	ADAPTATION																
THEMES	Action / measure	Specification of action / measure Description of intervention / possible contribution to adaptation objectives	How much? (benchmarks; includes relevant global goals and targets)	Current Status and Trends	Actors involved, Incl. lead organisation(s)	Actors Specifying roles that each actor takes - indicative	Inclusion and Stakeholder Engagement	Climate risks / hazard / climate impact addressed	Planning processes		Means of implemetation and support in context		Other challenges and barriers	Integration (into broader policy)	Socio-economic co-benefits	Adaptation - Mitigation synergies and trade-offs (Climate-resilient	Transparency / Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning (MEL), and Indicators
Themes, Secti (drawing from	rs									Finance	Technology development and transfer	Capacity-building				development)	
IPCC AR6 WG Chapter 2-8)		Adaptation actions that increase the resilience of biodiversity and ecosystem services to	Automatic terration of the mediation and statistics by 2020 (1997/20).	Land Description Nationality 2020 (19972) Description	Mating	National second second second second	technics of teachers within in here		Name in a start that is	These are addressed for address the	Tabala da la serie da la s		These is limited and end over of the		facial as benefits includes increased		No exercise to Machanics Furthering and Learning (MFL)
Terrestrial an freshwate ecosystem	Biodiversity management and ecosystem connectivity	Andread change include regiones the summiting patientical stress are detailed on stress of the stress of the summiting patients of the stress of the stress of here signify and protecting small-scale relign a where microclinate conditions can be very scales to particip smallers, and relign a where since scales to a climate schedure compares mitightly increase papely insulinos and adaptive capacity to climate schedure schedure instructions and adaptive the schedure schedure structure and schedure relign schedure include nature based solutions (NE) which emphasise ecological approaches and biodeershy conservation.	Relevant targets: Land degradation neutrality by 2030 (URCD); GOT Target 13. 3. by 2000, centrol description: restore digradu- and floods, and strive to achieve a land digradation-neutral and/or- convention on Biological Denerty (CGI) (STR 2022; 2: Insure that the best available data, information and Inovidega, are accusable to decision makine, page reserving and Power and Straget 2: Insure that the best available data, information and Inovidega, are accusable to decision makine, page reserving and Power and Inovideous and best available data, information and Inovidega management. Additionaby, and to strengthen communication, anarones - snahl matters and technologies of alignmous pages and lacd and the strengthen communication and the strengthen communication, and the additionaby, in this context, traditional inoveledge, innovations, particles and technologies of alignmous pages and lacd there are the strengthen communication of the strengthen the additionaby, in this context, traditional inoveledge, indice bodiversity in direct efficient entrations), in order to anotace bodiversity and andre efficient entrations), in order to anotace bodiversity and entore efficient entrations, in order to anotace bodiversity and entore efficient entorshore, indication and indicate bodiversity and entore efficient entorshore in order to anotace bodiversity and entore efficient entorshore indicate comparison and anotace bodiversity and entore efficient entorshore indicate comparison, including mountains, foreats, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.	ele joccording to the Global Land Octook 2, go to 40 5 of the planet's line is depaided which directly affects that of human's paid theorems manyline has of plank GDP (LOS human's paid theorems manyline) had of plank GDP (LOS human's resource depaidshoon, which be demand for foo in devel, filter, and bioenergy continues to rise. Land on the development and are due to expending apruchative human's resource and areas due to expending apruchative control to a strain of the development of the source affects of the development and areas due to expending apruchative coherened with sub-Gharam Africa being the worst affects on planet development of the development of the source affects on planet development of the development of the development of the development of the development of the development of the development of the deve	businesses and NGOs, 44 international organizational groups. e. A k k k k k k k k k k k k k k k k k k k	Means of Implentation (MoI); Regional and local stakeholders: to drive action, increase acceptance and to adapt and contextualize measures to local	because measures on biodiversity management and ecosystem connectivity need to reflect on the needs and			estimated costs of adaptation and deficit in finance allocated to biodiversity management and ecosystem connectivity adaptation. More financial support is	Technology development and transfer has focused to grante and an endocetogenests. There is soll nee experiment of the second second second second second models such new carbon standards for ecosystem addets and here active measure and writif impacts on distingt, biodwrinity, and biotheologi biotheoly projects to access the carbon markets.	d countries need support to strength institutions and programme to focus an	extent to which adaptation is d taking place and hatpation any evaluation of the effectiveness of adaptation measures in the scientific literature. This gap needs to addressed, to ensure a baseline is available against which to judge effectiveness and develop and refine adaptation in future [WGI]	Further aligment with SDGs for better synergy and coordination between nature based solutions and adaptation policies is	community health, recreational activities and ecotourism, which are co produced by harnessing ecological and social capital to promote resilient e- ecosystems with high connectivity and i functional diversity (IPCC, 2022). Othe co-benefits may include new business	connectivity have mitigation co-benefits through carbon sequestration with Ecosystem-based Adaptation(EbA) and Nature-based solutions (NbS). New carbon standards are developed for r estoration/biodiversity projects to access the carbon markets. However, , quantification of the overall mitigation	Na agreement on Monitoring Evolution and Learning (MLI) fammends. The Advantation Gam Report OVEL reveals that there is be approximately a second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second of the effectiveness of addressing the second second second second second second second second second second second second second second families in subject effectives and develops and releval second second families in the second sections and second second second second families in the second section second second second second major energies (MSI 202).
