



Funded by
the European Union

Call 2 RMC Guidance

IIED Europe, CKIC

This document covers applications for subgrant funding under
Horizon Europe, grant number: 101093942.

Introduction

This document provides guidance on filling out the RMC section of the application for the second P2R call.

The **Resilience Maturity Curve (RMC) Self-Assessment** is a questionnaire designed to help regions and communities evaluate their climate resilience capacities. Through 100 indicator statements, the self-assessment enables applicants to assess their **anticipatory, adaptive, absorptive, and transformative capacities**, ultimately generating an **overall resilience capacity score from 0 to 10** that reflects the region’s current level of climate resilience.

Anticipatory Capacity	Adaptive Capacity	Absorptive Capacity	Transformative Capacity
The ability to foresee, plan for, and reduce the impact of potential future shocks and stresses. It involves proactive risk identification, scenario planning, and the implementation of early warning systems or preventive measures before disruptions occur.	The ability to adjust strategies, behaviours, and systems in response to evolving risks or changing conditions. This includes learning from experience, modifying plans based on new information, and flexibly reallocating resources to better cope with uncertainties over time.	The ability to withstand and manage the immediate impacts of shocks and stresses without significant long-term disruption. It involves having contingency plans, robust infrastructure, social safety nets, and institutional mechanisms that allow systems to continue functioning during crises.	The ability to fundamentally reconfigure systems, structures, and relationships to address root causes of vulnerability and build long-term resilience. This includes fostering inclusive governance, shifting power dynamics, promoting innovation, and embedding resilience thinking into policy and practice for lasting change.

The RMC self-assessment questionnaire has three main purposes:

1. **Measure baseline resilience capacities:** The first purpose is to define the baseline capacities of the applicants to adapt to the climate change. Based on the answers of the applicants, a score will be provided. All applicants will receive the results of their RMC self-assessment. For successful applicants, this score (0-10) will be used to map the regions on the resilience maturity curve.
2. **Inform the selection process in P2R:** The second purpose is to inform the selection procedure. The results from the self-assessment are one of the indicators used in the P2R selection process – in order to identify the level of maturity of the regions and prioritize, where needed, those with less maturity and in more need of support.
3. **Identify resilience gaps:** The third purpose is to identify the gaps in resilience capacities across the different phases of the Regional Resilience Journey (more on RRJ below) and Key enabling conditions (KEC), thereby providing a roadmap for targeted interventions.

What are the different sections?

The RMC Self-Assessment Questionnaire is divided into 4 different sections. The first 3 sections correspond to the 3 phases of the **Regional Resilience Journey (RRJ)**, a framework that offers task-by-task guidance to support regions and communities to plan for and implement a just climate transition through a transformational adaptation approach. These initial 3 phases are (1) Prepare the ground; (2) Build a shared vision; (3) Design pathways. The 4th section of the RMC Self-Assessment Questionnaire corresponds to 6 different Key Enabling Conditions (KECs) that are essential elements of our systems where we can intervene to accelerate and enhance our societies’ capacity to adapt to climate change.

Who should be involved in filling out the self-assessment?

The RMC Self-Assessment Questionnaire is designed to be completed collaboratively with colleagues in your region’s administration who have roles most relevant to the different sections of the questionnaire. If possible, complete the self-assessment in a workshop with colleagues to discuss and answer together for greater accuracy. If that’s not feasible, involve experts for relevant sections and review responses collaboratively to ensure accurate feedback.

Key roles that would be relevant in the process of filling in the questionnaire include but are not limited to the following roles in your region’s administration: Programme Manager; Climate Adaptation Officer; Technical Officer; Adaptation Finance Officer; Community Engagement Coordinator; Political role; Consultant.

How is the scoring calculated?

Each indicator is scored on a scale from **0 to 4**, based on a qualitative rubric. The values are converted as follows:

Answer option	Score value
0	0
1	.25
2	.5
3	.75
4	1
N/A / Do not know	Excluded from the score

To calculate the **overall resilience capacity score**, the average of all answered indicator scores is multiplied by 10. This final score places your region within one of three resilience maturity categories:

- **Low:** 0.00 – 3.33
- **Medium:** 3.34 – 6.66
- **High:** 6.67 – 10.00

Guide for answering the self-assessment statements

#	Statement	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DISAGREE	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	AGREE	STRONGLY AGREE	N/A
1	Regional plans take into account new climate data, scenario planning exercises, and the range of uncertainties about how climate will change over time (e.g., in terms of maximum and minimum extremes in terms of temperature, precipitation, sea-level rise, water availability etc.).	Regional plans do not consider climate data or scenario planning; plans do not acknowledge climate uncertainties.	Regional plans include limited or outdated climate data referenced, minimal consideration of uncertainties; scenario planning is absent or very basic.	Regional plans include some recent climate data; there is emerging efforts in scenario planning; partial consideration of uncertainties in temperature or precipitation only.	Regional plans include regular integration of updated climate data; scenario planning exercises conducted; multiple climate uncertainties (temperature, precipitation, etc.) considered in planning.	Regional plans include comprehensive, ongoing integration of the latest climate data; robust and participatory scenario planning processes; full range of climate uncertainties (including extremes, sea-level rise, water availability, etc.) systematically addressed in decision-making.	
2	Regional planning systematically collects and reviews available information about regional strengths and weaknesses, as well as barriers to building climate resilience and the specific environmental, financial and social systems that enable the adoption of feasible adaptation solutions.	Regional planning does not collect or review information on regional strengths, weaknesses, barriers, or systems. There is no systematic approach to understanding or addressing climate resilience.	Regional planning collects minimal or fragmented information, with limited focus on regional strengths and weaknesses. Barriers to building resilience are vaguely identified, and environmental, financial, and social systems are not considered in adaptation planning.	Regional planning collects some relevant information but lacks consistency and thoroughness in reviewing strengths, weaknesses, and barriers. There is basic consideration of environmental, financial, and social systems, but the analysis is	Regional planning collects and reviews information on strengths, weaknesses, and barriers in a systematic manner. There is a clear understanding of the environmental, financial, and social systems that could	Regional planning systematically collects and thoroughly reviews comprehensive information on regional strengths, weaknesses, barriers, and systems. All relevant environmental, financial, and social factors are carefully considered, and the analysis is integrated into a clear, actionable	

				incomplete or not fully integrated into planning.	enable adaptation solutions, but the review may not fully capture all relevant factors or lacks depth in certain areas.	climate resilience strategy. Regional planning has strong capacity for adopting feasible, sustainable adaptation solutions.	
3	The region has a mechanism in place for capturing the historical costs of extreme weather.	The region does not have any system, tool, or process in place to record or assess the historical costs of extreme weather events. No data is collected or maintained related to damages, disruptions, or recovery expenses.	Some information on the costs of past extreme weather events exists, but it is collected inconsistently, informally, or only after major events. There is no standard method or responsible authority, and the data is not systematically used for planning.	The region has a mechanism or a responsible authority for collecting data on the historical costs of extreme weather. However, it may only cover direct economic losses and not be comprehensive across sectors or event types. The information may be used occasionally for planning but lacks regular integration.	The region maintains a structured system to track historical costs of extreme weather, including direct and some indirect losses. The mechanism is maintained by a designated authority, with data collected consistently across multiple sectors. Historical cost data is used in adaptation planning and risk assessments.	The region has an advanced and institutionalized mechanism for capturing the full range of historical costs of extreme weather events, including direct, indirect, and non-economic losses (e.g., ecosystem degradation, health impacts). The system supports multi-sectoral analysis, informs insurance and investment decisions, and directly feeds into climate adaptation planning and budgeting. The data is regularly updated, made accessible, and used for scenario analysis and policy adjustments.	
4	The regional adaptation planning involves understanding and assessing the barriers to financing adaptation.	Regional planning does not collect or review information on regional strengths, weaknesses, barriers, or systems which enable adaptation finance. There is no systematic approach to addressing the barriers to adaptation finance.	Regional planning collects minimal or fragmented information, with limited focus on regional strengths and weaknesses. Barriers to financing adaptation are vaguely identified, and are not considered in adaptation planning.	Regional planning collects some relevant information but lacks consistency and thoroughness in reviewing strengths, weaknesses, and barriers. There is basic consideration of how to address adaptation finance barriers but the	Regional planning collects and reviews information on strengths, weaknesses, and barriers in a systematic manner. There is a clear understanding of the skills, data, policies, regulations	Regional planning systematically collects and thoroughly reviews comprehensive information on regional strengths, weaknesses, barriers, and systems. Actions to address all skills, data, policies, regulations and incentives, financing and governance barriers are	

				analysis is incomplete or not fully integrated into planning.	and incentives, financing and governance approaches that could enable adaptation solutions, but the review may not fully capture all relevant factors or lacks depth in certain areas.	integrated into a clear, enabling actions for the Investment Plan. Regional planning has strong capacity for adopting feasible, sustainable solutions.	
5	The region is monitoring potential non-economic losses, such as displacement, diminishment of ecosystem services, coastal erosion, and health impacts.	The region does not monitor non-economic losses related to climate impacts. There is no recognition or inclusion of such issues in adaptation planning.	There is some awareness of non-economic losses, but monitoring is informal, sporadic, or limited to isolated sectors or incidents.	The region has initiated partial monitoring of certain non-economic losses (e.g., displacement or health), but it is not comprehensive or systematically integrated into climate adaptation strategies.	The region monitors a range of non-economic losses through established processes, though some gaps may remain in coverage or consistency. Monitoring results are starting to inform planning.	The region has a comprehensive and systematic approach to monitoring non-economic losses—such as displacement, ecosystem service degradation, and health impacts—integrated into adaptation planning, with mechanisms in place to act on findings and reduce risks.	
6	The region has formulated a clear problem statement summarising the key climate-related issues to be addressed, along with an initial set of adaptation specific planning objectives. These objectives reflect the region’s climate adaptation priorities and provide direction for region’s adaptation planning process.	The region has not identified or documented key climate-related issues. No problem statement or adaptation objectives are in place.	Climate-related issues are vaguely recognized, but there is no coherent problem statement or specific adaptation planning objectives.	A basic climate problem statement has been developed, and general adaptation objectives are mentioned, but they lack clarity, specificity, or alignment with regional priorities.	The region has articulated a clear problem statement and a set of initial adaptation-specific objectives that reflect key climate challenges and guide planning. However, refinement and alignment with broader strategies may still be needed.	The region has a well-defined problem statement and a robust, prioritized set of adaptation-specific planning objectives. These are aligned with the region’s broader development goals and form the foundation for an integrated and strategic adaptation planning process.	

7	<p>The region has based its adaptation planning on mapping the relevant key community systems (KCS), their relationships and interdependencies, as well as identifying barriers arising from these inter-connections.</p>	<p>The region has not identified or mapped any key community systems (KCS), and adaptation planning does not consider system interconnections or cross-sectoral barriers.</p>	<p>The region has recognized a few key systems (e.g., infrastructure, natural resources), but there is no systematic mapping or integration of their relationships into adaptation planning.</p>	<p>The region has mapped some relevant KCS and has begun to explore their interdependencies. However, these insights are only partially informing adaptation planning, and systemic barriers are not yet addressed.</p>	<p>The region has mapped most key community systems, analyzed their interdependencies, and identified key barriers that arise from these linkages. This systems understanding informs the development and prioritization of adaptation strategies.</p>	<p>The region has comprehensively mapped all relevant KCS, understands the dynamic interdependencies between them, and proactively addresses barriers through integrated, cross-sectoral adaptation planning and implementation processes.</p>	
8	<p>The region has conducted a comprehensive stakeholder mapping process that identifies essential groups, including vulnerable communities, public sector actors, civil society organizations, and other relevant stakeholders, to inform planning efforts.</p>	<p>The region has not conducted a stakeholder mapping process, and no identification or consideration of key individuals or groups has taken place.</p>	<p>The region has begun identifying stakeholders in an ad hoc or informal manner, but the process is incomplete and excludes many essential groups such as vulnerable communities or civil society.</p>	<p>The region has compiled a stakeholder list that includes several relevant groups, but the process lacks clear structure, and some essential stakeholders (e.g., vulnerable or marginalized groups) are missing or insufficiently considered.</p>	<p>The region has followed a structured stakeholder mapping process, identifying most essential groups including the public sector and some vulnerable communities, though gaps or inconsistencies remain.</p>	<p>The region has conducted a comprehensive and systematic stakeholder mapping process that clearly identifies all key groups, including vulnerable communities, public sector actors, civil society organizations, and others relevant to planning efforts. The process is well-documented and informs planning.</p>	
9	<p>Regional planning includes climate risk screening, climate risk assessment, climate risk reduction measures (identification, prioritization), evaluation and learning, which results in a comprehensive climate plan.</p>	<p>Regional planning does not include any elements of climate risk screening, assessment, risk reduction measures, or evaluation. There is no structured approach to</p>	<p>Regional planning includes limited climate risk screening or assessment, with minimal identification or prioritization of risk reduction measures. Evaluation and learning</p>	<p>Regional planning includes basic climate risk screening and assessment, with some identification and prioritization of risk reduction measures. However, the evaluation</p>	<p>Regional planning systematically incorporates climate risk screening, assessment, and prioritization of risk reduction</p>	<p>Regional planning fully integrates climate risk screening, assessment, and prioritization of risk reduction measures in a systematic and thorough manner. Evaluation and learning are continuously</p>	

