



**Subsidiary Body for Scientific and
Technological Advice**

Fifty-ninth session

United Arab Emirates, 30 November to 6 December 2023

Item 3(b) of the provisional agenda

Matters relating to adaptation

**Report of the Adaptation Committee and review of the
progress, effectiveness and performance of the
Adaptation Committee**

Subsidiary Body for Implementation

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**Report of the Adaptation Committee and review of
the progress, effectiveness and performance of the
Adaptation Committee**

Report of the Adaptation Committee*

Summary

This annual report covers the work of the Adaptation Committee between October 2022 and October 2023. It presents the Committee's main achievements during the reporting period and also contains organizational and procedural information, including on meetings and changes in membership and co-chairing arrangements. The report summarizes the Committee's progress in implementing its flexible workplan for 2022–2024 in the areas of promoting overarching coherence; awareness-raising, outreach and information-sharing; and providing technical support and guidance to the Parties on adaptation planning, implementation and reviewing of progress. In addition, it contains recommendations for consideration by the Conference of the Parties and the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

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



Abbreviations and acronyms

AC	Adaptation Committee
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
FWG	Facilitative Working Group
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP Global Network	National Adaptation Plan Global Network
NWP	Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change
PCCB	Paris Committee on Capacity-building
SB	sessions of the subsidiary bodies
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SBSTA	Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice
SCF	Standing Committee on Finance
TEC	Technology Executive Committee
WIM	Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts

I. Introduction

A. Mandate

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

2. CMA 1 decided that the AC shall serve the Paris Agreement.²

B. Scope of the report

3. This annual report contains information on the work of the AC between October 2022 and October 2023 and recommendations for consideration at COP 28 and CMA 5. It is to be complemented by a concise infographic³ that makes the work tangible and information thereon accessible to a broader audience.

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

4. The subsidiary bodies are invited to consider the information contained in this report.

II. Highlights

5. During the reporting period the AC **promoted the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner** under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including at the regional and multilateral level and through the following activities:

(a) Providing information on the state of adaptation action by Parties through **interactive online country profiles**, which will be regularly updated on the basis of information communicated by Parties;

(b) Holding **regional workshops** to foster an exchange with key regional actors on regional and transboundary solutions, good practices, initiatives, priorities and needs;

(c) Preparing for the next **Adaptation Forum**, planned to take place in 2024, which will be informed by the work of the AC, including activities in paragraph 5(a–b) above.

6. The AC issued a technical paper on the development and application of **monitoring and evaluation systems** at the national and subnational level, summarizing challenges, opportunities and conclusions on the basis of good practice examples and technical work previously undertaken by the AC. Building on that technical work and inputs from Parties and experts, the AC continued to work with partners on a publication that will provide technical support and guidance to help Parties establish or strengthen monitoring, evaluation and learning systems in the context of NAPs.

7. Building on the Toolkit for a Gender-Responsive Process to Formulate and Implement National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and in response to the priority under the Lima work programme on gender to strengthen the integration of gender considerations within the work of UNFCCC constituted bodies, the secretariat and other United Nations entities and

¹ Decision 2/CP.17, paras. 95–96.

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

³ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/632773>.

stakeholders towards the consistent implementation of gender-related mandates and activities, the AC published a policy brief on progress, good practices and lessons learned in prioritizing and incorporating **gender-responsive adaptation action into climate strategies**, taking into consideration different national circumstances and cultural values. Moreover, having already agreed to incorporate gender consideration into all its activities, the AC enhanced its efforts in that respect.

8. The AC continued its systematic engagement with other adaptation-related constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and invited these bodies to support the work of the **NAP task force** to further enhance action on adaptation, including by collaborating on a **dialogue to address developing countries' capacity gaps in accessing adaptation funding**.⁴

9. The AC contributed to the **Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation** by participating in its sixth workshop and provided inputs to the third meeting of the technical dialogue of the first global stocktake, held during SB 58.

III. Organizational and procedural matters

A. Meetings and events

10. AC 23 was held from 7 to 10 March 2023, and AC 24 from 10 to 13 October 2023, both in Bonn. The meetings were held in person with the option of virtual participation, open to observers and live-streamed on YouTube.⁵ In addition to holding videoconferences to advance work intersessionally on particular topics as needed, the AC established a practice of sharing updates via monthly email updates and brief videoconferences held every two weeks. At AC 24 the AC decided to further facilitate the intersessional coordination of its members, and internal working groups were updated and integrated to respond to the tasks in the AC workplan.