		Forest-based adaptation includes sustainable forest management, forest conservation and restoration, reforestation, natural regeneration, afforestation, agroforestry and	According to the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2017—2030, the target is to increase forest area by 3% worldwide by 2030,	2030 (SDG 15) & United Nations Strategic Plan for Forest 2017-2030 targets. Progress reported by FAO: Globally, t	the especially indigenous	National government: support forest communities with measures, as well as remove barriers to	governance issue that must mobilise all	landslides; extreme temperatures; storm	actions to achieve forest-based	conditional on international climate finance.	Implementation gaps reveal that technology development is needed, including natural capital.	Capacity building about forest's different species, biodiversity and different	It Forest-Ecosystem Adaptation measures (e.g. EbA & NbS)	Climate policy supporting forest-based adaptation and forest policies might be	Forest based adaptation generates multiple benefits (e.g. local economic	reducing deforestation and degradation	MEL can build on FAO Status of, and trends in, the global core set of forest-related indicators. Existing monitoring and evaluation
	Forest based adaptation	wikopatora system, and urban tree management. It includes actions to strengthen the adaptive capacity and realisment of incess in classes change. Some shares adaptation aka provides scorptem services such as water reteriors, fixed hazard endection and inviting opportunities that reduce vulnerabilities.	reformation globally, SOG SIX: Mobilian significant resources for a la sources and a divers to finance sources for a divergence management and provide adequate incentions to divergence and reforestation.	le million has incre 2000, reaching 2 d5 billion hein 12020, microsette nei million, Marci (M-R) (dH heinerstein minargement planta cells for the stress in management planta cells for less than 25 ki cH forestein fathera and test has 20 ki of forestein in South America (FA fathera and test has 20 ki of forestein in south America (FA table) and trend report, 2022].	ittl governmett, cittera, budinesse, citte and international organizations such as IO (R4), United Nations Forum on Foresta, The Center for International Forestry Rescut, World Agroforestry,	capacity in developing countries and in assessing the global taskues of forests; international organisations: support countries to harmonise policies, strategies and actions to ensure sustainable management of forests; Collaborative Partnership on Forests (CPF): promote the significant of forests in the global policy agenda;	bottom-up approaches. All-actors inclusion is significant. Specifically, community forest groups, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, (including farmers, silvopastoralists, wood and non- wood harvesters) should be at the centre	disease outbreaks; new vector-borne	highlights the need for cooperation () and working with local communities and recognition of indigenous Peopler's discussion of the second second second including clear land tenure rights and decentralization of forestry issues is needed. Further, planning needs to forestry regrammes and state-owned forests for local management to nersease operationalization across multiple levels of government. This is required expectally in forested areas,	slaptation, such at that engage local communities and indigenous. Peoples. Need for finance mechanism that are accessible, gender-inclusive, support youth initiatives, and urgently make funding available and accessible to indigenous Peoples, Mro- descendant, and olcal community women's organisations in countries in the Global South that have been historically under- supported and under-funded is underlined. J Micro-financia schemes are necessary	Technology can be utilised for monitoring and evaluation of from share and adaptation such as droves to collect and and terretorial data to generate and the origination of the state of the state of the state and orax, vegetation shareh, and all monitorin mapping. For that building capacity of local people to adjust technologies and apply at local levels is needed	inanagement options could enhance forest-based adaptation actions.		integrated with other various policies suc as water policy, energy policy, NDPs.	opportunities, cleaner air) and has synergies with the water-energy-land- food nexus. Benefits in the form of	reduction targets required to meet the +2°C limit of the Paris Agreement. Forest: Based adaptation contributes to almost all 17 SDGs, with synergies across sectors y	framework are limited and often bind to trade-off and do not help to mole synger bottened fiberent outcome. They tend to foos on output and value for more year off all to assess the longer-form binding and applied between fiberent output of the synger-form binding and applied for the development. If AO 222, Botte forward, It is important to put in place good monitoring and evaluation of forest band adaptation. For the, there are good amplied on framewing changes in response to adaptation measures, but these remain relatively rare globally.
		Integrate oscilla Jone management (ICM) is vedicly recognized and promoted a stre mata seporptier process to deal with climet dame, sue-level in radium, sue to the numeri and long-term costad challenges. Exhancing adjupter capacity is an important part of Marrine protected areas (MPAc). Transboundary manne upstad planning (MSP), and	SIG 54.25 by 2020, sustainably manage and protect mainter and costal ecosystems and significant dense impact, including by strengthening their insulance, and take action for their Historic Taylor Strength, and take action for their Historic Taylor Strength, and take action for their Packet Taylor Strength, and take and take the second practices of Martime Spatial Panning (MSP), integrated Costal Jacob Management (2014) and rational and sequent length one walkandah use of occum resources and to increase the realizese Access and Costal Strength, and take and the sequence including and the second second second second second second restoration and the second second second second and waters, participating expected their their thigh charts, locad and baddwershy banefits (Ut Biodivernity Conference (COP 13)).	the tend is towards stagnation. Europe has the largest area of marine Key Biodiversity Areas (jutes that are important for the global persistence of marine biodivers that are protected. The analysis for SDG 14.2 (EBA) indicates that more than half of countries (5.3%) are making law progress. Four countries (2.1%) (Belgium, of Germany, Netherlands and Norway) have succeeded in meeting this target, while 12 countries (1.1%) have man	governments and international organisations, such as FAO, UNEP and UNDP, funding entities (GCF/GEF)		Peoples should participate in integrated	Saul level rise, coastal floods, and tropical cyclones.	new and strengthened regulatory program, anation schemes for partitioning coastal zone into areas for particular uses and activities, new management programs tailored for particular resources (for example, coral reefs, mangroves), action programs aimed at correcting and/or restoring	climate bonds and public debt forgiveness, can supplement tradicional financial instruments. Mechanisms for solving the persistent problem of securing upfront integrating adaptation investments into insurance schemes and using debt financing to bridge the time until benefits are realized bitting from grants to results-based	Technology development and transfer can be reliefs assembling and caloping costal terms and Safeynettic data, producing terms in model, advanced technologic for pumping and form the ar- banced technologic (for pumping and form the bef to support to develop and relief evelop. Technologic (theread we have (1COA)) providing upport to develop an active for the apport to Penants of develop an active for form database for is costal aores to assess impacts and underability as as level nice) (Adaptation Committee 2011).	locally appropriate institutional capabilities, including regulatory provisions and finances dedicated to a maintaining healthy coastal socio- ecological systems (AR& WGII CH3).	unable to address the escalating risks in low-lying coastal areas worldwide. Barriers to adsptation, such as decision-making driven by short-term thinking or vested interests, insufficient financial resources, and inadequate financial policies and insurance are	Improved costal adaptation governance can be supported by approaches that canalise changing risks over time, such as canalise changing risks over time, such as costal adaptation increasions and pro- teringen; combining technical and neuron inclusion and configurations that accounts for resolutions of configurations that accounts worldviewer, JARK WOII CH31, Areas of integration allow such torgarded water spatial planning (MMP), and Maximo spratected areas (MPAs).	planning, enabling behavioural change and alignment of financial resources	-	microsoft the UNEP Global Manual [NREP, 2023] suggests to acress (1) the level of implementation of frameworks line MSP and LCM and (2) the level of implementation of frameworks line MSP and LCM and (2) the level of excluderal parameters (e.g. state of bothwests), water the constraint which indicate change and acress level fin are accoundend in coastal management plans, to one sardiul measure of commitment to implementations. The state state of the commitment of ecosystem based monitoring strategies to mitigate rapidly growing communities and antions. Transparence, coherence between different actors and initiatives, and project monitoring and evaluation enhance access in implementation (Ad& WGI CH3).
Ocean and coastal ecosystem	Coastal protection	Structural and nontructural measures for coastal protection include engineered inclutions and conversion of coastal exposition, protection and beach and shore neuralheme (e.g., protection structures such as useauki), such infrastructure approaches including exchancembered, including brancharden and goins, nature page and an analysis, page and an analysis, structures and an analysis, and coast neets.	No specific global target. Protection and back and drove nourkinner can conclusion to the stand back of the series of Community (SGG1) and Infrastructure (DGG9), Related target, Pu y2020: Prote Back of Earth's back occass, costal array is landwatter, backeting (JM Biodiversity Conference) (CDP 33). Standards and norms for costal protection exist in national regulation.	Progress Castal risks are increasing. Even with efforts : in init warning to 12% global sa where we negeted to for exploration training over the commonities worklock. Castal and after climate impacts are already forcing relacional and after climate impacts are situatly forcing relacional infrastructure and telements, including castal protects wares hard and und measures instead to castal protection hore MAP, including castal backwares with a distance protection alteries to optications, and other castal protection barries to opticat castal and the castal protection barries to opticat castal measures in a distance protection barries to opticat castal measures and infrastructure against sea level rise.	governments and international organisations, such as UNEP and UNDP, s. funding entities iost (GCF/GEF)	adaptation funding gap [WGII. CH3]. UNEP:	Participation of local communities, weren, and local generments. Participation in needed in both planning control protection as well as relocation.	Sarliever frae, coastal flood, blodiversity	Source-to-Sea (S2S) management, Ridge to Reef, ecosystem approach to fisheries/aquaculture, and marine	problem of securing upfront investments for	Indi technologies refer to physical tools and instructures, such assessible and dykes, soft technologies, or uthavare, refer to technologi buoledigg and alline signification to using the technologi management efficiency; and organizational dechnologies, integring auture and technology into adaptation solutions can lead to multiple benefics for adaptation solutions can lead to multiple benefics for adaptation solutions can lead to multiple benefics of multiple constraints and food costal properties of natural ecosystems with the immediate benefics of natural ecosystems, with the immediate benefics of natural ecosystems with the immediate benefics of natomatics and information appropri	Capacity-building should seek to sustain toonkedge system and education enhance participation and social inclusion, and include risk management and clinute scenarios in planning and design.	than hybrind appraoches including nature-based adaptations. Activities such as coastal hardening	Effective responses to rising use level involve locally applicable combinations of decision analysis, land-use planning, publi application and confilt resolution and the second second second second second change and help to chart adaptation pathways.	ic vegetated dunes in sandy beaches provide important services including		Montoring systems that address climate-induced driver, ecosystem impacts and social/interalities in marine social-ecological systems are key for adaptation. This includes improved forecast and hindcast models and environmental monitoring.
		Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is a process that promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in	SDG 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary	2030; Progress: Evidence of effectiveness of water management in reducing climate risks is not clear due to	Private and public sector actions are to be	Water adaptation policies enabled through ethical co-production between holders of Indigenous	Participation of local communities and women in formal water governance	Droughts, increase heat and cold, increas snow and ice.	e A large share of adaptation Interventions (~60%) are shaped in	Water garners a significant share of public and private adaptation funds. However,	Technology is an important part of water adaptation response, and outcomes of technology adoption are	Many countries and social groups most threatened by climate change do not	Institutional constraints (governance, institutions, policy),	A common set of enabling principles underpinned by strong political support	Water adaptation measures tend to have positive economic outcomes in	Trade-offs exist around operating water infrastructure for energy and water	Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of adaptation measures, policies and actions can contribute to knowledge, awareness and data
		order to maximize economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without	cooperation a appropriate; Ramar Convention Strategic Plan - 2016-2024. Wetlands benefite Ramar Convention Strategic Plan - 2016-2024. Wetlands benefite way sectors such as water, energy, ninning, approximation, for the sector such as water, energy, ninning, approximation, for such development, indiractivater, indiractivate, foreister, aquacultur fisheries at the national and local level.	methodogical challenges. Future projected adaptation are effective in noticing lisks to average adent, but dented for initia transpi project 2°C complexiting the method for initia generating to 3.5°C (Wall GM (4.8, 4.3.2, 8, 47.3)].	 coordinated in WBM. Cooperation and coordinated actions at various governance levels are vital to shape WRM and ensure participation, capacity building and learning among different actors [SR1.5]. 	Inowledge, tocal kooledge and technical Unowledge, through cooperation and coordinated and all megnation groups, at viscous level of permanes in needing transport, at viscous level of permanes in needing for effective transitions travards climate resilient development (WGII CH4 4.8.3 - 4.8.6)	process and water management is still limited. This doe party to the above, in many regions of the work of adequate light, regulatory and institutional frameworks for effective stakeholder participation		reponse to water-related hazards and involve water interventions (irrigators rainwater harvesting, soil motisture conservation). Water features prominently in nationally determined contributions (ING/CH4), and national adaptation plane (INAPa) of most countries (INGI CH4).	barriers remain for low-income countries to access funds, and there is insufficient	mediated through other societal factors, including anticlations, generation frameworks, and supply and anticlations generation frameworks and supply and countries tend to be autonomous, incomental and focused on managing unter initiated risks a parcharm in contrast, responses are more pailing-intented and unban-focused in developed countries [WGI CH 4].	have the adequite resources to adapt [WGII CH4].	Incluing path dependency and financial and information constraints, are the main challenge to adaptation implementation in the water sector [WGII CH4].	can help meet the triple goals of water security, sustabilised and climater reliefer development. [WGII CH4 (4.8, 4.8.3, 4.8.4 4.8.5, 4.8.6, 4.8.7]]	developing countries and positive environmental Jockromes in developer , countries. Roughly one third and one fourth of case studies on water adaptation also documents mailadaptation and co-benefits, respectively. A significant knowledge gap remains in knowlig of boserved adaptation benefits also translate to climate shit actuation; ifs. op how much and under what condition [WG CH4 [47.1, 47.4, 7.4].	Lafer, P.(Will CH4 (4, 4, 7, 2, 7, 3)). Many mitigation exactrs, such as carbon capture and storage, bioenergy and afforestation can derferestation, can have a high-water footprint. The water intensity of mitigation musb te managed in socially and politically acceptable ways to increase synergies with 300G, improve water security and reduce table-offs with storation	to support adaptation implementation in the future. Technology is being increasingly used in hydrological iscences for measurements and monitoring of for example water levels and creation of warning systems. Minitoring and evaluation approaches are also being designed to adjust to changing conditions. Lak of technology and how/degit transfer, expecisilly related to remote sensing. Is an adaptation barrier in states with less resources. Evidence of effectiveness of adaptation in relationg climate risks is not clear due to the technology transfer.
Water	Water use efficiency in agriculture	Agriculture accounts for 60-7006 of total water withdrawals and supports the Neuhodo of a large experiment of the second se	SDG 64.69, 2020, substantially increase water-use efficiency zono all sectors and enurs substantiable withdrawins and supply of inclusions address water succing and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water succing.	reduced tillage, contour ridges or mulching) are frequen	tly and private actors (largely private with varying property rights).	co-production between hidden of indigenous knowledge, local knowledge and technical knowledge through cooperation and coordinated actions among multiple actors, including women and all marginalised groups, at various levels of governance is needed for effective transitions towards climate resilient development.	and educational level determine access to water and financial and societal resources. Therefore, there have been calls for mainstreaming equity considerations into	Drought, extreme temperatures, reduce precipitation.	Improved agronomic practices and economic instruments like water trading in developed countries like	Water generas agenderat share of public and private adaptation tunks - with TMA of water management, however, burrier, manih for low-income countries to access funds.	levelling, micro-irrigation, efficient pumps, drip and sprinkler irrigation, and water distribution systems. Solar technologies are increasingly used for irrigation,	potential adverse outcomes. As acch, coactry building boal communities to accountly building boal communities in water management practices is require efficiency through technology and service improvement, and enhanced support for autonomous adaptation is needed for informed decision making.	s increase crop yields and is often a preferred strategy for farmers and d policymakers for risk reduction, but irrigation is also associated with a range of adverse outcomes, including groundwater over- inducting groundwater over- regional climates, both in terms of temperature and precipitation change. [WGI 0:144 (4.2.6, 4.6.2.)	resources management. Trade-offs with other wate users. Effective adaptation options, together with supportive public policies enhance food availability and stability and reduce climate risk for food systems while increasing their sustainability. There to leverage the interconnection of Water-energy-food nexus and achieve the most efficiency in overall systems. Quantifying the complex interdependencies among food, energy and water is critical to achieving	current climate impacts and addressin future climate risk, knowledge gaps remain about assessing the effectiveness of such measures to reduce impacts and risks. Additional considerations on co-benefits of trade offs for overall sustainable development are not always sufficient	g storage, soil moisture conservation and irrigation are some of the most common adaptation responses and provide economic, institutional or ecological benefits and reduce vulnerability. Water security is critical for meeting SDGs and systems transitions needed for climate	
		Water and soil conservation measures (e.g. reduced tillage, contour ridges, or mulching, crop rotation, intercropping, irrigations); adoption of improved crop cultivars that can better withstand hazards like floods and drought (e.g. drought-tolerant varieties); and	productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that	Caribbean, and Southern Asia experienced land	local and national	learn and use new technologies and innovation to	communities, women, and the poor and	Droughts, heatwaves, wet (floods and storms), salinity, as well as pests and diseases.	actions to improve cropland is noted in	decreased. Evidence shows a reduction from	irrigation, and digital agriculture to share data to	credit for actions such as irrigation and	cropland management include		quality (from reduced nitrate leaching	emissions from improved crop or post- harvest management, increased soil	MEL can make use of the metrics and data related to the SDGs, goal 2 and 6. Progress is monitored through target 2.4 and 2.5.