		identifying or addressing climate risks.	are not part of the process. The climate resilience strategy, if present, lacks comprehensiveness and coherence.	and learning process is underdeveloped, and the resulting climate resilience strategy is incomplete or lacks detail in certain areas.	measures. Evaluation and learning are included but may not be fully integrated into decision-making or continuously refined. The resulting climate resilience strategy is comprehensive but may still have gaps or limitations in addressing all climate risks.	incorporated into the planning process, leading to a comprehensive, adaptive climate plan that effectively addresses identified risks and incorporates lessons learned.	
10	Regional plans consider a range of climate scenarios regarding how climate will change overtime (e.g., interims of maximum and minimum temperature extremes, precipitation, sea level rise and water availability).	The region has not considered any future climate scenarios in its planning processes.	The region has some awareness of climate change projections but has not yet incorporated climate scenarios into its planning documents.	The region has referenced basic climate scenarios (e.g., temperature and rainfall changes) in planning but has not used them systematically to inform decisions.	The region has integrated multiple climate scenarios into planning, including analysis of possible changes in temperature extremes, precipitation, sea level rise, and water availability. These scenarios inform adaptation strategies.	The region has developed climate-resilient plans based on a comprehensive range of downscaled, time-bound climate scenarios. These are used for strategic foresight, stress testing of policies, and to guide robust, flexible adaptation pathways.	
11	The region has prepared a response plan for relevant rapid-onset climate-related hazards (e.g. fire, heatwave, flooding, extreme rainfall and cyclone/storm).	The region has not developed any response plans for rapid-onset climate-related hazards.	The region has identified some rapid-onset climate hazards but has not developed formal response plans.	The region has developed initial response plans for some key rapid-onset hazards (e.g., heatwaves or flooding), but coverage is limited and not regularly updated.	The region has comprehensive, multi-hazard response plans in place for a range of rapid-onset climate-related hazards. Plans are coordinated across	The region has fully developed, regularly updated, and tested response plans for all relevant rapid-onset climate hazards. Plans are integrated into regional governance systems and include early warning,	

					sectors and include roles, responsibilities, and communication protocols.	adaptive response mechanisms, and inclusive stakeholder engagement.	
12	The region has prepared an adaptation measure relevant for slow-onset events (e.g., sea level rise, temperature increase, ocean acidification, land degradation, deforestation, biodiversity loss, desertification, salinisation and glacial retreat).	The region has not identified or developed any adaptation measures for slow-onset climate-related events.	The region is aware of certain slow-onset risks (e.g., sea level rise, biodiversity loss), but no formal adaptation measures have been developed.	The region has identified key slow-onset risks and developed initial or sector-specific adaptation measures (e.g., shoreline buffer zones, land use controls), but implementation is limited or fragmented.	The region has prepared and begun implementing adaptation measures targeting a range of slow-onset events. These measures are incorporated into broader regional adaptation strategies and linked to long-term planning.	The region has developed and is actively implementing a comprehensive set of adaptation measures for multiple slow-onset events. These measures are forward-looking, integrated into regional development plans, informed by climate projections, and designed for long-term resilience and ecosystem protection.	
13	The region has infrastructure in place (e.g., shelters, sirens, levees and emergency alert systems) for rapid-onset climate-related hazards.	The region has no infrastructure in place to respond to rapid-onset climate-related hazards.	The region has some basic infrastructure (e.g., a few shelters or emergency alert systems) but is not fully equipped to handle all relevant rapid-onset climate-related hazards.	The region has developed some infrastructure (e.g., shelters, sirens, or levees) for key hazards, but it is incomplete or not fully integrated with other emergency systems.	The region has a well-developed infrastructure system (e.g., shelters, sirens, levees) that is coordinated across sectors and integrated with emergency response systems. It covers most relevant rapid-onset hazards.	The region has a robust and adaptive infrastructure system in place that addresses all major rapid-onset climate-related hazards. Infrastructure is regularly maintained, upgraded, and fully integrated with real-time monitoring, early warning, and emergency response frameworks.	
14	Responses to climate emergencies can be deployed quickly.	The region lacks systems or mechanisms for rapid deployment of	The region has basic emergency response plans, but the deployment of resources and actions	The region has developed emergency response protocols that allow for quicker deployment of	The region has established clear and well-coordinated response protocols,	The region has an efficient, well-rehearsed, and adaptive system for quickly deploying responses to climate emergencies.	

		responses to climate emergencies.	is slow and not well-coordinated.	resources, but some delays still occur due to lack of coordination or insufficient infrastructure.	allowing for timely deployment of resources in response to climate emergencies. These protocols are regularly tested and improved.	Resources are mobilized instantly through coordinated mechanisms, with real-time data integration and community engagement for rapid action.	
15	Region has the capacity to assess risks and vulnerabilities, including complex, cascading risks and compound risks associated with climate change.	Regional planning lacks the capacity to assess climate risks and vulnerabilities. There is no consideration of complex, cascading, or compound risks associated with climate change.	Regional planning has limited capacity to assess climate risks and vulnerabilities. Complex, cascading, and compound risks are not adequately recognized or analyzed in the planning process.	Regional planning assesses basic climate risks and vulnerabilities, but the capacity to understand complex, cascading, and compound risks is minimal. Vulnerability assessments are incomplete or overly simplistic, missing interrelated risks.	Regional planning has a moderate capacity to assess climate risks and vulnerabilities, including some understanding of complex, cascading, and compound risks. However, the analysis may not be fully integrated into adaptation strategies or may lack depth in addressing interlinked risks.	Regional planning has a strong capacity to assess a wide range of climate risks and vulnerabilities, including complex, cascading, and compound risks. The planning process systematically identifies and analyzes these risks, and this information is used to inform climate resilience strategy that address interconnected vulnerabilities.	
16	The region has the capability to assess adaptation options comprehensively, considering social, technical, economic, and financial dimensions to support informed decision-making.	The region does not have the capability to assess adaptation options. No assessments are conducted, and key dimensions such as social, technical, economic, or financial considerations are absent.	The region has a very limited ability to assess adaptation options. Assessments are ad hoc and consider only one or two dimensions, often lacking consistency or depth.	The region can assess adaptation options to some extent, covering multiple dimensions (e.g., social and economic), but the approach is not systematic or consistently applied.	The region is able to assess adaptation options across the most relevant dimensions. A consistent approach is in place, though there may still be gaps in coverage or integration across all areas.	The region has a well-developed and systematic approach to assessing adaptation options across all key dimensions—social, technical, economic, and financial. Assessment results are regularly used to support planning and decision-making.	

17	<p>This region has the capability to apply a systems thinking approach to devise effective and creative solutions for climate resilience.</p>	<p>The region lacks the capacity to apply a systems thinking approach and tends to address climate resilience in isolated, fragmented ways without considering broader interconnections.</p>	<p>The region has a basic understanding of systems thinking but applies it inconsistently or only to a limited set of issues, without fully recognizing the interdependencies between different systems (e.g., social, economic, environmental).</p>	<p>The region is beginning to apply systems thinking in climate resilience planning, considering some key interdependencies and feedback loops, but solutions are often narrow and not fully integrated across sectors.</p>	<p>The region consistently applies a systems thinking approach to design climate resilience strategies that address multiple interrelated systems (e.g., environmental, economic, social). Solutions are creative, collaborative, and increasingly comprehensive. However, systems thinking is not yet fully embedded across all levels of planning and implementation. Gaps remain in dynamic adaptation, long-term monitoring, and the systematic inclusion of all relevant stakeholders or sectors.</p>	<p>The region effectively and creatively applies systems thinking across all levels of climate resilience planning and implementation. The approach is deeply integrated, drawing on diverse sectors and stakeholders to craft adaptive, holistic, and innovative solutions that account for long-term resilience and dynamic change which are supported by continuous learning, feedback, and institutionalized practices.</p>	
18	<p>The region has the capability to facilitate vision co-creation processes at the local and regional level</p>	<p>The region lacks the capacity or processes to facilitate vision co-creation.</p>	<p>The region has some basic processes for vision co-creation, but they are ad hoc, poorly structured, and involve only a narrow group of stakeholders with limited facilitation skills.</p>	<p>The region has developed a mechanism for vision co-creation and actively involves a broader range of stakeholders, though processes are still inconsistent or may lack</p>	<p>The region has a structured and systematic approach to facilitating vision co-creation, regularly engaging diverse</p>	<p>The region has strong institutional capacity to facilitate inclusive, participatory, and adaptive vision co-creation processes. Skilled facilitators engage a wide range of stakeholders,</p>	

				effective facilitation techniques, leading to uneven engagement or clarity in the vision.	stakeholders, with skilled facilitators guiding the process. The region can develop a shared vision for climate resilience that reflects collective priorities, though challenges in maintaining full participation remain.	including marginalized groups, and ensure that the vision is widely owned and continuously refined based on feedback. The co-creation process is integral to the region's climate adaptation planning and implementation.	
19	The region has the capability to foster meaningful engagement amongst the different stakeholders.	The region lacks the institutional capacity or mechanisms to foster meaningful engagement with stakeholders. Stakeholders are not involved, and there are no systems in place to encourage their participation in decision-making or planning processes.	The region has minimal capacity to engage stakeholders, with ad hoc and unstructured engagement efforts. Only a small, select group of stakeholders are involved, and their contributions are not effectively integrated into climate resilience planning.	The region has begun to establish processes for stakeholder engagement but lacks comprehensive mechanisms or sufficient resources to ensure deep, ongoing, and meaningful participation. Engagement is still limited to a few sectors or stakeholders, and coordination across sectors is lacking.	The region has developed structured processes and allocated resources to ensure meaningful stakeholder engagement. A diverse group of stakeholders is regularly involved, and their inputs are considered in decision-making. However, there may still be gaps in fully engaging all relevant sectors and vulnerable groups.	The region has robust institutional mechanisms and dedicated resources to ensure continuous, inclusive, and meaningful engagement with stakeholders at all levels. Engagement processes are well-structured, transparent, and accessible, ensuring active participation from all relevant stakeholders, including marginalized and vulnerable groups. Stakeholder inputs are effectively integrated into all stages of climate resilience planning.	
20	The region understands its existing financing approach and has evaluated the future range of possible sources and	The region has not undertaken any evaluation of how it uses sources and instruments to fund	The region has undertaken a light-touch review of existing approaches to financing	The region has undertaken some assessment of the existing sources, instruments used to fund	The region has thoroughly documented the existing sources, instruments used to	The region has thoroughly documented the existing sources, instruments and amounts (€) used to fund or finance existing	

	instruments to diversify and scale financing options.	adaptation, or the potential to use additional sources and instruments to support future financing.	adaptation actions and/or future financing needs.	or finance existing adaptation. It has also considered the major sources and instruments it wishes to use to support adaptation in future.	fund or finance existing adaptation. It has also considered the range of sources and instruments it wishes to use to support adaptation in future. The actual amounts mobilized remain only partially tracked or are estimated. However, the forward-looking analysis considers future sources and instruments in general terms but lacks detailed exploration of their application across specific hazards, sectors, or geographic contexts	adaptation. It has also considered the range of sources and instruments it wishes to use to support adaptation in future, including how they could be applied in specific contexts (e.g. hazards or sectors).	
21	The region has articulated a set of clear adaptation and wider resilience objectives.	No adaptation or resilience objectives have been identified.	Objectives are vague, general, or not documented; lack alignment with local needs.	Some objectives are defined, but they lack specificity or are not clearly linked to local risks and vulnerabilities.	Clear adaptation and resilience objectives are articulated, with some evidence of alignment to local context and priorities.	A comprehensive and coherent set of adaptation and resilience objectives is clearly articulated, well-documented, and closely aligned with identified climate risks and regional development priorities.	
22	The climate risks encountered by regions, along with their associated adaptation	Climate risks and adaptation strategies are not discussed or	Climate risks and adaptation strategies are occasionally mentioned in	Climate risks and adaptation strategies are discussed in regional	Climate risks and adaptation strategies are	Climate risks and adaptation strategies are central topics in regional	

	<p>strategies, are accorded importance and actively discussed in regional political debates.</p>	<p>considered in regional political debates. There is no recognition of the importance of climate risks in the political agenda.</p>	<p>political debates but are not given substantial attention or importance. There is little or no active engagement with these issues in the political sphere.</p>	<p>political debates, but these discussions lack depth. The importance of these issues is acknowledged but not consistently acted upon or prioritized in decision-making.</p>	<p>actively discussed and debated in regional political forums. These issues are considered important, but their integration into political action may be inconsistent or may lack full political commitment for long-term solutions.</p>	<p>political debates. These issues are given high importance and actively inform political decisions, with a strong political commitment to addressing them through comprehensive, long-term strategies.</p>	
23	<p>Climate adaptation planning is supported by the regional financing structure and incorporates opportunities for innovation to drive regional transformation.</p>	<p>The region has no financing structure for climate adaptation, and climate resilience is not embedded at any governance level. There are no formal processes or partnerships in place, and there is no consideration for innovation in adaptation planning.</p>	<p>The region has some basic mechanisms for financing climate adaptation but lacks formal integration of resilience strategies at higher governance levels. Communication and partnerships are minimal or ad hoc, with innovation not yet a key consideration in the adaptation strategy.</p>	<p>The region has started to integrate a climate resilience strategy into formal processes at some governance levels, with initial steps toward involving regional and local stakeholders. The financing structure supports basic adaptation measures, and there are emerging efforts to foster innovation and partnerships for regional transformation.</p>	<p>The region has a functioning financing structure that supports climate resilience at various governance levels. Formal processes for integrating resilience strategies are in place, and there is a growing focus on innovation and partnerships. However, integration across all levels of government and stakeholders may</p>	<p>The region has a well-established financing structure that is fully integrated into formal processes across all governance levels, ensuring robust support for climate adaptation. Climate resilience is embedded in regional policies, and there is strong communication and strategic partnerships. Innovation is actively pursued and integrated to drive regional transformation in alignment with climate resilience goals.</p>	