11. The AC held the following events and workshops during the reporting period, details of which are presented later in this report:

- (a) Two events during COP 27 (see paras. 28–45 below).
- (b) One event during NAP Expo 2023 (see para. 60 below);
- (c) One event during the Adaptation Futures 2023 conference (see para. 63 below);
- (d) Four regional workshops in conjunction with Korea Global Adaptation Week and the 2023 regional climate weeks in Africa, the Middle East and North Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

B. Chairing arrangements and membership⁶

12. Mariam Allam (Egypt) and Shella Biallas (United States of America) were elected⁷ at AC 23 for their second term as Co-Chairs of the AC. In July 2023 Shella Biallas resigned from the AC, and Giuliana Torta (Italy) was elected at AC 24 as the new Co-Chair.

13. Abdulaziz Alamri (Saudi Arabia) was elected as a first-time member at COP 27. Pallavi Sherikar (United States) replaced Shella Biallas as a member in July 2023. The terms of office of Vladimir Kattsov (Russian Federation) and Iryna Trofimova (Ukraine) came to an end before the first meeting of the Committee in 2020 and 2023 respectively and the

⁴ See AC document AC24/INFO-CN/5A, available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/632430>.

⁵ All documents, presentations, YouTube links and summary outcomes for each agenda item are available at <https://unfccc.int/event/AC-23> (for AC 23) and <https://unfccc.int/event/AC-24> (for AC 24).

⁶ See <https://webcms.unfccc.int/Adaptation-Committee#Membership> for a list of AC members.

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

nominations for these positions are pending.⁸ These members will remain in office until their successors have been nominated.

14. In welcoming its new members, the AC recalled paragraph 101 of decision 2/CP.17, which stipulates that members serve in their personal capacity.

C. Observer engagement

15. The AC promotes active observer participation in its meetings. Observers provide experience and expertise that inform the discussions, and their engagement is critical to furthering the work of the AC and achieving its objectives of creating synergies and maintaining coherence of action on adaptation at all levels and by different stakeholder groups. While in-person participation is generally more conducive to observer collaboration, the option of joining remotely provides the opportunity for wider observer participation, as there are no travel-related or space limitations; therefore, observers who cannot attend meetings in person are encouraged to participate virtually.⁹

IV. Progress in implementing the workplan of the Adaptation Committee

16. The AC was established to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner, including by providing technical support, guidance, information on the state of adaptation action and recommendations to Parties. It collaborates with other constituted bodies and entities under the Convention and the Paris Agreement to ensure strategic and systematic approaches to the work on adaptation under their respective mandates and portfolios. The AC also promotes coherence and synergy on adaptation with national, regional and international organizations, networks and other institutions. The AC implements its mandates through a flexible three-year workplan comprising strategic goals as detailed in this chapter.

17. AC 20 agreed on the AC flexible workplan for 2022–2024 with the understanding that the workplan would remain flexible enough to incorporate any relevant outcomes arising from future sessions of the COP and the CMA, as well as those arising from the evolving work of the AC. COP 26 welcomed the workplan,¹⁰ which is available in detailed and summarized versions.¹¹ At AC 24, the AC updated its current workplan, reflecting new mandates from COP 27 and CMA 4 and progress made in the implementation of the workplan so far.

A. Promoting overarching coherence and collaboration

1. Coherence and collaboration with other bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement

18. The AC collaborates with other constituted bodies and entities under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including the CGE, the Climate Technology Centre and Network, the FWG of the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, the GCF, the LEG, NWP partners, the PCCB, the SCF, the TEC, and the WIM Executive Committee and its thematic expert groups. It also collaborates with the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism.

19. The AC invites the constituted bodies to its regular meetings and to the intersessional meetings of its working groups to exchange information and to coordinate or collaborate on adaptation-relevant activities. To improve the collaboration and coherence of workplans, the

⁸ As per decision 2/CP.17, para. 106(c).

⁹ At AC 23, 23 observers participated in person and 70 remotely, while at AC 24, 12 observers participated in person and 33 remotely.

¹⁰ Decision 2/CP.26, para. 3.

¹¹ See <https://unfccc.int/process/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/workplan>.