	Cropland Management	Name hand subtransfunctions to manage week and priori. Improved coupled magament have a set impact to taking include change, improve agricultural productivity, livelihoods, food security and nutrition, and overall contribute to the achievement of the 300s 1, 2, 3, 12 and 15.	strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, softener watter, drough, doog and other disatter and that progressively improve land and oil quality. CliD Target 10: Ensure all areas under agriculture, quauciture and forestry are managed and of blockhemity, increasing the productivity and resilience of these production systems.	degradation at rates faster than the global average [SDG Report 2023]. e	governments, private sectors (including research and training institutions), Internatonal	enhance CA; National and local governments: identify country-specific needs, support institutional arrangements including land-tenure, facilitate the removal of barriers (e.g. finance, capacity) associated with cropiand improvement; Indigenous & local farmers: promote traditional	marginalized in the selection, evaluation, implementation and monitoring of policy instruments for improving cropland management is key. Integration across sectors and scales increases the chance of		Nationally Determined Contributions	45% to 24% between 2000 to 2013 [FAO	mange prots, werd of diseases. For example, new read time climite and workhe data at familie leaf collection should be promoted, implementation equipmes loadily from work leaf and the second protocol of the second second second second ficance and knowledge to use the technologies.	conservation agriculture is need. Capacity needs to be context and needs specific to be effective. For example, location-specific yet knowledge-intensiv	elevation or soil type, along with - institutional constraints such as low research investment, limited re policy support, subsidies that encourage monocrops, poor	infraturcurur and urban development polities.	reduced ammonia emissions).	carbon from managed crop residues. in peatlands synergies and trade-offs are	

		Diversification of livelihoods, on-farm and off-farm diversification, related to agroecosystem, crops, livestock and other species genetic diversity (e.g. fish or drought resilient crops). To increase realism and productivity diversification is necessary in the	international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural	Progress: Changes in cropping patterns, the timing of sowing and harvesting, crop diversification towards cash crops and the adoption of improved crop cultivars that car	Marginalised groups, municipalities, local governments, private	Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable communities have intimate knowledge about their surrounding environment and are attentive observers of	Inclusion of most vulnerable population groups, in most vulnerable regions that but the unset need for valnetablen. The		part of the long-term national climate	Lack of financial resources and poverty constrain ability to invest in livelihood diversification, resilience and adaptive		Each country should build on its existing institutions, and indicate where they may coach iteractivesite (or a new	Key barriers to livelihood diversification include sociocultural and institutional	Mainstreaming and policy coherence supported by adaptation finance tha targets the poor and marginalized pe
Food, fibre other ecosyster product		Information (page). In declarate relative that productively oversites during the second page of the pa	plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance approximultary productive capacity in developing countries, in particular leads developed countries, 500 Target 23 by 2020, maintain the great developed countries, 500 Target 23 by 2020, maintain and developed managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ground exacts and and developed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and ground exacts at and after and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic removers and accusted trabitomic leveledge, as maintain and accusted trabitomic leveledge, as maintain and accusted trabitomic leveledge, and calae antices of accounting trabitomic leveledge, and deversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.	better withstaml hazards like floods and drought are among the most used adaption responses by farmers. Inenficial outcomes are documented in terms of increases in incomes and yields and water-related outcomes, but benefits to uuherable communities are not always apparent on the whole. There is high verifices that diversifying livelihoods improves incomes and reduces noclocesonic witherability, but fastability changes depending on livelihood type, opportunities and local context.	sector, international or multi-national governance institutions	environment and an extensive optimistic of disord the ensit currently independent of actional disord the ensit currently independent including during to different orgo, change coupling times or relativistic and the private sector palys is to be define the forward part of the ensitiest and any orgo of monitorial and frame from the top down, as well as supporting the subject to define the forward part of the adding of a community and household and the ensity of the ensity of the MACI (Left, Rund development agencies and support in implementing mechanisms.	most vulnerable regions are particularly located in East, Central and West Africa, South Asia, Micronesia and Melanesia and i. in Central America. Integrating local y practices with scientific knowledge.	tropical cyclones, coastal and sea floods, migration, and vector-borne diseases.	rectors, rat local, sub-national and national scale. In each country's context, the relevant policies, plans, financial instruments should be marked in the state of the scale of the policy of the scale of the scale of the policy of the scale of the scale of the context and scale and inequality issues a crucial for in planning process.	capacity (WWI CH3). The lock of climate finance flowing to Linca 450 shale hold levelhood diversification actions. Climate facures in USZ and Shale hold level hold level approximate the standard shale and access requirements, inclusions human resource support and the inflexibility of current approximates that are based in famour of actions, such as lock enterprise and arransomic segmentations (WWI CH8).	unden John Highen, Merculut Johnson et Bjonsen verstellt instener in different hyse of atext for g. human physical (hethoology, accut, and financia) can high notice risks form climate shange and improve likelihoods.	Institutions). For effectiveness, capacity building approaches need to target climate-sensitive livelihoods communities and be context-specific. Capacity also need to consider inequality	barriers well as indequate resources and lexified of opportunities that hinder the full adplive possibilities of existing livelihood diversification practices availability coordination and prioritration processes, limited financial resources to support displation projects, and atthibites to risks and cultural values may hamper responses [WGI CH8].	need to be strengthen to enhance livelihoods and climate compatible development [WGII CH8]. Integratio key sectors such as agriculture, fore
	Food production system improvement	Intrody-hexpanding corps, almaid, this hand other species grantet: diversity varying spatial and temporal amagement and altorage levelsck and agreement special special dog look-clino systems arringhen enlines: a clinaria dange, with advocations and a special constraints arringhen enlines: a clinaria dange, with advocations and the special special special special special special special and the special special special special special special special and the special special special special special special special content (WGI) (Kr.6).	people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year	pathways to move towards more resilient, equitable and sustainable food systems in ways that are socially, y economically and environmentally acceptable through tim	people, small-scale producers, youth, local governments, national agencies, private sectors, researchers, international	scientista ad decision-malers – inclusion planna and different adaption pathways to prevent maladgatano. Governments: support farmars with clinate provide the support farmars with clinate enhance food production systems: indigenous enhance food production systems: indigenous towoledge and practices. International reproductions coordinate on target setting and standards.	 atom, regional, and global teretis, including in agriculture, but allo sector that rathe to food production systems such as trade, policy, gender norm, well improve food production systems. 2) Arenessing youth innovation and values, regioner quick, indigenous innovations, gender quick, indigenous innovations, and regular, and and and innovations, and regular, and and innovations, and and innovations, and and innovations, and and innovations, and and innovations, and and innovations, and inn	outbreaks of climate-related pasts.	planning has promoted action and exemption of results in food production systems. Incorporate to build upon existing adaptation building information adaptation including feedback matulateration including feedback institutional capacity and technical for adaptation planning.	adaptation to improve agrifood production n system is still a concern mainly for smallholder farmers in lower-income countries. In 2020, only 1.7% of climate finance went to smallholder farmers who are experiencing the worst impacts of k climate change.	ndem, bei digtal divides must be overcome to avoid prosensing inequilare. Unmet en untertechnicipies such as precision weeking, water efficient impation spriteme.	rights-based approach (HRBA) to address	cause constraints on food production systems. For example, some current food production areas unsuitable; increased CO2 concentration will reduce nutrient density of some crops; reduce the	development to improve food prod system, such as integration of polici which support crop specialisation, is markets, limited post-harvest proce limited technical or biophysical rese on implementation and poor marke