					still be incomplete or inconsistent.		
24	Key decision-makers have approved the adaptation strategy or adaptation plan, including availability of (economic and human) resources to develop transformational resilience planning.	There is no adaptation strategy or plan in place. No engagement or intention from key decision-makers is evident, and no economic or human resources are allocated toward resilience planning.	The adaptation strategy has not been formally approved by key decision-makers, and there is no allocation of economic or human resources to support resilience planning. There are no formal processes to embed resilience across levels of government, and partnerships or communication on climate resilience are non-existent.	A draft adaptation strategy exists and is under discussion. Some preliminary resource commitments (e.g., staff time, budget lines) are being considered, but approval is pending. Limited coordination and communication structures for resilience planning are in place.	The adaptation strategy has been formally approved by key decision-makers. Initial economic and human resources have been allocated. Efforts to integrate resilience planning across sectors and governance levels are underway, but transformational ambition or cross-sector coordination is still developing.	The adaptation strategy has full formal approval and is supported by robust allocation of economic and human resources. It reflects a transformational vision and is integrated across sectors and governance levels. Strong partnerships, institutional mechanisms, and feedback processes ensure that resilience planning is sustained and adaptive over time.	
25	Climate adaptation planning involves engagement with all relevant stakeholders in climate-sensitive sectors, e.g. citizen groups, civil society organizations, climate experts, industry/sector representatives (public and private), and political leaders.	There is no engagement with stakeholders from climate-sensitive sectors in the climate adaptation planning process. Decision-making is isolated, and relevant groups (e.g., citizen groups, civil society organizations, climate experts, industry representatives, and	There is minimal engagement with a limited number of stakeholders, primarily from a narrow set of sectors. The participation of citizen groups, civil society organizations, and other key stakeholders is either sporadic or focused only on specific aspects of adaptation planning. The process is mostly top-	A broad range of stakeholders from climate-sensitive sectors are consulted in the planning process, but their engagement is not fully inclusive or consistent throughout the process. Stakeholders such as citizen groups, civil society, climate experts, and sector	Stakeholders from all relevant climate-sensitive sectors are actively involved in the adaptation planning process. Engagement is regular, inclusive, and occurs across different stages of the planning process. Citizen groups, civil society	The adaptation planning process ensures ongoing, comprehensive engagement with stakeholders from all climate-sensitive sectors. Engagement is structured, well-coordinated, and integral to the entire planning and decision-making process. Stakeholders, including citizen groups, civil society,	

		political leaders) are excluded from the planning efforts.	down with limited collaboration.	representatives participate, but their input may be limited to certain stages or specific areas of the adaptation strategy.	organizations, climate experts, and industry representatives (public and private) collaborate with political leaders in the development of the climate adaptation strategy.	climate experts, industry representatives (public and private), and political leaders, are consistently involved and have influence over the outcomes of the adaptation strategy.	
26	Based on a comprehensive regional stakeholder mapping, the participation of vulnerable groups is sustained throughout the planning and implementation of climate adaptation measures.	Vulnerable groups are not identified or included in regional stakeholder mapping. There is no participation from these groups in the planning or implementation of climate adaptation measures.	Vulnerable groups are minimally identified, but their participation in climate adaptation planning and implementation is irregular or tokenistic. There is no sustained engagement or consideration of their needs throughout the process.	Vulnerable groups are identified through stakeholder mapping, and their participation in planning and implementation is sporadic. Their involvement is limited and lacks consistency, with some engagement occurring only at specific stages of the process.	Vulnerable groups are identified and actively involved in climate adaptation planning and implementation. Their participation is sustained throughout the process, but may still be limited in certain phases, or the extent of their influence on decision-making may vary.	Vulnerable groups are comprehensively identified through regional stakeholder mapping and their participation is sustained, meaningful, and integrated throughout all stages of climate adaptation planning and implementation. Their needs and perspectives are consistently prioritized and influence key decisions and actions.	
27	The region has used a foresight methodology to explore a number of possible climate-resilient futures, in the process of defining its vision.	The region has not applied any foresight methodologies or future scenario planning in defining its climate resilience vision. No exploration	The region has explored limited scenarios or futures with some use of foresight methodologies. However, the process is not comprehensive, and the range of possible	The region has used foresight methodology to explore a few potential climate-resilient futures, but the scope is limited. There may be a lack of diversity in scenarios, or	The region has effectively applied foresight methodologies to explore a variety of climate-resilient futures. Several	The region has used foresight methodologies in a thorough and comprehensive manner, exploring a wide range of plausible and transformative climate-	

		of potential future scenarios or alternative pathways has been undertaken.	futures considered is narrow or overly simplistic.	key stakeholders may not have been fully engaged in the foresight process.	scenarios have been considered, and key stakeholders have been involved in the visioning process, helping to shape a more comprehensive and robust resilience vision.	resilient futures. The process is inclusive, engages diverse stakeholders, and leads to a well-defined, future-proof climate resilience vision, incorporating uncertainty and long-term goals. Mechanisms are in place to review and update the exercise in a timely manner.
28	The region has collaborated with stakeholders to co-create future narratives by exploring alternative future scenarios, which represent the different preferences, values and expectations of stakeholders in the region.	The region has not engaged stakeholders in co-creating future narratives or exploring alternative future scenarios. There is no effort to reflect diverse preferences, values, or expectations in the climate resilience visioning process.	Some stakeholders have been engaged in the process, but the exploration of alternative future scenarios is limited and may not adequately reflect the diversity of stakeholder preferences, values, or expectations. The narratives developed are basic or one-dimensional.	The region has engaged a select group of stakeholders to co-create future narratives, exploring a few alternative scenarios. These scenarios capture some stakeholder preferences and values, but the process may lack diversity in the representation of different groups or may not cover a wide range of possible futures.	The region has collaborated effectively with a range of stakeholders to co-create multiple alternative future narratives. The scenarios developed reflect diverse stakeholder preferences, values, and expectations. The process is inclusive, and a wide range of potential futures is explored, contributing to a more comprehensive climate resilience	The region has deeply and comprehensively collaborated with stakeholders across sectors, communities, and governance levels to co-create a diverse set of future narratives. These narratives thoroughly explore multiple alternative scenarios, reflecting the full range of stakeholder preferences, values, and expectations. The co-creation process is transparent, participatory, and includes diverse perspectives, ensuring that all relevant voices are represented.

					vision. However, the process may not encompass the full breadth of plausible or disruptive scenarios and may still benefit from broader ownership.		
29	The region has conducted horizon scanning to identify key external trends and emerging changes — such as urbanisation, land use shifts, technological advancements, policy developments, or climate risks (e.g., sea level rise, biodiversity loss) — that may shape or challenge its climate adaptation vision.	The region has not identified trends, external drivers, or long-term changes relevant to climate adaptation.	The region has noted some general trends (e.g., climate change, urbanisation) but lacks a systematic approach to horizon scanning or integration into visioning.	Key external trends, drivers, and changes have been identified, but they are not consistently used to inform the adaptation vision.	The region has systematically scanned for external trends and changes and integrated relevant insights into the development of its climate adaptation vision.	The region regularly conducts structured horizon scanning and scenario analysis, drawing on diverse sources and stakeholders, and uses these insights to continuously refine its adaptation vision and inform strategic planning.	
30	The region has identified and is mobilising key internal levers of change, such as institutional reforms, funding mechanisms, capacity-building, or multi-stakeholder partnerships, that can translate its vision into a concrete strategy and implementation plan.	The region has not identified or considered internal drivers or mechanisms to implement its vision.	Some potential levers (e.g., funding, partnerships) have been mentioned, but there is no clear connection to the adaptation strategy or action plan.	The region has identified key levers of change and understands their potential influence but has limited plans for their use.	The region is actively mobilising several internal levers (e.g., policy instruments, institutional changes, stakeholder roles) to connect vision to strategy and implementation. However, this mobilisation may be ad hoc or	The region has a comprehensive and coordinated approach to mobilising internal levers of change, aligning them with its climate adaptation vision, strategy, and action plan. It includes feedback loops for learning, adjustment, and accountability.	

					fragmented, lacks a clear alignment across governance levels or sectors, and does not yet include mechanisms for learning or adaptive management.		
31	The region has developed a narrative, visuals, installations, or other tools, to describe, share and inspire multiple stakeholders about its vision for its climate resilience strategy.	The region has not developed any narrative, visuals, installations, or other tools to communicate its vision for its climate resilience strategy. Stakeholders are not engaged through creative or inspiring means.	The region has developed a basic narrative or visuals to communicate climate resilience efforts, but these tools are limited in scope and reach. They may not engage all relevant stakeholders or may lack clarity and depth.	The region has developed a more comprehensive narrative, visuals, or other communication tools. While the tools are aimed at a broader audience, they may still be lacking in depth, interactivity, or inspiration for all key stakeholders.	The region has created a compelling narrative and engaging communication tools (e.g., visuals, installations) that are shared with key stakeholders. These tools effectively communicate the vision, inspire action, and foster a sense of shared responsibility among multiple stakeholders. However, the tools may not be fully inclusive, may not reach all sectors or communities, and may lack cultural	The region has developed innovative, inclusive, and interactive communication tools, including narratives, visuals, and installations. These tools are widely shared, actively engaging and inspiring diverse stakeholders across sectors and communities. They effectively convey the region’s climate resilience vision, are culturally relevant, and stimulate collaborative action towards adaptation.	

					tailoring or interactivity. Stakeholder engagement is often one-way or limited to consultation, rather than fostering true collaboration or co-creation.	
32	Comprehensive regional stakeholder mapping has been conducted, and stakeholder engagement involved citizen groups' participation in deciding measures to tackle the effects of climate change in your region.	No stakeholder mapping has been conducted, and citizen groups are not involved in decision-making regarding climate change adaptation measures.	Regional stakeholder mapping is either not conducted or poorly done. Citizen groups are minimally or sporadically involved in decision-making and have little influence on the climate change adaptation measures chosen.	Regional stakeholder mapping is conducted, but citizen groups' participation in decision-making is limited or inconsistent. Their input may be considered in some areas, but it is not integral to the selection of climate adaptation measures.	Comprehensive regional stakeholder mapping has been conducted, and citizen groups are actively engaged in the decision-making process for climate change adaptation measures. However, their participation may still be limited in some areas or not fully integrated into all decisions.	Comprehensive regional stakeholder mapping has been thoroughly conducted, and citizen groups are consistently and meaningfully engaged in the decision-making process throughout all stages of climate change adaptation. Their contributions are central to the design and implementation of the adaptation measures.
33	Regional climate adaptation process and activities allow for the engagement of multi-sectoral stakeholder groups (from planning to implementation), including their active participation in the co-creation of and	There is no engagement of multi-sectoral stakeholder groups in the climate adaptation process. Stakeholders are not involved in the planning, implementation, or	Multi-sectoral stakeholder groups are minimally engaged in the climate adaptation process. Their participation is sporadic and does not significantly contribute to the creation of a shared vision or to joint decision-making.	Multi-sectoral stakeholder groups are engaged in the climate adaptation process, but their involvement is limited to certain stages (e.g., planning) and lacks consistency. Co-creation of a joint vision is	Multi-sectoral stakeholder groups are actively engaged from planning through implementation, contributing to the creation of a joint vision for a climate-	Multi-sectoral stakeholder groups are fully and consistently engaged in all stages of the climate adaptation process. Their active participation ensures the co-creation of a robust and shared vision for a climate-resilient future,

	commitment to a joint vision for a climate-resilient future.	creation of a vision for a climate-resilient future.		attempted but is not fully inclusive or effective.	resilient future. However, their participation may vary in depth, and some sectors may not be fully integrated into the vision or adaptation activities.	with clear commitment from all sectors to work collaboratively in both planning and implementation.	
34	<p>The region has identified high level outcomes that are derived from the vision, applicable to different sectors or groups, and span across different (short, medium to long long-term) timeframes. High-level outcomes refer to broad, overarching goals that a strategy plans to achieve. They can apply to multiple sectors and stakeholder groups, and may span multiple timeframe. E.g., of high-level outcomes include reduced flood risk in urban areas, increased adoption of climate-resilient crops in agriculture, improved early warning systems for vulnerable communities, enhanced biodiversity in peri-urban zones, etc.</p>	<p>The region has not identified any high-level outcomes derived from the vision. A clear vision has not yet been developed or agreed upon, making it difficult to define relevant outcomes.</p>	<p>The region has identified some high-level outcomes, but they are vague, not clearly linked to the vision, or limited to one sector or timeframe. The outcomes do not fully cover all relevant sectors or groups.</p>	<p>The region has identified high-level outcomes derived from the vision, and these are applied to multiple sectors or groups. However, they may be generic or not fully detailed across different timeframes.</p>	<p>The region has identified high-level outcomes clearly derived from the vision, applicable across a broad range of sectors and groups. The outcomes are clearly defined and include multiple timeframes (short, medium, and long-term) for tracking progress. However, the outcomes are not sufficiently tailored to individual sectors or stakeholder groups, limiting their operational clarity. Additionally, the framework does not</p>	<p>The region has identified detailed, sector-specific high-level outcomes derived from the vision, covering multiple sectors and stakeholder groups. These outcomes are well-defined for various timeframes (short, medium, and long-term) and allow for adaptive management in response to evolving climate challenges.</p>	

					yet incorporate adaptive mechanisms to adjust outcomes in response to emerging climate risks or shifts in context.		
35	A shared vision for its climate resilience strategy, including its type, scope, and ambition, has been agreed upon through broad, inclusive stakeholder engagement.	There is no defined climate resilience vision, or it has been developed without any stakeholder engagement or agreement.	A vision has been developed by a limited group (e.g., technical experts or authorities), with minimal consultation and no clear evidence of broader stakeholder agreement.	A vision exists and includes some articulation of its type, scope, and ambition. Some stakeholders have been engaged, but key groups remain uninvolved, and consensus has not yet been achieved.	A shared vision, including its type (e.g., transformative, or incremental), scope (sectors, territories, populations), and ambition (level of systemic change), has been broadly discussed and agreed upon by most relevant stakeholders. However, some groups (e.g., marginalized communities or private sector actors) have not been fully involved or do not yet fully support the vision.	The region has a clearly defined and widely supported vision for climate resilience, including an agreed-upon type, scope, and ambition. This vision is the result of broad, inclusive, and iterative stakeholder engagement, with demonstrated consensus across sectors, governance levels, and community groups.	
36	Adaptation options are co-developed with stakeholders,	Adaptation options have not been	A few adaptation options have been identified, but	Adaptation options have been identified with	Most adaptation options reflect local	Adaptation options are thoroughly identified and	

	incorporating their needs and priorities, as well as local knowledge	identified or developed, and there has been no consultation with local communities, stakeholders, or consideration of their knowledge, needs, and priorities.	local knowledge and needs have only been partially considered. Stakeholder engagement has been limited or is not representative, leading to low buy-in or alignment with local priorities.	some integration of local knowledge, needs, and priorities. However, stakeholder buy-in is uneven, and certain critical groups may not have been fully engaged, limiting the overall effectiveness and support for these options.	knowledge, needs, and priorities. Stakeholder engagement is broad, including key groups, and there is a reasonable level of buy-in. However, some stakeholders or local needs might still be underrepresented or overlooked.	developed based on local knowledge, needs, and priorities. Stakeholder engagement is extensive and inclusive, ensuring strong buy-in and support across all relevant groups. The options are well-aligned with local realities and reflect shared goals for resilience.
37	The region uses indicative economic and financial information as part of the formal appraisal of a longlist of adaptation measures.	Economic and/or financial information is not used at all by the region as part of initial selection of adaptation measures .	A limited set of information on financial and/or economic information is used to rank a longlist of adaptation measures. The ranking is informed by a general review of the literature.	Financial and/or economic information is used to rank a longlist of adaptation measures. The ranking is informed by a general review of the literature and generally comparable adaptation options.	Financial and/or economic information is used to rank a longlist of adaptation measures. The ranking is informed by a review of the literature on specific adaptation measures, and their costs and effectiveness in different contexts. However, the analysis is largely based on generic or literature-based data rather than localised cost	The costs and benefits (including co-benefits) of adaptation measures are used as a core consideration in selecting measures alongside other adaptation criteria. This assessment includes locally-specific costs and covers a number of different climate scenarios.