AC dedicated a day at AC 23 and half a day at AC 24 to an in-depth exchange of information with the bodies and entities on their respective adaptation-related work and identified a range of topics within their respective workplans that could be addressed jointly or products that would benefit from mutual reviews or inputs. To approach the collaboration in a more systematic manner, it was decided, inter alia, to expand the membership of the NAP task force (see paras. 57–61 below) and to regularly exchange information on synergies and potential collaborations on the basis of the respective workplans to avoid overlaps and to build on available information, guidance and training materials.

20. The 2023 AC **dialogue with other constituted bodies** focused on the theme of gaps in developing countries' capacity to access adaptation funding and is being conducted in two parts. The first part was held on 10 July 2023 and convened the adaptation-related constituted bodies. The AC and the LEG presented their work on identifying gaps and needs in the process to formulate and implement NAPs and how to address them, particularly the gaps and needs related to accessing adaptation funding. Representatives of the constituted bodies discussed how their respective work may assist in addressing the identified capacity gaps in a synergized and coherent manner.¹² The second part will engage a broader audience, including Parties and providers of support, focusing on the same theme. AC 24 requested the secretariat to revise the concept note prepared for the meeting and proceed with planning the second part of the dialogue,¹³ taking into account the comments and proposals provided by the AC and other adaptation-related constituted bodies during the first part. It also requested the secretariat to collaborate with the other adaptation-related constituted bodies in the planning.

21. The AC collaborates with other constituted bodies through working groups that meet periodically, including the NAP task force (see paras. 57–61 below) and the joint AC–LEG working group on methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support,¹⁴ in collaboration with the SCF (see paras. 50–52 below).

22. The AC contributed to various adaptation-related meetings of other constituted bodies during the reporting period, including those of the CGE, the FWG, the LEG, the PCCB, the SCF, the TEC and the Climate Technology Centre and Network, and the WIM Executive Committee, as well as work organized under the NWP and the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation.

2. Coherence and collaboration with organizations

23. The AC uses the network of NWP partners to interact with a broad range of organizations. In response to an invitation from the SBSTA,¹⁵ the AC provides advice on the delivery of relevant NWP mandates and opportunities to align efforts as needed, which is communicated to the SBSTA Chair and included in the NWP annual report for consideration by the SBSTA. The AC receives regular oral updates on knowledge and information support provided by NWP partners to support the work of the AC, as well as on the most recent findings from activities under the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative. AC 23 and 24 welcomed the secretariat's presentation on the NWP at the meetings and took note of the opportunities thereunder for knowledge-related support for the work of the AC.¹⁶ The presentation at AC 24 contained possibilities for further cooperation, including on regional work, such as in the context of the Lima Adaptation Knowledge Initiative, drawing on the UN Climate Change and Universities Partnership Programme under the NWP, and contributing to an NWP event on monitoring, evaluation and learning systems for all adaptation actions and support, including transformational adaptation. AC members noted the usefulness of the NWP for disseminating material produced by the AC.

¹² The proceedings are available at unfccc.int/event/dialogue-on-add-dev-county-gaps-in-access-adap-fund-conv-ac.

¹³ The concept note is available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/632543>.

¹⁴ As referred to in Article 7, paragraph 14(c), of the Paris Agreement.

¹⁵ FCCC/SBSTA/2018/4, para. 19.

¹⁶ The presentation is available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/627246>.

24. The AC presented on its work at a mandated event hosted by the IPCC on methodologies for assessing adaptation needs, held on 8 November 2022.¹⁷ This event was thematically related to paragraph 17 of decision 11/CMA.1, which requested the AC, with the engagement of IPCC Working Group II, as appropriate, to prepare a technical paper on methodologies for assessing adaptation needs and their application, and on related gaps, good practices, lessons learned and guidelines.

25. The AC also contributed to regional conferences and meetings, such as the 2023 regional climate weeks and the 2023 regional workshop of LEDSLAC,¹⁸ a network of organizations and individuals working to promote, design and implement a low-emission development strategy in Latin America and the Caribbean.

3. Transboundary and multi-country collaboration on adaptation action

26. The AC is the leading body under the Convention and the Paris Agreement for promoting coherence and synergy on adaptation action, providing guidance on adaptation and strengthening engagement with national, regional and international organizations, networks and other institutions.