	Green infrastructure and ecosyste services	climate change impacts has increased substantially and is projected to further increase, the same time, the process of urbanization terifican perforpsoe people and places to climatic change impacts. It is likely significantly increase. Cardially places and inflame change impacts in likely significantly increase. Cardially places and inflame change impacts in likely significantly places. Cardially places are de- tindent of the interview of the significant of the significant of the dispoportion of the more exonuccially and usually marginalized urban environments and environ of the significant of the significant of the dispoportion of the more exonuccially and usually marginalized urban environs environment of the significant of the significant of the environment of the significant of the significant of the significant environs environment of the significant of the significant of the environment of the significant of the significant of the significant environs environment of the significant of the significant of the significant environs environment of the significant of the significant of the environment of the significant of the significant of the significant environs environment of the significant of the significant of the significant environs environment of the significant of the significant of the significant of the environs environment of the significant of the significant of the significant of the environment of the significant of the significant of the significant of the environment of the significant of the significant of the significant of the environment of the significant of the significant of the significant of the environment of the significant of the significant of the significant of the environment of the significant of the significant of the significant of the environment of the significant of the environment of the significant of the significant of the significant of the environment of the significant of the significant of	SIG 51.3 by 2000, provide outwent access to sele, inclusion and accessible, genera and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older partons and persons with disabilities. SIG 51.3 by proposel affected and automative selections of the select second- transmitter to global gross demotic product caused by disatem, including water-related disaters, while alocus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations. Additionally, the term and people more suggestions on acceptorating these in urban planning.	scope for their value application. At the same time, uthen equations and the comportaining of green infrastructure and ecosystem services reduce adaptive capacity and can thermal experision, and 27 Cb to load saming. Despite increasing knowledge, nerest duales indicate that nature about approaches to adaptation and relations are still under-recognized and under-invested in urban planning and development.	communities, private sector and national agencies, academic d institutions	Cooperation between scientish, decision-saler and indigenous boundage holders can supplement current efforts and ensure that investments do out capitaly in mysch indigenous and private actors can lead in holdvalar actions. The role of local actionic jamters - particularly on technical issues can be engined to enhace capital foregativity and c-rational along with Community based Organizations (CBIO) and MOO	×	Urben frodoring, Heret stress and Cold conditions, Forwalt Wind, Cosstal flooding and ensions. Key application in urban temperature regulation.	Is increasing and regulatory framework are being created. At the same line, of direct consideration of protection of ecceptations in unban expansion is still model on cluding ann water harvesting and a cluding premaibility of unban surfaces.	a lugescate gevylyhytical engineening projecti. Acess to knoce in most difficult for chy, local and non-state actors, and in conditions where governance is fragile.	Rood and drought prostection for circles and artificantists, and neutrino is studied and welfands in closest areas can reduce storm surger.	reception and under-invested in urban planning and development.	elflacy of green infrastruture for reducing clinetar lengets across varying subtan contents and futures unantes scansida are neededs and the standard standard standard enfestiveness to provide disater effectiveness to provide disater co-benefits for human well-being.	
Cities, settlemen and key infrastruct	4 Sutainable urban water management	Suttander urdan water mangement alms to manage the utdam water cycle to produce benefits for avatery of province and induces. In response to concern stat (pertrained) urban water systems are minkaped to changes, associated with class exclusions macune in the domain of planning, water supply and recurs, unde advage funding, such as the domain of planning, waterwater treatment and sludge handling.	resource reficiency, mitgation and subjection to chamber champ, evaluates to distance and develop and implements. In the with the evaluation of the subject of the subject of the subject of the daster risk management at all levels. Undan water management typically lack canditative targets, which are more common in water resources management (e.g. flood protection level).	Progress. Access to drinking water, sankation and hygiene clagisated or decreased in urban areas (BDG Report 2023).	governments, communities, private sector and national agencies	City and local generaments are lay among multiple cates facilitating cates charge adaptation in class and strengths. City at local gastra with class and strengths. City at local gastra with class and strengths. City at local gastra with address dimeter skill. Transactional aerocks is address dimeter skill. Transactional networks of class generaments are induced by the classically, alare leasons and adhocate, Photos and business externment is help infrastractions. Hough at lines community extens can alwage beyond community extens can alwage beyond methods with the strength and the strength of the transaction of the strengths and the strengths and the streng roles of infrastractions. Hough at dises widespread vulnerability. Such actions include spaces for enterwinked generators across sailed of the method subdivers, and social generits. Transactional enterwinks of focal generitsmetta and adhocates (Witcl City), Inon states across and/or approaches.	Indigrous kookidge in utaan vulvenability and via sextemati saa strangi verhance kool restieves, koo its devision making ang polyc centes dominated by top-down approaches.	condition, Water scarby (drought and/c lack of accent), foreign of potable water mources, Salination of conditi water mources, Salination of conditi water mounts and the second scarbol of the solid accessive ground water extraction	ir propro utar quality, water use " differency, water users of difference and the second seco	include los di accesso to invocutive funding arrangementa and inter capability to manage flaase and commercial insurance (Mar Cw6).		communy level include the limited ability to identify actival values ability and community strengths and the abunce of communities (WGII CHG).	Inspectially for smaller urban settlemethy and comparing parantee. (Wall CHG). Limits to disputitional to regularly disma disputitional to regularly disma tawas and crites and smaller statements including those without dedicated local paranteemister. At the same type and maga crites, designed without stating climate change risk into account, contrains innovation including climate change risk into account, contrains innovation masks these and change, without transformative adaptation [WGII CHG].	Integration in urban planning and re- der management autociece, moni- of ground water estudion
