may be quantitative indicators complemented by qualitative descriptions and data, or purely qualitative descriptions. Not all Parties currently have monitoring and evaluation systems, in which case information from ad hoc processes (e.g. donor-supported projects and programmes) or subnational systems may be used.</p> <p>Regarding monitoring and evaluation, countries can provide information on the systems in place (e.g. a general overview, their capabilities and characteristics, as well as information on how specific outcomes and impacts (e.g. increases in adaptive capacity and resilience and decreases in vulnerability) are measured and assessed). Parties can answer key questions on the system’s objectives, structure and modus operandi, as well as on institutions and integration with other systems; what exactly it monitors and evaluates; the required inputs in terms of financial and human resources; and outputs.</p> <p>On cooperation on adaptation and good practices, lessons learned and information-sharing, countries can report on actions they are planning, undertaking or have undertaken that involve collaboration and/or sharing information, good practices, experience and lessons learned with partners. Information could include participation in regional and cross-border initiatives and collaboration with non-State entities (e.g. research, private sector and intergovernmental organizations). This information could be drawn from any stage of the adaptation process, such as modelling of climate change and impacts, planning, establishing enabling environments and implementation. Such information could facilitate the recognition of efforts of developing country Parties by highlighting successes.</p> <p>On barriers, challenges and gaps, Parties can describe known barriers that must be overcome to address vulnerability in priority areas and achieve goals. This information may be drawn from targeted analyses, which Parties can also describe.</p>
OECD Communicating Progress in National Adaptation to Climate Change ^c	Provides overview of adaptation reporting (adcom, global stocktake, NC, NDC); for adcom, describes challenges and opportunities and five of the information elements	<p>Monitoring and evaluation often include qualitative or subjective, as well as quantitative, assessments. They can include process and outcome indicators.</p> <p>There is limited experience with monitoring and evaluation of national adaptation strategies and plans as the majority are new. However, some countries have conducted mid-term evaluations of adaptation plans, and other countries have established climate change progress reports and monitoring and evaluation indicators.</p> <p>There are significant challenges in monitoring and evaluating individual adaptation actions or plans, and there is no one-size-fits-all response.</p> <p>Challenges are compounded when assessing overall adaptation effects of multiple actions at an aggregated level, as there is no single indicator that can be used to assess the extent of a country’s multiple different adaptation actions, approaches and needs – and not always a reliable baseline against which effects can be measured.</p> <p>Indicators alone are not always sufficient (or appropriate) for monitoring and evaluating progress of adaptation.</p>
OECD Insights from national adaptation	Draws on insights into current national approaches	Monitoring and evaluation can provide information for tracking progress towards national goals and could serve as an information

<i>Resource</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions related to the element</i>
monitoring and evaluation systems ^d	to monitoring and evaluation and puts them in the context of international climate negotiations	<p>source for the global stocktake, in particular towards the recognition of adaptation efforts and enhancing implementation.</p> <p>Monitoring can provide information on progress in developing and implementing policies (monitoring processes) and the financial or human resources allocated to developing and implementing them (monitoring inputs).</p> <p>Learning from adaptation experience depends to some extent on availability of evaluation at the national level, which is less developed than adaptation monitoring.</p> <p>National monitoring and evaluation systems can only be one of the sources of information for adcoms and (indirectly) contribute to other information needs under the Paris Agreement. Assessment reports of the IPCC and UNEP can be complementary sources</p>
European Environment Agency Monitoring and evaluation of national adaptation policies throughout the policy cycle ^e	Provides definitions, examples, approaches and lessons learned related to monitoring and evaluation	This report provides an overview of country developments regarding strategies and plans for adaptation and their implementation in the context of global and European policy frameworks, and an overview and examples for existing knowledge gaps and key challenges for developing adaptation policy; mainstreaming approaches and experience; supporting conditions for implementation; approaches to monitoring and evaluation; and indicators for monitoring and evaluation.
AC technical paper on approaches to reviewing overall progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation ^f	Provides overview of literature relevant to reviewing progress towards the global goal on adaptation, describes existing systems and approaches for reviewing adaptation progress at different levels and discusses the landscape of methodologies and overarching considerations	<p>Parties can include information in their national reports under the UNFCCC such that they iteratively paint a picture of adaptation progress and results achieved at the national and potentially collective level. For example, they can report backward-looking information in BTRs that corresponds to forward-looking information previously communicated in adcoms and other national documents such that the extent to which Parties have fulfilled the targets and goals they set for themselves is made clear.</p> <p>There are various systems and initiatives in place that are relevant to assessing adaptation progress, including at the subnational (e.g. through city networks) and international level (e.g. through mechanisms and indicators established under other international frameworks and agendas). Parties may be able to take advantage of these to collect information related to progress and results achieved and monitoring and evaluation efforts.</p> <p>The technical paper includes an overview of the global stocktake, including modalities, which may help Parties to understand how the information reported in adcoms will inform the process</p>
GIZ AdComm-DAT ^g	Provides a template in online and offline format for drafting an adcom, provides suggestions for information that could be reported for each element and highlights other relevant resources	<p>For this element, information could be provided on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Progress and results achieved: current status of adaptation actions; (b) Adaptation efforts of developing countries for recognition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Adaptation efforts and actions undertaken with domestic capacity; (ii) Support by/to developing countries; (c) Cooperation on enhancing adaptation at the national, regional and international level: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Enhancement of adaptation goals through cooperation; (ii) (Sub)national level; (iii) Regional level; (iv) International level; (d) Barriers, challenges and gaps related to implementation of adaptation and domestic measures to address them, including related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Finance; (ii) Technical capacity;

<i>Resource</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions related to the element</i>
		(iii) Availability of knowledge; (iv) Other; (e) Good practices, lessons learned and information-sharing, including in relation to: (i) Stocktaking and information gathering; (ii) Planning of adaptation actions; (iii) Developing implementation strategies; (iv) Implementing adaptation activities; (v) Monitoring and evaluation; (vi) Institutional arrangements; (vii) Capacity-building; (f) Monitoring and evaluation: (i) Monitoring and evaluation system/framework for adaptation; (ii) Purpose; (iii) Design and involved actors; (iv) Indicators/progress tracking; (v) Roles and responsibilities; (vi) Inclusion of NDC adaptation goals/targets; (vii) Project-based/(sub)national interlinkages of monitoring and evaluation systems; (viii) Synergies with other monitoring and evaluation systems/frameworks; (ix) Reporting of monitoring and evaluation findings; (x) Definition of target audiences and communication channels; (xi) Communication to the UNFCCC secretariat.

^a IPCC. 2022. *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*. H Pörtner, D Roberts, M Tignor, et al. (eds.). Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>.

^b Dale, T. W., Christiansen, L., & Neufeldt, H. (2020). *Reporting adaptation through the biennial transparency report: A practical explanation of the guidance*.

^c Kato, T. and J. Ellis 2016. *Communicating progress in national and global adaptation to climate change*. OECD/IEA Climate Change Expert Group Papers. Vol. 2016/01. Available at https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/communicating-progress-in-national-and-global-adaptation-to-climate-change_5j1ww009v1hj-en.

^d Vallejo L. 2017. *Insights from national adaptation monitoring and evaluation systems*. Paris: OECD. Available at https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/insights-from-national-adaptation-monitoring-and-evaluation-systems_da48ce17-en.