27. In 2023 the AC identified transboundary and multi-country adaptation activities, their respective potentials and suggestions for enhanced collaboration. It conducted a number of activities to this end that included:

(a) Providing information on the state of adaptation action by Parties through interactive online country profiles;

(b) Participating in regional workshops (see also chap. IV.A.3(b) below), which included obtaining information collected through regional surveys for all regions, inviting inputs from organizations;

(c) Organizing the next Adaptation Forum, scheduled for March 2024.¹⁹

(a) State of adaptation action by Parties

28. The AC provided initial information on its work relating to the state of adaptation action by Parties at a kick-off event at COP 27,²⁰ consisting of interactive online country profiles the AC has been developing to showcase the state of adaptation in each country and focusing on implemented action throughout the adaptation cycle. The profiles will be based exclusively on information available in national reports and communications submitted to the UNFCCC, presented via an interactive online tool, and regularly updated. Parties will be informed about the state of preparation of the country profiles and modalities for validation, and updates of the compiled information will be coordinated with the Parties' adaptation focal points and national focal points. As a unique, central access point for information, the tool is designed to enhance the collective understanding of adaptation action, facilitate recognition of adaptation efforts, stimulate learning and further action, and enable the tracking of adaptation progress globally.

29. AC 24 provided further guidance to the secretariat on the modalities needed to finalize the country profiles, and the AC will work with the secretariat to that end, including on developing a process to validate the information contained in the profiles before their publication.

(b) Regional workshops

30. The aims of the workshops for boosting regional coherence of adaptation action were to:

¹⁷ See <https://unfccc.int/event/ipcc-event-assessing-adaptation-needs-findings-from-the-ipcc-wgii-contribution-to-its-sixth>.

¹⁸ <https://www.ledslac.org/taller-regional-2023>.

¹⁹ See <https://unfccc.int/event/2023-ac-adapt-forum>.

²⁰ See <https://unfccc.int/event/ac-info-series-state-of-adaptation>.

(a) Strengthen engagement of the AC with regional and international organizations, centres and networks, and foster exchange on regional and transboundary solutions, good practices, priorities, action and support among transboundary and multi-country initiatives relating to adaptation;

(b) Improve understanding of the regional and transboundary adaptation priorities, action and support, and bring together organizations, development banks and other key stakeholders to enhance synergies, work together towards a climate-resilient future and explore solutions for addressing gaps and needs in line with the global adaptation agenda.

31. The outcomes of all AC regional engagement workshops will be compiled and presented at the next Adaptation Forum. The regional workshops took place in conjunction with the following major regional events:

(a) Korea Global Adaptation Week, in Incheon City, Republic of Korea, from 28 to 29 August 2023;

(b) Africa Climate Week, in Nairobi, Kenya, from 5 to 6 September 2023;

(c) Middle East and North Africa Climate Week, in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on 8 October 2023;

(d) Latin America and the Caribbean Climate Week, in Panama City, Panama, from 24 to 25 October 2023.

32. In response to a request by the CMA to further engage with the IPCC on technical and substantive work,²¹ the AC invited the IPCC secretariat to make a presentation in the opening sessions of all AC regional engagement workshops in 2023. The presentations contained information on the latest findings from the contribution of Working Group II to the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report. Informal summary reports, recordings of interviews and other background material are available on the web page created for each workshop.²² Furthermore, the AC launched a survey for each region, inviting organizations working on climate change adaptation to share their regional, transboundary and multi-country activities and their suggestions for enhanced collaboration. The surveys were widely disseminated before and during the workshops and will remain accessible on the web page of the respective workshop for further inputs until 31 December 2023. Interim findings were presented during the workshops.

33. AC 24 took note of the draft informal summary reports of the first two regional workshops and the presentation by the secretariat on their outcomes.²³ The AC requested the secretariat to prepare a short document containing the main outcomes and lessons learned from the regional activities in 2023, to serve as the basis of discussions in preparation for AC 25 and for the next Adaptation Forum and to define the focus of and approach to organizing the regional work of the AC for 2024.

(c) Preparation for the Adaptation Forum

34. The AC has regularly held the Adaptation Forum since 2013 with the goal of convening high-level events to raise the profile of adaptation globally. A decade later, the AC is still using the Forum to highlight the importance of adaptation and galvanize broad and coherent action, as adaptation continues to garner widespread political and public attention.

35. AC 24 considered an updated concept note²⁴ for the Adaptation Forum and requested the secretariat to further update the note to include information on expressions of interest received from United Nations organizations, intergovernmental organizations and other

²¹ Decision 10/CMA.4.

²² See <https://unfccc.int/AC-boosting-region-wide-coherence-on-adaptation>.