	Resilient power systems	Energy infrastructure underpism modern economies and quality of IIB. Disruption to power of relis togolical impacts upon all other infrastructure sectors, and dets: businetese, Hodshy, NeathCare and other ortical anvices both within and across jurned cloud boundaries (VGL CHG).	No specify global targets exit. Headed targets are: Sendal Global target 0: Substantiantly whose disated relatings to critical and educational facilities, microling strongly developing their realisticned y 2003 (CD straget 6.8 neithborn and educational facilities, microling strongly developing through developing their realistic instance. It developing countries strongly nehanced for Darget 6.8 neithborn and encloses august the strateging countries developing countries and small Island developing states.	Large part of the world are (introd) connected to detectively give while determinated of particle access to in increase as well, However, strong regional difference in detective and ensuing over systems in the light of likely of accetage and energy gover systems in the light of likely of material impacts needs toroad attention beyond critical infrastrucatre approach.		City and local generation that work closely when the public and private providers and work in particular the public and private private work of the particular agencies to ensure acress and realisment the system.	Decisions between centralised and decentralised gates request tabledee regigement and sensitivation.	Extreme heat and cold conditions, Stormer Theodeng and Bardern dry conditions for electricity production	Integrated planning approaches are important for clinate realient development to enable planning and monitoring of interactions between adaptation. Urban adaptation measures adaptation. Urban adaptation measures and first a consteale contribution climate realisent development, yet are stall uncomon. Heaving needs to more away from dominant models of energi intensive and manuel k-dis urbanitation which build high carbon dependency and high vulnerability into clies.	and more winkenselle population tak access to relatelate and direkted power. Card of noneable baurcts of power is partiting more allocable which is barrier all domain and and power systems in some parts of the world.	dentified technology needs in NCL (CCC) PACAUAU2021, Sam meters and tensore CCC) PACAUAU2021, Sam meters and tensore performant of the second second second second performant of the second second second second resources to develop years, especially with resources tocated at the distribution here. Energy many maps and performance second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second second	In addition to the producer, stateholder can be informed on decembraited, diverse provide the stateholder of the stateholder of the provide the stateholder consumption	existing infrastructure deficits and energy efficient building stock, as well as income inequality, which an lead to reduce decommic productivity. Climate change routure in an increasing. / Aftrag challenge towards energy for cooling system.	Infratrocutre and Infratrocutre
Health, wellbeing :	Health and health system adaptation	nygine conditions; WASH (and the beath sovelliner operating but also reaching therebuilder) charge improving percond difficient (and earlier) but in the percent includes health behavior, charging to enable adjaping negative health impacts of extreme heat and vector-borne diseases, which are diagenous for human health.	santation and hygiene for all and end open defection, paying special attention to the needs of women and gifts and those in whereahe situations; SOGA. By 2010, repared international models and the second system and the second system and sustem and anatomic related antibilities of organizanes, including water handstein related antibilities technologies. Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early waters, gain capacity of all strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early waters, gain end and analogement of Regulations (HRI capacity and hasht energinesy preparedness) [Source SOG target 3d].	with safety managed sanitation increased from 47% to 54% and the population that creases to hardwareing facilities, with use and water in the home increased from 67% to coupling the factor of the same transformer for the same transformer in the same transformer for the same transformer to updating the neutral coverage to be acceded by 2022 (The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2022).	organizations (humanitarian sector), d civil society, health care	National generations: Jairy a key vole in this society of an of this for the operations and the operation of	Important to also include individual, households and communities to assess in each needs and achieve behavioral change. In many developing countries, high	Extreme hart, floods and havy perceptitation, new curb horne diseases, first, severe wird storms, and tropical cycloses.	for resilence and enhancing human wellchere, lived keisth Actor Pitre to Include early warning and reporce systems for effective back. Biole we appecially important for countres with each health cargotime, live health and high climate change exposure.	a said with diseases and entricri functions reasoned to a long manner. Saving I phenese, sunii-saida loans how the potential to reduce the humful effects of climate entremes on health. Cash branders, asset branders, weather-	Indeding energies, and unbess from care an important elements of national and municipal heat wave and heath action plans. regulating bitmens and concrete the more hand-effective unforce, and intenducing multitude emogenics (and the strength of the strength multitude emogenics) and the strength of the strength temperatures, improve all quality, provide shade, and and and strength of the strength of the strength of temperatures, improve all quality, provide shade, and and and strength of the strength of the strength of temperatures, improve all quality, provide shade, and and and solution of the strength of the strength of the amount of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the mark be useful to guide adaptation actions.	awareness. Broader access to healthcare	importance of health adaptation as levy component, action has been slow. A Significant adaptation gaps exists for human health and well- being and for responses to disaste hairs. Globally, health aydems are poorly recoursed in general, and heir capacity to record to climate change is weak, with metal health suggest being particularly inadequate.	programmes, and managing risks to and food systems. Improved building urban design (Including green and bi Infrastructure).
	Social safety nets	shocks, nuture haards and disators, and other cites. Examples are cash transfer and backing and unity solubles. Safery sets are and of disators solid protection (SMF), and the solution of	social protection systems for all for reducing and preventing powers, by 2003 Compare 10.4 et als counties to adopt acci protection policies to achieve greater equality.	poor and the vulnerable indicate 11.1. Proportion of population covered by scala protection forcy lystems, by persons, persons, with diabilities, pregrant women, weakoms, work insign york time and the population data scalar protection show significant protection batabase (ILO/WOPA), indicates thet approximately Sign cort of the work's population data not have access to at least one scala protection systems in data).	of local government car enhance city level capacity, share lessons and advocacy, (inter)national development t organisations, and market charities	 povernenet institution: In area or countries where governance wask, informal institutions become more important, such as traditional accuration accuration and and environment and accurate poverst or most valuerable. 	concentrations of poor and vulnerable groups hing in diverter proce zones of vrans contres, new urban dwellers and informal residents are often excluded from community-based networks and social services.	ordented, heavy precipitation, fires, seven wind storms, and trapical cyclones.	contribute more effectively to adaptation, they area to be better coordinated across a range of agencies better integrated with climate data to anticipate times of need for vulnerabil groups, and better aligned with other risk management instruments such as insurance.	based ong insuance, employment guarantes scheme and scolar periodos effective in protecting the levielosodo of poor and excluded populations in the long- term of they account for climate ratio. It can be derived from both public and private sources, hough the latter are much less native to poor households who hold low social capita.	component in linking DRR and leifendor support, na la sul be requiry interacting to CAT. This might haveneding and building emergency obtains , tapport and natural and building emergency obtains , tapport and natural resource managements building finandus and subtrain discussion of human assets through alls training, and building social assets by supporting and hear groups.	trandfer(information sharing, access to credit/microfinace, part trandfer(protection, starter parks (drought)flood retarka), access to common property, resources, social services and public works.	edreme poverty by helping to meet individual or household needs but not collective needs to mitigate long term climate shocks. Social protection may lead to maladaptation when it deincentivise risk reduction.	integrate skapation into poverty reduction, distance risk reduction an humanitarian development.