^e Leitner M, Mäkinen K, Vanneville W, et al. 2020. *Monitoring and evaluation of national adaptation policies throughout the policy cycle*. Available at https://op.europa.eu/publication/manifestation_identifier/PUB_THAL20015ENN.

^f Adaptation Committee. 2021. *Approaches to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/309030>.

^g Available at <https://adcomm-dat.org/>.

3. Links and observations

73. There are links both among the sub-elements of this element and between these sub-elements and the other elements. For example, information on progress and results achieved may be generated through monitoring and evaluation systems or initiatives. Similarly, information on barriers, challenges and gaps, and on good practices, lessons learned and information-sharing, could relate to several other elements. Parties may therefore choose to structure the information in a variety of ways, emphasizing the links most relevant to them. They could, for example, report on cross-cutting aspects such as good practices and lessons learned throughout the adcom or make cross references between sections, as appropriate.

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

74. Economic diversification involves efforts to increase the diversity of the national economy by encouraging new types of economic activity with the aim generally to reduce economic vulnerability, in particular dependence on individual resources or climate-vulnerable economic activities. Mitigation co-benefits are achieved when adaptation and/or economic diversification contribute to reducing emissions in addition to having adaptation and/or economic diversification related benefits. Article 4, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement stipulates that “mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties’ adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans can contribute to mitigation outcomes under this Article.”

1. Provision of relevant information under other UNFCCC arrangements

75. In addition to being included in the guidelines for adcoms, this element is included in the guidance for BTRs. Specifically, the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 (para. 109(e)) states that Parties should provide information, as appropriate, on adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans leading to mitigation co-benefits.

76. The link between this element and NDCs is summarized in the box below.

Providing information on mitigation co-benefits of adaptation and/or economic diversification

Decision 9/CMA.1 stipulates that if a Party wishes to communicate information on mitigation co-benefits of adaptation or economic diversification efforts as part of the NDC, it can include such information in an adcom submitted as a component of the NDC. In addition, decision 4/CMA.1 outlines that Parties whose NDCs cover mitigation co-benefits of adaptation and/or economic diversification shall provide, as part of the information necessary to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of the NDC, information on such co-benefits as outlined in annex I to decision 4/CMA.1. From an adaptation perspective, this can include information on the co-benefits themselves; specific projects, measures and initiatives; consideration of economic and social consequences of response measures; and adaptation plans that yield mitigation co-benefits (e.g. in key sectors such as energy, resources, water, coastal zones, settlements, urban planning, agriculture and forestry).

2. Resources for preparing the information for the adaptation communication

77. Table 17 provides an overview of resources that address reporting on economic diversification. They include:

(a) A UNFCCC technical paper on the concept of economic diversification in the context of response measures;³⁸

(b) A report by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies on a workshop on views and experiences on economic diversification and transformation and on a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs;³⁹

(c) The proceedings of the 12th Focal Point Forum of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, on diversifying economic activity as an adaptation strategy;⁴⁰

³⁸ FCCC/TP/2016/3.

³⁹ FCCC/SB/2016/INF.2.

⁴⁰ UNFCCC. 2018. *Proceeding from the 12th Focal Point Forum of the Nairobi work programme. Diversifying economic activity as an adaptation strategy*. Katowice, Poland: UNFCCC. Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Proceedings_2019.02.12_FPF%20summary_FINAL2.pdf.

(d) Information paper on linkages between mitigation and adaptation by the Adaptation Committee, which includes information related to mitigation co-benefits of adaptation;⁴¹

(e) GIZ AdComm-DAT.⁴²

Table 17

Overview of resources that could facilitate preparing information for this element of the adaptation communication

<i>Resource</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions related to the element</i>
UNFCCC technical paper on the concept of economic diversification in the context of response measures ^a	Outlines work under the UNFCCC on economic diversification and related policy options	The report suggests that, at the time of publication, very little information on economic diversification had been included in reports submitted by Parties to the UNFCCC. It elaborates on the concept of economic diversification and highlights tools and methods for measuring economic diversification. The conceptual overview and tools and methods may help Parties in framing and describing their related plans and efforts in their adcoms.
Report by the Chairs of the subsidiary bodies on the workshop on views and experience on economic diversification and transformation and on a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs ^b	Reports on a relevant workshop held from 2 to 4 October 2016 in Doha with the participation of Parties, international organizations and experts	The session of the workshop on integrating economic diversification into national strategies: sharing experience and lessons learned is relevant to this element. The insights captured may suggest possible topics and efforts that can be included in adcoms, such as links between economic diversification and sustainable economic development policy and trade policy in addition to climate policy.
AC information paper on linkages between adaptation and mitigation ^c	Elaborates on adaptation and mitigation linkages and on their interrelationship with sustainable development with the purpose of increasing understanding of how linkages have been addressed under the UNFCCC, including associated synergies and trade-offs	The paper reviews the scientific literature on linkages between adaptation and mitigation, including adaptation actions that have consequences for mitigation, mitigation actions that have consequences for adaptation, and relationships between adaptation and mitigation options and sustainable development. This includes discussions of mitigation co-benefits of adaptation. It explains how linkages between adaptation and mitigation have been addressed under the UNFCCC, as well as how this relates to other international agendas, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the CBD, the UNCCD and work under the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The paper includes information on linkages as they appear in various national reports under the UNFCCC, providing examples from different sectors. This information may help orient Parties interested in including related information in their adcoms towards the types of information that can be highlighted and which efforts under other international frameworks may provide additional insights.
Proceedings of the 12 th Focal Point Forum of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, on	Summarizes the discussions at the Forum, which focused on economic diversification, and compiles key messages	The key messages that may inform Parties' reporting for this element include: (a) Economic diversification as a concept is not limited to a formal national narrative but also includes household diversification strategies, which can include migration;

⁴¹ Adaptation Committee. 2022. *Information paper on linkages between adaptation and mitigation. Information paper by the Adaptation Committee*. UNFCCC. Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/linkages_mitigation_adaptation_infpaper.pdf.

⁴² Available at <https://adcomm-dat.org/>.

<i>Resource</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions related to the element</i>
diversifying economic activity as an adaptation strategy ^d		<p>(b) Diversification is not only about changing one job for another, it can be more holistic. Lifestyles can be repurposed and entirely changed;</p> <p>(c) It is important to emphasize success stories and scientific information;</p> <p>(d) There are existing economic diversification actions that are simply not being reported or identified as economic diversification;</p> <p>(e) Adaptation to climate change and economic diversification policies are fragmented among different ministries – ministries of agriculture, finance, environment, etc.;</p> <p>(f) There is a need to communicate how changes are linked to climate change and the benefits of adaptation and diversification, not only the negative aspects.</p>
GIZ AdComm-DAT ^e	Provides a template in online and offline format for drafting an adcom, provides suggestions for information that could be reported for each element and highlights other relevant resources	<p>For this element, information could be provided on:</p> <p>(a) Mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions;</p> <p>(b) Economic diversification plans.</p>

^a FCCC/TP/2016/3.

^b FCCC/SB/2016/INF.2.

^c Adaptation Committee. 2022. *Information paper on linkages between adaptation and mitigation. Information paper by the Adaptation Committee*. UNFCCC. Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/linkages_mitigation_adaptation_infpaper.pdf.