²³ The regional workshops for the Asia-Pacific and the Africa regions took place in August and September 2023, respectively, and the reports were prepared before AC 24. The workshop for the Middle East and North Africa region took place on 8 October 2023 and the one for Latin America and the Caribbean region after AC 24, which was held from 10 to 13 October 2023.

²⁴ See AC document [AC24/CN/6D](#).

partners in response to a call for interest.²⁵ The AC discussed how to most effectively deliver on the vision of the Forum in a way that facilitates the collaboration and partnerships needed to advance adaptation action. To enable consideration of the key outcomes expected on the global stocktake and the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation at CMA 5, as well as the time needed to further elaborate on the outputs from the regional workshops mentioned in paragraphs 30–33 above, the AC decided to postpone the next Adaptation Forum from October 2023 to March 2024, to take place in conjunction with AC 25.

4. Integrating gender considerations

36. COP 27 noted with appreciation the work of the constituted bodies in advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women and in contributing to the implementation of the gender action plan,²⁶ including at the national level, and invited constituted bodies to enhance implementation of the gender action plan.²⁷

37. Having already agreed to incorporate consideration of gender into all its activities,²⁸ the AC enhanced its efforts in this regard during the reporting period by integrating a gender perspective into events, documents and reports:

(a) The AC worked with its NAP task force and the secretariat’s gender team to produce a policy brief on progress, good practices and lessons learned in prioritizing and incorporating gender-responsive adaptation action into climate strategies.²⁹ The brief will be widely circulated through the networks of the NAP task force (see para. 61 below) as well as the regular communication channels of the AC;

(b) The need to further enhance gender-responsiveness of NAPs and as part of regional, transboundary and multi-country adaptation efforts was highlighted as a priority at the regional workshops referred to in chapter IV.A.3(b) above. A persistent gap in relation to the collection and analysis of gender-differentiated data was also highlighted by participants at different events as a potential area for further work in order to understand gender-specific needs and opportunities for adaptation action;

(c) The country profiles referred to in paragraph 28 above will include information on whether and how the country has implemented gender-responsive adaptation strategies and actions;

(d) The AC technical paper³⁰ on the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation at the national and subnational level notes gender, including gender-sensitivity, as a key theme that countries frequently prioritize when developing adaptation monitoring and evaluation systems, and that various countries have recognized the importance of using gender-disaggregated data and gender impact assessments to understand the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change and adaptation efforts. The technical paper contains several case studies on how certain countries have included a gender perspective in their adaptation monitoring and evaluation framework;

(e) The paper prepared jointly by the AC and the LEG,³¹ in collaboration with the SCF, on methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support showcases how gender considerations have over time become an important factor in determining the effectiveness of adaptation action and support;

²⁵ <https://unfccc.int/documents/631592>.

²⁶ Decision 3/CP.25, annex.

²⁷ Decision 24/CP.27, paras. 3 and 17.

²⁸ See AC document AC19/INFO/5C.

²⁹ AC. 2023. *Progress, good practices and lessons learned in prioritizing and incorporating gender-responsive adaptation action*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/632770/>.

³⁰ AC. 2023. *Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation at the national and subnational levels: Technical paper by the Adaptation Committee*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/632792>.

³¹ See AC–LEG document AC-LEG/2023/1, available at <https://unfccc.int/node/632772/>.

38. One of the AC Co-Chairs participated in a dialogue at SB 58 among the Chairs of constituted bodies on progress in integrating a gender perspective into the constituted bodies' processes.

B. Awareness-raising, outreach and information-sharing

39. COP 26 invited the AC to improve its efforts to measure the outreach of its events and publications by including, in the AC flexible workplan, collecting statistics disaggregated by gender and region on its awareness-raising, outreach and information-sharing efforts such as events and publications.³² In response, the AC issued a survey to identify its current and potential audience with a view to continuously improving its communication efforts. The online survey was available in the six official United Nations languages between July and September 2023 and accompanied by an extensive outreach campaign through the adaptation contact points,³³ UNFCCC regional collaboration centres, internal and external newsletters (e.g. the newsletter of the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network) and social media channels. The results of the survey assessment were shared at AC 24 and are publicly available.³⁴ AC 24 decided to re-open the survey immediately after AC 24 and make it accessible again on the AC website³⁵ to increase the number of respondents (453 as at 19 October 2023) and to elaborate on its results during AC 25.