	Diaster fük management	Disater nak management (DMU) dires severit mensi to address the climate emergenny (https) diret understanding of huk, chanacer nik generance mechanism ad approaches, including rak-informed investments and proparedness mechanism and approaches, including rak-informed investments and proparedness mechanism (and the several section of the several section of the several capacity to adapt. Financial instruments to support DMM encompany rat to transfer (e.g. grant across afferen (mic high capacity), in costant local adaptive capacity on a charact availability of funds abortly after distance elements (e.g. grant, launs or bond) and external funds (mic come construct) skical angeator. In enhance guida availability of funds abortly after distant hits, relater humanitarian impacts, help out-mail program (e.g. mic costant excit adaptive capacity and direngine local mailance.	B: Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2000, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 in 2020–2030 compared with 2005–2015 (Sendai Framework); Strengthen realience and adaptive capacity to climate-related bazards and natural disasters in all countries ([StoG target 13.]; By	Midterm Review of the Sendal Framework (MTR SF) ran concurrently with the Paris GST. Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction reports on risk trends. It concludes that risk is increasing globally, as are the numbe	international	International: UNDRI In responsible for overseen the implementation of the Sendal Pranework for Disaster RNA Reduction 2025-2030, supporting contraine and non-keta talabelolism in the service in reducing set talabelolism in the work in reducing existing of the depresenting the restrict on ference in Reduction and preventing the potential climate-related disasters. Their the scaling of adaptation actions [UNDRI Submission GST].	Global Partnership act as a multi- takeholder forum for exchange and collaboration. The 'Global Shield against Climate Risks' is built on a country-owned and participatory national process and works with new and existing partners g instituctions to systematically analyze countries' protection gaps and design, fund, and facilitate needs - based pre-	Al (p., nind fooding, extreme drought withfur)	management builds upon metrics, dat and risk malytics, translating them into meaningful information to develop climate-informed disaster risk reductio trattegies and risk-informed National Adaptation Plans. Such integrated planning processes enhance national and local capacities to better manage (or address) current risks, and reduce avert and minimely future risks. Risk	 enhanced international funding and cooperation for prevention and preparedness. However, this funding is not 	Die Infrarenzuerand technology wares strough, a major imatica in incorporating dimate change in disater mit relaction planning is hen hadrquary and dia of genuikerit, nichtane change data and models (UNDM Submission G07).	governance systems is a critical and ongoing part of disaster risk	risk management approaches across plans; Dynamic approaches in risk governance; Ensuring that national governments work through partnerships across sectors and levels. Rising levels of risk and the increasing frequency of disasters due to climate change	A torogen integration between the dismate change and estater in its govername processes is generally economiced at Ensemble in the integrated (UNXDR) Consideration with targe-haved instruments in combine with large-haved instruments in combine with backd protection and adapted many activity and protection and adapted forecast based finance, is recommend forecast based finance, is recommended to the state of

daptation finance that s or and marginalized people t engthen to enhance d d climate compatible d WGII CH8]. Integration with ch as agriculture, forestry,	Health and wellbeing, social protection, sanitation and infrastructure, but also	Mitigation co-banefitr are carbon	No agreed MEL framework. Livelihood diversification action is linked
engthen to enhance of d climate compatible of (WGII CH8]. Integration with ch as agriculture, forestry,		sequestration in agroforestry systems.	to other cross-cutting adaptation actions in forestry, agriculture,
WGII CH8]. Integration with th as agriculture, forestry, health and energy is a	behavioural changes (e.g. empowerment to actively participate in decision-making processes).		Infrastructure and building sectors, therefore indicators reflecting this action is often difficult to validate and interpret [IPCC]. Many millions of smallholder agriculturalists already practice livelihood
health and energy is a	account making processes).		of animototic approximation access proceed internet of the animototic and a second
			would be helped by supporting this response option. MEL can make use of the SDG Indicator 2.3.2, section 10.1.1: average income of small-
			scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status. The Sustainable Livelihoods Framework are often used to assess progress and positive
			Impacts of livelihood diversification.
to improve food production	Socio-economic co-benefits includes increased income, productivity, health, social interaction and physical and	There is increasing evidence that nature- based solutions (e.g.,ecosystem-based management) can provide important	Climate resilient development pathways offer a way forward to guide climate action in food production system transitions, but operationalisation is hampered by limited indicators and analyses
crop specialisation, lack of red post-harvest processing,	mental health benefits, behaviour changes and other SDGs.	livelihood options and reduce poverty while also supporting mitigation and	[WGII, CH.5]. For example, there is limited reliable and up-to-date inventory data on food production processes for accurate carbon
al or biophysical research ation and poor market [WGII, CH.5].		adaptation [WGII. CH 8].	footprint assessments and while farm-level innovations and methodologies hold promise, they are far from perfect [FAO submission to GST, 2023].
(WGII, CH-5).			submission to GS1, 2023).
ecological and grey	A wide range of social and	Synergies are in temperature regulation	Presently, indicators and metrics for evaluation of green infrastructure
nfrastructure (so-called	environmental benefits are reported, including human physical and mental	where adaptation and mitigation can act in consort, and to a lesser extent in	and ecosystem services are scattered, while MEL frameworks that could fully account for their multifunctionality is rare. There are very
rger co-benefits.	health, climate mitigation, and habitat for local biodiversity.	carbon sequestration	few efforts such as one developed by the IUCN in the form of a framework for monitoring and verification along with indicators for
			NbS [IUCN Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions, 2020]. However, IPCC WGII does not recommend use of the term NbS due to on-going debate in literature [WGII, SPM, Footnote 44].
			on going debate in interature (woil, SPM, Poblicke 44).
ment practices; monitoring	Explicitly aims to create co-benefits in access to drinking water, sanitation and		Slow uptake of monitoring and evaluation frameworks constrains potential for developing climate resilient urban development
er extraction b	hygiene.		pathways. A lack of agreement on metrics and indices to measure urban adaptation investment, impacts and outcomes, reduces the scope for sharing lessons and joined-up action across interconnected
			Sectors and places in the face of compound and systemic risks [WGII CH6].
and infrastruture a	Continuity and equity issues around access.	Synergies with energy transition	No metrics to measure MEL, currently.
and infrastruture a		Synergies with energy transition	No metrics to measure MEL, currently.
		Synergies with energy transition	No metrics to measure MEL, currently.
and infrastruture a		Synergies with energy transition	No metrics to measure MEL currently.
and infrastruture a		Synergies with energy transition	No metrics to measure MEL currently.
and infrastruture a		Synergies with energy transition	No metrics to measure MEL, currently.
and infrastruture a		Synergies with energy transition	No metrics to measure MEL, currently.
and infrastruture a	ACCESS.		No metrics to measure MEL, currently.
and infrastruture : cies.	tores.	Somulating action mobility (walking and Boyching) can king physical and metal health burefice. Using preve and busi	Establishment of disease surveillance and only surving systems for water-borne diseases. For distance initiatives also are reported as well a descraptive conditions system, valued
nysteme based on targeted to s can be effective for our many grade to the second of th	ktores. Strong potentiał to generate substantiał do bonciels to functia and welł odeg dostantie za dostilicza, sky sisplacement zał centilicz, sky	Stimulating active mobility (wilking and bicycling) can bring physical and motal hearth brands. Utora greet and and adjustoin and migrours and migrours	Establishment of disease surveillance and early seeming systems for wedge-borne diseases. Part distatic initiatives also are important as
aystem, based on targeted (s. cm) be effective for disclose of a largeted (s. cm) be effective for disclose, coal) protection managing rules to haabit including green and bias	Etrong potential to generate substantial to operate the substantial to generate substantial to operate the substantial of enclositions and to induce rules of involvintary	Simulating active mobility leading and biocyclegic and bring physical and mental health benefits. Urban green and blue passes contribute to climate change	Establishment of disease servellance and only service potents for weter borne diseases. Per distance initiatives also are reported as wet as denographic surveillance reportent, volverability negating and improved surveillance systems that specification reports.