					estimates. The consideration of co-benefits is emerging, and the assessment may not yet systematically account for a range of climate scenarios or context-specific effectiveness.		
38	The assessment of adaptation options considers potential benefits beyond climate risk reduction, identifies synergies with other goals, and explicitly evaluates trade-offs and potential negative impacts.	Adaptation options have not been assessed for co-benefits, synergies, or trade-offs.	Some adaptation options have been assessed for basic benefits beyond climate risk reduction, but synergies or trade-offs are not identified or documented.	There is some consideration of co-benefits and synergies with other goals; trade-offs or negative impacts may be acknowledged but not systematically assessed.	Adaptation options are assessed for multiple co-benefits and synergies with other sectoral or policy goals, and key trade-offs are identified and discussed, though the process may lack full stakeholder engagement or methodological rigor.	Adaptation options are systematically assessed for co-benefits, synergies, and trade-offs using robust methods and with inclusive stakeholder engagement. The results inform transparent and balanced decision-making.	
39	Adaptation options are evaluated for their potential to avoid maladaptation by considering potential adverse effects and emerging trade-offs.	Adaptation options are selected and implemented without any consideration of potential negative effects or emerging trade-offs. There is no process in place to	There is some basic or ad-hoc assessment of maladaptation risks, but this is limited in scope and not consistently applied across adaptation options. While potential negative effects may be	Adaptation options are evaluated for maladaptation risks in some sectors or projects, but the approach lacks comprehensiveness. Emerging trade-offs may	A structured process exists for evaluating maladaptation risks across a majority of adaptation options. Potential adverse effects and trade-	A comprehensive and routinely applied evaluation process is in place for all adaptation options, fully integrated into the planning and decision-making cycle. Risks of maladaptation are thoroughly assessed, with	

		<p>assess the risk of maladaptation, and decisions are made without regard to possible unintended consequences.</p>	<p>acknowledged in isolated cases, there is no systematic approach to evaluating or addressing them.</p>	<p>be identified, but they are not fully explored or consistently factored into planning. Consideration of long-term implications is limited or uneven.</p>	<p>offs are considered during planning, and the findings inform decision-making in several areas. However, there may still be gaps in coverage or integration across all sectors and contexts. Stakeholders are partially involved in reviewing risks and opportunities to adjust measures.</p>	<p>attention to cross-sectoral trade-offs, long-term impacts, and evolving climate scenarios. Stakeholders, including vulnerable groups, are actively involved in identifying risks and shaping decisions. The results directly shape the adaptation strategy, and the approach is regularly reviewed and updated based on new knowledge and experience.</p>	
40	<p>Selected adaptation options were reviewed and validated by stakeholders, ensuring alignment with community perspectives.</p>	<p>Adaptation options are selected and finalized without any engagement with stakeholders. There is no process to seek input, feedback, or validation from communities or other relevant actors.</p>	<p>Stakeholders are informed of selected adaptation options, but there is little opportunity to review or influence them. Consultation may occur in isolated instances but does not lead to changes or validation. Engagement is limited in scope, reach, or timing.</p>	<p>Some adaptation options are reviewed with input from a subset of stakeholders, often through one-off consultations or workshops. However, engagement is not systematic or inclusive, and the validation process is unclear or weakly documented. Community perspectives are acknowledged but not central to decision-making.</p>	<p>There is a clear process for stakeholder review of adaptation options, involving a range of actors including community representatives. Feedback is used to revise or refine options in several cases, and some options receive stakeholder validation. However, not all communities</p>	<p>All selected adaptation options undergo a structured, inclusive review and validation process involving diverse stakeholders, including marginalized and vulnerable groups. Engagement is timely, transparent, and iterative, with community perspectives shaping final decisions. Feedback loops ensure that stakeholders understand how their input was used, and the process</p>	

					or interest groups are consistently included, and follow-up on how input influenced decisions may be limited.	is documented and regularly improved.	
41	Adaptation planning includes clear formulation of adaptation pathways towards achieving climate resilience	Adaptation planning is ad hoc and fragmented, with no clear direction or consideration of long-term climate resilience. There is no mention of pathways, milestones, or sequencing of actions.	Adaptation plans reference future climate conditions but lack a structured pathway approach. Planning includes a list of actions without sequencing or consideration of how actions evolve over time or respond to uncertainty.	The adaptation plan includes preliminary formulation of pathways that link short- and medium-term actions to long-term resilience goals. However, the sequencing, decision points, and flexibility to adjust over time are underdeveloped or not clearly articulated.	Adaptation planning includes a clearly structured set of pathways, identifying milestones, possible decision points, and multiple trajectories depending on how climate risks evolve. Planning incorporates flexibility and some level of adaptive decision-making.	The region has developed comprehensive and dynamic adaptation pathways that connect present actions to long-term climate resilience under different scenarios. Pathways include timelines, thresholds, contingency plans, and mechanisms for monitoring, learning, and revising actions. The approach explicitly addresses uncertainty and enables adaptive management.	
42	Adaptation options are organised into short, medium and long-term options, through holistic consideration of various dimensions, e.g. effectiveness, potential regret, barriers to implementation, delivery of wider resilience dividends, etc.	Adaptation options are listed without any structuring into timeframes. There is no prioritisation or differentiation based on urgency, impact, or feasibility.	Adaptation options are categorised as short, medium, or long-term, but the basis for this structuring is unclear or oversimplified. Considerations such as effectiveness or implementation barriers	Adaptation options are grouped into timeframes with some rationale based on a few relevant dimensions (e.g. urgency or technical feasibility). Broader considerations like regret, co-benefits, or barriers are partially addressed, but not	Adaptation options are clearly organised by timeframe using multiple criteria, including effectiveness, feasibility, potential regret, and wider resilience	Adaptation options are strategically structured into short-, medium-, and long-term actions based on a robust, multidimensional analysis. The approach considers a wide range of factors—technical, economic, social, and ecological—and is	

			are not systematically applied.	consistently or transparently.	dividends. The structuring is justified with evidence and supports coherent sequencing of actions over time.	responsive to changing conditions. It supports flexible decision-making and alignment with long-term resilience goals.
43	Adaptation pathways design included an assessment of path-dependency and maladaptation.	No assessment of path-dependency or maladaptation has been conducted in the adaptation pathways design. The design does not consider how certain pathways may lock the region into future risks or lead to unintended negative outcomes.	The design of adaptation pathways includes some consideration of path-dependency and maladaptation, but the analysis is very limited or lacks depth. The potential for maladaptive outcomes is acknowledged but not thoroughly explored.	Some pathways have been assessed for path-dependency and potential maladaptation, though the analysis may be inconsistent or lack clarity on long-term consequences. The impacts of certain pathways are considered but not fully integrated into decision-making.	Pathways are assessed for path-dependency and maladaptation in a comprehensive manner. The design takes into account how chosen pathways may influence future flexibility and the potential for maladaptive outcomes, though some nuances may still be underexplored.	A thorough assessment of path-dependency and maladaptation is embedded in the design of all adaptation pathways. The analysis includes a clear understanding of how different pathways might limit future options or lead to negative outcomes. Adaptation strategies are designed to avoid maladaptation and enhance long-term resilience.
44	The regional adaptation pathways applies transdisciplinary approaches to explore the intersections between climate change and innovation, combining knowledge from science, policy, and practice to inform action.	The pathway does not reflect input from multiple disciplines or sectors. Knowledge generation and planning are siloed and limited to a narrow technical or policy perspective.	There is some reference to knowledge or perspectives beyond a single discipline or sector, but collaboration is ad hoc, and transdisciplinary thinking does not significantly shape the pathway or its priorities.	The pathway draws on knowledge and actors from different fields (e.g., science, policy, practice), with some coordinated collaboration. Transdisciplinary methods are used in	The pathway actively applies transdisciplinary approaches, combining knowledge and perspectives from science, policy, and practice in a	The pathway is co-produced through a fully transdisciplinary process involving diverse stakeholders across sectors and disciplines. It incorporates multiple knowledge systems (including local,

				parts of the pathway but are not fully embedded.	systematic way. This informs key elements of the pathway, such as problem framing, option appraisal, and innovation pathways. However, it does not fully engage diverse stakeholders or incorporate local, Indigenous, and practitioner knowledge. The adaptation solutions may lack full co-production and context-specific innovation.	Indigenous, and practitioner knowledge where relevant), and explicitly uses this integration to drive innovative, context-specific adaptation solutions.	
45	The region uses economic and financial information, including when costs and benefits arise, to inform the sequencing and timing of adaptation.	No economic or financial information is used to inform the sequencing and timing of adaptation. The costs are also not considered against available budgetary or fiscal space.	High-level economic or financial information is used to inform the sequencing and timing of adaptation. This is based on existing studies from elsewhere.	Economic or financial information is used to inform the sequencing and timing of adaptation. This is based on some costs and benefits existing studies from elsewhere or the use of expert judgement.	Economic or financial information is used to inform the sequencing and timing of adaptation. This is based on existing studies from elsewhere, the use of expert judgement or some limited local information. It	Detailed economic and financial information is used to inform the sequencing of packages of measures. This includes a consideration of the discounted costs and benefits of measures based on specific regional appraisals, as well as how these arise over time. The sequencing also accounts for limited fiscal space or	

					is also informed to some extent by the budgetary cycles and available fiscal space of organisations.	budgetary cycles of the relevant organisations.	
46	The region has developed high-level investment strategies for adaptation pathways which address specific hazards and/or sectors.	The region has not thought about high-level financing approaches to specific pathways.	The region has begun to consider investment strategies to finance some of its regional adaptation pathways. This includes a light touch mapping of the major beneficiaries and revenues from the pathways itself, as well as some additional sources and instruments.	The region has developed Investment Strategies to finance some of its regional adaptation pathways. This includes a mapping of the most important beneficiaries and revenues from the pathways itself, as well as the most relevant additional sources and instruments. Each Investment Strategy has begun to consider improvements to the enabling conditions that could help mobilise the finance.	The region has developed Investment Strategies for the majority of its regional adaptation pathways. This includes a mapping of all beneficiaries and revenues from the pathways itself, as well as a comprehensive assessment of additional sources and instruments. Each Investment Strategy also considers the enabling conditions that could be improved to help mobilise the finance.	The region has a comprehensive assessment of strategies to finance all its regional adaptation pathways. This includes a mapping of beneficiaries and revenues from the pathways itself, as well as a comprehensive assessment of additional sources and instruments. Each Investment Strategy also considers the enabling conditions that could be improved to help mobilise the finance and actions needed to realise them.	
47	Adaptation planning includes a clearly defined rationale/methodology behind	The region's adaptation planning lacks a clear methodology or	Some informal or ad-hoc evaluation of adaptation pathways is present, but	The region uses a basic evaluation methodology for adaptation pathways,	The adaptation planning process includes a well-	The region's adaptation planning includes a thorough, transparent, and	