^d UNFCCC. 2018. *Proceeding from the 12th Focal Point Forum of the Nairobi work programme. Diversifying economic activity as an adaption strategy*. Katowice, Poland: UNFCCC. Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Proceedings_2019.02.12_FPF%20summary_FINAL2.pdf.

^e Available at <https://adcomm-dat.org/>.

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

78. Adaptation actions that contribute to achieving the objectives of the Convention and the Paris Agreement may also contribute to achieving objectives of other international frameworks and/or conventions. There are links between the UNFCCC and, for example, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs and the other two Rio Conventions, namely the CBD and the UNCCD. These links may be due to common themes (e.g. resilience, ecosystems), scope (e.g. cross-sectoral, multi-scalar), objectives (e.g. affecting people and communities) or other factors.

79. Descriptions of how adaptation actions contribute to other international frameworks and/or conventions may therefore include information on efforts to pursue a coherent approach or foster policy integration among these related domains and/or more specific information on how specific actions contribute to achieving the objectives of other frameworks.

1. Provision of relevant information under other UNFCCC arrangements

80. While relevant information is not explicitly referred to in other UNFCCC guidelines for reporting and communication on adaptation, some Parties have already provided such information in their reporting under the UNFCCC. For example, according to the initial version of the NDC synthesis report, Parties are increasingly describing how adaptation efforts are linked with efforts under related international frameworks.⁴³ The report describes

⁴³ FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/2.

how the NDCs reflect synergies between the 2030 Agenda, the Sendai Framework, the CBD, the UNCCD and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat.⁴⁴ Most Parties provided general descriptions of such synergies and connections, but several highlighted how specific actions contribute to individual SDGs.

81. Similarly, some Parties present relevant information in their NAPs, explaining how the actions outlined in the NAP are expected to contribute to efforts under other international frameworks and processes. This includes information related to various frameworks, including on biodiversity, disaster risk reduction, desertification and sustainable development, and ranges from general descriptions of potential synergies and efforts to align related processes to more specific connections between individual sections in the NAP and their expected contribution to objectives of other frameworks.

82. Some Parties include related information in their NCs, for example in the sections on national circumstances or efforts to mainstream climate change in development. As such, this information is often not specific to adaptation, although in some cases specific links are drawn to individual adaptation actions.

2. Resources for preparing the information for the adaptation communication

83. Resources that could facilitate preparing information for this element of the adaptation communication are detailed in table 18. They are as follows:

- (a) LEG technical guidelines for the NAP process;⁴⁵
- (b) UNFCCC user manual for the guidelines on non-Annex I Party NCs;⁴⁶
- (c) Joint publication by the CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC secretariats action on adaptation under the Rio Conventions;⁴⁷
- (d) CBD document on promoting synergies in addressing biodiversity and climate change adaptation issues;⁴⁸
- (e) UNFCCC technical paper on opportunities and options for integrating adaptation with the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030;⁴⁹
- (f) GIZ AdComm-DAT.

84. While the resources in paragraph 82(c–e) above do not specify what information to include in reports or communications or how to package it, they may shed light on what information may be pertinent and how one might collect it.

Table 18

Overview of possible resources that could facilitate preparing information for this element of the adaptation communication

<i>Resource</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions related to the element</i>
LEG NAP technical guidelines ^a	Identifies steps and activities for formulating and implementing a NAP	The guidelines include a step for promoting coordination and synergy regionally and with other environmental agreements. This builds on efforts to coordinate the design of action plans under the Rio Conventions. One activity is to identify and promote synergies with other agreements in the formulation of respective plans, in capacity-building and implementation. Two suggested

⁴⁴ FCCC/PA/CMA/2021/Add.1.

⁴⁵ As footnote 15 above.

⁴⁶ UNFCCC secretariat. 2004. *Reporting on climate change: user manual for the guidelines on national communications from non-Annex I Parties*. Available at https://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/application/pdf/userman_nc.pdf.

⁴⁷ CBD, UNCCD, and UNFCCC. 2012. *The Rio Conventions: action on adaptation*. Montreal, Canada; Bonn, Germany: CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC. Available at https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/rio_20_adaptation_brochure.pdf.

⁴⁸ UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/29.

⁴⁹ FCCC/TP/2017/3.

<i>Resource</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions related to the element</i>
		approaches at the national level to promote such synergies are using inter-institutional bodies or coordination mechanisms to convene government agencies and stakeholders or incorporating the responsibilities under the Rio Conventions in one department or unit within a ministry or agency. Three further approaches can enhance synergies among the Conventions nationally: identifying and prioritizing activities under the Rio Conventions; considering the obligations under the Conventions when revising or passing new legislation; and making use of mechanisms under one of the Conventions to coordinate work among the three.
UNFCCC user manual for the guidelines on NCs from non-Annex I Parties	Provides suggestions for reporting on adaptation efforts in NCs (pp.14–18)	In the national circumstances section of their NCs, Parties could include information on the links between activities relating to climate change and those under other conventions, including the CBD and the UNCCD. Some Parties have already done so in relation to the Rio Conventions as well as other frameworks.
<i>The Rio Conventions: action on adaptation^b</i>	Details how the Rio Conventions' processes contribute to adaptation	The information on how each Convention addresses adaptation, related commitments by or invitations to Parties, key publications or decisions and case studies highlighting examples of integrated action may assist Parties in identifying how their adaptation actions contribute to the Conventions and subsequently including this information in their adcoms.
CBD document on promoting synergies in addressing biodiversity and climate change adaptation issues: linking NAPs and national biodiversity strategies and action plans ^c	Synthesizes information on how countries can foster links between national biodiversity strategies and action plans and NAPs	The report highlights links between biodiversity and climate change, makes the case for promoting and strengthening synergies between national biodiversity strategies and action plans and NAPs, and suggests how the processes can be better aligned. It may provide insights into how NAPs can contribute to meeting objectives and obligations under the CBD, which may, in turn, help generate material for this element of the adcom.
UNFCCC technical paper on opportunities and options for integrating climate change adaptation with the SDGs and the Sendai Framework ^d	Highlights links between the three frameworks, opportunities to foster integration, challenges, and case studies demonstrating national and regional efforts to pursue integration	By detailing the relationships between the three frameworks and examples in the national context, the paper may help countries analyse how their adaptation actions have contributed to complementary goals or initiatives under the 2030 Agenda and/or the Sendai Framework.
GIZ AdComm-DAT ^e	Provides a template in online and offline format for drafting an adcom, provides suggestions for information that could be reported for each element and highlights other relevant resources	For this element, information could be provided on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Synergies/trade-offs between adaptation and the SDGs; (b) Synergies/trade-offs between adaptation and the Sendai Framework; (c) Synergies/trade-offs between adaptation and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets; (d) Synergies/trade-offs between adaptation and other relevant international frameworks/conventions.

^a LEG. 2012. *National adaptation plans: technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/workstreams/national-adaptation-plans-naps/guidelines-for-national-adaptation-plans-naps>.

^b CBD, UNCCD, and UNFCCC. 2012. *The Rio Conventions: action on adaptation*. Montreal, Canada; Bonn, Germany: CBD, UNCCD and UNFCCC. Available at https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/rio_20_adaptation_brochure.pdf.