ydem bared on targeted i to same felder	Corps potential to generate subdatella boo denetis for health and well-being and to reduce risk of enouther. Hay and to reduce risk of enouther. Hay the health subcorts subversal access to the health subcorts subversal access to	Stimulating active mobility (walking and biociding) can bring physical and metal heaths benefits: built and green and bios adaptation and mitigation and improve physical and metal heath and well.	Establishment of disease servellance and only service potents for weter borne diseases. Per distance initiatives also are reported as wet as denographic surveillance reportent, volverability negating and improved surveillance systems that specification reports.
ydem bared on targeted i to same felder	Corps potential to generate subdatella boo denetis for health and well-being and to reduce risk of enouther. Hay and to reduce risk of enouther. Hay the health subcorts subversal access to the health subcorts subversal access to	Stimulating active mobility (walking and biociding) can bring physical and metal heaths benefits: built and green and bios adaptation and mitigation and improve physical and metal heath and well.	Establishment of disease servellance and only service potents for weter borne diseases. Per distance initiatives also are reported as wet as denographic surveillance reportent, volverability negating and improved surveillance systems that specification reports.
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Cross-cut themes	Filmate services, inclusive warning	forcasting and prediction, disaster risk assessment, communication and preparedness activities synthm to method individual, communities, governments and business to bake timely active to resider disaster risk in advance of humanities, and individual formation and the second state of the second state of the second state of the formation and the second state of the second state of the second state of the formation and the second state of the second state of the second state of the formation and the second state of the second state of the second state of the formation and the second state of the second state of the second state of the formation and the second state of the second state of the second state of the formation and the second state of the second state of the second state of the adaptation, reflectation, when velocitary, afe, and orderly, allows the reduction of risks	by 2027 (UN Secretary-General's Laty Varining for All Initiative): Target G. 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Tanky Warning Systems (CHWA) Portsline. National provention National provide Social Family Social Family Research (Chward) Family Social Family Social Informatical Control (Charlow Control (Charlow Control Informatical Control (Charlow Control (Charl	private sector, cui sociere, and science and technology communities. Statehology magement is needed to charge in active agents of charge. In any Engagement of end users needs to happen at the design stage of Multi- Reare Early Warning Systems (Multi-SysTargert C: Unicide Wellow, 2022). While of government approach, whole of mobile of government approach, whole of	Extreme hast, extreme cold, strong coast and cas with, Mostly sudden orset events incl. drought. Mobility is most adaptive when soft, orderly and regular which is most clean.	caliburation among hydro- metorological mithoms, national disater on humagement offices and the restources (provident the second human). While programs have been instant monitoring and warning instanture and disamination, the land mithod and the second manner, membra a challenge. Engement of mole second second with faces on last mile advected with faces on last mile advected fragment, function with Accord Famong should cover different stages forgetion trajectories: 1 pre-	the MRIVS value cycle, with emphasis on reaching the tain in (Paperic), UNDS MMD, 2021; for supportent Binary, or MMD, 2021; for supportent Binary, or MMD, 2021; for supportent Binary, or MMD, paper annually supportent Binary, or MMD, paper annually supportent million people annually support, DM 3, MMD, and a support annually support million people annually support. 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	Human migration, refocation and resettlement	to climatic and mon-climatic torsecus() (ARB). The concept of impation a subpetition to the climatic dragen emproved and a decode spin climatic will be tail endowed to reacting assumed impaction as an externme or "last resort" for impacticely and the assumed impaction as an externme or "last resort" for impacticely and involverable projects in climate property minimises for the incomparity and and the management of the same time, policy interventions and endowed any intervention made. At the same time, policy interventions can endowed any induction and adapter to induce short provide that allow climatic and endowed made. At the same time, policy interventions can ennow be trainer and engand the adapter to interventions. The same time dough and provide that allow values propels to adapter to intervention and any endowed in the allow values and the provide strainer and the same time dough any policy of any endowed adapter to intervention and any endowed and intervention and displacement due to climate dough the approximation and displacement into the climate dough any policy and sustainable development (PCC ABd).	trafficing and child labol, 8.8 (protection of safe and score anyonenettic for a working and to 12 (rotation of transaction costs for engrant remittance), among others.	migration and mobility of people (positive trends since 2016 for all rights procedure) tank indexet and the Caribbean, Central and Southern Asia).	immobile people	Between governments and affected individual domainskies, Uk agencies mediator, dowland a second second second second second sectors: design and implementation, mendole people: design	based approach: Inclusion of individuals, households, and communities prone to climatic change as well as migrants, displaced, relocated, and immobile individuals, households, and communities	processes (e.g. drought) and more difficult after rapid-onset events. It is generally accepted that the people forcibly displaced by sudden-onset natural hazards are not improving their adaptive capacities	reception and integration into receiving community, and 4) during and after potential return to sending community	and flexibility of pathways for regular migration, 3. Ensure safe access to health services, shelter, food, and water through local partnerships along migration pathways	reattient in the context of dimatic charge as a location to relevoe subjections, J. Linour that location to the subject of the subject of the subject of the distance of the subject of the subject of the subject of the distance of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the subject of the su	training) and facilitate mutual	differently abled, or elderly, and women) who are least able to migrate develop the capacity to capacity of reconving communities, 3) climate risk in receiving communities, 4) Altered identifies of sending communities, 5) unintended consequences of the barriers to action in the development sector due to	perspie (e.g. additional quotta and quotta for tanging humanizani vasa for dira for tanging humanizani vasa for dira perspis whose hometand has become and partness can strengthen work to and partness can strengthen work to and partness can strengthen work to and partness can strengthen work to adapter cospection in a dirate ta indigitar comparison in a dirate indigitar comparison in a dirate indigitar comparison in a dirate indigitar comparison in a dirate indigitar dirate comparison and investment indigitar dirate indigitar and indigitar and investment indigitar dirate indigitar and investment indigitar dirate indigitar and investment indigitar dirate indigitar and investment indigitar and indigitar and investment indigitar and indigitar and investment indigitar and indigitar and indigitar and investment indigitar and indigitar and investment indigitar and indigitar and indigitar and indigitar and indigitar and indigitar and indigitar and indigitar and indigitar and indigitar and indigitar and indigitar

	In many case, Early Warning Systems might be the only option to reduce might be the only option to the source adaptive management.	Monitored under the Sendal famework by UNDRR WMO. As per the WMO survey, exity about a third of WMO Members globally report WMO survey, exity about a shire of the sending systems (Tagette, UNDRR WMO, 2022).
migration of	Valintary and procedure migration can benefit majaruti. June Households, Benefit majaruti. June Households, communities. Denefits include increased income and remittances, and incovelage and skills transfer. Receiving communities can benefit from an migrate geneding and support services. [USAID, Sendal framework].	Diffuilt to monitor due to limited data on migration in the context of dimensional context of the second state of the state of the second bind of the second state of the second state of the second state bind and state of contexts with migration patients that discutators: Proportion of contexts with migration and mobility discutators of exporting migrater context and state of the property of the second state of the second state of the discutators of the second state of the second state of the discutator of the second state of the second state of the discutator of the second state of the second state of the discutator of the second state of the second state of the discutator of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the second state of the discutator of the second state of the second state of the second state of the discutator of the second state of the second state of the second state of the discutation of the second state of the se