	<p>pathways evaluation, along with specific criteria and key performance indicators to guide the selection of different adaptation pathways.</p>	<p>rationale for evaluating adaptation pathways. There are no specific criteria or key performance indicators (KPIs) to guide pathway selection, and decisions are made without a structured evaluation process.</p>	<p>the rationale and methodology are unclear or inconsistent. There are limited or vague criteria and KPIs, with some pathways evaluated without a clear process for their selection or comparison.</p>	<p>with a defined rationale and a set of general criteria. However, these criteria and KPIs may not fully capture the complexity of adaptation options or cover all relevant factors.</p>	<p>defined rationale and methodology for evaluating pathways, with specific criteria and KPIs guiding pathway selection. While comprehensive, the criteria may still be too generic for the region's specific context or lack full stakeholder integration.</p>	<p>well-documented rationale and methodology for evaluating adaptation pathways. Specific, context-relevant criteria and KPIs are used, with a clear process for selecting pathways. These criteria are integrated into decision-making, considering long-term impacts, sustainability, and adaptability, and there is strong stakeholder involvement in the evaluation process.</p>
48	<p>The regional climate resilience strategy aligns with innovation in key economic sectors of your region, providing climate resilience to present and future economic activities.</p>	<p>The regional climate resilience strategy does not align with innovation in key economic sectors. There is little to no consideration of how economic activities might adapt to or be supported by innovative approaches for resilience.</p>	<p>The regional climate resilience strategy considers innovation in key economic sectors at a basic level. However, there is minimal integration of climate resilience and innovation, and no clear link between adaptation strategies and economic activities.</p>	<p>The strategy incorporates some aspects of innovation in key economic sectors but does not fully integrate climate resilience with economic activities. Some economic sectors may have resilience-focused innovations, but these are not systematically applied across the region.</p>	<p>The regional climate resilience strategy strongly aligns with innovation in key economic sectors, considering climate resilience as an integral part of economic activities. There is a clear connection between climate adaptation measures and innovative solutions within these sectors.</p>	<p>The regional climate resilience strategy fully aligns with innovation in key economic sectors, providing long-term climate resilience to both current and future economic activities. Innovation is embedded in the strategy across sectors, supporting a robust, adaptive economy that accounts for both climate resilience and sustainable growth.</p>

49	<p>The region has developed a clear action plan with a defined timeframe for activities to be implemented in the short term (3 to 5 years).</p>	<p>The region has not developed a short-term plan (3 to 5 years) for climate adaptation activities. There is no defined timeframe for actions, and no activities have been outlined for immediate implementation. Climate adaptation is not prioritized in the short term.</p>	<p>The region has a vague plan for short-term activities, but it lacks specificity in terms of objectives, actions, or timelines. Some activities are identified but are not clearly linked to specific timeframes or outcomes. Implementation remains unclear and lacks prioritization.</p>	<p>The region has a short-term plan that outlines some climate adaptation activities with a defined timeframe, but it lacks sufficient detail on the objectives or roles of different stakeholders in the implementation process. The timeframe is set, but key actions might not be fully resourced or aligned with broader regional goals.</p>	<p>The region has a clear short-term adaptation plan with specific actions, timelines (within 3 to 5 years), and responsible stakeholders. The plan outlines measurable objectives, actions, and resources needed for implementation. Monitoring and review mechanisms are included to ensure progress toward achieving climate resilience goals.</p>	<p>The region has developed a comprehensive, well-defined short-term adaptation plan that includes a detailed set of activities, clear objectives, and a timeline for implementation within 3 to 5 years. All actions are aligned with broader regional climate resilience strategies, and the plan is fully resourced. The plan includes specific mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation, and periodic reviews, with active participation from all relevant stakeholders to ensure timely implementation.</p>	
50	<p>The region has defined roles and responsibilities for implementation, involving public and private stakeholders where applicable.</p>	<p>The region has not defined specific roles or responsibilities for the implementation of climate adaptation actions. There is no involvement of public or private stakeholders in the adaptation process, or responsibilities are vague and unassigned.</p>	<p>The region has a partially defined set of roles and responsibilities for some adaptation actions, but they are not comprehensive or clear. Some stakeholders are identified, but the allocation of responsibilities is vague or lacks detail. There is minimal involvement of</p>	<p>The region has defined roles and responsibilities for some of the climate adaptation activities, including public and private stakeholders, where applicable. However, there may be gaps in the coverage or clarity of responsibilities across all relevant actions, and some roles</p>	<p>The region has clearly defined and documented roles and responsibilities for all major climate adaptation activities, with both public and private stakeholders actively involved. Specific tasks and duties are outlined</p>	<p>The region has developed a comprehensive and detailed framework for roles and responsibilities in the climate adaptation process. Clear assignments are made for each stakeholder, both public and private, at various levels of government and sectors. The roles and responsibilities are aligned</p>	

			private sector stakeholders.	may be unclear or not fully supported.	for each entity, ensuring coordinated action. However, while roles and responsibilities are clarified, mechanisms for coordination, communication, and accountability are not fully developed or implemented, and alignment with regional adaptation goals may not be fully integrated.	with regional adaptation goals, and coordination mechanisms are in place to ensure smooth collaboration. Regular communication and accountability structures are set up to track the progress of adaptation actions.	
51	The region has identified resources required to complete these activities and developed concrete plans for mobilizing them.	The region has not identified the resources needed for the implementation of climate adaptation activities. No plans or strategies have been developed to mobilize these resources, and there is no clear understanding of how the necessary financial, human, or technical resources will be secured.	The region has identified some of the key resources required for climate adaptation activities, but the identification is incomplete or not fully detailed. There are some initial plans to mobilize resources, but they lack clarity or specificity. Limited efforts have been made to secure resources from stakeholders or external sources.	The region has identified most of the resources needed for climate adaptation activities, including financial, human, and technical resources. There are some concrete plans for mobilizing these resources, but these plans may still be in early stages or lack specific commitments from relevant stakeholders. Some resources may be	The region has thoroughly identified the resources required to implement climate adaptation activities. Detailed and actionable plans are in place to mobilize these resources, with clear strategies for funding, staffing, and accessing technical expertise.	The region has conducted a comprehensive identification of all required resources for climate adaptation and developed a robust and detailed plan for mobilizing them. This includes not only financial resources but also human, technical, and institutional capacities. The mobilization plans include committed funding sources, partnerships with public and private stakeholders,	

				contingent on external factors, such as funding availability or political will.	The region has engaged stakeholders and explored various funding sources, including national and international funds, private sector investments, and public sector allocations. Efforts to leverage resources are well-coordinated and supported by clear timelines and responsibilities.	and mechanisms to ensure sustainability over the long term. The region has secured initial commitments and has a clear path forward for mobilizing additional resources as needed.	
52	The regional authorities are tracking climate change adaptation progress and challenges against relevant climate hazards.	The region does not have any systems or processes in place to monitor climate adaptation progress or challenges. Climate hazards are not systematically considered.	The region has taken initial, ad-hoc steps to track adaptation progress, but efforts are informal and not clearly linked to specific climate hazards.	The region has a basic system to track adaptation progress and challenges with some reference to climate hazards, but it is inconsistently applied and lacks clear indicators.	The region systematically tracks adaptation progress and challenges in relation to relevant climate hazards. Indicators are defined, and the data informs periodic reviews.	The region has a comprehensive, institutionalized monitoring system that regularly tracks adaptation progress and challenges against relevant climate hazards, using the information to inform and adjust policies and measures.	
53	The region appraises the economic and financial costs and benefits of individual actions to inform decision-	No economic or financial appraisal has been undertaken of individual actions or the action plan.	A light-touch economic and financial assessment has been undertaken. This could include the use of	Economic and financial appraisal has been undertaken for some measures. This makes use of some existing	A full discounted cost-benefit analysis has been undertaken for the individual actions	A full discounted cost-benefit analysis has been undertaken for the individual actions and the action plan overall. This	

	making about whether to take forward an action.		expert judgement or qualitative information.	studies, but also some new, region-specific information. It includes a mix of qualitative and quantitative approaches.	and the action plan overall. This includes both economic and financial analysis where relevant.	includes both economic and financial analysis where relevant. If necessary, more advanced appraisal techniques (such as decision making under uncertainty), have been used to help optimise the investment.	
54	Regional authorities are tracking climate adaptation progress and challenges of all key sectors and challenges of all key community systems and key enabling conditions.	The region does not track adaptation progress or challenges in any key sectors, community systems, or enabling conditions.	The region has started tracking adaptation progress in a limited number of sectors or systems, but efforts are fragmented and lack coordination or consistency.	The region tracks adaptation progress and challenges in several key sectors or systems, but some important areas or enabling conditions are not yet covered.	The region systematically tracks adaptation progress and challenges across most key sectors, community systems, and enabling conditions, with a functioning framework in place.	The region comprehensively tracks climate adaptation progress and challenges across all key sectors, community systems, and enabling conditions. Monitoring is institutionalized, data-driven, and regularly informs adaptation planning and implementation.	
55	Adaptation plans and objectives are periodically reviewed in alignment with the evaluation of existing actions.	Adaptation plans and objectives are not reviewed, and there is no evaluation of existing adaptation actions.	There is occasional or informal review of adaptation actions, but it is not linked to any structured evaluation or does not result in updated objectives.	Some evaluations of adaptation actions are conducted, and limited updates are made to plans and objectives based on findings, but this is irregular and lacks clear processes.	Adaptation actions are periodically evaluated, and the results are used to review and update plans and objectives. A structured but not fully institutionalized process is in place.	There is a formal, institutionalized process for periodic review of adaptation plans and objectives that is closely aligned with systematic evaluations of existing actions. Lessons learned consistently inform planning cycles and adaptive management.	

56	A dedicated budget to cover the costs of the necessary climate change adaptation measures is identified and costed during the risk assessment.	No dedicated budget is identified for climate change adaptation measures. There is no consideration or costing of adaptation measures during the risk assessment phase.	A budget is considered, but not clearly identified or costed. The financial planning for climate change adaptation measures is insufficient, and there is no comprehensive integration with the risk assessment process.	A dedicated budget is identified for climate change adaptation measures, but it is not fully costed or lacks detailed allocation. The budgeting process is only partially integrated into the risk assessment.	A dedicated budget is identified and partially costed during the risk assessment phase, with some details provided on how funds will be allocated for climate change adaptation measures. However, it may lack full detail or clarity in specific areas of the budget.	A clear and fully costed dedicated budget is identified during the risk assessment phase, with a comprehensive and detailed allocation for climate change adaptation measures. The budget is well-integrated into the overall planning process, ensuring adequate financial resources for implementation.	
57	The region has used a diverse range of public and private sources of finance for adaptation in the past five years.	The region does not use a range of sources to support adaptation. Instead, it relies solely on its own resources to meet adaptation needs.	The region has begun to access additional public sources of finance for adaptation (e.g. EC or national grants). These have been used to pilot an adaptation action in the last five years.	The region regularly uses a diverse range of public sources to support adaptation. These have been used to finance adaptation activities within the last five years. The region is considering how to mobilise private and third-sector sources alongside for certain areas of adaptation.	The region regularly uses a diverse range of public sources to support adaptation. This is beginning to be complemented by additional private and/or third-sector sources. These have been used to finance adaptation activities within the last five years. However, the approach is still emerging and not yet guided by a clear rationale on which actors are best positioned to fund different types	The region regularly uses a diverse range of public, private and third-sector sources to support adaptation. This is based on a consideration of who is best placed to finance adaptation. These sources have been used to finance adaptation activities within the last five years.	

					of adaptation actions.		
58	The regional authorities understand all external sources and instruments of funding and financing and are actively developing business models to facilitate adaptation investments.	Regional authorities have no understanding of external sources or instruments of funding and financing for climate adaptation. There are no business models in development to facilitate adaptation investments.	Regional authorities have a minimal understanding of external funding sources and instruments, with little to no effort in developing business models for adaptation investments.	Regional authorities have a basic understanding of some external funding sources but lack comprehensive knowledge or access to all relevant instruments. Business models for adaptation investments are being developed but are in the early stages and lack detail or scalability.	Regional authorities understand most external sources and instruments of funding and financing for climate adaptation. They are actively working on business models to facilitate investments, but some gaps in knowledge or readiness may still exist.	Regional authorities have a comprehensive and thorough understanding of all external funding sources and instruments available for climate adaptation. They are actively developing and implementing robust business models to facilitate significant adaptation investments, with a focus on long-term sustainability.	
59	Region has developed an Adaptation Investment Plan, which sets out total investment needs, envisioned roles of the public and private sector, and priorities for bankable investments within the available fiscal space.	No Adaptation Investment Plan has been developed. There is no clear understanding of total investment needs, roles of the public and private sector, or priorities for bankable investments within available fiscal space.	An Adaptation Investment Plan exists, but it is incomplete or lacks critical details, such as total investment needs or clear roles for the public and private sectors. Priorities for bankable investments are vague or undefined.	An Adaptation Investment Plan has been developed with some details on investment needs and roles for the public and private sectors. However, the plan lacks clarity or specificity in identifying priorities for bankable investments or addressing fiscal constraints.	An Adaptation Investment Plan has been developed, outlining total investment needs, the roles of the public and private sectors, and some priorities for bankable investments within the available fiscal space. However, some areas may need further refinement or alignment.	A comprehensive Adaptation Investment Plan has been developed, clearly setting out total investment needs, the roles of the public and private sectors, and well-defined priorities for bankable investments. The plan aligns with the available fiscal space and provides a clear pathway for implementation.	
60	Regulations, programs/policies, or initiatives are in place to encourage the public and private sector to	No regulations, programs, policies, or initiatives are in place to encourage the	Some basic regulations or policies exist, but they are either ineffective or insufficient in encouraging	Regulations, policies, or programs exist to encourage resource mobilization, but they	A set of regulations, programs, or policies is in place, and these	Well-established and effective regulations, programs, or policies are in place, actively encouraging	

	channel resources toward climate adaptation plans and the implementation of transformative actions.	public or private sector to allocate resources for climate adaptation plans or transformative actions.	significant resource mobilization from the public or private sectors for climate adaptation. There is minimal or no focus on transformative actions.	are not comprehensive or fully effective in engaging both the public and private sectors. Focus on transformative actions is limited or unclear.	encourage resource mobilization for climate adaptation plans and transformative actions. However, the scope or effectiveness may be inconsistent, with some sectors more engaged than others.	the public and private sectors to mobilize resources for climate adaptation plans and transformative actions.	
61	Funding is available to support the mainstreaming or integration of climate change adaptation plans into regional policies and interventions.	There is no dedicated funding or financial mechanism to support the integration of climate adaptation into regional planning or sectoral policies.	Some funding is available, but it is limited to specific projects or short-term initiatives. Adaptation mainstreaming depends heavily on external or ad hoc sources and is not part of regular budgeting.	The region has begun identifying funding streams and mechanisms for supporting adaptation integration. Some regional funds or co-financing arrangements are in place, but these are not yet robust, stable, or embedded in regular planning cycles.	Dedicated funding is regularly allocated within regional budgets or programmes to support adaptation mainstreaming. Integration into policies is supported through consistent financing from local, national, or EU sources. Coordination exists between funding and policy teams.	Funding for adaptation mainstreaming is institutionalised, stable, and embedded within long-term regional development, infrastructure, and policy frameworks. The funding supports cross-sectoral integration, leverages innovative finance (e.g., blended finance, green bonds), and is aligned with mission-oriented approaches. Financing strategies are reviewed periodically and aligned with evolving adaptation needs.	
62	Subsidies and incentives exist for different sectors and segments of business and society to support transformative adaptation plans and actions.	No subsidies or incentives are in place to support adaptation plans or actions.	Limited or ad hoc subsidies/incentives exist, with minimal relevance to transformative adaptation or restricted to a narrow group (e.g., one sector only).	Some subsidies and incentives are available for adaptation, but they are fragmented, short-term, or do not clearly support transformative or long-term change across sectors.	A range of subsidies and incentives exist across multiple sectors and societal groups, with partial alignment to transformative adaptation goals.	Comprehensive and well-targeted subsidies and incentives are in place, covering diverse sectors and societal segments, and explicitly supporting long-term, systemic, and transformative adaptation actions.	