^c UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/29.

^d FCCC/TP/2017/3.

^e Available at <https://adcomm-dat.org/>.

3. Links and observations

85. While there are few guidelines for providing information on how adaptation actions contribute to other international frameworks and/or conventions, several Parties have done so already in, for example, NAPs, NDCs and NCs. When preparing adcoms, Parties may be able to build on this information and leverage the institutions and processes they used to generate that information. In addition, there are resources that explain the links and synergies between adaptation and actions under other international frameworks. Parties that have not yet communicated information related to this element may find valuable guidance in these documents on how to approach generating this information.

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

86. Gender-responsive adaptation action may be understood as action that involves examining and actively addressing gender norms, roles and inequalities, going further than sensitivity to gender differences to promote gender.⁵⁰ In practice, this can entail actions to empower women in their households and communities and in policy and planning processes.

87. According to the IPCC, indigenous knowledge means “the understandings, skills and philosophies developed by societies with long histories of interaction with their natural surroundings” and, in many cases, “informs decision-making about fundamental aspects of life, from day-to-day activities to longer term actions [and is] integral to cultural complexes, which also encompass language, systems of classification, resource use practices, social interactions, values, ritual and spirituality.”⁵¹

88. Local knowledge, according to the IPCC, “refers to the understandings and skills developed by individuals and populations, specific to the places where they live” and “informs decision-making about fundamental aspects of life, from day-to-day activities to longer-term actions”. Moreover, local knowledge “is a key element of the social and cultural systems which influence observations of, and responses to climate change” and “informs governance decisions”.

89. Closely related to both indigenous and local knowledge is traditional knowledge. Traditional knowledge can be defined as “knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities [...]. Developed from experience gained over the centuries and adapted to the local culture and environment, traditional knowledge is transmitted orally from generation to generation. It tends to be collectively owned and takes the form of stories, songs, folklore, proverbs, cultural values, beliefs, rituals, community laws, local language, and agricultural practices, including the development of plant species and animal breeds [...]. Traditional knowledge is mainly of a practical nature, particularly in such fields as agriculture, fisheries, health, horticulture, forestry and environmental management in general”.⁵²

⁵⁰ 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 <https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/toolkit-for-gender-responsive-national-adaptation-plans/>.

⁵¹ IPCC. 2018. *IPCC Special Report on the Impacts of Global Warming of 1.5 °C above Pre-industrial Levels and Related Global Greenhouse Gas Emission Pathways in the Context of Strengthening the Global Response to the Threat of Climate Change, Sustainable Development, and Efforts to Eradicate Poverty*. V Masson-Delmotte, P Zhai, H-O Pörtner, et al. (eds.). Geneva: World Meteorological Organization. Available at <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/>.

⁵² See <https://www.cbd.int/traditional/intro.shtml>.

1. Provision of relevant information under other UNFCCC arrangements

90. Information on gender-responsiveness and/or traditional, indigenous or local knowledge related to adaptation is not specified in other UNFCCC guidelines for reporting and communication on adaptation. Nonetheless, many Parties have chosen to communicate or report such information. For example, some include gender considerations and information on gender-responsiveness in their NCs in relation to national circumstances, provision of support, vulnerability assessment, climate impacts, adaptation, and research and systematic observation. Moreover, in their new or updated NDCs, most Parties refer to gender, including information on policies and legislation, commitments to equality, considering gender in NAP formulation and implementation, and gender mainstreaming in the NDC. Some Parties mention in their NDCs the benefits of drawing on indigenous knowledge, particularly for adaptation, as well as the importance of combining traditional and modern practices.

91. In addition, the gender action plan of the enhanced Lima work programme on gender⁵³ includes activities for enhancing reporting and communication on gender. For example, the aim of activity A.1 is to strengthen capacity-building to mainstream gender when formulating, implementing, monitoring and reviewing plans, policies, strategies and actions, including for NDCs, NAPs and NCs.

2. Resources for preparing the information for the adaptation communication

92. Resources that could facilitate preparing information for this element of the adaptation communication are detailed in table 19. They are as follows:

- (a) NAP Global Network, LEG and AC NAP toolkit;⁵⁴
- (b) UNDP toolkit for gender-responsive NCs;⁵⁵
- (c) LEG technical guidelines for the NAP process;
- (d) Introduction to integration African indigenous and traditional knowledge in NAPs and other policies;⁵⁶
- (e) Technical paper by the Facilitative Working Group of the LCIPP on gaps in existing policies, actions and communications under the Convention;⁵⁷
- (f) GIZ AdComm-DAT.

Table 19

Overview of resources that could facilitate preparing information for this element of the adaptation communication

<i>Resource</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions related to preparing</i>
NAP Global Network, LEG and AC NAP toolkit ^a	As a supplement to the NAP technical guidelines, guides the integration of gender-responsive approaches	One entry point is compiling and communicating NAPs: it is important to apply a gender lens throughout, such as by: (a) Incorporating specific sections summarizing gender analyses and describing how they have been applied in developing the NAP;

⁵³ Decision 3/CP.25.

⁵⁴ 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 <https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/toolkit-for-gender-responsive-national-adaptation-plans/>.

⁵⁵ UNDP. 2015. *Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit*. New York: UNDP. Available at <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/womens-empowerment/gender-responsive-national-communications.html>.

⁵⁶ Crawhall N. 2016. *An introduction to integrating African Indigenous & Traditional Knowledge in National Adaptation Plans, Programmes of Action, Platforms and Policies*. Cape Town: Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee, IPACC. Available at <https://ipacc.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/LimaReportFinal.pdf>.

⁵⁷ Facilitative Working Group of the LCIPP. 2021. *Technical paper. An analysis of gaps in existing policies, actions and communications under the Convention: whether and how they incorporate consideration and engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities*. Available at https://lcipp.unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2021-10/Technical%20Paper%20Activity%2009_LCIPP.pdf.