40. Furthermore, COP 27 and CMA 4 encouraged the AC to make further use of platforms for outreach, communications in languages other than English, and regional events and knowledge dialogues to improve the dissemination, understanding and use of its knowledge products by organizations and practitioners within and outside the UNFCCC process and in all geographical regions.³⁶

41. Such regional events are described in paragraphs 30–33 above. In addition, the AC produced a short overview video on its work and functions that it showed at its information booths during the NAP Expo and Korea Global Adaptation Week in 2023. Further, the AC has started issuing more of its products in official United Nations languages other than English. This includes a leaflet and a poster containing general information on the AC that was translated into Spanish and French for NAP Expo 2023, which took place in Santiago de Chile,³⁷ and for the 2023 regional climate weeks in Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean. The surveys on regional adaptation efforts referred to in paragraph 32 above were translated into Arabic, French and Spanish for the respective regions, and French and Spanish translations are scheduled for the technical paper referred to in paragraph 63 below.

42. The AC improved the accessibility of its web pages with a view to making them easier to navigate, and issued two attractively designed publications: one on gender (see para. 37(a) above) and one on monitoring and evaluation (see para. 63 below).

43. The AC also published issues 13–15 of the Adaptation Finance Bulletin, in collaboration with the Adaptation Fund, the GCF, the GEF, the LEG and the SCF, to inform a broad range of stakeholders about recent developments in the international adaptation finance arena.³⁸

44. All AC information and outreach products are available on the AC web pages and disseminated broadly, including through the secretariat's newsroom,³⁹ the adaptation knowledge portal and the Adaptation Exchange on X (formerly Twitter)⁴⁰ and Facebook.⁴¹

³² Decision 2/CP.26, para. 4.

³³ See <https://unfccc.int/topics/adaptation-and-resilience/resources/adaptation-contact-points>.

³⁴ See <https://unfccc.int/documents/632431>.

³⁵ See <https://unfccc.int/audience-assessment-survey>.

³⁶ Decisions 8/CP.27 and 10/CMA.4.

³⁷ See <https://napexpo.org/2023/>.

³⁸ See <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/publications-bulletin-adaptation-committee>.

³⁹ See, for example, the article entitled "Adaptation Committee launches regional work to prepare ground for new era of strengthening climate resilience", available at <https://unfccc.int/news>.

⁴⁰ <https://twitter.com/AdaptXChange>.

⁴¹ <https://www.facebook.com/The.Adaptation.Exchange>.

Additionally, a new LinkedIn group⁴² was established, as part of the AC communication strategy and plan, and had exceeded 1,500 members and had around 10,000 post views per week as at 19 October 2023.

45. Moreover, the AC provides the adaptation contact points twice a year – before the sessions of the subsidiary bodies – with information on upcoming activities and new publications by the AC, the LEG and other relevant organizations and programme partners, such as those of the NWP, including on Parties’ efforts to formulate and implement NAPs. It also participated in the Open Space Learning Day at the 4th Capacity-building Hub at COP 27 to present its products and discuss them with a wider audience.⁴³

C. Providing technical support and guidance to the Parties

46. The AC continues to provide technical support and guidance to the Parties for adaptation planning and implementation, and for reviewing subnational, national and overall progress of adaptation action. The focus of this work is on implementing mandates from the CMA, and working in close collaboration with the LEG, with input from the NAP task force, to support use of NAPs as the main vehicle for planning and implementing adaptation at the national level.

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

47. The AC has been mandated to undertake a number of activities towards implementing the adaptation-related provisions of the Paris Agreement, in some cases in collaboration with the LEG and other constituted bodies. The AC keeps Parties and other stakeholders informed about this work on a dedicated web page.⁴⁴

(a) Modalities for recognizing the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties

48. CMA 1 requested the secretariat, under the guidance of the AC and the LEG and in collaboration with stakeholders, to prepare synthesis reports every two years, starting in 2020, on specific adaptation themes, focusing on relevant lessons learned and good practices in developing country Parties,⁴⁵ in the context of recognizing their adaptation efforts. The most recent synthesis report is on the efforts of developing countries in assessing and meeting the costs of adaptation.⁴⁶

49. AC 23 agreed that the 2024 synthesis report should focus on the efforts of developing countries in establishing institutional arrangements for planning and implementing adaptation at different levels of government, and on efforts of developing countries in engaging stakeholders in adaptation planning and implementation. AC 24 confirmed this focus, and a first draft of the report will be available for consideration at AC 25.

(b) Methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support

50. CMA 1 invited the AC and the LEG, in collaboration with the SCF and relevant experts, to contribute to further technical work by continuing to compile existing methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support.⁴⁷ The

⁴² See <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/13985893/>.