63	<p>The region uses green budgeting techniques (e.g. budget tagging) to track expenditure on climate change adaptation.</p>	<p>The region does not apply any form of green budgeting or climate tagging to monitor adaptation-related expenditures.</p>	<p>There is awareness of green budgeting approaches, and initial, informal efforts may be underway to track some climate adaptation spending. However, no formal system or methodology is in place.</p>	<p>The region has started piloting green budgeting techniques, such as tagging climate-related expenditures in selected departments or initiatives. Efforts are fragmented and not yet part of the official budget process.</p>	<p>Green budgeting tools like budget tagging for adaptation are embedded in the regional budgeting process. Adaptation-related spending is systematically tracked across relevant sectors, and the data is used to inform planning and reporting. However, the use of this data is primarily for transparency and planning purposes, rather than for evaluating spending effectiveness, guiding investment choices, or aligning financial decisions with long-term resilience goals.</p>	<p>Green budgeting is fully integrated into financial governance. Budget tagging for adaptation is applied comprehensively across departments. Data is used to monitor spending efficiency, guide investment decisions, and align budgets with climate resilience goals.</p>	
64	<p>The region is able to manage and generate revenues to contribute to the cost of adaptation.</p>	<p>There is no consideration of how the regional government can use revenue generation to respond to current or future adaptation needs. The region has no operating surplus to be able to undertake</p>	<p>There is limited considerations of how the regional government can use revenue generation to respond to current or future adaptation needs. The region has a limited amount of operating surplus to be able to undertake required or</p>	<p>The region is responding to current investment needs and beginning to adjust and manage its own revenue to respond to future adaptation needs. The region has the capacity to maintain and manage a proper level of</p>	<p>The region is able to adjust and manage its own revenue to respond to current and future adaptation needs. The region has the capacity to maintain and manage a proper</p>	<p>The region is proactively adjusting and managing its own revenue to respond to current and future adaptation needs. The region has the capacity to maintain and manage a proper level of operating surplus to be able to undertake required or</p>	

		<p>required or additional investments. The region is unable to diversify its own revenue sources to adapt through a basket of resources such as taxes incl. carbon tax, fees, and charges. The region is unable to generate adequate revenues for adaptation and relies solely on emergency funds or other special funds to cover regular expenses for adaptation planning.</p>	<p>additional investments. The region has a limited ability to diversify its own revenue sources to adapt through a basket of resources, such as taxes incl. carbon tax, fees, and charges. The region faces restrictions on its ability to generate adequate revenues for adaptation and relies to some degree on solely on emergency funds or other special funds to cover regular expenses for adaptation planning.</p>	<p>operating surplus to be able to undertake required or additional investments. The region is allowed to diversify their own revenue sources to adapt through a basket of resources such as taxes incl. carbon tax, fees, and charges. The region can generate adequate revenues for adaptation and does not rely solely on emergency funds or other special funds to cover regular expenses for adaptation planning.</p>	<p>level of operating surplus to be able to undertake required or additional investments. The region is allowed to diversify their own revenue sources to adapt through a basket of resources such as taxes incl. carbon tax, fees, and charges. The region can generate adequate revenues for adaptation and does not rely solely on emergency funds or other special funds to cover regular expenses for adaptation planning. However, while these mechanisms are available, their proactive use remains limited. Revenue diversification is underutilized, and operating surpluses are not consistently maintained or directed toward long-term adaptation</p>	<p>additional investments. The region is allowed and encouraged to diversify its own revenue sources to adapt through a basket of resources such as taxes, incl. carbon tax, fees, and charges. subnational governments have adequate revenue generation for urban climate action and do not rely only on emergency funds or other special funds to cover regular expenses for adaptation planning</p>	
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					investments. Adaptation financing is still partly reactive rather than strategically planned.	
65	Regional decision-making activities include climate information and real-time observations on climate trends and variability.	Climate information and real-time observations are not considered in regional decision-making activities. There is no integration of climate trends or variability in the decision-making process.	Climate information is occasionally used in regional decision-making, but real-time observations on climate trends and variability are largely absent or not systematically integrated into the decision-making process.	Climate information and real-time observations are somewhat integrated into regional decision-making, but their use is inconsistent and lacks a comprehensive framework. There is limited consideration of climate trends and variability in planning activities.	Climate information and real-time observations are regularly used in regional decision-making activities. However, the integration is still evolving, and there may be some gaps in the consistency or comprehensiveness of the data used to guide decisions.	Climate information and real-time observations on climate trends and variability are systematically integrated into all regional decision-making activities. Decision-makers actively use up-to-date climate data to inform planning, risk management, and adaptation strategies, ensuring that decisions are based on the most current climate trends.
66	Climate information (e.g., forecasts, projections and information on responses) is readily accessible via information-sharing platforms or networks (e.g., for screening).	Climate information (e.g., forecasts, projections, responses) is not accessible via any information-sharing platforms or networks. There is no system in place to share or access climate information for screening or decision-making.	Climate information is minimally accessible, if at all, through informal or ad-hoc platforms. There is no centralized system for sharing information, and accessing forecasts or projections is challenging.	Climate information is accessible through some platforms or networks, but access may be limited or fragmented. Users may face barriers in obtaining the relevant forecasts, projections, or response information in a timely manner.	Climate information (e.g., forecasts, projections, responses) is readily accessible through established information-sharing platforms or networks, but there may be occasional gaps in availability or timeliness of data for decision-making purposes.	Climate information is easily and consistently accessible via well-established and user-friendly information-sharing platforms or networks. Data, including forecasts, projections, and response information, is up-to-date, comprehensive, and readily available for screening and decision-making purposes.
67	The latest climate information, including new data, is tailored for effective decision-making	Climate information is not tailored for decision-making, and	Some climate information is available, but it is not sufficiently tailored to the	Climate information, including new data, is partially tailored for	The latest climate information, including new data,	Climate information, including new data, is highly tailored to the

	and it is comprehensible to relevant stakeholders.	new data is either unavailable or difficult for relevant stakeholders to comprehend. There is no effort to present the information in a user-friendly or actionable format.	needs of decision-makers. New data is often too technical or unclear for relevant stakeholders to understand or use effectively.	decision-making, but it lacks full comprehensibility or applicability to relevant stakeholders. There may be some efforts to make it more understandable, but gaps remain in clarity or relevance.	is tailored for decision-making and is generally comprehensible to most stakeholders. However, some stakeholders may still face challenges in fully understanding or applying the information effectively.	specific needs of decision-makers and is clear, actionable, and comprehensible to all relevant stakeholders. It is presented in a way that facilitates immediate application for effective decision-making.	
68	All relevant data and knowledge supporting a just transition to climate resilience is being integrated in support of decision making.	No data or knowledge supporting a just transition to climate resilience is being integrated into decision-making. There is no consideration of social equity, fairness, or inclusion in the decision-making process.	Some data and knowledge on climate resilience are considered, but the integration of social justice and equity aspects in the decision-making process is minimal or absent. The just transition is not fully acknowledged or implemented.	Data and knowledge supporting a just transition are partially integrated into decision-making, but gaps remain in ensuring full equity and inclusiveness. Some relevant social, economic, and environmental factors are considered, but integration is inconsistent.	Relevant data and knowledge on a just transition are being actively integrated into decision-making. While the approach is generally equitable, there are still some areas where social equity or specific vulnerable groups may not be fully addressed or considered.	Comprehensive data and knowledge supporting a just transition to climate resilience are fully integrated into decision-making processes. The approach ensures social, economic, and environmental equity, with a clear focus on inclusivity, addressing the needs of vulnerable groups, and ensuring that the transition benefits all stakeholders equitably.	
69	The regional authorities systematically access climate information generated by international organisations (e.g., Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, European Climate Risk Assessment).	The region does not actively access or use climate information from international organisations. Planning is based on local or outdated data sources.	Climate information from international sources is occasionally accessed, but use in planning is inconsistent and not embedded in official processes.	The region regularly accesses international climate information (e.g., IPCC reports, EU Climate Risk Assessment), but this data is not fully integrated into planning tools, strategies, or assessments.	Climate information from international organisations is systematically accessed and used to inform planning, risk assessments, and scenario development. Relevant staff are	International climate data is fully embedded in regional planning processes. It is regularly updated and used in combination with national and local data. The region aligns its methodologies with international assessments and participates in	

					trained to interpret and apply this data.	knowledge exchanges with global institutions.	
70	The regional authorities raise awareness of and disseminate information about climate change (e.g., risks, impacts, responses).	The region does not actively raise awareness or share information related to climate change. Communication is ad hoc or absent.	The region conducts limited awareness-raising activities (e.g. websites, pamphlets, social media posts), often reactive or event-driven. Communication is not part of a structured strategy and reaches a narrow audience.	The region has implemented some regular communication and awareness efforts targeting climate-sensitive sectors or vulnerable communities. The information shared includes some region-specific risks and adaptation actions.	Awareness-raising is embedded in a broader communication strategy that uses multiple channels (e.g., education programs, local media, events, digital platforms). The region provides locally relevant, accessible, and up-to-date climate information that supports decision-making and behaviour change.	The region co-develops and implements a long-term, inclusive climate communication and awareness strategy. It ensures information is accessible to all stakeholders, including marginalised groups, and integrates climate literacy into education systems, community engagement, and policy.	
71	The use of scientific information is integrated with the use of local, traditional and indigenous knowledge (where applicable).	Adaptation planning is based solely on scientific or technical knowledge. Local, traditional, or Indigenous knowledge is not acknowledged or considered.	Local, traditional, or Indigenous knowledge is acknowledged as relevant in principle but is not actively sought or used in planning processes.	There are some examples of local or traditional knowledge being incorporated into climate risk assessments or adaptation options, but this is not systematic. Engagement processes are not designed to capture and value diverse knowledge systems.	Processes are in place to ensure the regular inclusion of local, traditional, and/or Indigenous knowledge alongside scientific data. Participatory methods are used to co-generate understanding of risks and solutions. The knowledge integration informs the design and implementation of adaptation actions.	The region uses a transdisciplinary, co-production approach that equally values and combines scientific and local/traditional/Indigenous knowledge. Processes are designed to validate multiple knowledge systems, ensure trust and equity in knowledge use, and empower local actors as knowledge holders and decision-makers.	
72	An indicator-based system is in place to track the long-term	The region does not monitor or track the	Some climate-related data (e.g., weather patterns,	The region is developing or using a limited set of	The region uses a structured,	The region has a well-developed, adaptive	

	effects of climate change and its impact on social and productive activities (e.g., drought-related issues affecting access to water and agriculture incomes or heatwaves impacting population health).	long-term effects of climate change on social or productive sectors. Data collection is ad hoc or absent.	temperature) is collected, but there is no formal or structured indicator system. Impacts on social and economic systems are not well understood.	indicators to assess long-term impacts, with a partial focus on social and economic dimensions. However, data gaps and institutional coordination challenges persist.	indicator-based system to monitor key impacts of climate change over time, including effects on health, agriculture, water access, or infrastructure. Indicators are regularly updated and inform adaptation planning.	monitoring system using diverse indicators to track multi-sectoral impacts of climate change. It integrates climate, social, economic, and health data, is regularly reviewed and refined, and directly feeds into decision-making and public communication strategies.	
73	The regional adaptation strategy supports a move from localized experiments to mainstreaming approaches.	Adaptation efforts are isolated, experimental, and have no clear vision for scaling or mainstreaming. There is no strategic plan for transitioning these activities to broader application.	Localized adaptation experiments are initiated, but they remain isolated with minimal integration into broader regional strategies. Some attempts are made to link lessons from pilots to regional planning or policies, but they lack systematic follow-up or clear pathways to wider implementation.	There are efforts to draw lessons from localized experiments and integrate them into regional policies or planning frameworks. While some awareness of scaling exists, clear mechanisms for capturing and scaling successful practices are still in development, and institutional pathways for wider application are not fully established.	The regional adaptation strategy includes mechanisms for capturing, synthesizing, and scaling successful local experiments. These mechanisms are recognized but may not yet be fully operational or widely applied across all sectors and territories. There is a clear strategy for scaling but with varying levels of implementation.	Localized experiments are systematically evaluated and integrated into regional policies, planning frameworks, and budgeting processes. Clear institutional pathways for scaling and sustaining successful practices exist, ensuring consistent application across sectors and regions. These processes are fully operational and embedded in long-term adaptation planning.	
74	Regional adaptation plans consider issues around transboundary climate risks.	Adaptation plans are limited to the region's administrative boundaries with no consideration of	The region acknowledges that some climate risks may originate from or impact neighbouring regions/countries but	Some coordination or dialogue has taken place with neighbouring jurisdictions or sectors, especially in shared	Transboundary climate risks (e.g., shared water resources, migratory species,	The region actively collaborates with external regions or countries through formal agreements, joint	