<i>Resource</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions related to preparing</i>
	throughout the NAP process and identifies entry points for gender-responsive approaches	<p>(b) Describing how institutions and stakeholders were involved, and how gender balance and inclusivity were considered in decision-making;</p> <p>(c) Addressing gender issues in every section of the NAP, rather than only in the guiding principles or introductory section.</p> <p>Another entry point is outreach and reporting, with actions including:</p> <p>(a) Tracking and reporting on gender equity in institutions and stakeholder processes;</p> <p>(b) Documenting adaptation decision-making processes, including who was involved and the criteria used;</p> <p>(c) Reporting gender-differentiated results from adaptation investments and progress on gender equality and women’s empowerment through the NAP process.</p>
UNDP toolkit for gender-responsive NCS ^b	Designed to help incorporate gender and equality considerations into NCS (available in English, French and Spanish)	<p>The toolkit looks at gender can be considered in, for example, stakeholder engagement, stocktaking, promoting analysis of gender considerations, and clarifying what is missing or needed to support gender-responsive reporting in NCS and BURs. It offers guidance, checklists, and case studies that illustrate how countries can establish institutions to support the preparation of and gathering information for NCS/BURs in a gender-responsive manner.</p> <p>To integrate gender and adaptation into reports, countries can describe where gender is profiled in existing initiatives and the potential for linking actions to commitments under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, national sustainable development plans and national gender policies or action plans. This information may be gathered from stakeholder consultations, the stocktaking outlined in the toolkit or a working group on adaptation established as part of the NC process. Further, gender-related indicators, such as the number of female- versus male-headed households displaced by climate-induced drought (using census data) or cases of dengue fever in males versus females (using administrative health data), can allow tracking progress.</p>
LEG NAP technical guidelines ^c	Highlights the importance of integrating gender into a NAP and outlines possible activities for this	Parties can assess information on women and other vulnerable groups, conduct research, ensure the participation of women and other vulnerable groups in the NAP process, and integrate the perspectives of women and their unique adaptation knowledge and local coping strategies into the NAP, using sex-disaggregated data in vulnerability and adaptation assessments, and monitoring and reporting on integration of gender into the NAP. They can gather information for their NAP and other documents through these activities
Introduction to integration African indigenous and traditional knowledge in NAPs and other policies by the Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee ^d	Intended to supplement the NAP technical guidelines and help with incorporating indigenous and traditional knowledge into reporting under the UNFCCC, plans and other instruments effectively, meaningfully and respectfully	<p>Although it does not specify how to report on integration, the report can help Parties to obtain information for planning, reporting and communicating. Indigenous and traditional knowledge can be integrated into NAPs through a multi-level process involving workshops and activities to transform oral knowledge into usable data and local decisions; group processes to gather and select regional-level data; and deploying policy platforms for data synthesis and interaction with national-level policymakers.</p> <p>The report highlights principles and challenges related to integrating indigenous and traditional knowledge, technologies and methodologies that help translate oral traditional knowledge into formats compatible with adaptation and the types of adaptation-related knowledge that these can contribute (e.g. how to buffer against drought, monitoring and responding to changes in plants and wildlife, and water management). This may help identify entry points for integrating this knowledge into planning, which may generate information for NAPs, adcoms and other documents. While</p>

<i>Resource</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions related to preparing</i>
		it has a regional focus on Africa, the report can be helpful for integrating indigenous and traditional knowledge into the NAPs, reports and communications of Parties in other regions.
Technical paper by the Facilitative Working Group of the LCIPP ^e	Prepared as part of the initial two-year workplan of the Platform, maps existing policies, actions and communications under the UNFCCC with respect to their consideration and engagement of local communities and indigenous peoples and outlines gaps	Based on a review of national reports under the UNFCCC, survey results and related submissions, the technical paper outlines gaps in existing communications, policies, and actions under the UNFCCC related to the engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities. The identified gaps highlight opportunities to strengthen engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities, including in the preparation of national reports, which may facilitate communication of information on traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems related to adaptation. Considerations for potentially improving communications related to indigenous peoples and local communities are interspersed throughout, such as communicating engagement with the technologies and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities and including information on the intersection of gender, indigeneity and climate change.
GIZ AdComm-DAT ^f	Provides a template in online and offline format for drafting an adcom, provides suggestions for information that could be reported for each element and highlights other relevant resources	For this element, information could be provided on: (a) Consideration of dynamics regarding vulnerable groups; (b) Consideration of dynamics regarding gender; (c) Integration of traditional, local and indigenous knowledge; (d) Institutional mechanisms for the equal participation of all genders and vulnerable groups.

^a 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 <https://napglobalnetwork.org/resource/toolkit-for-gender-responsive-national-adaptation-plans/>.

^b UNDP. 2015. *Gender Responsive National Communications Toolkit*. New York: UNDP. Available at <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/womens-empowerment/gender-responsive-national-communications.html>.

^c LEG. 2012. *National adaptation plans: technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Guidelines/Pages/Technical-guidelines.aspx>.

^d Crawhall N. 2016. *An introduction to integrating African Indigenous & Traditional Knowledge in National Adaptation Plans, Programmes of Action, Platforms and Policies*. Cape Town: Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee, IPACC. Available at <https://ipacc.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/LimaReportFinal.pdf>.

^e Facilitative Working Group of the LCIPP. 2021. *Technical paper. An analysis of gaps in existing policies, actions and communications under the Convention: whether and how they incorporate consideration and engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities*. Available at https://lcipp.unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2021-10/Technical%20Paper%20Activity%209_LCIPP.pdf.

^f Available at <https://adcomm-dat.org/>.

3. Links and observations

93. There are several entry points in existing arrangements and guidance documents for preparing information on gender-responsive adaptation action as well as traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems related to adaptation. Indeed, several countries have included relevant information in their reporting to the UNFCCC, which they may wish to draw on for their adcoms. Moreover, as the UNFCCC gender action plan advances, Parties may find opportunities to strengthen their capacity to prepare, report and communicate related information.

I. Any other information related to adaptation

94. This element provides Parties with the flexibility to include in their adcoms any information that they wish to highlight related to adaptation that may not fit under any of the preceding elements. This could include information related to:⁵⁸

- (a) The adcom preparation process, including sources of information and consultation processes undertaken;
- (b) Transboundary climate risks and/or adaptation efforts aiming to address them;
- (c) National plans and progress in translating the global goal on adaptation into domestic action;
- (d) Information related to adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation actions, and/or support provided for adaptation;
- (e) Information related to adaptation co-benefits of mitigation efforts;
- (f) Information related to risks of maladaptation and the efforts to lower such risks in adaptation planning;
- (g) Education and training initiatives for adaptation planned or undertaken;
- (h) Adaptation planning and implementation at the subnational level, including by local government;
- (i) Stakeholder engagement in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This can cover, for example, efforts to engage vulnerable communities or marginalized demographics (e.g. indigenous peoples and local communities, children and youth) and to overcome barriers to their inclusion in adaptation-related processes.

IV. Concluding observations

95. Adcoms are an essential instrument for strengthening the visibility and profile of adaptation and improving the balance with those of mitigation, for enhancing related action and support and for informing the global stocktake. In order to facilitate preparation of adcoms, this guidance has provided an overview of:

- (a) Existing guidance related to adcoms (including to the adcoms themselves, potential vehicle documents, the registry and the contribution to the global stocktake);
- (b) Possible information synergies between adcoms and the vehicle documents, which provide opportunities to minimize reporting burden;
- (c) Information related to each of the elements identified in the annex to decision 9/CMA.1, including possible definitions and understandings, as well as resources that could facilitate preparing information for each element;
- (d) Adcoms submitted so far, approaches used by Parties and challenges and lessons learned during preparation.

96. This guidance is intended to be a toolkit for Parties, providing easy access to information on each of the elements, so they can focus on the types of information relevant to their needs. In addition to providing guidance relevant to adcoms, this document captures various aspects of the work undertaken so far in relation to adcoms, so that Parties can draw on the experience and connect with Parties that have already prepared adcoms in order to facilitate their efforts. The AC encourages Parties to use this supplementary guidance in

⁵⁸ This list is non-exhaustive and non-prescriptive. For challenges and opportunities related to engaging children, youth and the public in adaptation planning and implementation, including in formulating national documents and communications, see http://tep-a.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/TEPA_2020_TP.pdf. For gaps related to engaging indigenous peoples and local communities in policies, actions and communications under the Convention, see https://lcipp.unfccc.int/sites/default/files/2021-10/Technical_Paper_Activity_9_LCIPP.pdf.

preparing their adcoms. The adcoms submitted by Parties will provide essential input to the consideration of adaptation under the global stocktake.