⁴³ See <https://unfccc.int/pccb/4CBHub/OSLDay#Agenda>.

⁴⁴ <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/mandates-from-the-conference-of-the-parties-serving-as-the-meeting-of-the-parties-to-the-paris#eq-2>.

⁴⁵ Decision 11/CMA.1, para. 13.

⁴⁶ AC. 2022. *Efforts of developing countries in assessing and meeting the costs of adaptation: Lessons learned and good practices. Synthesis report by the Adaptation Committee in the context of the recognition of adaptation efforts of developing country Parties*. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at <https://unfccc.int/node/631157/>.

⁴⁷ Decision 11/CMA.1, para. 35.

AC and the LEG started the work in 2020, including by inviting submissions and compiling relevant methodologies into a draft reference paper.⁴⁸

51. The AC and the LEG established a joint working group under the joint mandate, consisting of the issue leads from both constituted bodies and invited representatives of the SCF. The working group has held five meetings, one of which in 2023, to advise on the further compilation of existing methodologies and to discuss ways in which the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support could be reviewed as part of the global stocktake.⁴⁹

52. In the reporting period, and incorporating the work conducted by the joint working group, the AC and the LEG finalized the reference paper containing the current compilation of relevant methodologies. The paper includes examples of the application of the methodologies at different scales and respective lessons learned, gaps and challenges, as well as considerations regarding the global review of the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support, including proposals from recent discussions under the technical dialogues of the global stocktake and other forums. One of the Co-Chairs of the AC reported on the findings in the paper and on the progress of the joint working group at the third meeting of the technical dialogue of the first global stocktake, in June 2023.⁵⁰

53. AC 24 took note of the information contained in the draft reference paper and welcomed the intervention by the secretariat on behalf of the LEG on the cooperation on the work. It requested the secretariat to send the final version of the paper to the AC for approval on a non-objection basis by the end of October, then proceed with its publication and disseminate it widely, including at an information event at COP 28 if possible. The AC and the LEG, in collaboration with the SCF, will continue compiling existing methodologies, including by making them available on the adaptation knowledge portal.

2. Inputs to the global stocktake and the work programme on the global goal on adaptation

54. The AC contributed significantly to the establishment and implementation of the two-year **Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation** and has provided input to the work programme since its establishment. In response to the invitation from CMA 4 to continue contributing to the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme in 2023, including by sharing its work related to adaptation indicators, metrics and targets at different levels of governance, and other relevant areas,⁵¹ AC 23 established a working group to decide on the technical input that the AC will provide. Subsequently, the AC made an intervention on adaptation target-setting, methodologies and indicators at the sixth workshop under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme, held from 5 to 6 June 2023.

55. The AC provided inputs to the third meeting of the technical dialogue of the first global stocktake, held during SB 58, on the work of the AC, the LEG and the SCF on the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support (see paras. 50–51 above).

56. At AC 24, the AC invited representatives of the presidencies of COP 27 and 28 and the Chairs of the SBSTA and the SBI for an informal dialogue on promoting implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, as well as with other stakeholders. The AC confirmed its readiness to support any future work as mandated by COP 28 and CMA 5.

⁴⁸ As footnote 31 above.

⁴⁹ Progress updates from the working group are available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/mandates-from-the-cma/methodologies-adequacy-and-effectiveness>.

⁵⁰ Available at <https://unfccc.int/documents/632771>.

⁵¹ Decision 3/CMA.4, para. 22.

3. Adaptation planning and implementation

57. The work of the AC on planning and implementation focused on the work of its NAP task force and on gaps and needs identified in the formulation and implementation of NAPs, including support for NAPs.

58. The **NAP task force** helps the AC to share its work on NAPs with other constituted bodies and to invite input and feedback on its work directly addressing national adaptation planning and implementation. As per its terms of reference it comprises representatives of the AC, the Adaptation Fund, the GCF, the GEF, the LEG, the SCF and the TEC, and in 2023 the AC and the NAP task force welcomed members of other constituted bodies to contribute to the work: the CGE, the FWG and the PCCB and the WIM Executive Committee. Activities of the NAP task force overlap with the annual AC dialogue referred to in paragraph 20 above, particularly with regard to addressing gaps and needs in the process to formulate and implement NAPs.