		transboundary impacts or dependencies.	lacks an approach to tackle this issue.	ecosystems or river basins, but it is informal or one-off.	supply chains) are identified and incorporated into the region's adaptation strategy with actions proposed. However, no formal mechanisms for collaboration or implementation exist. Actions proposed lack clear partnerships with neighbouring regions or countries.	assessments, shared data systems, or cross-border adaptation actions to address transboundary risks.	
75	Region has a designated authority/institution responsible for coordinating plans and actions to address climate change adaptation.	No designated authority or institution exists for coordinating climate change adaptation plans or actions in the region. There is no formal body responsible for overseeing adaptation efforts.	There is a designated authority or institution, but it has limited capacity, influence, or mandate to coordinate adaptation plans or actions effectively. Its role is often unclear or ineffective in driving regional adaptation efforts.	A designated authority or institution exists and has a role in coordinating climate change adaptation, but its capacity and scope of influence are limited. The coordination process is fragmented or inconsistent, with varying levels of engagement across sectors.	The region has a designated authority or institution responsible for climate change adaptation coordination. It plays an active role, but there may still be gaps in its capacity or the extent to which it coordinates across all sectors and stakeholders.	A strong, well-established authority or institution is fully responsible for coordinating climate change adaptation plans and actions across sectors. It is empowered, and recognized as a central body for regional adaptation efforts, ensuring comprehensive, consistent coordination across all relevant stakeholders.	
76	The coordinating body adequately avoids the creation of silos and ensures cross-departmental /ministerial coordination in climate	No evidence of coordination; departments or ministries operate in isolation with no	Some awareness of the need for coordination, but efforts are ad hoc, limited, or ineffective. Silos persist, and climate	The coordinating body facilitates some cross-departmental or ministerial engagement, but silos remain in certain areas.	Cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms are in place and are functioning in most areas. The	The coordinating body ensures systematic and sustained cross-departmental/ministerial coordination. Silos are effectively avoided	

	adaptation planning and implementation.	interaction on climate adaptation issues.	planning remains fragmented.	Coordination is inconsistent and lacks formal mechanisms.	coordinating body plays an active role in promoting collaboration, though occasional silos may still emerge.	wherever possible, and climate adaptation planning and implementation are well-integrated across sectors.	
77	There is a dedicated institutional mechanism for effective synergies between territorial governance levels.	No institutional mechanism exists to coordinate between territorial governance levels. Climate adaptation actions are disconnected and fragmented across levels.	Initial steps have been taken to establish coordination across governance levels, but the mechanism is informal or underdeveloped. Collaboration is weak and irregular.	A mechanism is in place with some formalized roles and processes, but synergies are limited or inconsistent. Coordination occurs but lacks effectiveness or continuity.	An established institutional mechanism facilitates regular coordination across governance levels. It functions reasonably well, with growing alignment of climate adaptation priorities and actions.	A dedicated, well-functioning institutional mechanism is in place and it ensures sustained synergies across territorial governance levels. It enables aligned planning, joint decision-making, and coordinated implementation of climate adaptation measures.	
78	There is a strong collaboration between the financial divisions and the coordinating body to develop a climate resilience strategy, investment plan and bankable projects.	There is no engagement or coordination between financial divisions and the adaptation coordinating body. Financial planning is disconnected from climate resilience goals.	Some ad hoc communication exists between financial divisions and the coordinating body, but there is no structured collaboration on resilience strategy or investment planning.	Financial divisions are occasionally involved in aspects of the resilience strategy or investment planning, with early-stage efforts to align financial and adaptation priorities.	There is regular and structured collaboration between financial divisions and the coordinating body to jointly develop the climate resilience strategy and investment plan. Some progress is made on identifying or preparing bankable projects; however, this collaboration is not yet institutionalized, and mechanisms for sustained	Collaboration between financial divisions and the coordinating body is institutionalized, with co-developed climate resilience strategies, integrated investment plans, and a pipeline of bankable projects. Financial tools and mechanisms are aligned to support climate adaptation goals.	

					coordination and scaling of investment efforts are still evolving.		
79	Coordinating authority operates within an effective multi-level governance structure that appropriately distributes decision-making power across different levels when it comes to climate change adaptation interventions.	No multi-level governance structure exists. Decision-making is centralized or fragmented, with little to no coordination across governance levels.	A governance structure is present, but decision-making power is poorly distributed or concentrated at one level. The coordinating authority struggles to engage other levels meaningfully.	Some coordination exists between governance levels, and roles are partially defined. However, decision-making power is unevenly distributed, limiting the effectiveness of adaptation interventions.	The coordinating authority operates within a functional multi-level governance structure, with reasonably clear roles and some shared decision-making. Collaboration is ongoing, though improvements are needed for full integration.	The coordinating authority is embedded in a strong, well-functioning multi-level governance structure. Decision-making power is appropriately and transparently distributed, enabling coherent and efficient adaptation interventions across different levels.	
80	Regional planning or adaptation strategy allows for a “room for experimentation” approach, using systemic policy instruments and portfolio management that take into account the key enabling conditions of the EU mission (For instance, experimental approaches may including interventions like regulatory sandboxes, innovation platforms, innovative public procurement models, policy labs, or other niches for experimentation).	The region’s adaptation strategy does not allow for experimentation or the use of innovative approaches, and there are no policy instruments or frameworks in place to support it.	There is limited awareness of the need for experimental approaches, and only isolated or pilot efforts are being made without systemic support or coordination.	Some experimentation is allowed, but it is fragmented and lacks a clear, systematic approach. A few isolated interventions are being tested, but they are not part of a broader strategy or policy framework.	The region’s adaptation strategy incorporates room for experimentation, such as innovation platforms, regulatory sandboxes, or policy labs, though these approaches may not be fully integrated or consistently applied across sectors.	The region’s adaptation strategy actively fosters experimentation through systemic policy instruments like regulatory sandboxes, innovation platforms, and public procurement models. These approaches are embedded in the overall regional planning process, with a focus on scaling up successful experiments to support the EU mission and other climate resilience objectives.	
81	The region has mapped the desired future capabilities of local government to better equip it to leverage key	There is no process in place to identify or plan for the future capability needs of local	There is an informal awareness of capacity gaps, but no structured mapping of future	Initial steps have been taken to identify future capability needs of local government, possibly as	A structured process has been completed to identify the desired	The mapped capabilities are being used to guide capacity-building programmes, influence	

	enabling conditions in climate adaptation planning.	governments in the context of climate adaptation.	capabilities has been undertaken.	part of a broader resilience or adaptation initiative.	future capabilities (technical, financial, organizational, collaborative) needed by local governments for effective adaptation planning. However, the use of this mapping is still limited—capacity-building programs and institutional reforms are only partially aligned with the identified needs, and integration into recruitment or funding decisions is still emerging.	recruitment, and align with funding and governance reforms to enable climate adaptation at the local level.	
82	Adaptation planning involves individuals with adaptive planning expertise, including ability to link short term needs to long term goals.	Adaptation planning does not currently include individuals with expertise in adaptive planning or strategic foresight.	Some individuals with relevant skills are involved, but their input is limited or not fully integrated into the planning process.	Individuals with adaptive planning expertise are engaged, and their inputs are being considered in some planning activities, especially in relation to scenario-based or long-term thinking.	Experts with the ability to link short- and long-term objectives are actively involved throughout the planning process, and their inputs are shaping key decisions and trade-offs.	Adaptive planning expertise is institutionalised across relevant departments and teams, and strongly embedded in planning tools, frameworks, and decision-making processes that guide adaptation at multiple timeframes.	
83	The region has knowledge of, and skills in, regional investment planning and/or bankable adaptation projects.	The region has no demonstrated knowledge, skills, or capacity in investment planning or developing bankable adaptation projects. There are no	The region has limited knowledge or skills in investment planning and adaptation projects. Some awareness of concepts exists, but there are no clear processes or	The region has some knowledge and basic skills in regional investment planning and adaptation projects. There may be initial frameworks or pilot	The region has established frameworks or strategies for regional investment planning and developing	The region has advanced capabilities and clear, institutionalized processes for investment planning and developing bankable adaptation projects. Multiple successful projects	

		frameworks, processes, or relevant expertise in place.	frameworks. Few individuals or organizations in the region are equipped to develop bankable projects.	projects, but limited capacity to scale or create fully bankable projects. There are some skilled individuals, but expertise is unevenly distributed.	adaptation projects. There is a moderate level of expertise across multiple stakeholders, and a few adaptation projects have been successfully developed or implemented with external funding or investment.	have been implemented, and the region consistently attracts investment. The skills and knowledge are embedded across various sectors and stakeholders, and the region leads in developing innovative, scalable adaptation projects.	
84	Integrating climate change into planning is overseen by individuals with in-depth knowledge of integration and/or mainstreaming processes.	Climate change impacts are not considered in regional planning, and there is no oversight by individuals with knowledge of relevant processes.	There is minimal or no oversight of climate change impacts in regional planning, and individuals involved lack knowledge or experience with relevant planning processes.	Oversight of climate change impacts in regional planning is sporadic and may involve individuals with some knowledge of planning processes.	Climate change impacts are overseen by individuals with a moderate level of knowledge and experience in relevant planning processes. Their oversight helps guide planning, but gaps exist in consistently addressing climate change impact across all KCS.	Climate change impacts are effectively overseen by individuals with in-depth, specialized knowledge of planning processes. These individuals ensure that climate change impacts are consistently addressed in regional planning, influencing decision-making at all levels and sectors.	
85	Adaptation planning involves individuals with technical capacity to evaluate pathways against a broad range of indicators, prioritizing different aspects (e.g. use of multi-criteria analysis, cost benefit analysis, real option analysis).	The region lacks individuals with the technical expertise to evaluate adaptation pathways or apply analytical methods (e.g., multi-criteria analysis, cost-benefit analysis, real options analysis). No analytical	Few individuals or organizations in the region possess technical skills to apply basic evaluation techniques. There is limited use of analytical methods such as multi-criteria analysis or cost-benefit analysis, and these methods are	Some individuals or teams in the region have technical capacity to use basic evaluation methods (e.g., multi-criteria analysis, cost-benefit analysis). However, these methods are used inconsistently or on a	The region has a moderate number of skilled individuals who can apply advanced evaluation methods (e.g., multi-criteria analysis, cost-benefit analysis, real options	The region has robust technical expertise in evaluating adaptation pathways, consistently applying advanced methods such as multi-criteria analysis, cost-benefit analysis, and real options analysis. A wide range of indicators is used,	

		frameworks or tools are used to assess or prioritize adaptation options.	applied in an ad-hoc or unstructured manner.	limited scale. Pathways are evaluated using a narrow range of indicators, and the analysis may lack depth or integration of complex factors.	analysis). These methods are used systematically in decision-making and to assess adaptation pathways. Several pathways are evaluated using a broad set of indicators, though the process may not be fully optimized or standardized across all sectors.	and evaluation processes are integrated and standardized across sectors. The region demonstrates leadership in using sophisticated evaluation tools to prioritize and plan for adaptation investments.
86	Institutional arrangements are in place, including medium to long-term plans for training, capability building, and skill development to support the planning of regional adaptation strategies.	There are no institutional frameworks or plans in place for training, capability building, or skill development to support regional adaptation planning. No long-term strategies exist to enhance institutional capacity for adaptation planning.	The region has some informal or ad-hoc arrangements for training and skill development. However, there are no medium- to long-term plans or clear institutional commitments to build the capacity required for effective regional adaptation planning. Training and capability building are sporadic and not coordinated across stakeholders.	The region has some institutional arrangements for training, capability building, and skill development, but these are limited in scope or application. There may be isolated programs, workshops, or short-term initiatives, but no comprehensive medium- to long-term plans to build skills for adaptation planning. The focus on institutional development is in its early stages.	The region has formal institutional arrangements, including medium-term plans for training, capability building, and skill development in support of adaptation planning. These plans are clear and implemented to some extent, with targeted programs or training courses offered to enhance regional adaptation planning skills. However, the programs may be fragmented or not yet fully integrated	The region has well-established institutional frameworks for training, capability building, and skill development. Comprehensive medium- to long-term plans are in place to continuously enhance regional adaptation planning capabilities. These plans are fully integrated, with ongoing programs that are systematically implemented and regularly updated to meet evolving needs. The region demonstrates strong institutional commitment to building and maintaining the necessary skills for effective adaptation planning at all levels.