97. This guidance is intended in particular to highlight how Parties can prepare robust adcoms while minimizing reporting burden, such as by building on existing reports and the information synergies between reports, connecting adcom preparation with processes that are already being supported (such as those related to NCs), requesting support from the specific sources identified in decision 9/CMA.1 and engaging with other organizations providing support, such as GIZ and the NAP Global Network. However, since the adcom process is relatively new, further consideration needs to be given to what the sources of burden are and how they could be addressed specifically.

Annex

Comparison of the types of adaptation-related information to be communicated or reported according to the guidelines for different instruments under the Convention and the Paris Agreement

<i>Adcoms (decision 9/CMA.1, annex) (all provisions are "may include")</i>	<i>NCs of Annex I Parties (decision 6/CP.25, annex)</i>	<i>NCs of non-Annex I Parties (decision 17/CP.8, annex)</i>	<i>NAPs (decisions 5/CP.17, 3/CP.20 and 8/CP.24)</i>	<i>BTRs (decision 18/CMA.1, annex)</i>
(a) National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks		3. Non-Annex I Parties should provide a description of their national and regional development priorities, objectives and circumstances, on the basis of which they will address climate change and its adverse impacts. This description may include information on features of their geography, climate and economy which may affect their ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change, as well as information regarding their specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures, as contained in Article 4, paragraph 8, and, as appropriate, in Article 4, paragraphs 9–10, of the Convention.		106. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate: (a) National circumstances relevant to its adaptation actions, including biogeophysical characteristics, demographics, economy, infrastructure and information on adaptive capacity; (b) Institutional arrangements and governance, including for assessing impacts, addressing climate change at the sectoral level, decision-making, planning, coordination, addressing cross-cutting issues, adjusting priorities and activities, consultation, participation, implementation, data governance, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting; (c) Legal and policy frameworks and regulations.
(b) Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, as appropriate	46. The national communication shall include information on the expected impacts of climate change [...]. Parties are encouraged to use and reference relevant methodologies and guidance for assessing climate change impacts, vulnerability [...]. Parties may also report on specific results of scientific research in the field of vulnerability assessment and adaptation.	29. [...] Non-Annex I Parties should provide information on their vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change, and on adaptation measures being taken to meet their specific needs and concerns arising from these adverse effects. 32. Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to provide information on the scope of their vulnerability and adaptation assessment, including		107. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate: (a) Current and projected climate trends and hazards; (b) Observed and potential impacts of climate change, including sectoral, economic, social and/or environmental vulnerabilities; (c) Approaches, methodologies and tools, and associated uncertainties and challenges, in relation to paragraph 107(a–b) above

<i>Adcoms (decision 9/CMA.1, annex) (all provisions are “may include”)</i>	<i>NCs of Annex I Parties (decision 6/CP.25, annex)</i>	<i>NCs of non-Annex I Parties (decision 17/CP.8, annex)</i>	<i>NAPs (decisions 5/CP.17, 3/CP.20 and 8/CP.24)</i>	<i>BTRs (decision 18/CMA.1, annex)</i>
(c) National adaptation priorities, strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions	46. The national communication shall include [...] an outline of the action taken to implement Article 4, paragraph 1(b) and (e), of the Convention with regard to adaptation. Parties are encouraged to use and reference relevant methodologies and guidance for assessing [...] adaptation measures. Parties may refer, inter alia, to integrated plans for coastal zone management, water resources and agriculture.	<p>identification of vulnerable areas that are most critical.</p> <p>33. Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to include a description of approaches, methodologies and tools used, including scenarios for the assessment of impacts of, and vulnerability and adaptation to, climate change, as well as any uncertainties inherent in these methodologies.</p> <p>34. Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to provide information on their vulnerability to the impacts of, and their adaptation to, climate change in key vulnerable areas. Information should include key findings, and direct and indirect effects arising from climate change, allowing for an integrated analysis of the country’s vulnerability to climate change.</p> <p>26. Non-Annex I Parties may provide information on [...] measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change, following the provisions in these guidelines.</p> <p>36. Where relevant, Parties may report on the use of policy frameworks, such as national adaptation programmes, plans and policies for developing and implementing adaptation strategies and measures.</p> <p>53. Non-Annex I Parties may include information on opportunities for the implementation of adaptation measures, including pilot and/or demonstration adaptation projects, being undertaken or proposed [...].</p>	Decision 5/CP.17, para. 33. Encourages least developed country Parties, to the extent possible, to provide information on their NAP process through their national communications, as well as other channels	<p>108. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate: (a) Domestic priorities and progress towards these [...].</p> <p>109. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate:</p> <p>(a) Implementation of adaptation actions in accordance with the global goal on adaptation as set out in Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement;</p> <p>(b) Adaptation goals, actions, objectives, undertakings, efforts, plans (e.g. NAPs and subnational plans), strategies, policies, priorities (e.g. priority sectors, priority regions or integrated plans for coastal management, water and agriculture), programmes and efforts to build resilience;</p>

<i>Adcoms (decision 9/CMA.1, annex) (all provisions are "may include")</i>	<i>NCs of Annex I Parties (decision 6/CP.25, annex)</i>	<i>NCs of non-Annex I Parties (decision 17/CP.8, annex)</i>	<i>NAPs (decisions 5/CP.17, 3/CP.20 and 8/CP.24)</i>	<i>BTRs (decision 18/CMA.1, annex)</i>
(d) Implementation and support needs of, and provision of support to, developing country Parties	<p>48. Annex II Parties shall provide information on the provision of financial, technological and capacity-building support to non-Annex I Parties, including information to show how this support is new and additional. In reporting such information, Parties should distinguish, to the extent possible, between support provided to non-Annex I Parties for mitigation and adaptation activities [...]. For activities with multiple objectives, the funding could be reported as a contribution allocated partially to the other relevant objectives.</p> <p>51. Each Annex II Party shall describe, to the extent possible, how it seeks to ensure that the resources it provides effectively address the needs of non-Annex I Parties with regard to climate change adaptation [...].</p> <p>52. Each Annex II Party shall provide information on the financial support that it</p>	<p>53. Non-Annex I Parties may include [...], as appropriate, information on how support programmes from Annex II Parties are meeting their specific needs and concerns relating to vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.</p>	<p>Decision 5/CP.17, para. 32. Invites Parties to provide information, through their national communications, on [...] support provided or received relevant to the NAP process</p> <p>Decision 5/CP.17, para. 34. Requests the LEG, the AC and other relevant bodies under the Convention to include information in their reports on how they have responded to the requests made in this decision and on their activities relevant to the NAP process, as per their respective mandates</p>	<p>(c) How best available science, gender perspectives and indigenous, traditional and local knowledge are integrated into adaptation;</p> <p>(d) Development priorities related to climate change adaptation and impacts;</p> <p>[...];</p> <p>(f) Efforts to integrate climate change into development efforts, plans, policies and programming, including related capacity-building activities;</p> <p>(g) Nature-based solutions to climate change adaptation;</p> <p>(h) Stakeholder involvement, including subnational, community-level and private sector plans, priorities, actions and programmes.</p> <p>121. In order to enhance the transparency of reporting, a description of the underlying assumptions, methodologies and definitions, as applicable, used to identify and/or report, including: [...] (h) The type of support (e.g. adaptation, mitigation, cross-cutting) [...].</p> <p>123. Relevant information, in a tabular format, for the previous two reporting years without overlapping with the previous reporting periods, on bilateral and regional financial support provided, specifying: [...] (h) The type of support (e.g. adaptation, mitigation or cross-cutting) [...].</p> <p>124. Relevant information, in a tabular format, for the previous two reporting years without overlapping with the previous reporting periods, on financial support provided through multilateral channels, specifying: [...] (k) The type of support (e.g. adaptation, mitigation or cross-cutting), as available [...].</p> <p>125. Relevant information, in textual and/or tabular format, for the previous two reporting</p>