59. The lead of the NAP task force delivers at each AC meeting an oral or written progress report on collaborative work undertaken by the task force in accordance with its three-year workplan.⁵² While most of the work of the NAP task force is undertaken through exchange of documents and information by email, the task force held one virtual meeting during the reporting period, on 4 May 2023, to exchange information on ongoing and forthcoming tasks.⁵³

60. The NAP task force contributed to a side event conducted by the AC during NAP Expo 2023, on the theme of scaling up adaptation, entitled “Addressing the data gap in climate change adaptation planning and implementation in collaboration with the private sector”.⁵⁴ The event focused on the benefits and challenges of collaborating with the private sector on gathering, making available and using data and information for adaptation, key elements and case studies of successful collaboration, and the role of frontier technologies in data collection and analysis.

61. With regard to **gender**, the NAP task force was involved in the preparation of the above-mentioned policy brief on progress, good practices and lessons learned in prioritizing and incorporating gender-responsive adaptation action within the framework of the AC flexible workplan for 2022–2024.

62. In the area of **support for adaptation**, the AC periodically issues the Adaptation Finance Bulletin and provides input to the SCF for preparing draft guidance for the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism on an annual basis. The AC, in the period between AC 23 and 24, agreed on its input for 2023 and submitted it to the SCF.⁵⁵

4. Monitoring and evaluation

63. Since its establishment, the AC has prioritized work on **monitoring and evaluation** of adaptation. In line with its flexible workplan for 2022–2024, the AC finalized a technical paper on monitoring and evaluation of adaptation at the national and subnational level (see also para. 6 above). The paper explores the current landscape of monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation at the national and subnational level, starting with consideration of the range of methodological and conceptual issues at the heart of adaptation monitoring and evaluation. Further, the paper examines the development and application of monitoring and evaluation systems for adaptation at the national and subnational level, supported by case studies that illustrate the ways in which different jurisdictions are making progress on such activities despite associated challenges. The AC already included follow-up work on the technical paper in its flexible workplan, including an event in collaboration with the NAP

⁵² The updates provided at AC 23 and 24 are available at <https://unfccc.int/event/AC-23> and <https://unfccc.int/event/AC-24> respectively.

⁵³ Further information is available at <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/adaptation-committee-ac/AC-NAPTF>.

⁵⁴ See <https://napexpo.org/2023/sessions/4-1-3-closing-the-data-gap-in-climate-change-adaptation-planning-and-implementation-in-collaboration-with-the-private-sector-ac/>.

⁵⁵ Available at https://unfccc.int/scf/scf-meetings-and-documents#_nd-SCF-Meeting-26--28-September-2023-Geneva-Switzerland. See item 5.

Global Network and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development during the Adaptation Futures 2023 conference,⁵⁶ held from 2 to 6 October 2023 in Montreal, Canada.

64. At AC 24 the NAP Global Network presented a toolkit for monitoring, evaluating and learning NAP processes, which the AC agreed to review further after AC 24. Such reviews will be undertaken with a view to exploring further opportunities for collaboration and ensuring coherence and complementarity with other products and tools developed by the AC and in the broader UNFCCC context.

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

65. On the basis of its activities during the reporting period, the AC agreed to forward recommendations for consideration at COP 28, CMA 5, SBSTA 59 and SBI 59.

66. The COP and the CMA may wish to welcome:

(a) This report;

(b) The progress of the AC in implementing its flexible workplan for 2022–2024 and invite relevant constituted bodies and institutional arrangements under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, Parties and non-Party stakeholders, as appropriate, to use any relevant findings resulting therefrom in their work;

(c) The enhanced efforts of the AC to promote the implementation of enhanced action on adaptation in a coherent manner under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, as well as with other stakeholders, including through collaboration with other constituted bodies and with NWP partners, and through continued work at the regional level;

(d) The response by the AC and the LEG, in collaboration with the SCF, to the invitation of the CMA to continue compiling existing methodologies for reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided for adaptation⁵⁷ included in the reference paper containing the current compilation of methodologies as well as possible areas of work going forward;

(e) The contributions of the AC to the two-year Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation, and the readiness of the AC to support further work resulting from the outcomes of the work programme, noting the relevance of the technical work of the AC and activities to the work programme;

(f) The technical paper of the AC entitled “Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation at the national and subnational levels” and further work of the AC on the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation to provide technical support and guidance to Parties.

⁵⁶ See <https://adaptationfutures.com/>.

⁵⁷ Decision 11/CMA.1, para. 35.