					into a broader strategy for long-term adaptation.		
87	Region has the capacity to design and implement public policies/interventions with the objective to promote a just transition to a climate-resilient economy.	The region lacks the capacity to design or implement public policies focused on a just transition. No institutional structures, strategies, or expertise are in place.	Initial awareness of the need for a just transition exists. Some policy discussions or pilot efforts are underway, but they are limited in scope and not coordinated.	The region has started developing relevant policies or interventions, with partial institutional support and stakeholder engagement. Implementation capacity is still limited.	The region demonstrates a clear and growing capacity to design and implement public policies supporting a just transition. Interventions are increasingly inclusive and aligned with resilience goals.	The region has strong, institutionalized capacity to design and implement inclusive, equity-driven public policies that advance a just transition. These are well-integrated into broader climate resilience and economic planning strategies.	
88	Institutional arrangements are in place, with capability building, and skill development to support the implementation of the regional adaptation strategy.	There are no institutional frameworks or plans to support capability building or skill development for the implementation of regional adaptation strategies. No capacity-building programs or institutional structures are dedicated to the execution phase of adaptation plans.	There are initial steps towards establishing necessary frameworks or structures, but they are not yet fully operational or aligned with the regional adaptation strategy. Skill development initiatives are minimal or non-existent.	Some key institutions or mechanisms are established to support the implementation of the adaptation strategy. There is some skill development occurring, but it may be inconsistent or limited in scope.	Key institutions are in place and functioning, with processes to support the implementation of the regional adaptation strategy. Skill development and capacity building are ongoing, with some training programs or initiatives actively supporting personnel or stakeholders.	Strong, well-coordinated institutions are actively supporting the implementation of the adaptation strategy. There is a robust system for skill development, including continuous professional development, cross-sectoral learning, and clear pathways for adapting and enhancing skills to meet the evolving demands of the adaptation strategy.	
89	Scientific information and good adaptation practices are fully disseminated to the general public (using a simple language and addressing accessibility barriers and	Scientific knowledge and good adaptation practices are not accessible to the public, and there is no attempt to simplify or	Some efforts to share knowledge are made, but they are not fully accessible or tailored to the public. There may be technical jargon or	Information is shared in simpler language, but there may still be gaps in addressing diverse public needs, particularly with regard	Scientific information and adaptation practices are shared broadly and are more	The information is shared widely, using clear and simple language, and is fully accessible to diverse audiences, addressing socio-cultural contexts and	

	specific socio-cultural contexts).	address socio-cultural contexts or accessibility barriers.	language barriers, and socio-cultural contexts are not adequately addressed.	to cultural contexts or accessibility. Efforts to overcome barriers are underway but not fully effective.	accessible to the general public, with clear efforts to tailor content to different cultural and accessibility needs. However, there may still be room for improvement in fully overcoming all barriers.	overcoming accessibility barriers. Dissemination methods are inclusive, reaching all segments of society through various channels (e.g., media, community outreach, digital platforms, etc.).	
90	The region analyses the citizens' awareness of climate change impacts, urgency to act and response behaviours.	he region has not conducted any assessments or studies related to public understanding of climate change impacts or their actions towards adaptation or mitigation.	Limited data or informal assessments exist, but they lack depth, coverage, or representativeness. There is no comprehensive understanding of how citizens perceive climate change impacts or their response behaviours.	Some efforts to assess public awareness and urgency to act have been made, with partial data or limited coverage. The analysis provides a basic understanding, but it may not capture the full spectrum of citizens' knowledge or actions.	A well-structured and systematic approach has been used to understand the public's perception of climate change impacts and the urgency to act. Data is comprehensive, covering various segments of the population and providing insight into citizens' response behaviours. However, these assessments are conducted intermittently and may not fully capture evolving trends or emerging differences across all demographic groups.	Regular assessments are conducted to track changes in public awareness and response behaviours over time. The analysis is highly detailed, representative, and inclusive, capturing a nuanced understanding of how different demographics perceive and respond to climate change.	

91	<p>The region analyses the citizens' awareness of public sector efforts and opportunities for climate adaptation and resilience, including perceptions of fairness and adequacy.</p>	<p>The region has not conducted any assessments or studies on public knowledge of climate adaptation and resilience policies, their fairness, or their adequacy.</p>	<p>Limited or fragmented efforts to assess public understanding of existing policy solutions for climate adaptation/resilience, fairness, and adequacy. The data is insufficient or lacks depth.</p>	<p>Some efforts to assess public knowledge of climate adaptation and resilience policies are present, but the analysis may be incomplete or only partially address policy fairness and adequacy. The findings provide some insights but are limited in scope or depth.</p>	<p>The region has conducted a well-structured and systematic assessment of public knowledge regarding climate adaptation policies, their fairness, and their perceived effectiveness. Data is collected from various segments of the population, providing insights into citizens' understanding and opinions. However, these assessments are periodic rather than continuous and may not fully capture the diversity of perspectives across all demographics or geographic areas.</p>	<p>The region continuously conducts detailed assessments of public knowledge, perceptions, and attitudes towards climate adaptation policies. The analysis is highly representative, capturing diverse viewpoints and providing a nuanced understanding of citizens' awareness and opinions about the fairness and adequacy of policies.</p>	
92	<p>Financial benefits are available for private entities changing their operations towards more resilient practices (e.g. integrating nature-based solution into infrastructure development).</p>	<p>No efforts are made to incentivize the adoption of resilient practices or nature-based solutions.</p>	<p>Few financial mechanisms exist, and they are poorly communicated or insufficiently incentivize behaviour change. Private entities face significant barriers to accessing support.</p>	<p>Some programs are in place, but they are not fully integrated with regional policies, and they may only target a limited set of private entities. The effectiveness of these incentives is unclear.</p>	<p>These incentives are integrated with regional resilience policies and show potential in encouraging the private sector to adopt resilient practices. However, more work may be needed to</p>	<p>The region has a comprehensive, accessible system for incentivizing the private sector to adopt nature-based solutions and resilient practices. Financial mechanisms are continuously monitored for effectiveness, and they contribute significantly to shifting private sector</p>	

					maximize their impact.	behaviour toward greater resilience.	
93	The regional climate change adaptation strategy includes instruments for creating an evidence base for action (e.g. localised data observatories and citizen science projects for collecting and recording climate change and impact data).	The region lacks any form of localized data observatories or citizen science projects. There is no system for collecting or using climate data in adaptation planning or decision-making.	Some localized data observatories or citizen science projects may exist but are limited in scope, geographic coverage, or community engagement. The data collected is not yet systematically integrated into decision-making processes.	Basic data collection instruments exist, and some localized data observatories or citizen science projects are functioning, though they may be in the early stages of implementation. There is some integration of data into regional adaptation decision-making, but the process is not fully formalized or widespread. Data may not be fully accessible or inclusive for all stakeholders.	Established data collection platforms (e.g., observatories, citizen science projects) are in place and functioning across the region. Data is regularly integrated into decision-making processes, though there may be some gaps in the consistency or inclusivity of data use. A learning and reflection process is in place but may not be fully institutionalized.	Comprehensive and inclusive data collection mechanisms are operational across the region, with widespread participation in citizen science and data observatories. The data is regularly integrated into adaptation planning, and there is a strong learning and reflection system that informs continuous improvements in the regional strategy. Data is accessible, understandable, and actionable by a broad range of stakeholders.	
94	Regional adaptation strategy includes indicators for tracking catalytic impact. E.g.- changes beyond the direct area of influence, including shifts or changes in regional policies.	The region's adaptation strategy does not include any indicators related to catalytic or transformative impacts.	The region has initial awareness of catalytic impacts, but there are no clear indicators or mechanisms for tracking them in the adaptation strategy.	The region's adaptation strategy includes basic indicators that suggest potential catalytic effects, but these are not well-defined or consistently tracked.	The region includes well-defined indicators in its adaptation strategy to track catalytic impacts, such as shifts in regional policies or replication beyond the initial scope. These are partially integrated into monitoring processes.	The region's adaptation strategy includes comprehensive and context-specific indicators for catalytic impact, regularly tracked and used to assess broader policy influence, system-wide changes, and scaling potential. These insights inform strategic decision-making and future adaptation actions.	
95	The regional adaptation strategy includes indicators for measuring societal capacity to	No indicators measuring societal capacity to absorb	Basic indicators related to societal capacity to absorb shocks are	Some indicators measuring societal capacity to absorb	Key indicators related to societal resilience are	Comprehensive and relevant indicators measuring societal	

	absorb shocks (e.g. access to social safety nets, availability of early warning systems, presence of community emergency response plans, and healthcare service coverage during emergencies).	shocks are included in the adaptation strategy. There are no data sources or methods in place to assess societal resilience.	included, but they may be limited in scope, and data sources may be sparse or inconsistent. These indicators are not well integrated into decision-making.	shocks are integrated into the adaptation strategy. These indicators may be relevant but lack comprehensive data or are not fully integrated into decision-making. There may be limited use of these indicators for resource allocation or vulnerability assessment.	included and supported by reliable data. These indicators inform decision-making and help guide targeted interventions. However, there may be occasional gaps in the integration or use of data.	capacity to absorb shocks are fully integrated into the regional adaptation strategy. Data for these indicators is consistently reliable, up-to-date, and accessible, and they play a central role in decision-making, resource allocation, and monitoring adaptation effectiveness.
96	The regional adaptation strategy includes indicators for measuring economic capacity to absorb shocks (e.g. percentage of households with access to financial risk-spreading mechanisms, savings rates, diversification of income sources, and percentage of businesses with disaster insurance).	No economic indicators measuring the capacity to absorb shocks are included in the adaptation strategy. There is no data collection system in place to assess the economic resilience of households and communities to climate impacts.	Basic economic indicators related to resilience (e.g., savings, financial risk mechanisms) are included, but they are limited in scope, coverage, or relevance. Data sources are inconsistent, and there is little integration of these indicators into decision-making.	Some relevant economic indicators are included in the adaptation strategy, with limited data availability or inconsistent quality. These indicators are somewhat integrated into decision-making processes, but the use of the data is not widespread or fully systematic.	Key economic indicators measuring societal capacity to absorb shocks are included and supported by reliable data. These indicators inform decision-making and help identify vulnerable areas or groups. However, there may be occasional gaps in the use of data or in its application for resource allocation.	Comprehensive and relevant economic indicators are included and systematically integrated into the regional adaptation strategy. Data for these indicators is regularly updated, reliable, and accessible. The indicators are actively used to inform adaptation decisions and interventions, and a robust M&E system tracks progress over time.
97	The regional adaptation strategy includes indicators for measuring the environmental capacity to absorb shocks (e.g. green space coverage in urban areas, health and extent of ecosystems that provide protective services such as wetlands, forests, and coastal	No environmental indicators related to the capacity to absorb shocks are included in the adaptation strategy. There is no data collection system in place to assess the environmental	Basic environmental indicators related to resilience (e.g., green spaces, biodiversity, water quality) are included, but they are limited in scope or relevance. Data sources are inconsistent, and there is little	Some relevant environmental indicators are included in the adaptation strategy, with limited data availability or inconsistent quality. These indicators are somewhat integrated into decision-making	Key environmental indicators measuring resilience (e.g., green spaces, biodiversity, air and water quality) are included and supported by	Comprehensive and relevant environmental indicators are included and systematically integrated into the regional adaptation strategy. Data for these indicators is regularly updated, reliable, and accessible. The indicators

	ecosystems, and/or their capacity for risk reduction like flood retention or cooling effects).	resilience of ecosystems and natural resources.	integration of these indicators into decision-making.	processes, but the use of the data is not widespread or fully systematic.	reliable data. These indicators inform decision-making and help identify vulnerable areas. However, there may be occasional gaps in the use of data or in its application for resource allocation.	are actively used to inform adaptation decisions and interventions, and a robust M&E system tracks progress over time.
98	The regional adaptation strategy includes indicators for measuring the infrastructural capacity to absorb shocks (e.g. number of hospitals, proximity of healthcare facilities, fire stations, backup systems, climate-proofing standards, service continuity plan).	No infrastructural indicators related to the capacity to absorb shocks are included in the adaptation strategy. There is no data collection system in place to assess the region's infrastructure capacity to handle climate-related disruptions.	Basic infrastructural indicators related to resilience (e.g., number of hospitals, fire stations) are included, but they are limited in scope or relevance. Data sources are inconsistent, and there is little integration of these indicators into decision-making.	Some relevant infrastructural indicators are included in the adaptation strategy, with limited data availability or inconsistent quality. These indicators are somewhat integrated into decision-making processes, but the use of the data is not fully systematic.	Key infrastructural indicators measuring resilience (e.g., hospitals, fire stations, healthcare facilities) are included and supported by reliable data. These indicators inform decision-making and help identify vulnerable areas. However, there may be occasional gaps in data use or resource allocation.	Comprehensive and relevant infrastructural indicators are included and systematically integrated into the regional adaptation strategy. Data for these indicators is regularly updated, reliable, and accessible. The indicators are actively used to inform adaptation decisions, resource allocation, and resilience planning, and a robust M&E system tracks progress over time.
99	The regional adaptation strategy includes indicators for measuring empowerment, including gender dynamics (e.g. instances of change and number of women in decision making).	No gender-related empowerment indicators are included in the adaptation strategy. There is no data collection system in place to assess gender empowerment or the role of women in decision-making.	Basic gender-related empowerment indicators are included (e.g., percentage of women in climate-related decision-making bodies), but they are limited in scope or relevance. Data sources may be inconsistent, and there is minimal integration of these	Some gender-related empowerment indicators are included in the adaptation strategy, but the data is either inconsistent or lacks full disaggregation by gender and other relevant factors (e.g.- missing or outdated data). These indicators	Key gender-related empowerment indicators are included, and reliable, disaggregated data is available. These indicators inform decision-making and highlight areas needing more	Comprehensive, actionable gender-related empowerment indicators are integrated into the regional strategy with regular, reliable data collection, disaggregated by relevant factors. The indicators are used systematically to inform

			indicators into decision-making.	are somewhat integrated into decision-making but may not be fully leveraged.	attention, but may still have limitations in how they are used in practice or how frequently data is updated. Example: The strategy integrates women's participation indicators into decision-making but does not fully explore how other intersectional factors (e.g., race, class) might affect their involvement in climate adaptation decision-making.	decisions and shape the adaptation strategy.	
100	The regional climate change adaptation strategy promotes open and accessible policy evaluations.	No policy evaluations are promoted or conducted. There is no openness or accessibility in the evaluation process, and policies are not subject to systematic assessment or reflection.	Some policy evaluations are conducted, but they are not open or accessible. The evaluation process is limited, and only a few stakeholders are involved, without clear mechanisms for public engagement or transparency.	Policy evaluations are conducted, and some efforts are made to make them accessible and inclusive. However, evaluations are not consistently open to the public or lack regular updates and engagement with broader stakeholder groups.	Policy evaluations are conducted regularly, and efforts are made to ensure accessibility to the public. Key stakeholders are involved in the evaluation process, and there is some effort to ensure transparency and inclusivity.	Comprehensive policy evaluations are conducted on a regular basis and are highly accessible to the public, with transparent, inclusive processes that encourage broad participation and reflection. Evaluation results directly inform adaptation strategy improvements.	