<i>Adcoms (decision 9/CMA.1, annex) (all provisions are “may include”)</i>	<i>NCs of Annex I Parties (decision 6/CP.25, annex)</i>	<i>NCs of non-Annex I Parties (decision 17/CP.8, annex)</i>	<i>NAPs (decisions 5/CP.17, 3/CP.20 and 8/CP.24)</i>	<i>BTRs (decision 18/CMA.1, annex)</i>
<p>has disbursed and committed for the purpose of assisting non-Annex I Parties to [...] adapt to the adverse effects of climate change [...], and for capacity-building and technology transfer in the area[s] [...] of [...] adaptation, where appropriate. To that end, each Annex II Party shall provide summary information in textual and tabular format [...] on allocation channels and annual contributions for the previous two calendar or financial years, without overlapping with the previous reporting periods, including, as appropriate, the following:</p> <p>(a) The GEF, the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund, the Adaptation Fund, the Green Climate Fund and the UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities;</p> <p>(b) Other multilateral climate change funds;</p> <p>(c) Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks;</p> <p>(d) Specialized United Nations bodies;</p> <p>(e) Contributions through bilateral, regional and other channels.</p> <p>53. Each Annex II Party shall provide the summary information referred to in paragraph 52 above for the previous two calendar or financial years in textual and tabular format on the annual financial support that it has provided for the purpose of assisting non-Annex I Parties, including the following:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(b) The type of support (for mitigation and adaptation activities);</p>	<p>Decision 5/CP.17, para. 35. Invites United Nations organizations, multilateral, intergovernmental and other international and regional organizations to provide information on their activities to support the NAP process</p> <p>Decision 8/CP.24, para. 23. Invites Parties to continue providing information on [...] support provided and received [...] via the online questionnaire on NAP Central or other means as appropriate.</p>	<p>years without overlapping with the previous reporting periods, on financial support mobilized through public interventions through bilateral, regional and multilateral channels, including the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and entities of the Technology Mechanism, as applicable and to the extent possible: [...] (g) The type of support (e.g. adaptation, mitigation or cross-cutting) [...].</p> <p>127. Quantitative and/or qualitative information in a common tabular format on measures or activities related to support for technology development and transfer implemented or planned since their previous report, including, to the extent possible and as relevant: [...] (d) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting) [...].</p> <p>128. Information, in textual format, on capacity-building support provided under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement, including, to the extent possible, qualitative and/or quantitative information on: [...] (b) How capacity-building support that was provided responds to the existing and emerging capacity-building needs, priorities and gaps identified by developing country Parties in the area[s] of [...] adaptation [...].</p> <p>129. Quantitative and/or qualitative information in a common tabular format on measures or activities related to capacity-building support implemented or planned since their previous report, including, to the extent possible and as relevant: [...] (d) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting) [...].</p> <p>131. In reporting information on support needed and received, developing country Parties should describe the underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to provide information on support needed and received, including, as</p>	<p>127. Quantitative and/or qualitative information in a common tabular format on measures or activities related to support for technology development and transfer implemented or planned since their previous report, including, to the extent possible and as relevant: [...] (d) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting) [...].</p> <p>128. Information, in textual format, on capacity-building support provided under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement, including, to the extent possible, qualitative and/or quantitative information on: [...] (b) How capacity-building support that was provided responds to the existing and emerging capacity-building needs, priorities and gaps identified by developing country Parties in the area[s] of [...] adaptation [...].</p> <p>129. Quantitative and/or qualitative information in a common tabular format on measures or activities related to capacity-building support implemented or planned since their previous report, including, to the extent possible and as relevant: [...] (d) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting) [...].</p> <p>131. In reporting information on support needed and received, developing country Parties should describe the underlying assumptions, definitions and methodologies used to provide information on support needed and received, including, as</p>	

<i>Adcoms (decision 9/CMA.1, annex) (all provisions are "may include")</i>	<i>NCs of Annex I Parties (decision 6/CP.25, annex)</i>	<i>NCs of non-Annex I Parties (decision 17/CP.8, annex)</i>	<i>NAPs (decisions 5/CP.17, 3/CP.20 and 8/CP.24)</i>	<i>BTRs (decision 18/CMA.1, annex)</i>
<p>[...].</p> <p>54. Each Annex II Party shall provide detailed information on the assistance provided by it for the purpose of assisting developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change in meeting the costs of adaptation to those adverse effects, in textual format and with reference to table 6 [...].^a</p> <p>55. Recognizing that the goal of mobilizing financial resources referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 98, includes private financial sources, each Annex II Party should report, to the extent possible, on private financial flows leveraged by bilateral climate finance towards [...] adaptation activities in non-Annex I Parties, and should report on policies and measures that promote the scaling up of private investment in mitigation and adaptation activities in developing country Parties.</p> <p>58. Each Annex II Party shall provide, in textual and tabular formats (see table 10 [...]),^b information on measures and activities related to technology transfer implemented or planned since its previous national communication or biennial report. In reporting such measures and activities, Annex II Parties shall, to the extent possible, provide information on the recipient country, the targeted area of [...] adaptation, the sector involved and the sources of technology transfer from the public or private sectors, and shall distinguish between activities undertaken by the public and private sectors [...].</p>	<p>applicable, those used to: [...] (h) Identify and report the type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting) [...].</p> <p>133. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on financial support needed, including the following, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable: [...] (f) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting) [...].</p> <p>134. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on financial support received, including, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable: [...] (k) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting) [...].</p> <p>135. Developing country Parties should provide, in textual format, information on technology development and transfer support needed under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement, including on, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable: [...] (c) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting) [...].</p> <p>138. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on technology development and transfer support received, including on, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable: [...] (g) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting) [...].</p> <p>140. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on capacity-building support needed, including the following, to the extent possible, and as available and as applicable: [...] (d) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting) [...].</p> <p>142. Developing country Parties should provide, in a common tabular format, information on capacity-building support received, including the</p>			

<i>Adcoms (decision 9/CMA.1, annex) (all provisions are "may include")</i>	<i>NCs of Annex I Parties (decision 6/CP.25, annex)</i>	<i>NCs of non-Annex I Parties (decision 17/CP.8, annex)</i>	<i>NAPs (decisions 5/CP.17, 3/CP.20 and 8/CP.24)</i>	<i>BTRs (decision 18/CMA.1, annex)</i>
<p>(e) Implementation of adaptation actions and plans, including:</p> <p>(i) progress and results achieved;</p> <p>(ii) adaptation efforts of developing countries for recognition;</p> <p>(iii) cooperation on enhancing adaptation at the national, regional and international level, as appropriate;</p> <p>(iv) barriers, challenges and gaps related to the implementation of adaptation;</p> <p>(v) good practices, lessons learned and information-sharing;</p> <p>(vi) monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>59. Each Annex II Party shall provide information, to the extent possible, on how it has provided capacity-building support that responds to existing and emerging capacity-building needs identified by non-Annex I Parties in the area[s] of [...] adaptation [...]. Information should be reported in textual and tabular format (see table 11 [...])^e as a description of individual measures and activities.</p> <p>47. Parties are encouraged to use the following structure when reporting information in this section:</p> <p>[...]</p> <p>(e) Monitoring and evaluation framework: for example, updated information on approaches to the monitoring and evaluation of implemented adaptation strategies or plans;</p> <p>(f) Progress and outcomes of adaptation action: for example, updated information on adaptation measures taken to address current risks and vulnerabilities and on their status of implementation; and updated information on progress and, where possible, outcomes and the effectiveness of already implemented adaptation measures.</p>	<p>28. Each Party shall, in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 1(b–c), of the Convention, provide to the COP information on the general descriptions of steps taken or envisaged towards formulating, implementing, publishing and regularly updating national and, where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change, and any other information they consider to be relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in their communications.</p> <p>41. With a view to facilitating the formulation and implementation of sustainable development programmes, non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, as appropriate, to provide information on any steps they have taken to integrate climate change considerations into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 1(f), of the Convention.</p> <p>47. Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to include, as appropriate,</p>	<p>Decision 5/CP.17, para. 32. Invites Parties to provide information, through their national communications, on what measures they have undertaken [...] relevant to the NAP process</p> <p>Decision 5/CP.17, annex, para. 6(b). [...] Parties should undertake a regular review, at intervals that they determine: [...] (b) T to monitor and review the efforts undertaken, and provide information in their national communications on the progress made and the effectiveness of the NAP process</p> <p>Decision 3/CP.20, para. 9. Invites least developed country Parties and other interested developing country Parties that are</p>	<p>following, to the extent possible and as available and as applicable: [...] (e) Type of support (mitigation, adaptation or cross-cutting) [...].</p> <p>108. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate: [...] (b) Adaptation challenges and gaps and barriers.</p> <p>110. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate, on progress on:</p> <p>(a) Implementation of the actions identified in chapter IV.D [...];</p> <p>(b) Steps taken to formulate, implement, publish and update national and regional programmes, strategies and measures, policy frameworks (e.g. NAPs) and other relevant information;</p> <p>(c) Implementation of adaptation actions identified in current and past adaptation communications, including efforts towards meeting adaptation needs, as appropriate;</p> <p>(d) Implementation of adaptation actions identified in the adaptation component of NDCs, as applicable;</p> <p>(e) Coordination activities and changes in regulations, policies and planning.</p> <p>111. Developing country Parties may also include information on, as appropriate, implementation of supported adaptation actions, and the effectiveness of already implemented adaptation measures.</p> <p>112. In order to enhance their adaptation actions and to facilitate reporting, as appropriate, each</p>

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	<p>information on national, subregional and/or regional capacity-building activities for integrating adaptation to climate change into medium and long-term planning.</p> <p>53. Non-Annex I Parties may [...] provide information on barriers to the implementation of adaptation measures [...].</p>	<p>not least developed countries that may wish to do so to forward outputs, including NAP documents, and outcomes related to the process to formulate and implement NAPs, to NAP Central</p> <p>Decision 8/CP.24, para. 23. Invites Parties to continue providing information on progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement NAPs and on experience, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs [...] in the process to formulate and implement NAPs via the online questionnaire on NAP Central or other means as appropriate.</p>	<p>Party should report on the establishment or use of domestic systems to monitor and evaluate the implementation of adaptation actions. Parties should report on approaches and systems for monitoring and evaluation, including those in place or under development.</p> <p>113. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate, related to monitoring and evaluation:</p> <p>(a) Achievements, impacts, resilience, review, effectiveness and results;</p> <p>(b) Approaches and systems used, and their outputs;</p> <p>(c) Assessment of and indicators for:</p> <p>(i) How adaptation increased resilience and reduced impacts;</p> <p>(ii) When adaptation is not sufficient to avert impacts;</p> <p>(iii) How effective implemented adaptation measures are;</p> <p>(d) Implementation, in particular on:</p> <p>(i) Transparency of planning and implementation;</p> <p>(ii) How support programmes meet specific vulnerabilities and adaptation needs;</p> <p>(iii) How adaptation actions influence other development goals;</p> <p>(iv) Good practices, experience and lessons learned from policy and regulatory changes, actions and coordination mechanisms.</p> <p>114. Each Party should provide information related to the effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation actions, as appropriate, including on:</p>	

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				<p>(a) Ownership, stakeholder engagement, alignment of adaptation actions with national and subnational policies, and replicability;</p> <p>(b) The results of adaptation actions and the sustainability of those results.</p> <p>116. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate, related to cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned:</p> <p>(a) Efforts to share information, good practices, experience and lessons learned, including as they relate to:</p> <p>(i) Science, planning and policies relevant to adaptation;</p> <p>(ii) Policy innovation and pilot and demonstration projects;</p> <p>(iii) Integration of adaptation actions into planning at different levels;</p> <p>(iv) Cooperation to share information and to strengthen science, institutions and adaptation;</p> <p>(v) Area, scale and types of cooperation and good practices;</p> <p>(vi) Improving durability and effectiveness of adaptation actions;</p> <p>(vii) Helping developing countries to identify effective adaptation practices, needs, priorities, and challenges and gaps in a way that is consistent with encouraging good practices;</p> <p>(b) Strengthening scientific research and knowledge related to:</p> <p>(i) Climate, including research and systematic observation and early warning systems, to inform climate services and decision-making;</p> <p>(ii) Vulnerability and adaptation;</p> <p>(iii) Monitoring and evaluation.</p>

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(f) Adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, including those that result in mitigation co-benefits				109. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate: [...] (e) Any adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans leading to mitigation co-benefits [...].
(i) Any other information related to adaptation				117. Each Party may provide, as appropriate, any other information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7. 115. Each interested Party may provide, as appropriate, information related to enhancing understanding, action and support, on a cooperative and facilitative basis, to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, taking into account projected changes in climate-related risks, vulnerabilities, adaptive capacities and exposure, including, as appropriate, on: (a) Observed and potential climate change impacts, including those related to extreme weather events and slow onset events, drawing upon the best available science; (b) Activities related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change; (c) Institutional arrangements to facilitate the implementation of the activities referred to in paragraph 115(b) above.

Note: To capture only the information pertaining specifically to adaptation, “[...]” is used in the table where the original text includes information not directly relevant to adaptation. This in no way diminishes the importance of that information but it is intended to present adaptation-specific provisions as comprehensively as possible without **expanding the table. The complete guidance** is available in the original decisions.

^a Decision 6/CP.25, annex, table 6. See also tables 7–8 for adaptation-related specifications.

^b Decision 6/CP.25, annex, table 10.

^c Decision 6/CP.25, annex, table 11.